

## Curved Brickwork using Standard Format Bricks

To create curved brickwork with standard format bricks the mortar joints need to be tapered. This will create a degree of faceting depending on the curvature required.

The perpendicular joints will also overhang the stretcher face below casting a shadow. The acceptability of appearance hinges on how pronounced the overhang looks with the desired radius.

The type of finish the bricks possess also affects visual acceptability, bricks with a multi colour and rugged texture are more likely to soften the effect compared to straight arched smooth finishes.

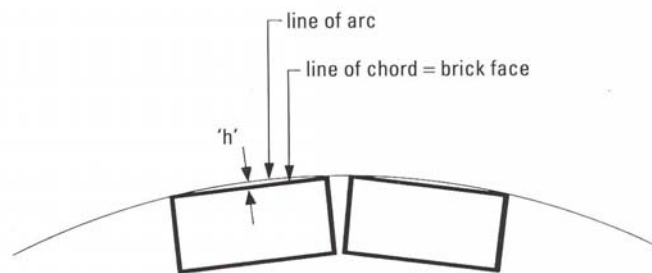
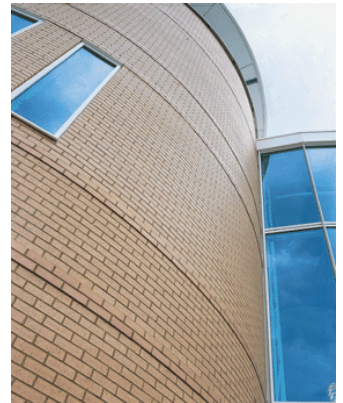


Figure 1 Faceting due to difference of arc and chord

Above: Faceting due to difference of arc and chord

Below: The 'overhang' due to bonding



The bond pattern can also affect the successful appearance of the curve.

Curves of a smaller radii can be achieved using Flemish bond or Header bond rather than Stretcher bond.

Stack bond eliminates the overhang effect however it accentuates faceting and has no structural integrity.

An acceptable appearance using stretchers can usually be achieved for radii down to 3.5 to 4m and for header bond, radii down to 2.5 to 3m.



Flemish Bond

Mortar cross-joint widths can be visually acceptable between 6mm and 15mm however to minimise water penetration it is most important that wider joints have the correct specification of mortar, are solidly filled and the bond between brick and mortar is good. If necessary, maintain a minimum 4mm cross joint width on concave non fair-faced brickwork.

Joint finishing is also important as it will have an overriding influence on the appearance of finished brickwork.

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BS EN 771-1 classifies bricks into 3 main size tolerances and, even if the product falls into the tightest tolerance bracket, variances occur when compared to each other, within consignments and between consignments. As the cross-joints in curved brickwork are subject to more extreme scrutiny by deviating from the normal nominal 10mm, consideration of the brick tolerance is advised.

Workmanship on site also contributes to the joint widths so extra care is needed especially setting out, mixing bricks from multiple packs and checking plumb of perpend. As string lines cannot be used, frequent checks are needed with spirit level, gauge rod and templates which will be time consuming and should be allowed for.

### Movement

Consider increased provision for movement in curved walling.

## Calculating Joint Widths and Brick Numbers

To calculate the internal radius of a curve from the external radius:

$$r = R - W$$

External radius of brickwork - the width of unit\*.

i.e. for 1 brick thick stretcher bond if the external radius is 4m,  $r = 4000 - 215 = 3785\text{mm}$  internal.

( or for vice versa  $r = R + W$  )

\* The term 'unit' refers to a group of up to 3 bricks depending on the bonding pattern adopted.

To calculate by how much the width of a cross joint on the convex side of a curved wall will exceed that of the concave side:

$$X = \frac{(L \times W)}{(p \times r)}$$

(Length of unit x unit width) ÷ (bonding factor 'p' x internal radius of wall).

i.e. for 1 brick thick stretcher bond if external radius is 4m,  $X = (215 \times 215) \div (1 \times 3785) = 12.2\text{mm}$  difference.

If both sides are fair face external joint could measure 17.5mm and internal 5mm.

The narrow internal joint thickness and brick type used may not be visually acceptable and special shape radial units should be considered in this instance.

To calculate the number of bricks in a complete 360° ring:  $N = \frac{2\pi r}{(L + [p \times d])} \times n$

$2 \times 3.14 \times$  internal radius mm ÷ (Unit length + [bonding factor 'p' x width of cross joint on concave side mm]) x number of bricks per unit.

i.e. for 1 brick thick stretcher bond if external radius is 4m,  $(2 \times 3.14 \times 3785) \div (215 + [1 \times 5]) = 108 \times 2 = 216$  bricks

#Factor 'p' is also dependant on the bonding pattern. The appropriate values are:

	'L' Length of unit (mm)	'W' Width of unit (mm)	'n' number of bricks per unit*	'p' factor
Half brick wall (102mm) Stretcher bond	215	102	1	1
One brick wall (215mm) Stretcher bond	215	215	2	1
One brick wall Flemish bond	317	215	3	2
One brick wall Header bond	102	215	1	1
One edge capping	65	215	1	1

For curved brickwork requiring Special Shapes a range of radial headers and stretchers are available from Ibstock, also transition bricks for areas where curved sections lead into straight.

Refer to the BDA Design Note 12, 'The Design of Curved Brickwork' for more detailed information.

For further help and advice please contact Ibstock's Design & Technical on 0844 800 4576 or visit [www.ibstock.com](http://www.ibstock.com)

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