

**1301 DESCRIPTION**

This work shall consist of construction of structures with bricks jointed together by cement mortar, in accordance with the details shown on the drawings or as approved by the Engineer.

**1302 MATERIALS**

All materials to be used in the work shall conform to the requirements laid down in Section 1000 of these specifications.

**1303 PERSONNEL**

Construction of brick work shall be carried out only by masons having sufficient experience/training in the work.

**1304 CEMENT MORTAR****1304.1 Proportioning and Mixing of Mortar**

Cement and sand shall be mixed in specified proportions given on the drawings. Cement shall be proportioned by weight, taking the unit weight of cement as 1.44 tonne per cubic metre. Sand shall be proportioned by volume with due allowance for bulking. All mortar shall be mixed with a minimum quantity of water to produce desired workability consistent with required density. The mix shall be clean and free from soil, acid, alkali, organic matter or other deleterious substances.

The mixing shall be done in a mechanical mixer operated manually or by power. As an exception, hand mixing can also be resorted to as long as uniform density of the mix and its strength are assured. Hand mixing shall be permitted only for very small and isolated works like CD works, subject to the prior approval of the Engineer. Hand mixing shall be carried out on a clean watertight platform, where cement and sand shall be first mixed dry in the required proportion by being turned over and over, backwards and forwards, several times till the mixture is of uniform colour. Thereafter, minimum quantity of water shall be added to bring the mortar to the consistency of a stiff paste. The mortar shall be mixed for at least two minutes after addition of water.

Mortar shall be mixed only in such quantity as required for immediate use. The mix which has developed initial set shall not be used. Initial set of mortar with ordinary Portland Cement shall normally be considered to have taken place in 30 minutes after mixing. In case the mortar has stiffened during initial setting time because of evaporation of water, it can be re-tempered by adding water as frequently as needed to restore the requisite consistency, but such re-tempering shall not be permitted 30 minutes after mixing. Mortar remaining unused for more than 30 minutes after mixing, shall be rejected and removed from site of work.

**1304.2      Testing of Mortar**

Necessary tests to determine compressive strength of the mortar, its consistency and water resistivity shall be carried out in accordance with IS:2250. For compressive strength tests, the frequency of testing shall be 1 cube for every 2 cu.m of mortar, subject to a minimum of 3 cubes for a day's work.

**1305      SOAKING OF BRICKS**

All bricks shall be thoroughly soaked in a tank filled with water for a minimum period of one hour prior to being laid. Soaked bricks shall be removed from the tank sufficiently in advance so that they are skin dry at the time of actual laying. Such soaked bricks shall be stacked at a clean place where they are not contaminated with dirt, earth, etc.

**1306      JOINTS**

The thickness of joints shall not exceed 10 mm. All joints on exposed faces shall be tooled to give concave finish.

**1307      LAYING**

All brickwork shall be laid in an English bond, even and true to line, plumb and level and all joints accurately kept in accordance with the drawing or as directed by the Engineer. Half and cut bricks shall not be used except when necessary to complete the bond. Closer in such cases shall be cut to the required size and used near the ends of the walls. The bricks used at the face and also at all angles forming the junction of any two walls shall be selected whole bricks of uniform size, with true and rectangular faces.

All bricks shall be laid with frogs up on a full bed of mortar except in the case of tile bricks. Each brick shall be properly bedded and set in position by slightly pressing while laying, so that the mortar gets into all its surface pores to ensure proper adhesion. All head and side joints shall be completely filled by applying sufficient mortar to brick already placed and on brick to be placed. All joints shall be properly flushed and packed with mortar so that no hollow spaces are left. No bats or cut bricks shall be used except to obtain dimensions of the different courses for specified bonds or wherever a desired shape so requires.

The brick work shall be built in uniform layers and for this purpose, wooden straight edge with graduations indicating thickness of each course including joint shall be used. Corners and other advanced work shall be raked back. Brickwork shall be done true to plumb or in specified batter. All courses shall be laid truly horizontal, and vertical joints shall be truly vertical. Vertical joints in alternate courses shall come directly one over the other. During construction, no part of work shall rise more than one metre above the general construction level, to avoid unequal settlement and improper jointing. Where this is not possible, the work shall be raked back according to the bond (and not toothed) at an angle not steeper than 45 degree with prior approval of the Engineer. Tothing may also be permitted where future extension is contemplated.



