

tone of the brick must be good. Personally, I think that anywhere in New Zealand the variation of tone and the colour of the bricks is all that can be desired.

Factor 2.—The main factor we will next consider is No. 2, viz.:—

THE METHOD OF LAYING BRICKS

In using the word "bond" in this part I refer to the pattern which is worked on the face of a

brickwork no headers show on the face except in some cases where the building laws make it compulsory to tie in the face with the backing up wall with header bricks; under these conditions every fifth or sixth course is entirely of headers. This bond is the simplest but at the same time least effective method of laying bricks, but its possibilities are shown by its use in the "John Proctor" Recreation Centre, Peoria, Illinois, U.S.A. (Fig. 3), in

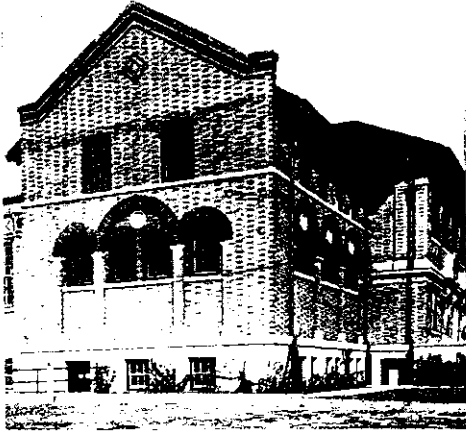


Fig. 3.

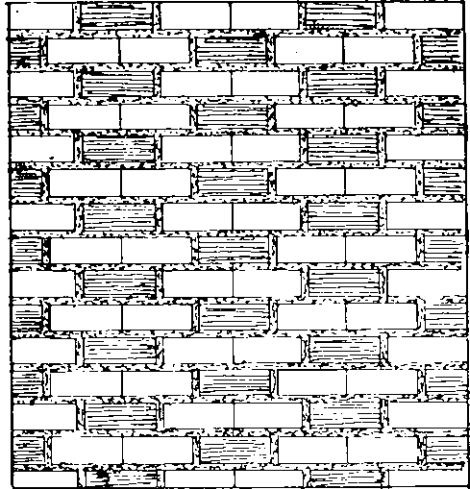


Fig. 4.

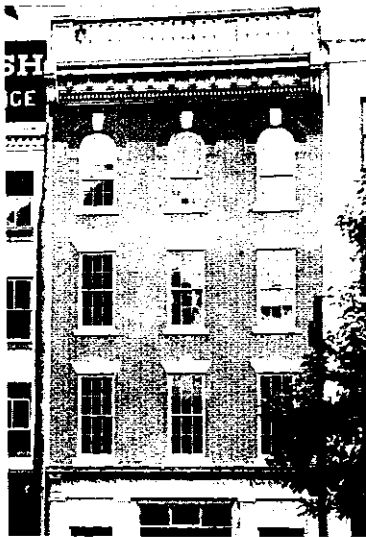


Fig. 5.

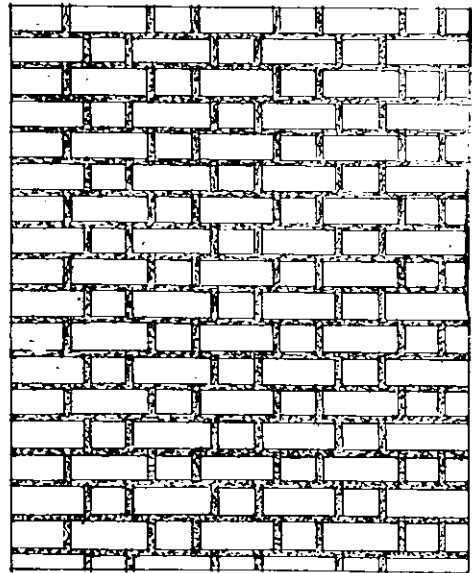


Fig. 6.

brick wall, in brick and mortar, in preference to its other but wholly different usage, which signifies the manner in which the face of the wall is connected to the backing up wall, in short, its aesthetic, rather than its constructive value.

A short summary of American and English methods will now be useful, as I have explained in an earlier part of this article.

AMERICAN METHODS

The most common of American bonds is known as running bond, (Figs. 1 and 2.). In this form of

which the exterior is faced with a grey matte brick in two shades laid with a light shade double stretcher with a single stretcher alternating as illustrated in Fig 4. The joint between the two light stretchers is close, while the remainder are five-eighths of an inch wide rough cut flush joint of natural cement colour.

In America we also find Flemish bond (Figs. 5 and 6) extensively used, and this has quite an artistic feeling when it is used with a light stretcher and a dark header as in Fig 7.