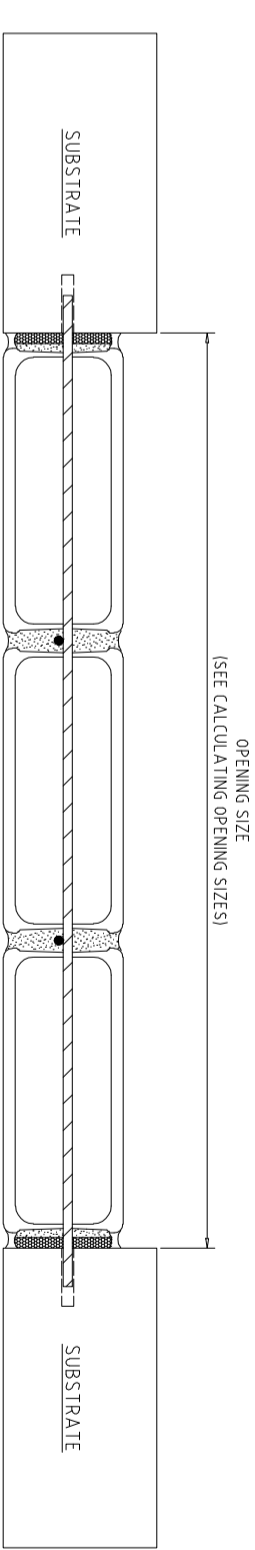
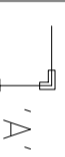
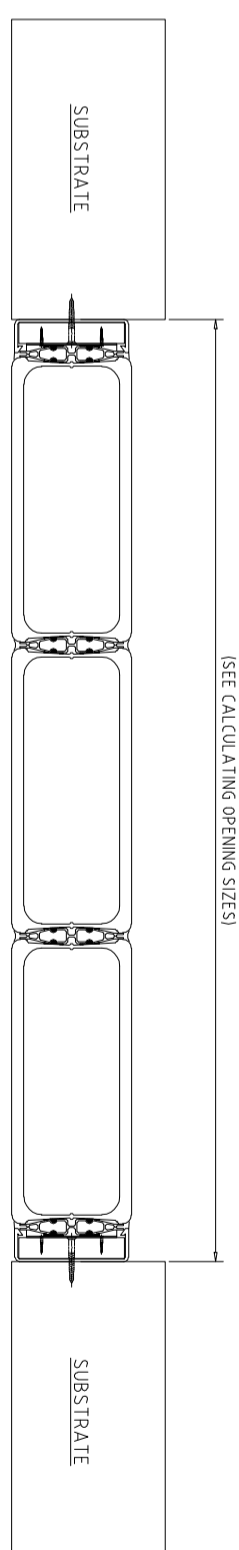


TYPICAL GLASS BLOCK WALL PANEL
SUPPORTED ON FOUR SIDES



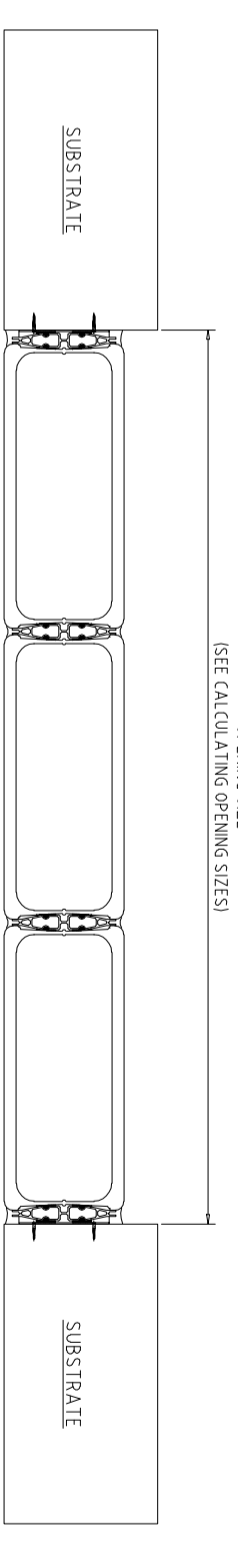
SECTION ON 'A' - 'A'
TYPICAL CONSTRUCTION DETAIL
FOR RODS & MORTAR

OPENING SIZE
(SEE CALCULATING OPENING SIZES)



