

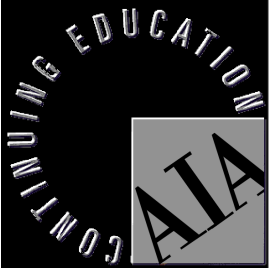
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CRACK CONTROL IN CONCRETE MASONRY WALLS

PROGRAM # -- 0503 -01





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This is Not proper Crack Control

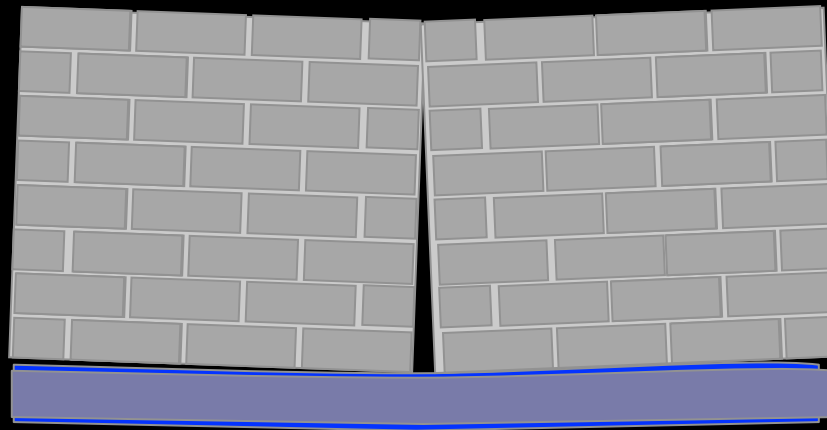
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Causes of Concrete Masonry Cracks

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1. Excessive deflection
2. Structural Overload

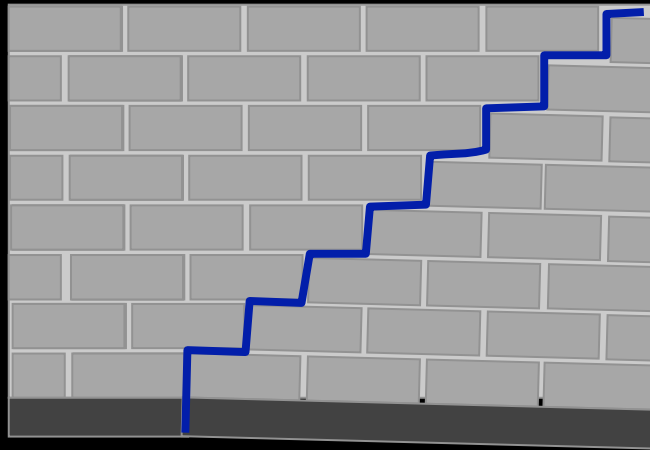


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Causes of Concrete Masonry Cracks

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3. Differential settlement



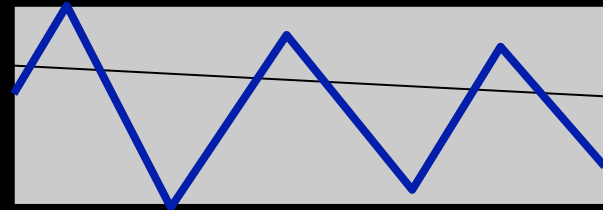
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Causes of Concrete Masonry Cracks

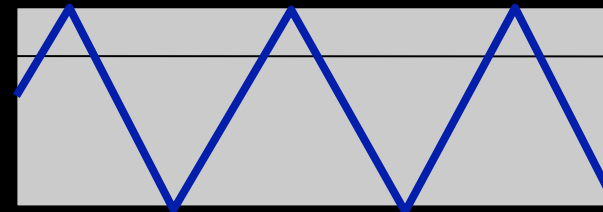
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4. Shrinkage

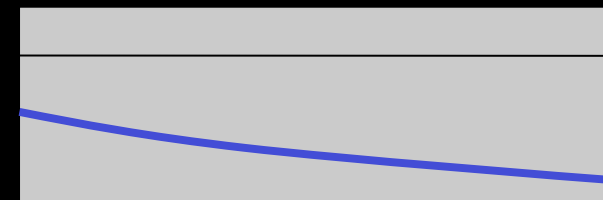
- Moisture change



- Temperature



- Carbonation



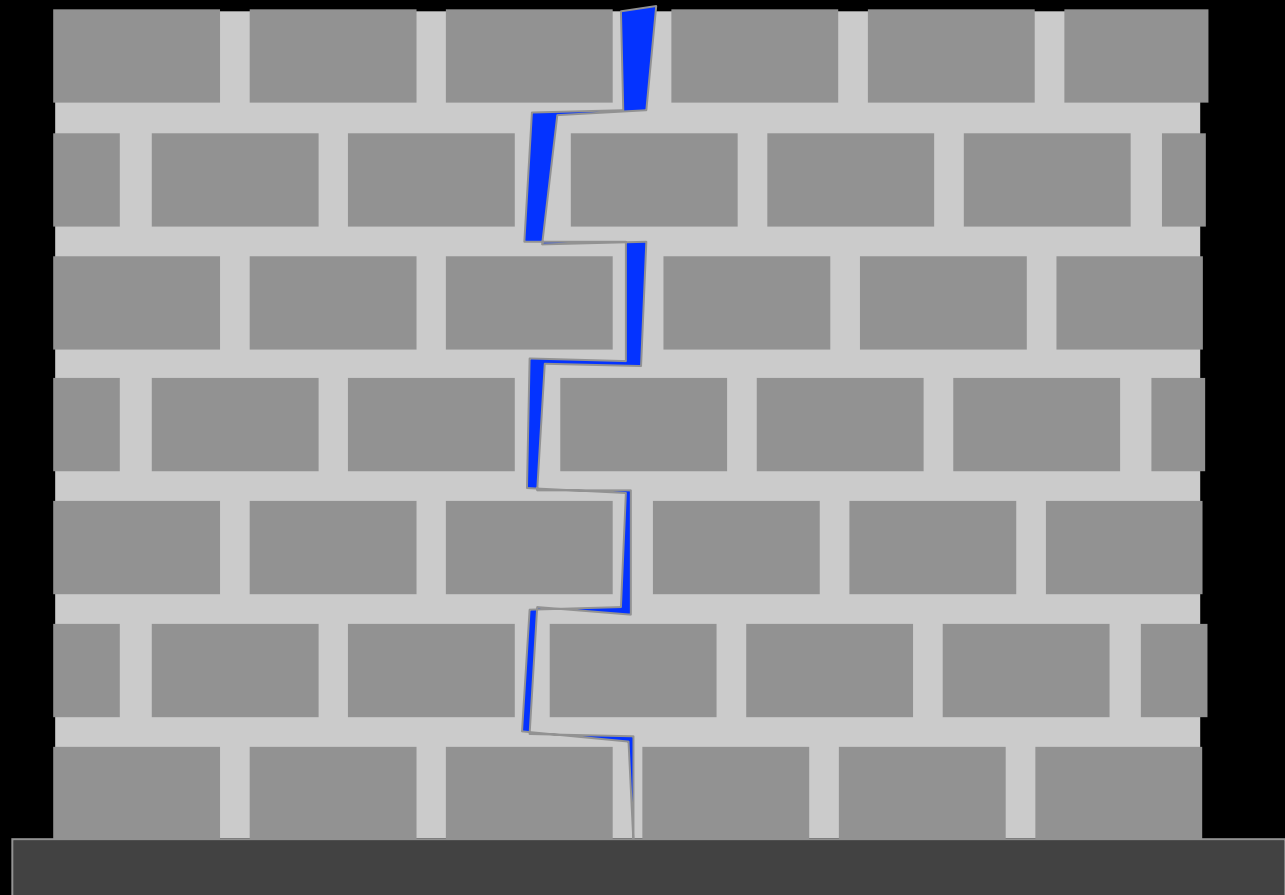
Length change

General trend = shrinkage

Time (cycles)