Before laying bricks in foundation, the foundation slab shall be thoroughly hacked, swept clean and wetted. A layer of mortar not less than 12 mm thick shall be spread on the surface of the foundation slab before the first course of bricks is laid.

#### 1308 JOINTING OLD AND NEW WORK

Where fresh masonry is to join with masonry that is partially/entirely set, the exposed jointing surface of the set masonry shall be cleaned, roughened and wetted, so as to achieve the best possible bond with the new work. All loose bricks and mortar or other material shall be removed.

In the case of vertical or inclined joints, it shall be further ensured that proper bond between the old and new masonry is obtained by interlocking the bricks. Any portion of the brickwork that has been completed, shall remain undisturbed until thoroughly set.

In case of sharp corners specially in skew bridges, a flat cutback of 100 mm shall be provided so as to have proper and bonded laying of bricks.

#### 1309 CURING

Green work shall be protected from rain by suitable covering and shall be kept constantly moist on all faces for a minimum period of seven days. Brick work carried out during the day shall be suitably marked indicating the date on which the work was done, so as to keep a watch on the curing period. The top of the masonry work shall be left flooded with water at the close of the day. Watering shall be done carefully so as not to disturb or wash out the green mortar.

During hot weather, all finished or partly completed work shall be covered or wetted in such a manner as to prevent rapid drying of the brickwork.

During the period of curing, the brick work shall be suitably protected from all damages. At the close of day's work or for other period of cessation, watering and curing shall have to be maintained. Should the mortar perish i.e. become dry, white or powdery through neglect of curing, work shall be pulled down to the extent required and rebuilt as directed by the Engineer. If any stains appear during watering, the same shall be removed from the surface.

#### 1310 SCAFFOLDING

The scaffolding shall be sound, strong and safe to withstand all loads likely to come upon it. The holes which provide resting space for horizontal members shall not be left in masonry under one metre in width or immediately near the skew backs of arches. The holes left in the masonry work for supporting the scaffolding shall be filled and made good. Scaffolding shall be got approved by the Engineer, but its safety shall be the responsibility of the Contractor.

**1311 EQUIPMENT**

All tools and equipment used for mixing, transporting and laying of mortar and bricks shall be clean and free from set mortar, dirt or other injurious foreign substances.

**1312 FINISHING OF SURFACES****1312.1 General**

All brickwork shall be finished in a workmanlike manner with the thickness of joints, manner of striking or tooling as described in these specifications.

The surfaces can be finished by jointing, pointing or plastering, as shown on the drawings.

For a surface which is to be subsequently plastered or pointed, the joints shall be squarely raked out to a depth of 15 mm, while the mortar is still green. The raked joints shall be well brushed to remove dust and loose particles and the surface shall be thoroughly cleaned and wetted.

The mortar for finishing shall be prepared as per Clause 1304.

**1312.2 Jointing**

In jointing, the face of the mortar shall be worked out while still green to give a finished surface flush with the face of the brick work. The faces of brick work shall be cleaned to remove any splashes of mortar during the course of raising the brick work.

**1312.3 Pointing**

Pointing shall be carried out using mortar not leaner than 1:3 by volume of cement and sand or as shown on the drawing. The mortar shall be filled and pressed into the raked joints before giving the required finish. The pointing shall be ruled type for which it shall, while still green, be ruled along the centre with half round tools of such width as may be specified by the Engineer. The superfluous mortar shall then be taken off from the edges of the lines and the surface of the masonry shall be cleaned of all mortar. The work shall conform to IS:2212. Raised pointing which projects beyond the face of stone, brick or block shall be avoided.

**1312.4 Plastering**

Plastering shall be done where shown on the drawing. Superficial plastering may be done, if necessary, only in structures situated in fast flowing rivers or in severely aggressive environment.

Plastering shall be started from top and worked down. All holes shall be properly filled in advance of the plastering, while the scaffolding is being taken down. Wooden screeds 75 mm wide and of the thickness of the plaster shall be fixed vertically 2.5 m to 4 m apart,



to act as gauges and guides in applying the plaster. The mortar shall be laid on the wall between the screeds using the plasterer's float and pressing the mortar so that the raked joints are properly filled. The plaster shall then be finished off with a wooden straight edge reaching across the screeds. The straight edge shall be worked on the screeds with a small upward and sideways motion 50 mm to 75 mm at a time. Finally, the surface shall be finished off with a plasterer's wooden float. Metal floats shall not be used.

