

Bullnose Coping.—This is shown in section D and the elevation is similar to that at C. The double bullnose bricks are placed on edge.

Semicircular Coping (see E and F).—The purpose-made semicircular bricks are bedded upon an oversailing stretching course of ordinary bricks. The space between the stretchers (about $2\frac{1}{4}$ -in. as shown in the section) should be filled solid with pieces of brick and mortar if the dwarf wall is likely to be subjected to side stresses from traffic, etc. The curved surface of the coping and the weathered or *flaunched* bed joint cause water to get away quickly, and the projecting course assists water to drip clear of the wall.

A similar coping, shown at G and H, consists of a top course of double bullnose bricks placed on edge upon a projecting course of bats (or stretchers similar to E with the intervening space filled as above described).

Brick-on-Edge Coping with Tile Creasing.—One form is shown at J and K. The tile course is known as a *creasing* and serves to throw the water clear of the wall. The creasing may also consist of two or more tile courses, laid in cement to break joint. A creasing consisting of a double course of slates in cement may be used instead of tiles.

Saddle-back Coping (see L and M).—This is effective, it provides a satisfactory finish and may be used in conjunction with either a tile or slate creasing. Brick or terra-cotta saddle-back copings can also be obtained which have throated projections and resemble the stone coping shown at C, Fig. 27.

A vertical joint in a coping is a potential weakness, and therefore one of the demerits of brick copings is the comparatively large number of such joints which have to be made. Hence it is advisable to provide a horizontal damp proof course on the top course of the brickwork before the coping is fixed (see p. 18).

Whilst a simple brick coping can form an attractive feature of a brick structure and is extensively used, copings of stone are often preferred even for brick erections. Stone copings are illustrated in Fig. 27.

PLINTHS

The projecting feature constructed at the base of a wall is known as a plinth. It gives to a building the appearance of additional stability.

Three forms of simple brick plinths are shown in Fig. 17.

Brick-on-End Plinth (see N and O).—As is implied, this plinth consists of a course of bricks laid on end, projecting about $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. and backed with ordinary brickwork.

Splayed Plinth (see P and Q).—This comprises two stretching courses of purpose-made splayed or chamfered bricks similar to those shown at R, Fig. 2. If preferred, the top course may consist of headers similar to that at S, Fig. 2.

Moulded Plinth.—One of the many moulded types is shown at R and S, and consists of a simple curve (called a *cavetto* mould) and a narrow flat band known as a *fillet*.

Stone plinths are detailed in Fig. 25.

TOOLS, CONSTRUCTION, JOINTING AND POINTING

TOOLS.—The tools in general use by a bricklayer are: trowel, plumb-rule, straight-edge, gauge-rod, line and pins, square, spirit-level, two-foot rule, bolster, club hammer, brick hammer and chisels. Other tools used for special purposes include: bevel, scutch, saw, pointing-trowel, frenchman, jointer, pointing-rule and hawk.

Trowel (see 31, Fig. 19).—Consists of a steel blade and shank into which a wood handle is fixed; used for lifting and spreading mortar on to a wall, forming joints and cutting bricks. It is the chief tool of the bricklayer.

Plumb-rule.—A dressed piece of wood, 4-in. by $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. by $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 6-ft. long, having parallel edges, holed near the bottom to permit slight movement of a lead *plumb-bob* which is suspended by a piece of whippcord; similar to that shown at A, Fig. 28, but with parallel long edges; used for plumbing (obtaining or maintaining a vertical face) a wall.

Straight-edge.—A piece of wood, about 3-in. by $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. by 3-ft. long having parallel edges; used for testing brickwork (especially at quoins) and checking if faces of bricks are in alignment. Longer straight-edges are used for levelling concrete, etc.

Gauge-rod or Storey-rod.—Similar to the straight-edge but 4-in. by $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. by 9-ft. long, upon which the courses, including the joints, are marked by horizontal lines; courses which conform with the tops and bottoms of window sills, springing points of arches, etc., are also indicated on the gauge; used at quoins in setting out the work and ensuring that the courses are maintained at correct level and uniform thickness.

Line and Pins (see 33, Fig. 19).—The line (at least three *knots* or 36-yds. long) is wound round two steel pins: used to maintain the correct alignment of courses.

Square (see 26, Fig. 19).—Consists of a steel blade and wood stock or entirely of steel; used for setting out right angles from the face of a wall (as required for openings), testing perpend and marking bricks preparatory to cutting.

Spirit-level (see 17, Fig. 19).—Used, in conjunction with the straight-edge, for obtaining horizontal surfaces.

Two-foot Rule (see 1, Fig. 67).—Used for taking measurements.

Bolster (see 35, Fig. 19).—Made of steel; used for cutting bricks; the edge of the tool is placed on the brick where required when a smart blow with the hammer on the end of the steel handle is usually sufficient to split the brick.

Club Hammer or Lump Hammer.—Similar to that shown at 27, Fig. 19, and with the head weighing from 2 to 4-lb.; used in conjunction with the bolster, chisels, etc.

Brick Hammer.—Similar to that at K, Fig. 68, but without the claw and with a chiselled end instead of that shown pointed; used for cutting bricks (especially firebricks), brick paving, striking nails, etc.

Chisels.—Similar to those at 1 and 5, Fig. 19; those shaped as shown at 5 are usually $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. wide with 12 to 18-in. long octagonal steel handles; used for cutting away brickwork, etc.

Bevel (see 30, Fig. 19).—Used for setting out angles.

Scutch or Scotch (see 34, Fig. 19).—Used for cutting soft bricks and dressing cut surfaces.

Saw (similar to that shown at 19, Fig. 67).—Used for sawing rubbers (see p. 24).

Pointing Trowel.—Similar to that at 31, Fig. 19, but much smaller; used for placing mortar into joints, etc.

Frenchman.—A discarded table knife the blade of which is cut to a point which is bent $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. at right angles to the blade; used for tuck pointing (see p. 32).

Jointer (see 32, Fig. 19).—This has a steel blade (2 to 6-in. long), the edge of which is either flat, grooved, concave or convex rounded; used for jointing and pointing brickwork (see p. 31).

Pointing-rule (see 18, Fig. 19).—A dressed piece of 3-in. by $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. wood having a bevelled edge with $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. thick wood or cork distance pieces fixed on the bevelled side; used for jointing (see p. 31).

Hawk or Hand Board.—A 9-in. by 9-in. by $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. board having a $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. diameter stump handle in the centre; used for holding small quantities of mortar during pointing operations.