Shrinkage Cracking

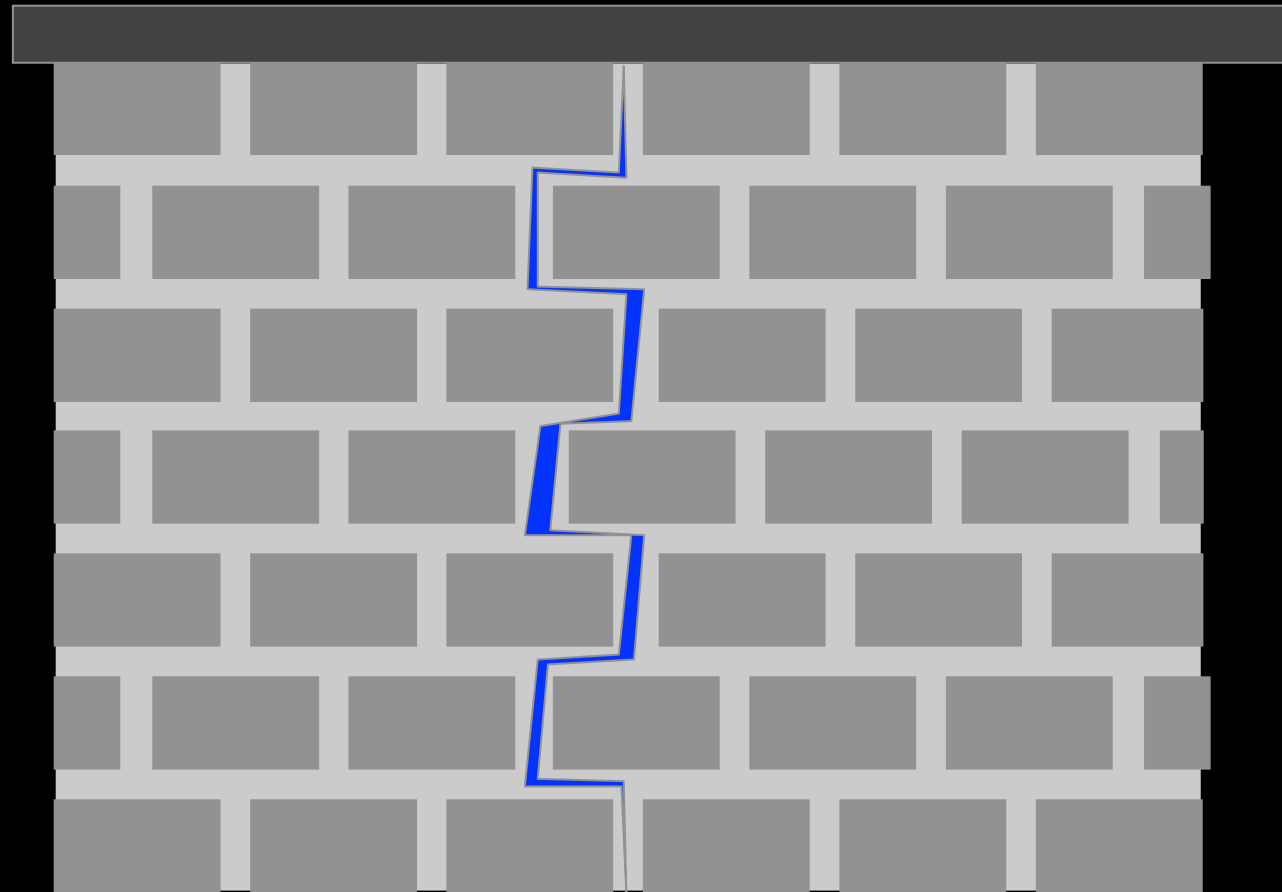
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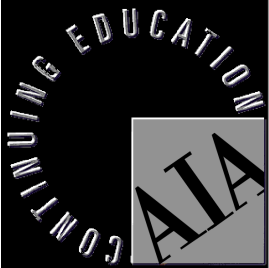
Restraint at bottom only

Shrinkage Cracking

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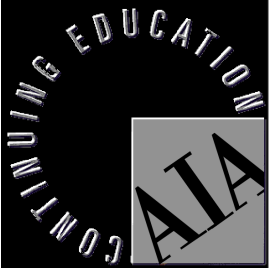
Restraint at top and bottom



Accommodating Movement

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- Control Joints
 - Used in concrete masonry construction
- Expansion Joints
 - Used with clay brick



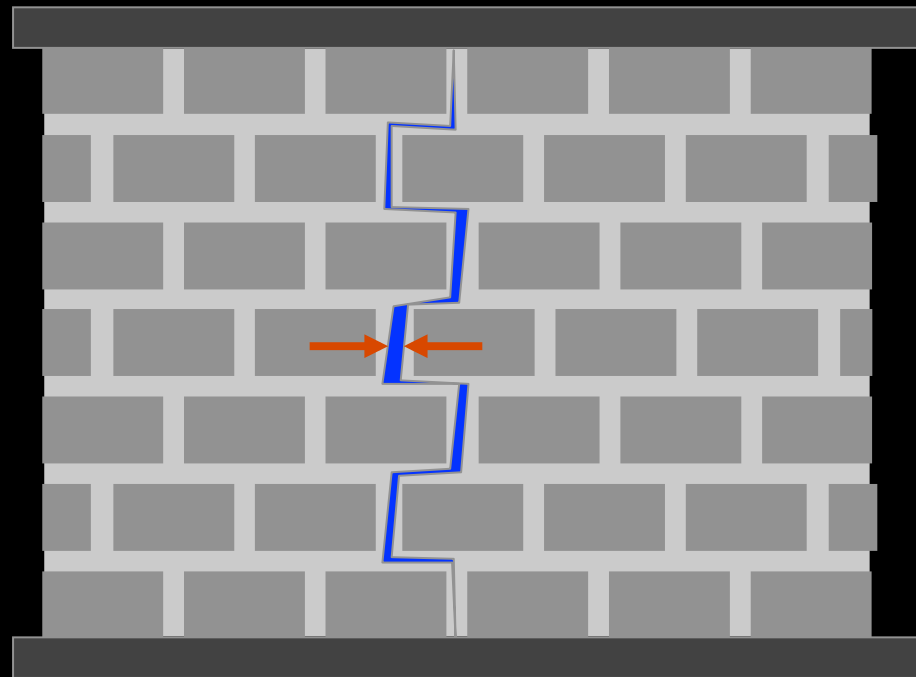
Purpose of Control Joints

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- Relieve horizontal tensile stresses
- Reduce restraint and permit longitudinal movement
- Separate dissimilar materials

Goal of Crack Control Provisions

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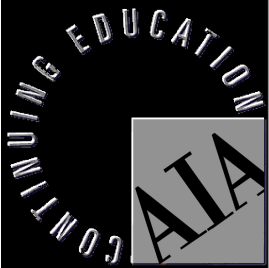


Restraint at top
and bottom

Limit crack widths to less than 0.02 in (0.5 mm)

- able to be bridged by most coatings
- prevents water penetration

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Specifying Concrete Masonry Units

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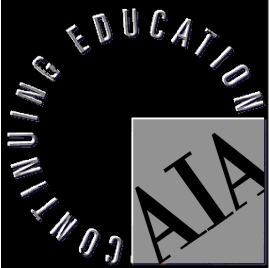
- Included in C 90
 - Compressive Strength
 - Absorption
 - Dimensional Tolerances
 - Density Definitions
 - Linear Drying Shrinkage



C 90

Standard Specification for
Loadbearing Concrete
Masonry Units

TEK 1-1C



Specifying Concrete Masonry Units

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- **NOT** Included in C 90
 - Color
 - Texture
 - Density
 - Water Repellency
 - Fire Ratings
 - Thermal Properties
 - Sound Properties

Most architectural concrete masonry units are custom made. Work closely with producers to get exactly what you want.



C 90

Standard Specification for
Loadbearing Concrete
Masonry Units

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Type I and Type II CMU

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3.1 Types - Two types of concrete masonry units are covered as follows:

3.1.1 Type I, Moisture-Controlled Units - Units designated as Type 1 shall conform to the requirements of this specification.

3.1.2 Type II, Nonmoisture-Controlled Units - Units designated as Type 2 shall conform to the requirements of this specification with the exception of Table 1.

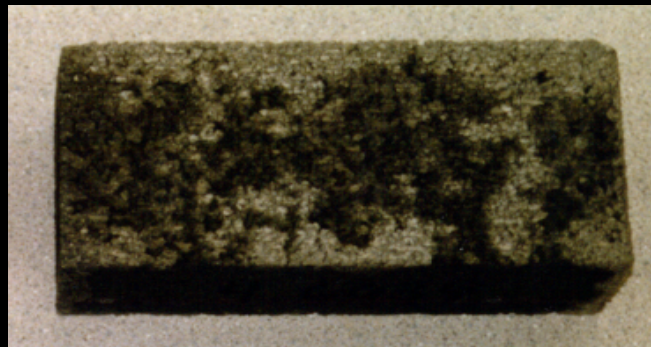
This section was removed.
Does not appear in C 90-00 & later.