When re-commencing plastering beyond the work suspended earlier, the edges of the old plaster shall be scraped, cleaned and wetted before plaster is applied to the adjacent areas.

No portion of the surface shall be left unfinished for patching up at a later period.

The plaster shall be finished true to plumb surface and to the proper degree of smoothness as directed by the Engineer.

The average thickness of plaster shall not be less than that specified. The minimum thickness over any portion of the surface shall not be less than the specified thickness by more than 3 mm.

Any cracks which appear in the surface and all portions which sound hollow when tapped, or are found to be soft or otherwise defective, shall be cut in rectangular shape and re-done as directed by the Engineer.

#### **1312.5 Curing of Finishes**

Curing shall be commenced as soon as the mortar used for finishing has hardened sufficiently so as not to be damaged during curing. The curing shall be done for a period of at least 7 days, during which the finishing shall be suitably protected from all damages.

#### **1312.6 Scaffolding for Finishes**

Stage scaffolding independent of the structure, shall be provided for the work of finishing.

#### **1313 COPING FOR WING/RETURN/PARAPET WALL**

This work shall consist of providing an architectural coping for wing/return/parapet walls.

The material used shall be cement mortar 1:3 or as shown on the drawings prepared in accordance with Clause 1304.

The cement mortar shall be laid evenly to an average thickness of 15 mm to the full width of the top of the wall and in a band of 150 mm depth along the top outer face of the walls.

**1314 ACCEPTANCE OF WORK**

All work shall be true to lines and levels as indicated on the drawing or as directed by the Engineer, subject to tolerances as indicated in these specifications.

Mortar cubes shall be tested in accordance with IS:2250 for compressive strength, consistency of mortar and its water retentivity. The frequency of testing shall be one sample for every 2 cubic metres of mortar subject to a minimum 3 samples for a day's work.

In case of plaster finish, the minimum surface thickness shall not be less than the specified thickness by more than 3 mm.

**1315 MEASUREMENTS FOR PAYMENT**

**1315.1** All brick work shall be measured in cubic metres. Any extra work done by the Contractor in excess of the specified dimensions, shall be ignored.

**1315.2** In arches, the length of arch shall be measured as the average of the lengths along the extrados and the intrados.

**1315.3** The work of plastering and pointing shall be measured in square metres of the surface treated.

**1315.4** Coping shall be measured in linear metres.

**1316 RATE**

**1316.1** The contract unit rate for brick work shall include the cost of all labour, materials, tools and plant, scaffolding and other expenses incidental to the satisfactory completion of the work, sampling, testing and supervision as described in these specifications and as shown on the drawings.

**1316.2** The contract unit rate for plastering shall include the cost of all labour, materials, tools and plant, scaffolding and all incidental expenses, sampling, testing and supervision, as described in these specifications.

**1316.3** The contract unit rate for pointing shall include erecting and removal of scaffolding, all labour, materials, and equipment incidental to completing the pointing, raking out joints, cleaning, wetting, filling with mortar, trowelling, pointing and watering, sampling and testing and supervision as described in these specifications.

**1316.4** The contract unit rate for coping shall include cost of all labour, materials, tools and plant, sampling and testing and supervision as described in these specifications.

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STONE AND CONCRETE  
BLOCK MASONRY

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## Stone and Concrete Block Masonry

**1401 DESCRIPTION**

This work shall consist of construction of structures with stones or concrete blocks jointed together by cement mortar in accordance with the details shown on the drawings and these specifications or as approved by the Engineer.

**1402 MATERIALS**

All materials to be used in stone and concrete block masonry, shall conform to Section 1000 of these Specifications, except cement mortar which shall conform to Clause 1304 of these Specifications.

**1403 PERSONNEL**

Only trained personnel shall be employed for construction and supervision.

**1404 TYPE OF MASONRY**

The type of masonry used for structures shall be random rubble (coursed or uncoursed) or coursed rubble (first sort) or concrete block. For bridge work generally, coursed rubble masonry shall be used. The actual type of masonry used for different parts of structures shall be specified on the drawings. For facing work, ashlar masonry shall be used where indicated on the drawings.

**1405 CONSTRUCTION****1405.1 Stone Masonry****1405.1.1 General**

The dressing of stone shall be as specified for individual type masonry work and it shall also conform to the general requirements of IS:1597 and requirement for dressing of stone covered in IS:1129. Other specific requirements are covered separately with respect to particular types of rubble stone work.

