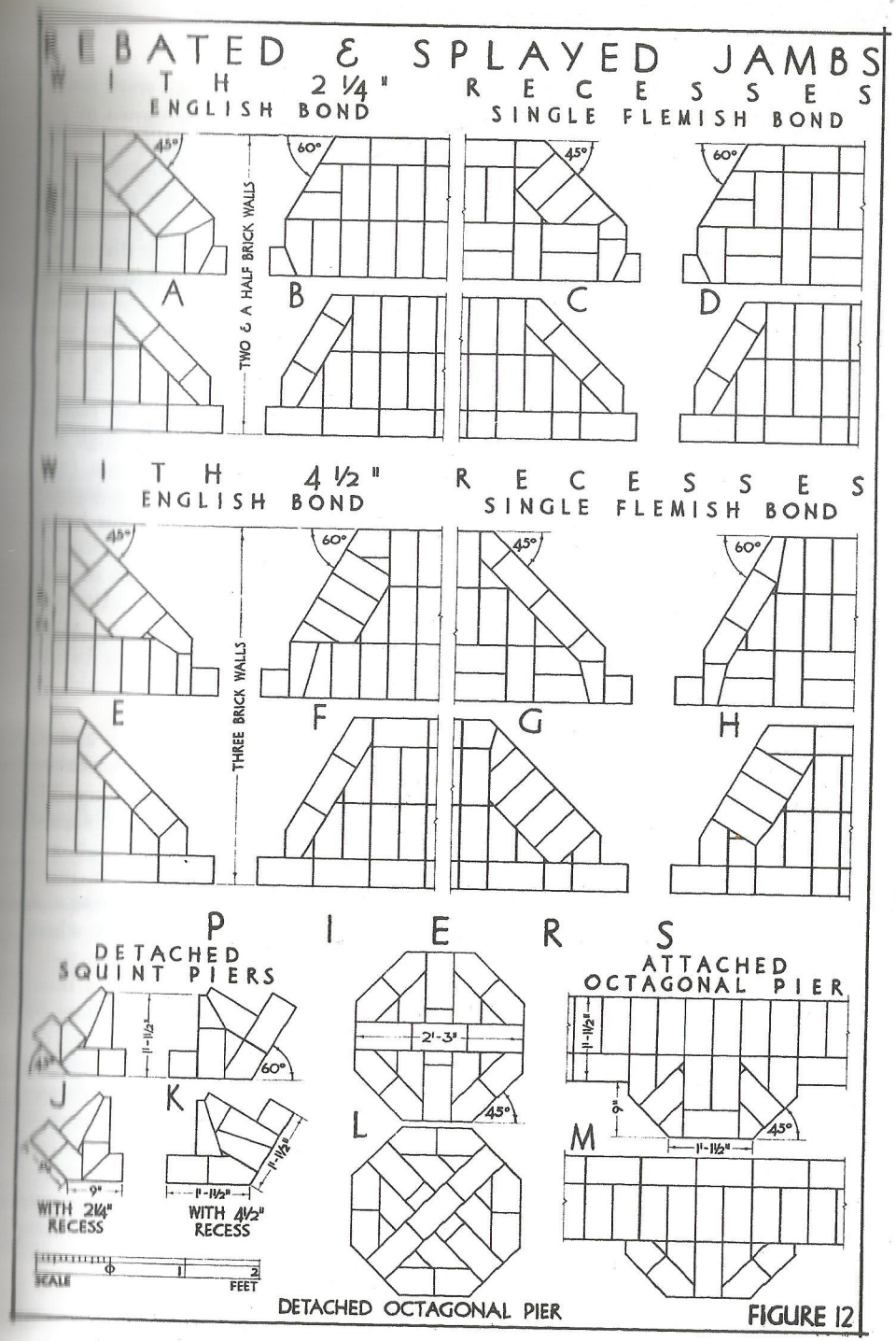

FIGURE 12

buildings abutting on streets which meet at an internal angle less than 90°. A few typical examples are detailed in Fig. 11, those at F, G, H and N showing alternate courses in English bond and those at J, K, L, M and P indicating alternate courses in double Flemish bond. In each case the rules of bonding which influence the face appearance have been complied with (see pp. 7 to 12, Vol. I).

Several expedients are sometimes adopted to dispense with the sharp arrises at very acute quoins, as such are readily damaged, difficult to cut (if standard bricks are used) and may cause injury to persons coming in contact with them. Thus, at F and J the corner is removed (or, preferably, purposely moulded to the shape shown) and bullnoses are shown at G and K. A simple and effective alternative is shown at N and P, where a bird's-mouthed appearance is obtained by the use of standard bricks which require little cutting and which cut surfaces are not exposed.

The above are only a few examples of squint quoins. There are a number of alternatives. The aim should be to obtain the maximum lap with the minimum of cutting. Whilst the correct face appearance is not necessary if the walls are to be plastered, the principles of sound bonding should be observed and continuous straight joints avoided.

Rebated and Splayed Jambs.—These are in addition to the square and rebated jambs described on p. 13, Vol. I, to which reference should be made.

Rebated and splayed jambs are detailed here in Fig. 12. As shown, such a jamb (if of a window opening) consists of a square outer reveal, a recess and a 45° to 60° splayed inner reveal of obtuse squint quoin form. These jambs are only applied to door and window openings in thick walls either as an architectural feature or to increase the amount of light entering a building. As thick walls are not structurally necessary in the modern steel-framed or reinforced concrete multi-storied type of building, it follows that these jambs are not now so often employed.

The examples shown at A, B, C and D have 2¼-in. recesses, and are therefore suitable for solid framed windows or door frames, whilst the remainder have 4½-in. recesses for the reception of cased framed windows (see pp. 113 to 119, Vol. I). An additional example is shown at W and X, Fig. 19. The suggested bonding of alternate courses in both English and single Flemish bonds is typical only, there being several different arrangements of the bricks. The internal face appearance is only important if the walls are not to be plastered. The bond should be as strong as possible on account of the additional stresses which are transmitted from lintels or arches, and therefore continuous vertical joints should be avoided and the cut bricks should be as large as possible.

The inner reveal may be stepped and not splayed if the internal face of a wall is to be panelled. The plan in outline would then resemble that shown on the right side of the plan at B, Fig. 19. This type is known as a *rebated and stepped jamb*, the stepped recesses varying from 2¼ to 4½-in.

Piers.—Further examples of piers illustrated in Fig. 7, Vol. I, are shown at J, K, L and M, Fig. 12. The alternative plans of *detached squint piers* (J and K)