TEK 1-1C

Recommended Maximum Unit Moisture Content

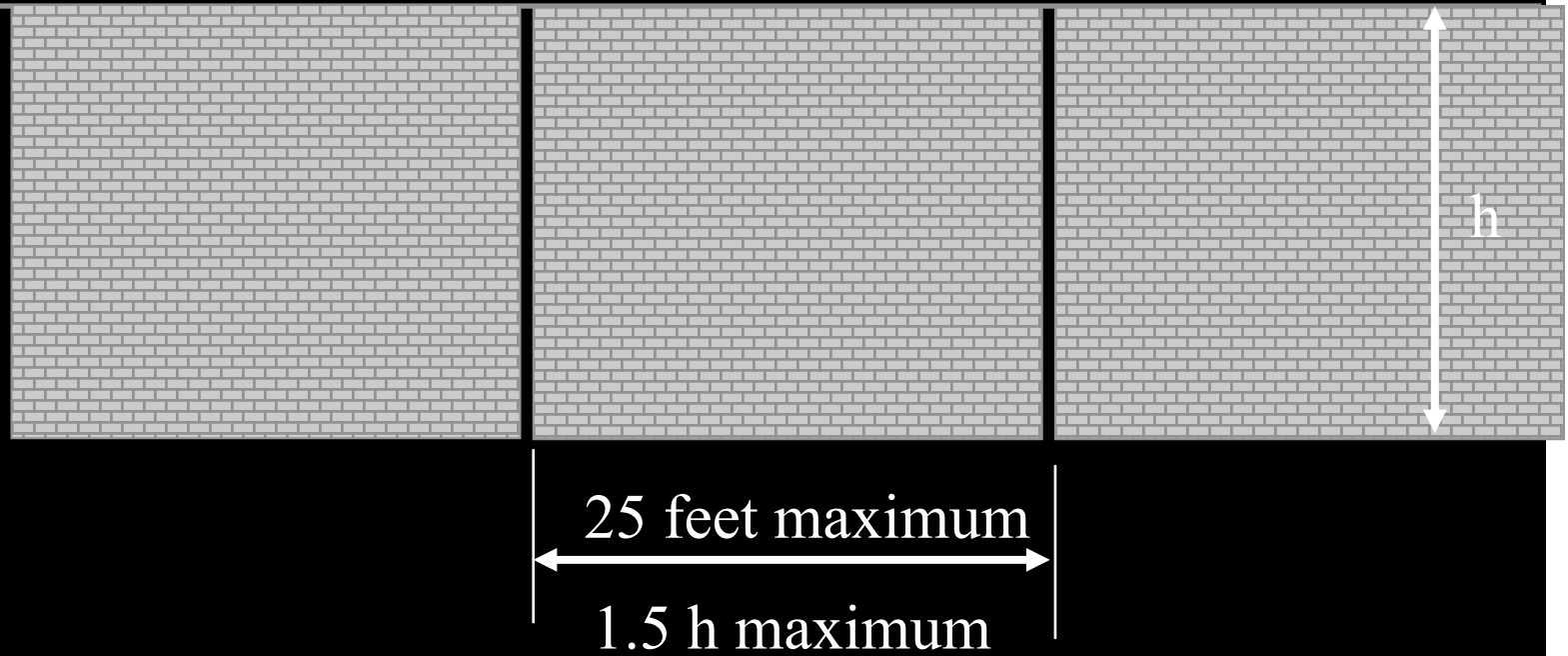
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- **When 50% or more of the surface area is observed to be wet, the unit is considered to be unacceptable for placement.**
- **Damp surfaces are not considered wet.**
- **Test procedure: The surface is considered wet if moisture is observed and the surface does not darken when free water is applied.**



Control Joint Spacing Recommendations

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So, for $h = 8$ ft, spacing ≤ 12 feet
 for $h = 20$ ft, spacing ≤ 30 feet
 25 feet

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Control Joint Spacing Recommendations

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1. Control joint spacings are based on the use of horizontal reinforcement having an equivalent area of no less than $0.025 \text{ in}^2 / \text{ft}$ of height to keep unplanned cracks closed.



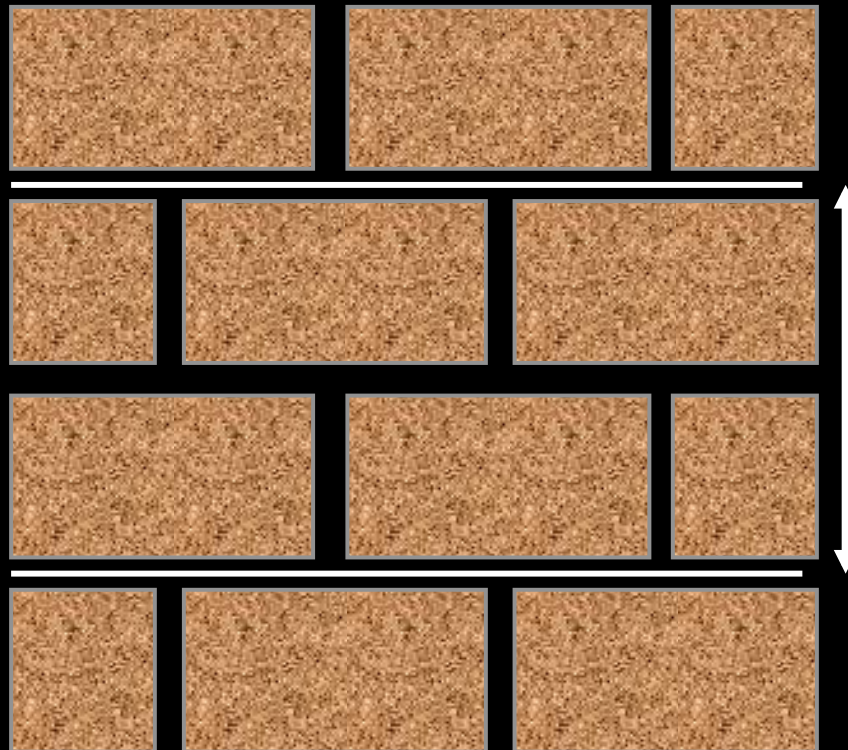
Sum of steel area
height

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Control Joint Spacing Recommendations

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1. Control joint spacings are based on the use of horizontal reinforcement having an equivalent area of no less than $0.025 \text{ in}^2 / \text{ft}$ of height.



i.e. 9 gage joint
reinforcement
every other course
(16 in.) or....

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Control Joint Spacing Recommendations

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1. Control joint spacings are based on the use of horizontal reinforcement having an equivalent area of no less than $0.025 \text{ in}^2 / \text{ft}$ of height.



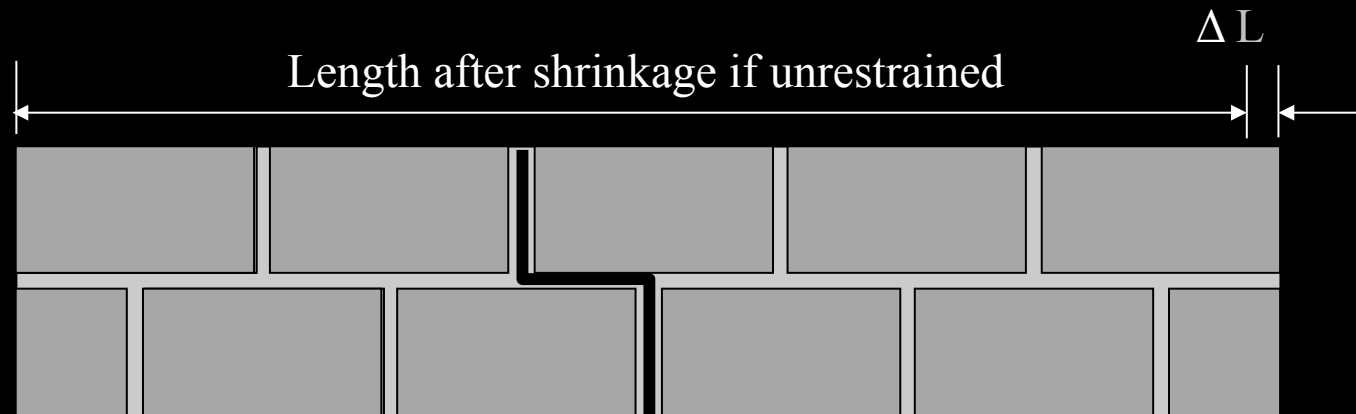
.... by the use of
bond beams and....

#3 bars at 48 in. (4 ft.)
#4 bars at 96 in. (8 ft.)
#5 bars at 144 in. (12 ft.)

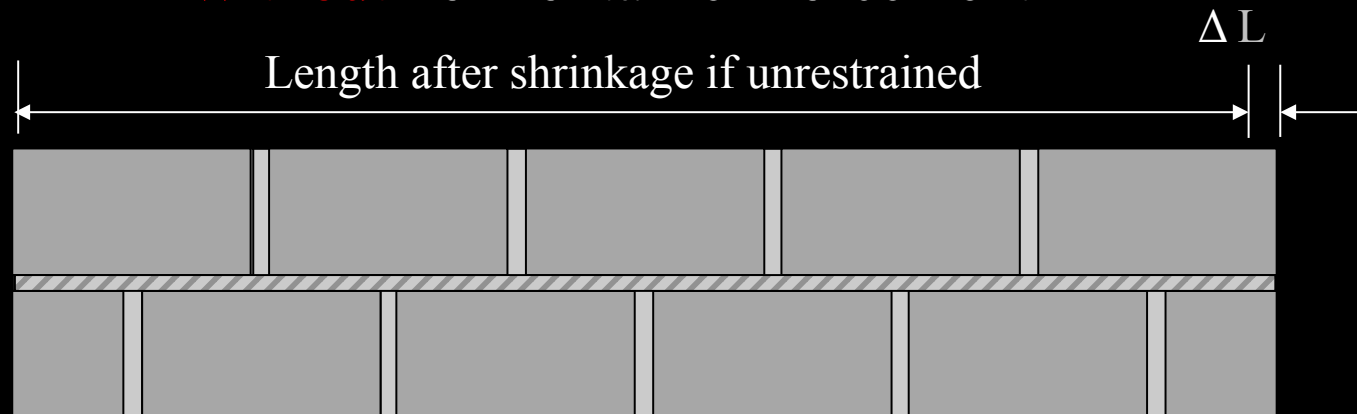
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The Role of Reinforcement in Controlling Shrinkage Cracking

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Without horizontal reinforcement