**1405.1.2 Laying**

**1405.1.2.1** The masonry work shall be laid to lines, levels, curves and shapes as shown on the drawing. The height in each course shall be kept same and every stone shall be fine tooled on all beds, joints and faces, full and true. The exposed faces shall be gouged out, grooved, regulated and sunk or plain moulded as the case may be. The faces of each stone between the draft shall be left rough as the stone comes from the quarry, except where sacrificial layer is to be provided or plastering is resorted to in aggressive environment.

**1405.1.2.2** Stones shall be sufficiently wetted before laying to prevent absorption of water from mortar.

Stratified stones shall be laid on their natural beds. All bed joints shall be normal to the direction of pressure coming on them.



Stones in the hearting shall be laid on their broadest faces so as to give better facility to fill the spaces between them.

The courses of the masonry shall ordinarily be pre-determined. They shall generally be of the same height. When there is to be variation in the height of courses, the larger courses are to be placed at lower levels, heights of courses decreasing gradually towards the top of the wall. The height of course shall not be less than 160 mm. placing loose mortar on the course and pouring water on it to fill the gaps in stones is not acceptable. Mortar shall be mixed thoroughly and poured in the joints in fluid state. No dry or hollow space shall be left anywhere in the masonry and each stone shall have all the embedded faces completely covered with mortar.

In tapered walls, the beds of the stones and the planes of course should be at right angles to the batter. In case of bridge piers with batter on both sides, the course shall be horizontal.

The bed which is to receive the stone, shall be cleaned, wetted and covered with a layer of fresh mortar. All stones shall be laid full in mortar both in bed and vertical joints and settled carefully in place with a wooden mallet immediately on placement and solidly embedded in mortar before it has set. Clean chips and spalls shall be wedged into the mortar joints and bed wherever necessary to avoid thick beds or joints of mortar. When the foundation masonry is laid directly on rock, the face stones of the first course shall be dressed to fit into rock snugly, when pressed down in the mortar bedding over the rock. No dry or hollow space shall be left anywhere in the masonry and each stone shall have all the embedded faces completely covered with mortar. For masonry works over rock, a levelling course of 150 mm thick M15 concrete, shall be laid over rock and then stone masonry work shall be laid without foundation concrete block.

Face works and hearting shall be brought up evenly but the top of each course shall not be levelled by the use of flat chips.

For sharp corners specially in skew bridges, through stones shall be used in order to avoid spalling of corners.

In case any stone already set in mortar, is disturbed or the joints broken, it shall be taken out without disturbing the adjoining stones and joints. Dry mortar shall be thoroughly cleaned from the joints and stones and the stones reset in fresh mortar. When freshly laid, no attempt shall be made to slide one stone on top of another.

Shaping and dressing shall be done before the stone is laid in the work. No dressing or hammering, which will loosen the masonry, will be allowed after the stone is placed in position. All necessary chases for joggles, dowels and clamps, should be formed beforehand.

Sufficient transverse bonds shall be provided by the use of bond stone extending from the front to the back of the wall and in case of thick wall, from outside to the interior and vice versa. In the latter case, bond stones shall overlap each other in their arrangement.

In case headers are not available, precast headers of M15 concrete shall be used. Cast in-situ headers are not permitted.

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- Stones shall break joint on the face for at least half the height of the course and the bond shall be carefully maintained throughout.

- In band work at all angle junctions of walls, the stones at each alternate course shall be carried into each of the respective walls so as to unite the work thoroughly.

Building up thin faces tied with occasional through stones and filling up the middle with small broken stones or even dry packing, is not acceptable.

All quoins and the angles of the opening shall be made from selected stones, carefully squared and bedded and arranged to bond alternately long and short in both directions.

All vertical joints shall be truly vertical. Vertical joints shall be staggered as far as possible. Distance between the vertical joints of upper layer and lower layer, shall not be less than half the height of the course.

Only rectangular shaped bond stones or headers shall be used. Bond stones shall overlap each other by 150 mm or more.

All connected masonry in a structure shall be carried up nearly at one uniform level throughout but when breaks are unavoidable, the masonry shall be raked in sufficiently long steps to facilitate jointing of old and new work. The stepping of raking shall not be more than 45 degree with the horizontal.

#### **1405.1.3 Random Rubble Masonry (Uncoursed and Coursed)**

##### **1405.1.3.1 Dressing**

The stone shall be hammer dressed on the face, the sides and beds to enable it to come in proximity with the neighbouring stone. The bushing on the exposed face shall not be more than 40 mm.