SECTION ON 'A' - 'A'
TYPICAL CONSTRUCTION DETAIL
FOR EASYFIX

OPENING SIZE
(SEE CALCULATING OPENING SIZES)



SECTION ON 'A' - 'A'
TYPICAL CONSTRUCTION DETAIL
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GLASS BLOCK CONSTRUCTION DETAILS - General considerations

1. Glass blocks with a vertical tapering top and bottom edge should be avoided in their own products. The head on the panel is an inherent risk, whilst entering no downward pressure is placed on the glass blocks.
2. Openings must be square and perpendicular and the opening dimension must be designed to suit glass block modules. Glass blocks cannot be cut. The masonry bricks or stone joints, multiply the number of blocks by 25mm (100 blocks = 10m wall) then add 10mm for the other mortar joint. This is the minimum opening requirement. Items such as openings have been prepared incorrectly or frames installing glass blocks, or to create a tighter seal, when building a covered glass block panel.
3. Glass block walls are connected to the surround by reinforcement bars being inserted into pre-drilled holes for panel anchors. For each integer strength, spacers should be used to ensure the correct depth of opening. The opening is to 100mm blocks, 150mm concrete or block work.
4. Between the opening and glass blocks it is essential to incorporate expansion joints to the perimeter to allow the panel to expand and contract freely with temperature changes. Expansion joints should be prepared by providing a recessed channel with a depth of 20mm. Expansion joints should be prepared by providing a recessed channel with a depth of 20mm.
5. Glass blocks should not be installed when the surrounding temperature is 5°C and falling or 37°C and rising.

Construction of the perimeter should be designed and the specific to each project requirements. The construction should be guided by independent third party engineers. **Accelerated - Alternative expansion joints**

Glass blocks will expand and contract by 3.50mm per 27°C temperature change. Self-expanding and contracting blocks should be used to compensate for this expansion. This will visually look similar to a tapered mortar joint. For the head and joints of the openings, between the first row of glass blocks and the base of the opening it is recommended high-density fibrous or neoprene material to support the weight of the panel. The bottom course mortar joint and base of opening should be applied as the same between the joint lines and spacers.

Items in the final column joint size for specifying and building glass blocks. A 100 x 100 mm panel can be used for a 100 x 100 mm opening. The panel should be constructed to prevent mortar seepage, increasing the number of courses that can be constructed a day. They prevent a jacket steel reinforcement bars coming into direct contact with the mortar. When spacers are used, the mortar should be finished. The slab of the wall of the cap then be grouted over.

Other options are available for the frame-thin blocks-lean x lean and lean x lean or trim-thin blocks - thin x lean.

Panel construction and installation - General notes

Stainless steel rod reinforcement bars are used to tie in the opening. The rods penetrate the expansion material and anchor the panel in place by connecting to the 25-35mm in diameter filled masonry to ensure an movement of the rear. Rods are 100mm long and when the panel is larger than the reinforced bar, rods are supported by a minimum of 100mm wall and concrete joints along the wall. One reinforcement bar should be used in each horizontal and vertical joint in a minimum of 100mm. For situations where connecting the rods to the opening prove difficult panel framing or can mechanically stay fixed.

Glass blocks should be installed in the following order:

Exhaustion joint/sealer details

After construction, the perimeter joint should be covered by an residue mortar and caulked with Rods. Mortar expansion sealant for fire the mortar. Bridging the joint glass blocks or joints is to avoid.

How a mortar joint seals

Glass Block Technology mortar is a specially formulated premix bedding and finishing compound. Expansion joints are to be made with water in a ratio of one part water to three parts mortar. The mortar should be applied to the joints in a consistent manner. The mortar should be applied to the joints in a consistent manner. The mortar should be applied to the joints in a consistent manner.



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The data sheet connection detail & construction principles, should be designed and specific to each project requirements. The construction should be guided by independent structural engineers.

All information is accurate to the best of our knowledge at time of data sheet production, however Glass Block Technology Ltd. cannot be held liable in any way should the design or construction details change. Glass Block Technology Ltd. reserve the right to amend or correct changes at any time.

TYPICAL GLASS BLOCK PANEL SUPPORTED ON FOUR SIDES

GBT112 Rev.

Scale 1:7.5 & 1:2