With horizontal reinforcement

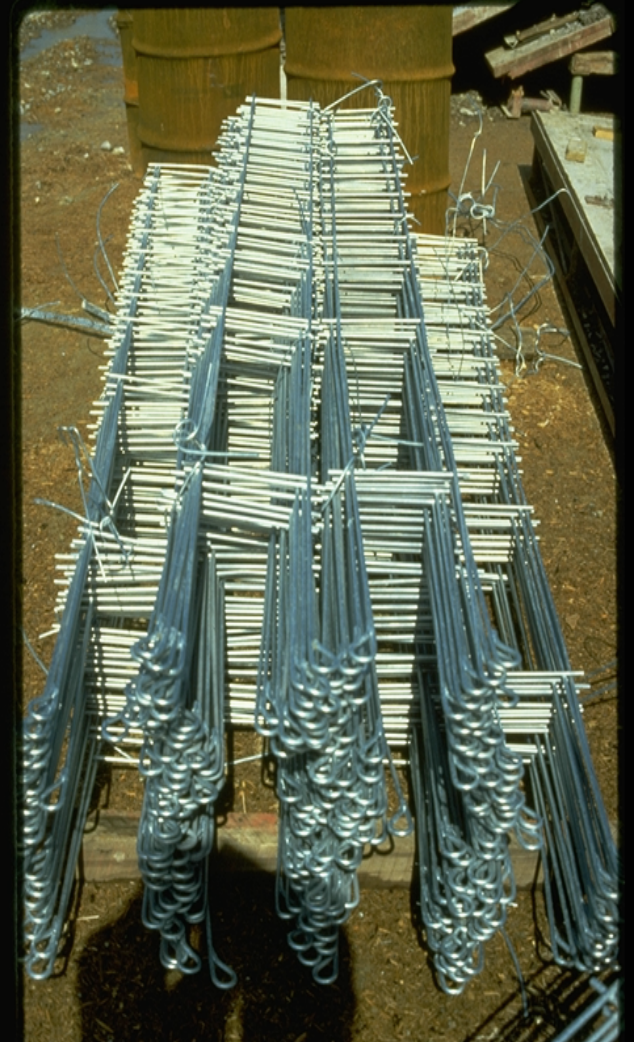
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Joint Reinforcement

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- Primary function - control wall cracking associated with shrinkage
- Secondary Functions
 - metal tie system for bonding
 - structural reinforcement where allowed by code

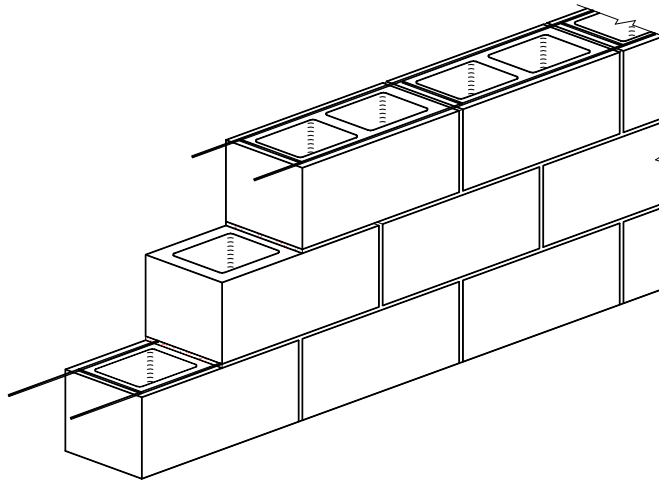
TEK 12-2B



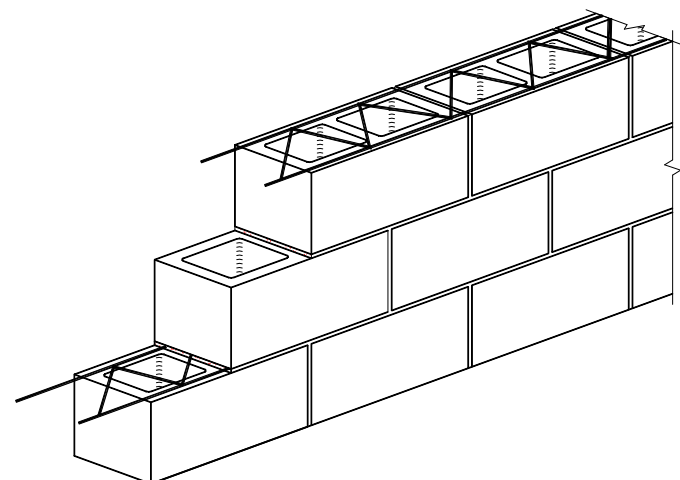
Joint Reinforcement

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Consists of two or more longitudinal wires connected with cross wires forming a truss or ladder configuration



Ladder Type



Truss Type

Joint Reinforcement

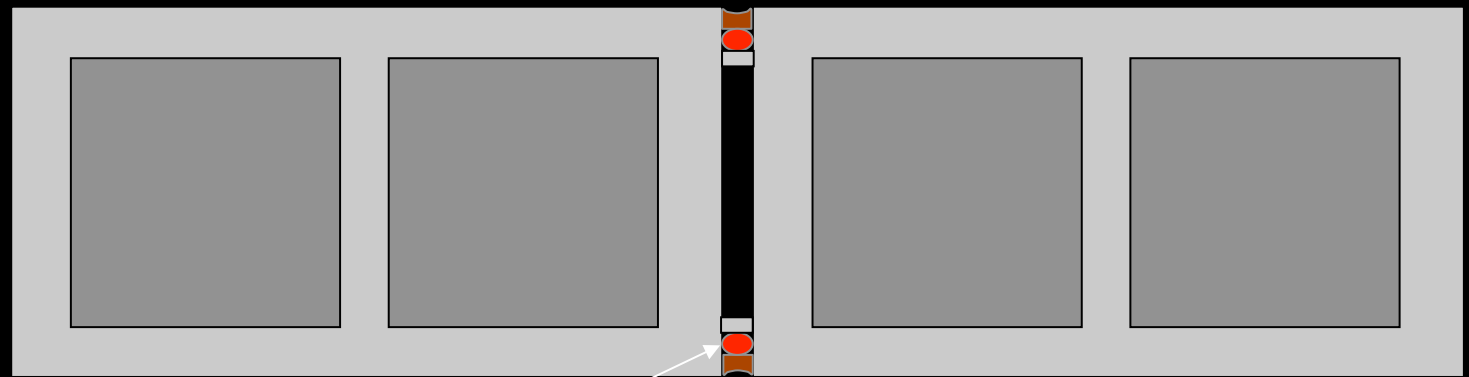
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- Must be spliced a minimum of 6 inches per MSJC
- It is permissible to lay joint reinforcement on face shell and mortar over it.



Control Joints

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Backer rod in
mortar joint raked
out to a depth of
at least 3/4"

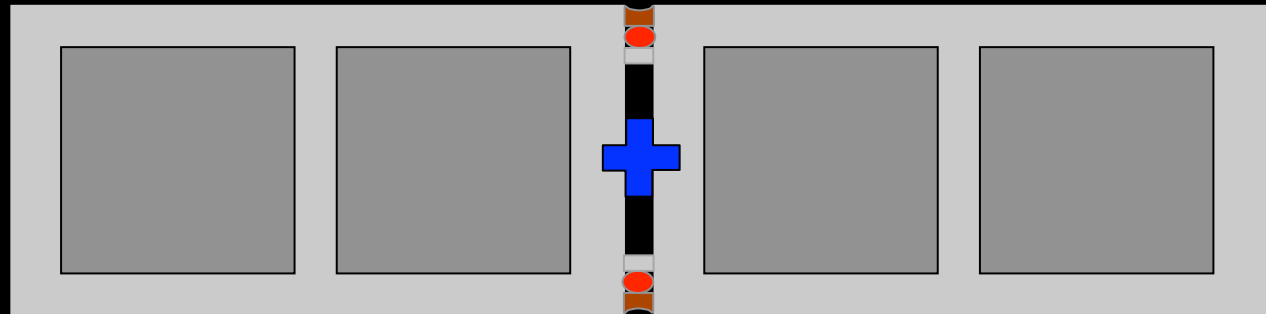
Sealant

- polysulfide, urethane, silicone or epoxy. Avoid oil-based caulks or other materials that dry out rapidly or do not bond effectively to masonry.