##### **1405.1.3.2 Insertion of Chips**

Chips and spalls of stone may be used wherever necessary to avoid thick mortar beds or joints and it shall be ensured that no hollow spaces are left anywhere in the masonry. The chips shall not be used below hearting stones to bring these upto the level of face stones. Use of chips shall be restricted to filling of interstices between the adjacent stones in hearting and they shall not exceed 20 percent of the quantity of stone masonry.

##### **1405.1.3.3 Hearting Stones**

The hearting or interior filling of the wall face shall consist of rubble stones not less than 150 mm long in any direction, carefully laid, hammered down with a wooden mallet into position and solidly bedded in mortar. The hearting should be laid nearly level with facing and backing.

##### **1405.1.3.4 Bond Stones**

Through bond stones shall be provided in masonry upto 600 mm thickness and in case



of masonry above 600 mm thickness, a set of two or more bond stones overlapping each other at least by 150 mm shall be provided in a line from face to back. In case of highly absorbent types of stones (porous limestone and sandstones, etc.) the bond stone shall extend only about two-thirds into the wall, as through stones in such cases may give rise to penetration of dampness and therefore, for all thicknesses of such masonry, a set of two or more bond stones overlapping each other by at least 150 mm shall be provided. One bond stone or a set of bond stones shall be provided for ever 0.50 sq.m of the masonry surface.

#### **1405.1.3.5 Quoin Stone**

Quoin stone specially selected and neatly dressed for forming an external angle in masonry work, shall not be less than 0.03 Cu.m in volume.

#### **1405.1.3.6 Plum Stone**

The plum stones are selected long stones embedded vertically in the interior of the masonry to form a bond between successive courses and shall be provided at about 900 mm intervals.

#### **1405.1.3.7 Laying**

The masonry shall be laid with or without courses as specified. The quoins shall be laid header and stretcher alternately. Every stone shall be fitted to the adjacent stone so as to form neat and close joint. Face stone shall extend and bond well in the back. These shall be arranged to break joints, as much as possible, and to avoid long vertical lines of joints.

#### **1405.1.3.8 Joints**

The face joints shall not be more than 20 mm thick, but shall be sufficiently thick to prevent stone-to-stone contact and shall be completely filled with mortar.

#### **1405.1.4 Coursed Rubble Masonry (First Sort)**

##### **1405.1.4.1 Dressing**

Face stone shall be hammer dressed on all beds and joints so as to give them rectangular shape. These shall be square on all joints and beds. The bed joints shall be chisel drafted for at least 80 mm back from the face and for at least 40 mm for the side joints. No portion of the dressed surface shall show a depth of gap more than 6 mm from the straight edge placed on it. The remaining unexposed portion of the stone shall not project beyond the surface of bed and side joints. The requirements regarding bushing shall be the same as for random rubble masonry.

##### **1405.1.4.2 Hearting Stones**

The hearting or interior filling of the wall face shall consist of flat bedded stone carefully laid, on prepared beds in mortar. The use of chips shall be restricted to the filling of interstices between the adjacent stones in hearting and these shall not exceed 10 percent of the quantity

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of masonry. While using chips it shall be ensured that no hollow spaces are left anywhere in the masonry.

#### 1405.1.4.3 Bond Stones

The requirements regarding through or bond stone shall be the same as for random rubble masonry, but these, shall be provided at 1.5 to 1.8 metre apart clear in every course.

#### 1405.1.4.4 Quoin Stone

The quoins shall be of the same height as the course in which they occur and shall be formed of header stones not less than 450 mm in length. They shall be laid lengthwise alternately along each face, square in their beds which shall be fairly dressed to a depth of at least 100 mm.

#### 1405.1.4.5 Face Stone

Face stones shall tail into the work for not less than their heights and at least one-third of the stones shall tail into the work for a length not less than twice their height. These shall be laid as headers and stretchers alternately.

#### 1405.1.4.6 Laying

The stones shall be laid on horizontal courses and all vertical joints should be truly vertical. The quoin stones should be laid header and stretcher alternately and shall be laid square on their beds, which shall be rough chisel dressed to a depth of at least 100 mm.

#### 1405.1.4.7 Joints

The face joints shall not be more than 10 mm thick, but shall be sufficiently thick to prevent stone-to-stone contact and shall be completely filled with mortar.