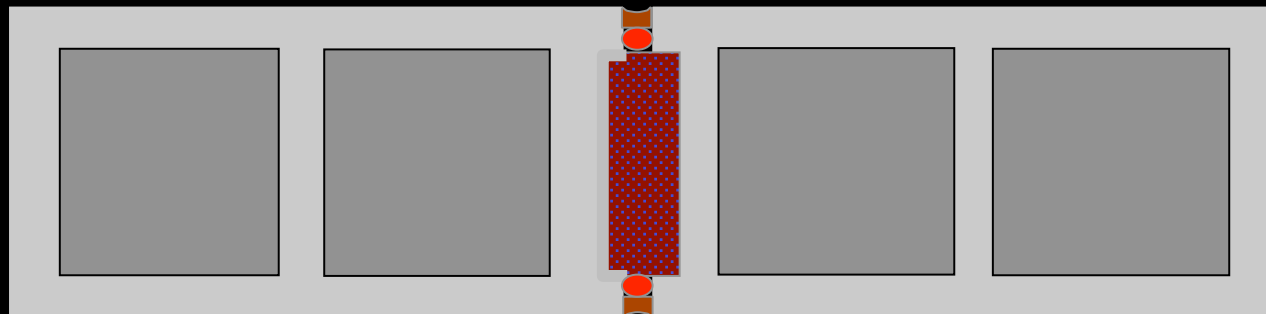
Types of Control Joints with Shear Resistance

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- Preformed gasket



- Grout shear key

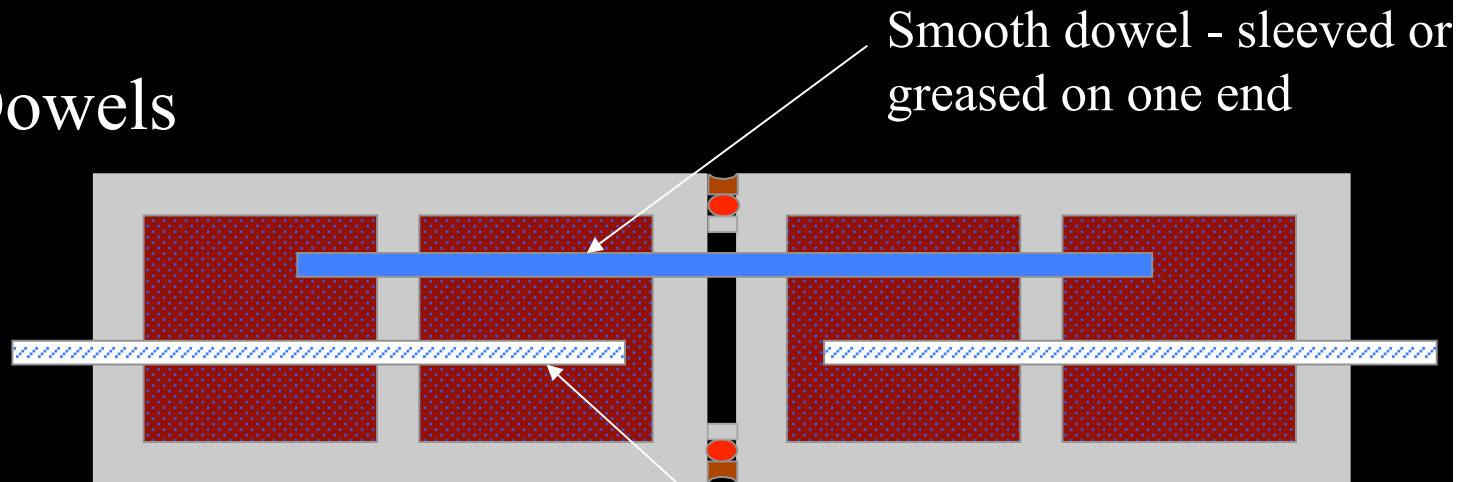


TEK 10-2B

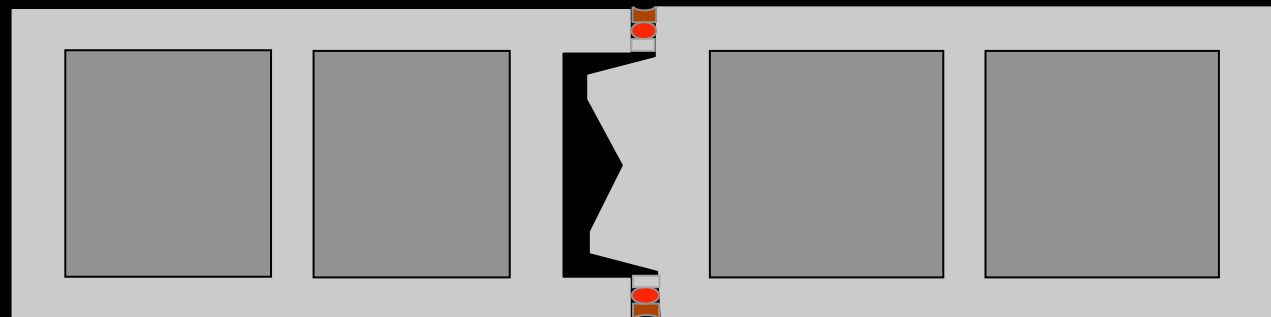
Types of Control Joints with Shear Resistance

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Services

- Dowels

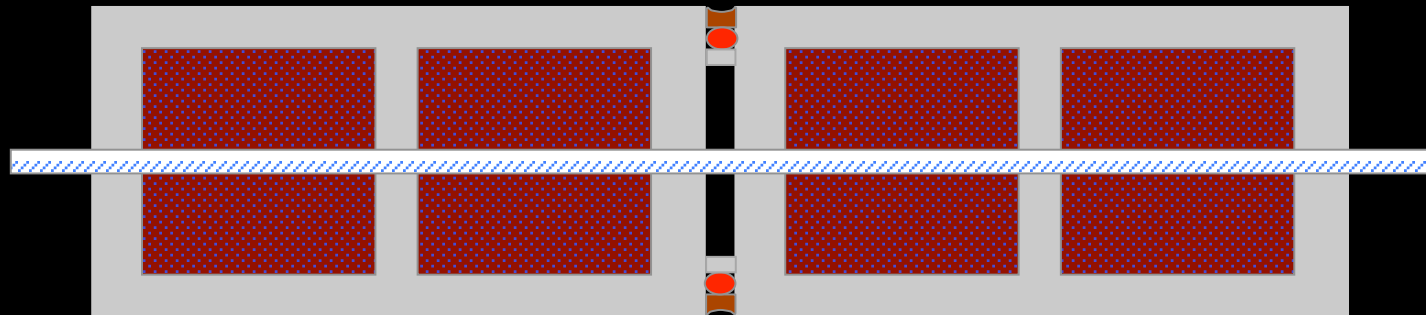


- Special unit shape



Eliminating Control Joints With Reinforcement

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Control joints can be eliminated completely if enough horizontal reinforcement is provided.

ie., where $A_s \geq 0.002 A_n$

Maximum reinforcement spacing for 8 in. CMU (not solid grouted):

#4 bar - 24 inches

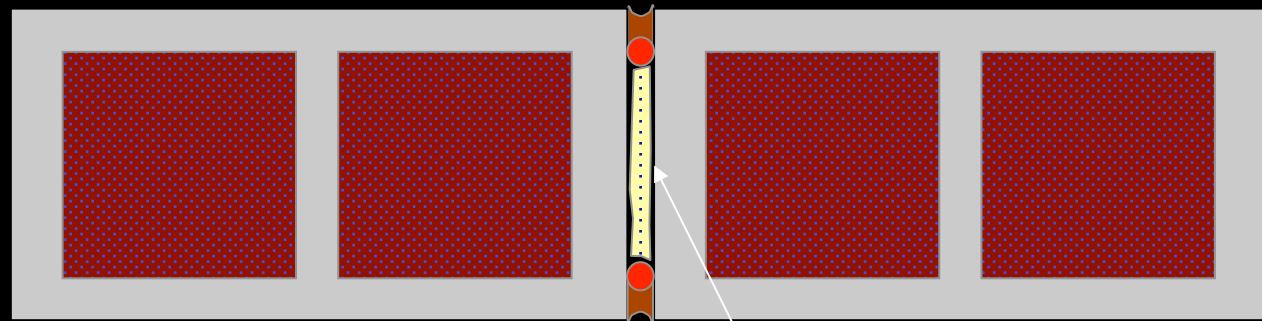
#5 bar - 40 inches

#6 bar - 48 inches

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4-hour Rated Control Joints

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Ceramic fiber blanket

Note: Special unit shape and grout shear key type control joints are also rated 4 hours as long as they contain backer rod and joint sealant.

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Control Joint Locations

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- **Typically use above grade in concrete masonry walls**
 - Shrinkage cracks are an aesthetic rather than a structural concern
- **Generally not used below grade**
 - Less temperature and moisture variation

Control Joint Locations

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At maximum of
one-half control
joint spacing
from corners

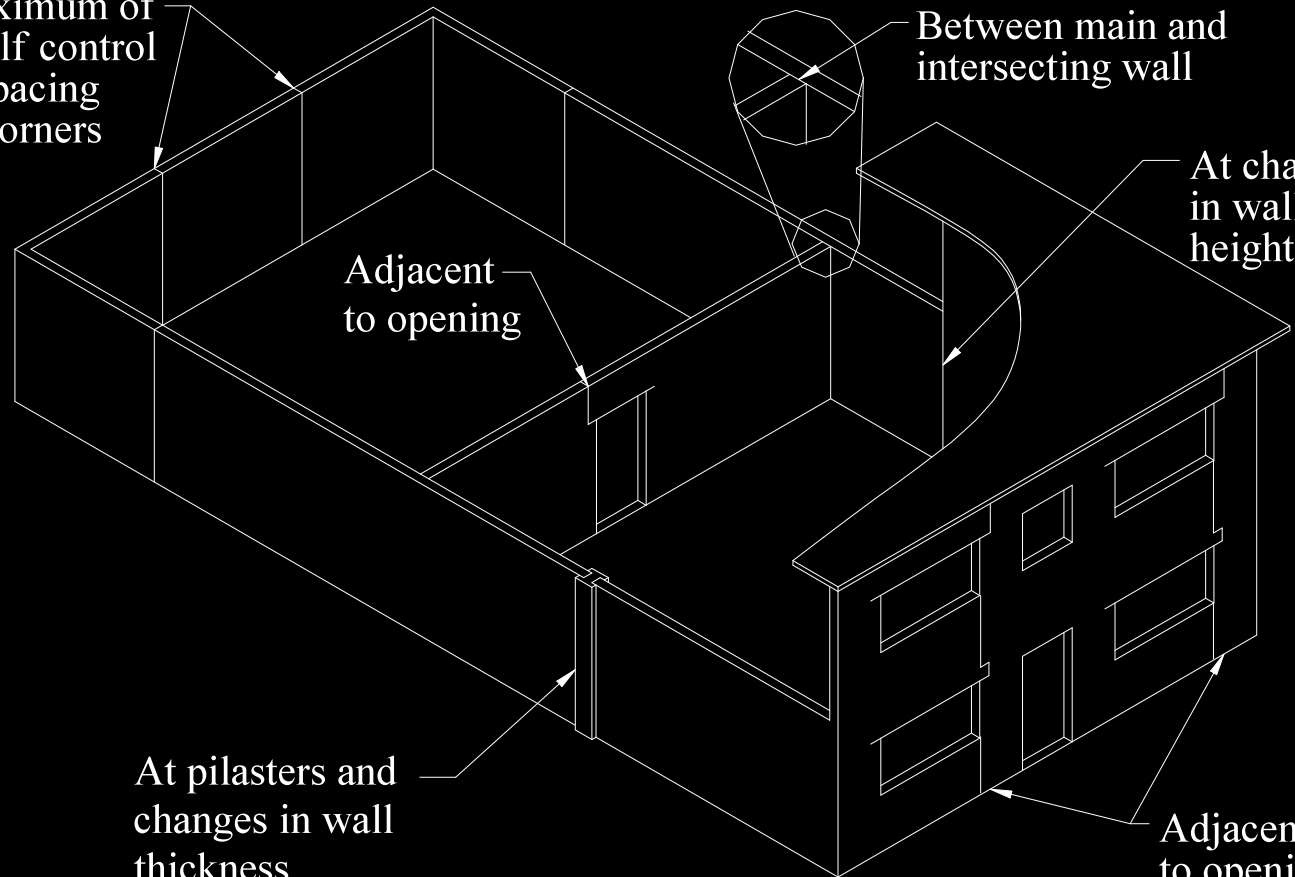
Adjacent
to opening

Between main and
intersecting wall

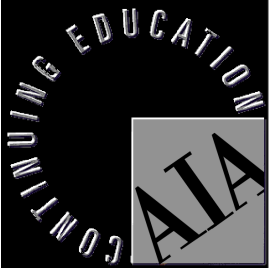
At changes
in wall
height

At pilasters and
changes in wall
thickness

Adjacent
to opening

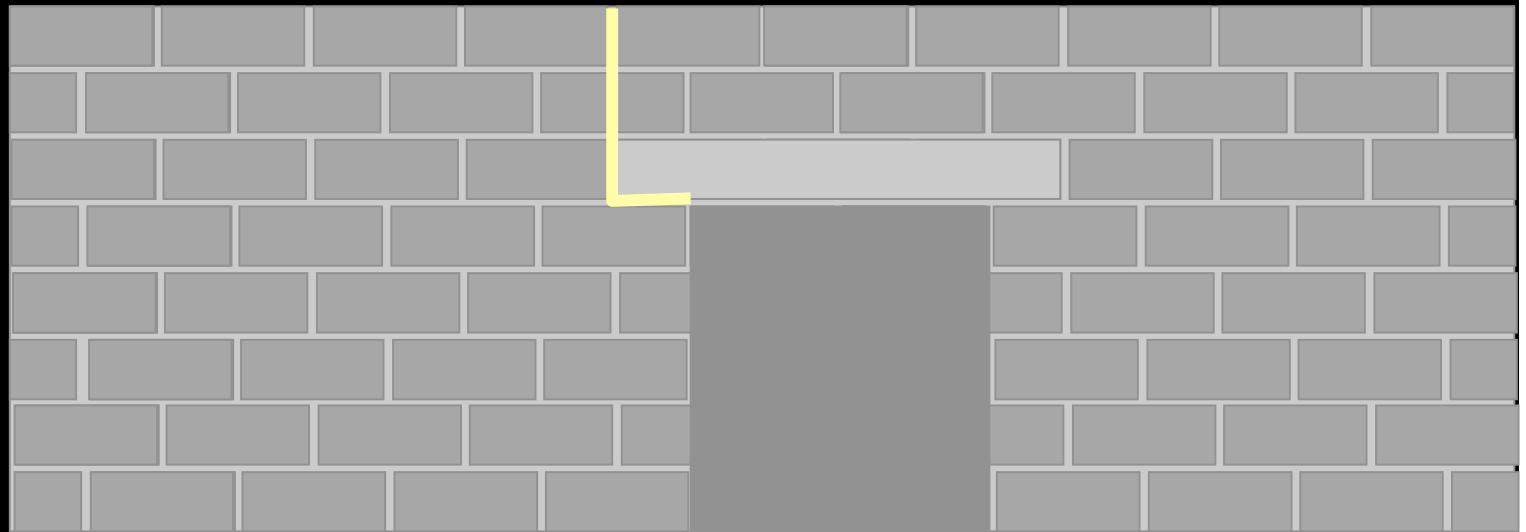


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Control Joints at Openings in Unreinforced Walls

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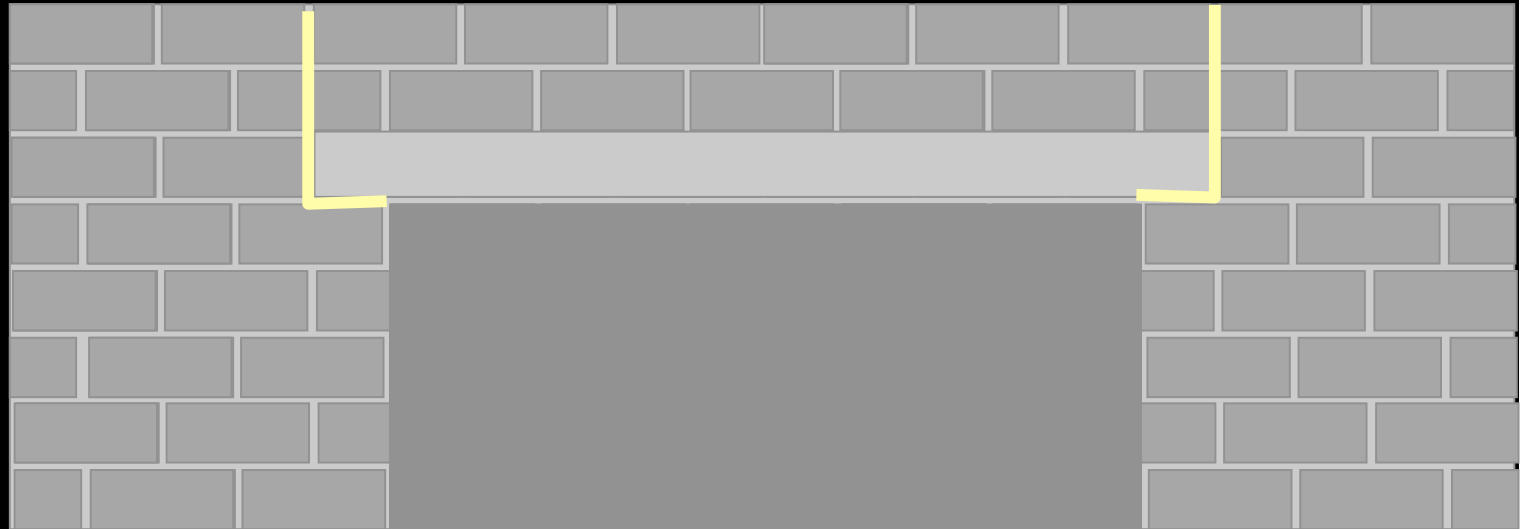
Openings less than 6 feet