#### 1405.1.5 Ashlar Masonry (Plain Ashlar)

##### 1405.1.5.1 Dressing

Every stone shall be cut to the required size and shape, chisel dressed on all beds and joints, so as to be free from all bushing. Dressed surface shall not show a depth of gap of more than 3 mm from straight edge placed on it. The exposed faces and joints, 6 mm from the face shall be fine tooled so that a straight edge can be laid along the face of the stone in contact with every point. All visible angles and edges shall be true and square and free from chippings. The corner stones (quoins) shall be dressed square and corner shall be straight and vertical.



**1405.1.5.2 Bond Stones**

Through bond stones shall be provided for masonry up to 600 mm thickness and for masonry above 600 mm thickness, a set of two or more bond stones overlapping each other at least by 150 mm, shall be provided in a line from face to back. In case of highly absorbent types of stones (porous limestone and sandstones, etc.,) the bond stone shall extend only about two-thirds into the wall, as through stones in such cases may give rise to penetration of dampness. For masonry with such stones, a set of two or more bond stones overlapping each other by at least 150 mm shall be provided. One bond stone or a set of bond stones shall be 1.5 to 1.8 metre apart clear in every course.

**1405.1.5.3 Laying**

The face stone shall be laid header and stretcher alternately, the header being arranged to come as nearly as possible in the middle of stretchers above and below. Stones shall be laid in regular courses not less than 300 mm in height and all courses of the same height, unless otherwise specified. No stone shall be less in width than its height or less in length than twice its height, unless otherwise specified.

**1405.1.5.4 Joints**

All joints shall be full of mortar. These shall not be less than 3 mm thick. Face joints shall be uniform throughout, and a uniform recess of 20 mm depth from face shall be left with the help of a stone plate during the progress of work.

**1405.2 Concrete Block Masonry****1405.2.1 Laying**

The bed, which is to receive the block, shall be cleaned, wetted and covered with a layer of fresh mortar. The masonry works shall be laid to lines, levels, curves and shapes as shown on the drawing. In battered sections, the beds of blocks and the plane of courses shall be horizontal. Face blocks for such sections shall be manufactured specially for the purpose.

The block shall be soaked in water for at least 15 minutes before laying, to prevent absorption of water from mortar.

Concrete block masonry shall be constructed generally like fine tooled ashlar masonry. Each block must be fitted into its place dry in order that discrepancy of figure may be discovered and corrected before it is finally laid in mortar and settled in bed. The block shall be laid full in thin mortar, the bed and side joints being not more than 15 mm in thickness. Each block shall be struck with a wooden mallet when laid in place in mortar to bring it to solid bearing as to bed and joints. All visible edges shall be free from chippings.

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The course shall be horizontal and side joints vertical throughout unless otherwise indicated in plans. Joints shall be struck.

For bond, face blocks shall be laid header and stretcher alternately unless otherwise ordered by the Engineer, the header being arranged to come as nearly as possible in the middle of stretchers below. The blocks in the courses above and below shall break joints for about half the height of the course and bond shall be carefully maintained throughout section.

While carrying out masonry work, templates prepared to the correct shape and approved by the Engineer, shall be used to ensure correct batter as well as correct shape of masonry, specially cut and ease water in piers. The finished work shall be checked at every stage by the competent authority to ensure that it has the correct shape and batter as required by design.

In case of skew bridges and for cut and ease water, the acute angle at the corners shall not be less than 45 degree. In case a smaller angle cannot be avoided, then a flat face of 100 mm shall be provided.

#### 1406 POINTING

Pointing shall be carried out using mortar not leaner than 1:3 by volume of cement and sand or as shown on the drawing. The mortar shall be filled and pressed into the raked out joints before giving the required finish. The pointing shall conform to Clause 1312.3 of these specification. The work shall conform to IS:2212. The thickness of joints shall not be less than 3 mm for ashlar masonry. However, the maximum thickness of joints in different works shall be as follows:

Random Rubble	:	20 mm
Coursed Rubble	:	15 mm
Ashlar Masonry	:	5 mm

#### 1407 CURING

Curing shall conform to Clauses 1309 and 1312.5 of these Specifications.

#### 1408 SCAFFOLDING

For scaffolding, Clause 1310 of these Specifications, shall apply.

#### 1409 WEEP HOLES

Weep holes shall conform to Clauses 2706 of these Specifications.

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