TEK 10-2B



Control Joints at Openings in Unreinforced Walls

Continuing
Education
Services

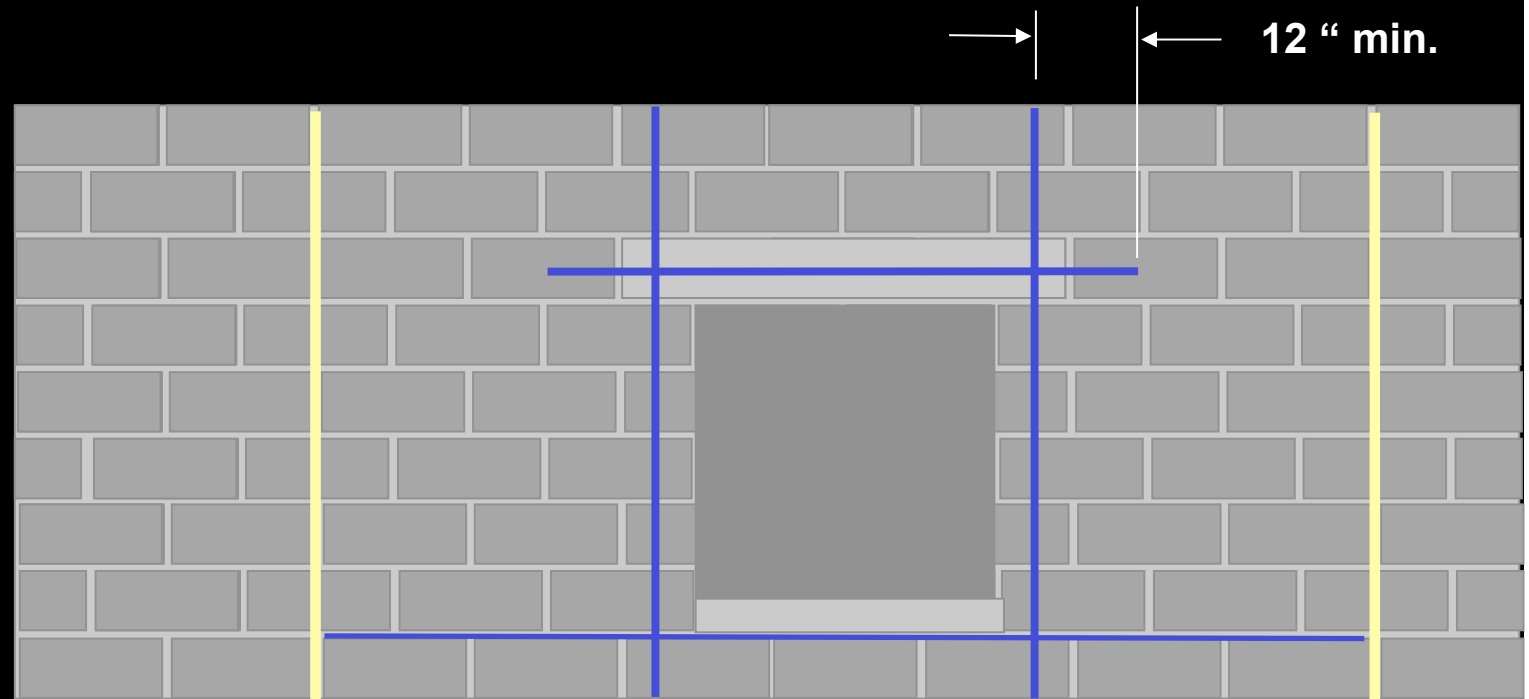


Openings more than 6 feet

TEK 10-2B

Control Joints at Openings in Reinforced Walls

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Education
Services

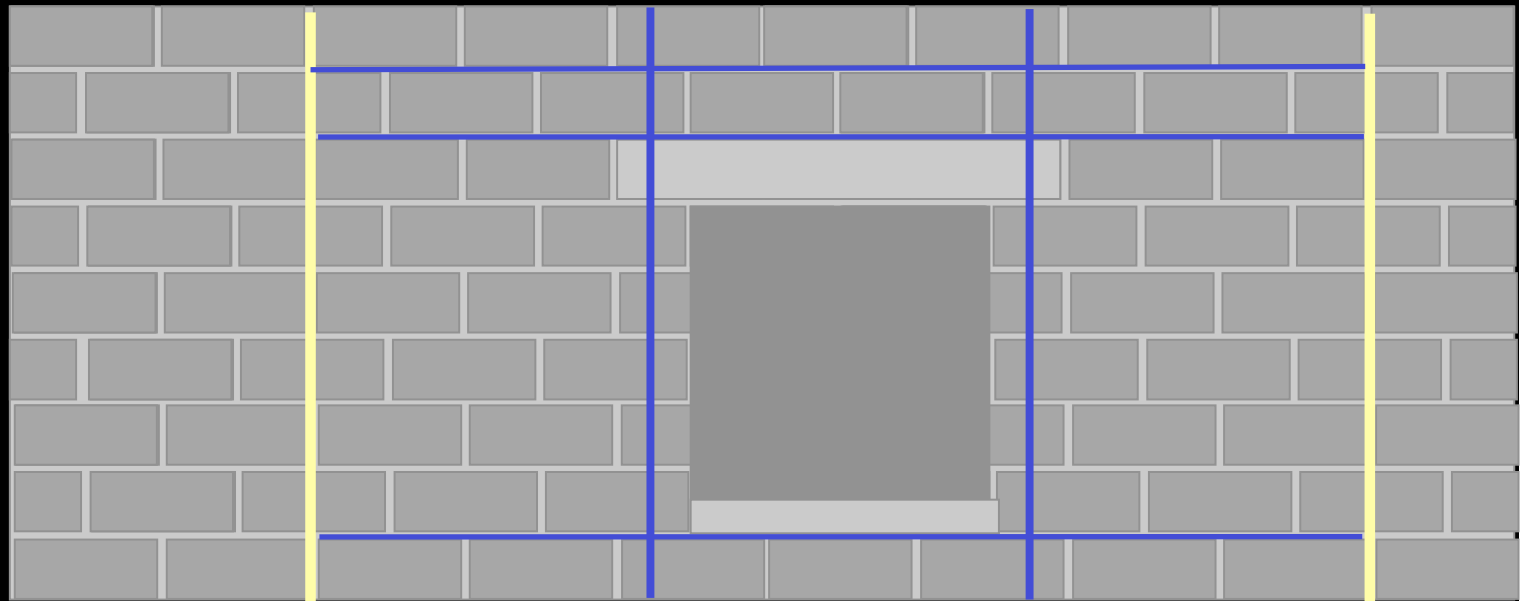


Preferred strengthening of opening with reinforcement -
extending lintel reinforcement and
joint reinforcement under the sill

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Control Joints at Openings in Reinforced Walls

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Services

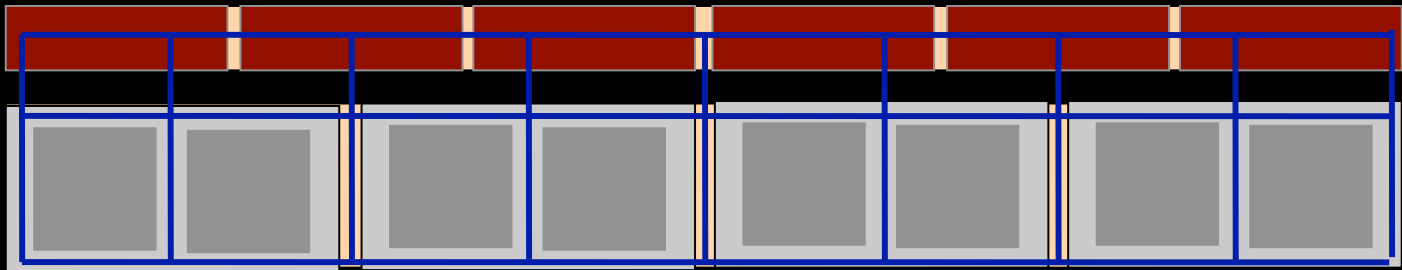


Opening strengthened with joint reinforcement first two courses over opening and under the sill

Control Joints for Multi-wythe Walls

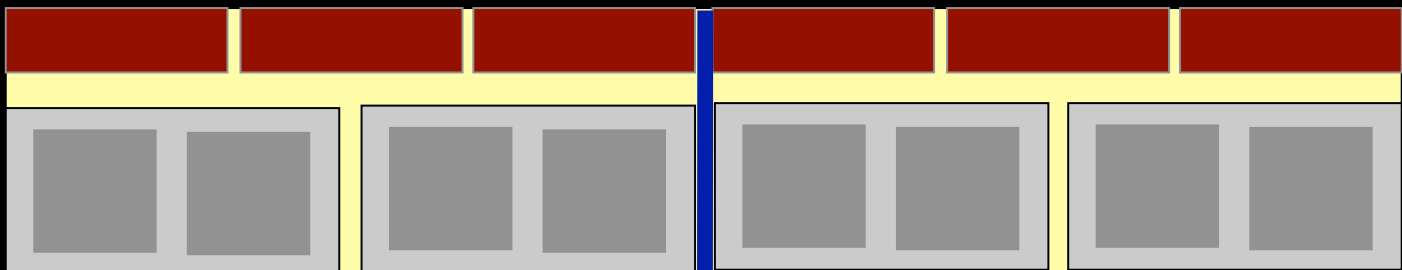
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If wythes are unbonded...



...consider control joint requirements separately for each wythe

If wythes are bonded...

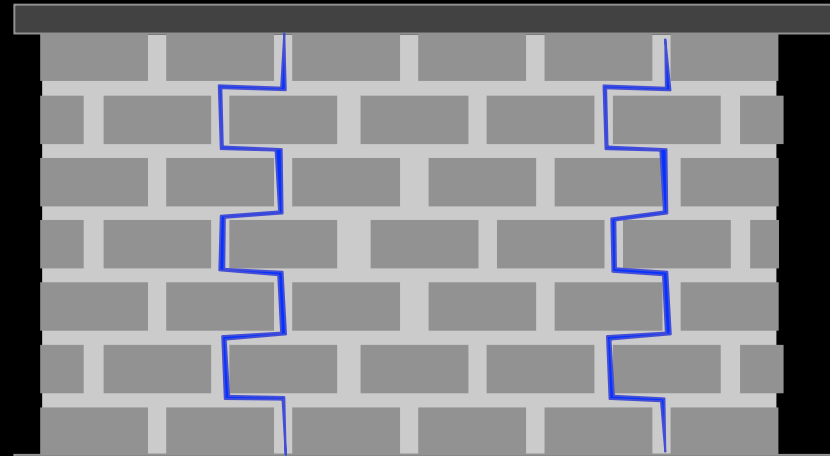


...continue control joints from back-up through face

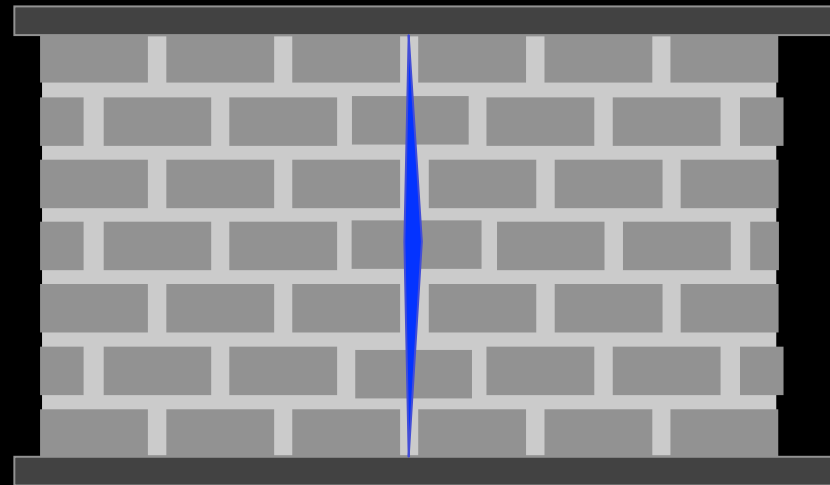
Impact of Mortar Strength

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Weak mortar



Strong mortar



CMU Band in Clay Brick Veneer

Joint reinforcement w/ no slip plane

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Wall tie within
12 in. (305 mm)
of band

Clay brick

Joint reinforcement,
W1.7 (9 gage)
(MW 11) at
16 in. (406 mm)
o.c. or equivalent

Concrete masonry
accent band

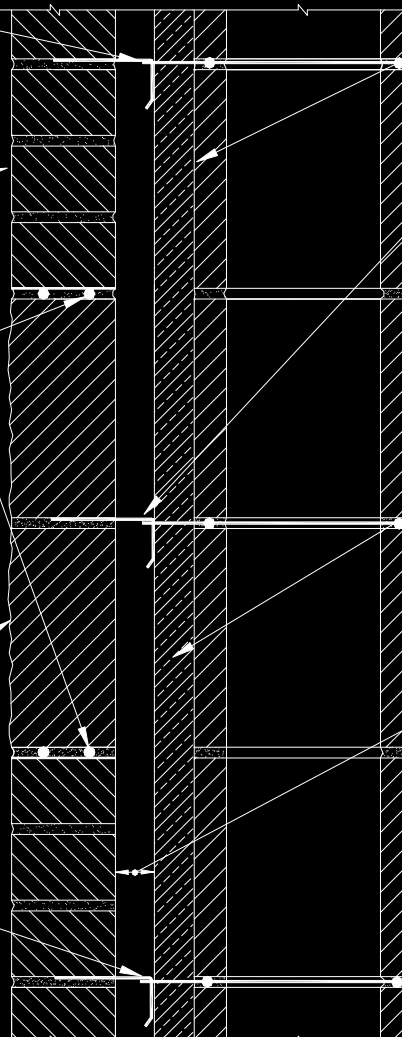
Wall tie, within
12 in. (305 mm)
of band

Vapor retarder, per
local practice

Adjustable ladder
wall tie (hot dipped
galvanized) @ 16 in.
(406 mm) o.c. vertical

Closed cell rigid
insulation, as
required

Air space, 1 in.
(25 mm), min.,
2 in. (51 mm)
preferred

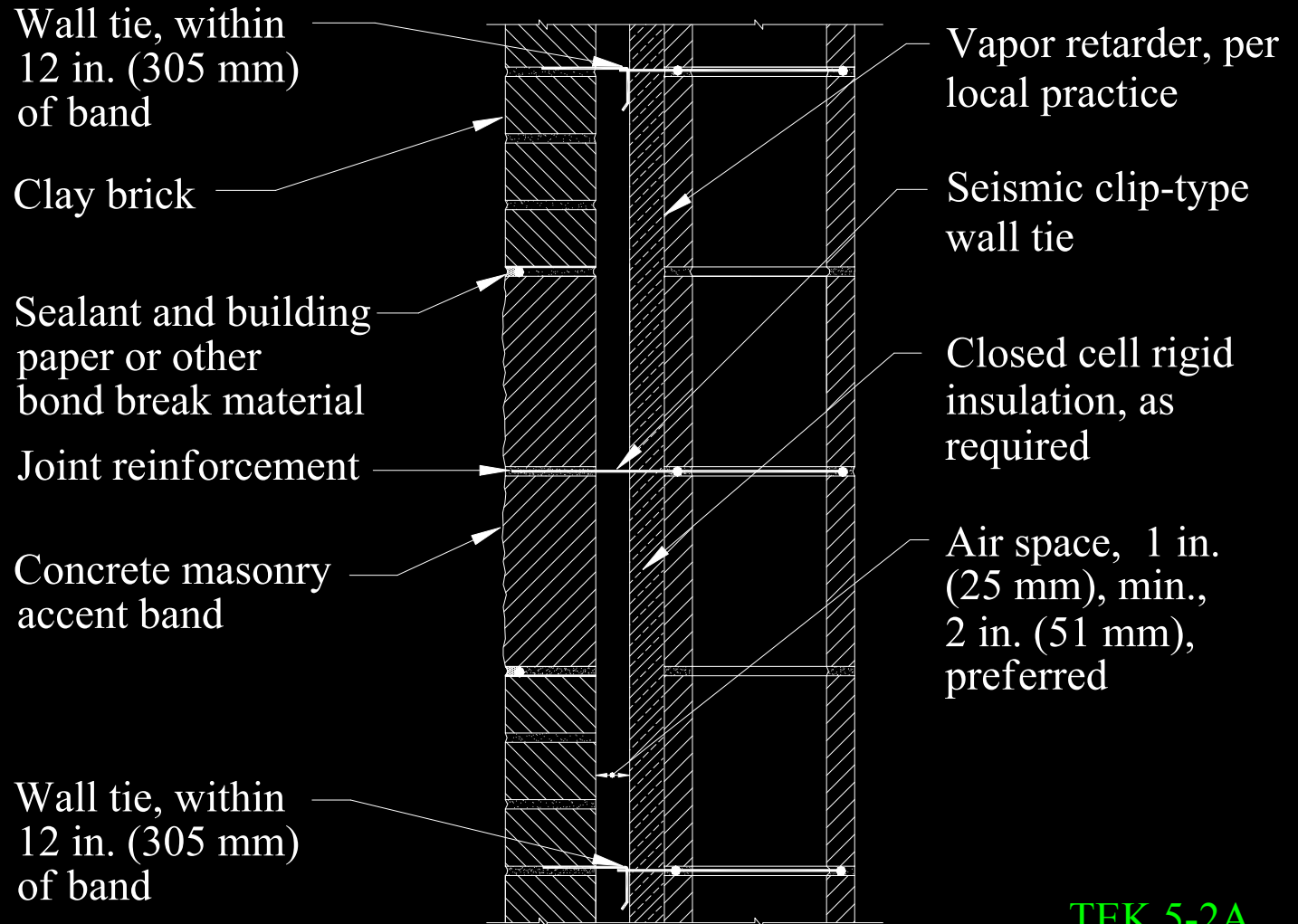


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CMU Band in Clay Brick Veneer

Slip plane top and bottom of band option

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TEK 5-2A

Clay Brick Band in CMU Veneer

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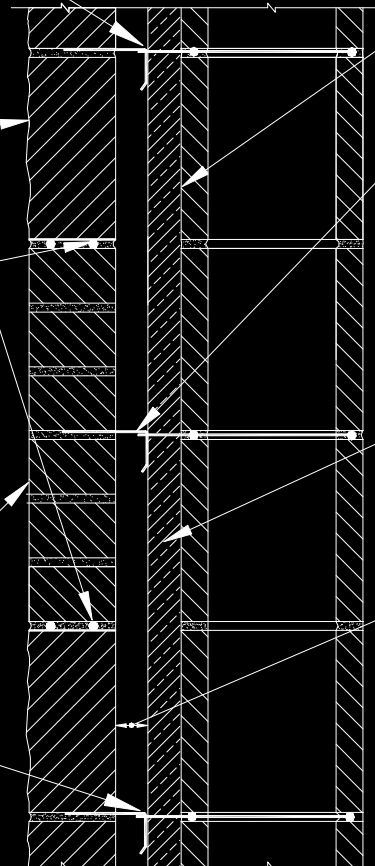
Wall tie, within
12 in. (305 mm)
of band

Concrete
masonry

Joint
reinforcement,
W1.7 (9 gage)
(MW 11) at
16 in. (406 mm)
o.c. or equivalent

Clay brick
accent band

Wall tie, within
12 in. (305 mm)
of band



Vapor retarder, per
local practice

Adjustable ladder
wall tie (hot dipped
galvanized) @ 16 in.
(406 mm) o.c. vertical
at 16 in. (406 mm) o.c.,
as required

Closed cell rigid
insulation, as
required

Air space, 1 in.
(25 mm), min.,
2 in. (51 mm),
preferred

TEK 5-2A



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Summary

- **Better manage movement through masonry systems by**
 - Proper design
 - Using MSJC installation standards
 - Proper location of control joints
 - Proper use of bond beams
 - Proper placement of joint reinforcement