

SUPERLITE BLOCK

SHAPES & SIZES DIRECTORY







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NCMA TEK'S Manuals & E-Details are available @ www.superliteblock.com



INTRODUCTION

Superlite Block's Shapes and Sizes Directory aims to assist you in the design process. The various types of concrete masonry units available featured, as well as the Integra® Wall System, Keystone® Retaining Walls, and Belgard® Pavers. In conjunction with the shapes and sizes, we have included technical information we hope will be of assistance. Some of the products featured in the Directory are available only on a special order basis. Superlite Block is proud to provide owners, architects, engineers and contractors with high quality masonry units for all your design needs. Please contact a Superlite Representative for the current availability of product at 602-352-3500 or 800-366-7877.



Concrete block wall systems are unsurpassed in functioning as a barrier to contain the spread of fire. These systems effectively resist transmission of intense heat through the wall while also preventing the passage of flames and hot gases. The fire resistance rating period of concrete masonry elements is determined by testing, by calculation methods or through a listing service.

- Testing of representative elements of the wall constructions in accordance with standard fire test methods is usually measured by ASTM E 119, Standard Test Methods of Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials.
- Calculation methods determine fire resistance ratings based on physical and material properties of the concrete masonry unit, such as the equivalent thickness and aggregate types used in the manufacture of the concrete masonry units. These calculations methods are based on extensive research which has established a relationship between physical properties of materials and the fire resistance rating. The rating is a function of the aggregate used in the manufacturing of the units and the equivalent thickness of the unit.
- Private listing services allow a designer to specify a fire rated assembly which has been previously classified.
 The listing service monitors materials and production to verify that the concrete masonry units are in compliance with appropriate standards.

Equivalent Thickness

The equivalent thickness of a unit is the solid thickness that would be obtained if the same amount of concrete contained in a hollow unit was re-cast as a solid unit.

Loose fill Insulation

The fire resistive time period for concrete masonry units meeting the equivalent thickness required for a two-hour-fire-resistive rating in Item 3 (below) and having a thickness of not less than 7 5/8 inches is four hours when cores which are not grouted are filled with silicone-treated perlite loose-fill insulation; vermiculite loose-fill insulation; or expanded clay, shale or slate lightweight aggregate, sand or slag having a maximum particle size of 3/8 inches (Table No. 719.1(2)).

Blended Aggregates

The fire-resistance rating of concrete masonry units composed of a combination of aggregate types shall be based on equivalent thickness values determined as follows;

$$Tr = T1 \times V1 + T2 \times V2 \dots = Tn \times Vn$$

Where;

- Tr = The minimum required equivalent thickness corresponding to the desired fire-resistance rating as listed in Table 719.1(2) for C.M.U. manufactured with a particular combination of aggregate types.
- **T1, T2,...Tn** = The equivalent thickness for each aggregate Type 1,2,...n, respectively, used as indicated in Table 719.1(2) for the desired fire-resistance rating.
- **V1, V2,...Vn** = The percentage by volume of each aggregate Type 1, 2,...n, respectively, which is used in the manufacture of the C.M.U.
- * More information about Fire Resistance can be found on our website www.superliteblock.com. Select the e-TEK Manual link from our home page, next select the Table of Contents, and finally select Section Seven titled Fire Resistance.

RATED FIRE-RESISTIVE PERIODS FOR VARIOUS WALL AND PARTITIONS a, o, p

MATERIAL	ITEM Number	CONSTRUCTION	MINIMUM FINISHED THICKNESS Face-To-Face ^b (inches)			
			4 hours	3 hours	2 hours	1 hours
Concrete Masonry Units	3-1.1 ^{f,g}	Expanded slag or pumice	4.7	4.0	3.2	2.1
	3-1.2 ^{f,g}	Expanded clay, shale or slate	5.1	4.4	3.6	2.6
	3-1.3 ^f	Limestone, cinders or air-cooled slag	5.9	5.0	4.0	2.7
	3-1.4 ^{f,g}	Calcareous or siliceaous gravel	6.2	5.3	4.2	2.8

Source: 2003 IBC Code Table 720.1(2)

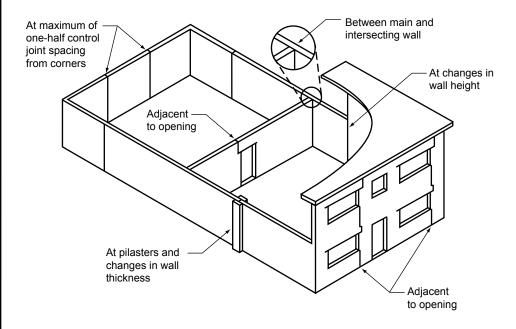


CONTROL JOINTS

Control joints are employed in crack control to reduce restraint by accommodating movement of the masonry wall, or movement of structural elements adjacent to the wall. Their spacing along the wall will depend on;

- The expected movements of the wall or other elements.
- The resistance of the wall to horizontal tensile stress.
- The extent and location in the wall of windows, doors, recesses, chases, and other causes of stress concentration.

Control joints should be used in conjunction with bond beams and joint reinforcement for crack control purposes.



Typical Control Joint Locations

Source: NCMA TEK 10-2B

* More detailed information about Control Joints can be found on our website www.superliteblock.com. Select the e-TEK manual link from our home page, next select the Table of Contents, and finally select Section Ten titled Movement Control.

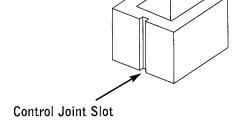


CONTROL JOINT SLOT

All of the units drawn in this Shapes and Sizes Directory are drawn without any control joint slots. Superlite manufactures a certain ratio of regular block to control joint block within a pallet of material. The general rules for the amount of control joint block manufactured with regular units are as follows;

All half block are manufactured with a control joint slot. The only exception to this is a split face one side one end, and a split face two sides one end. Superlite Block manufactures its units in this manner unless specified otherwise.

6" wide block 1 control joint block for every 4 regular blocks
8" wide block 1 control joint block for every 3 regular blocks
10" wide block 1 control joint block for every 2 regular blocks
12" wide block 1 control joint block for every 2 regular blocks



SOUND REDUCTION WITH CONCRETE MASONRY WALLS



Sound absorption involves reducing the sound emanating from a source within a room by diminishing the sound level and changing its characteristics. Sound is absorbed through dissipation of the sound wave energy. The effectiveness of the absorption method is dependent on the ability of the room surfaces to absorb the noise rather than reflect it. Sound Absorption Coefficient (SAC) is an indication of the sound absorbing efficiency of a surface. The Noise Reduction Coefficient (NRC) is the average SAC taken at four different frequencies. NRC values depend on the porosity of the material and the surface. An open rough textured surface will have a higher NRC value. This means that more porous block such as a Splitface or Fluted block will have a higher NRC rating. Also a medium weight block, because of its porosity will perform better from an absorption point of view, than a normal weight block. If the NRC = 1, then no sound is reflected. The percentage that is reflected is fractionalized, subtracted from 1 and this figure is the NRC value.

Sound Transmission is concerned with sound traveling through barriers from one space into another. To prevent transmission the walls must have enough density to stop the energy waves. Sound Transmission Loss is the total amount of airborne sound lost at a given frequency, as it

travels through a partition. The STL, which is measured in decibels, is measured at 16 frequencies and the loss at these frequencies is used to plot a curve, which is used to determine the Sound Transmission Class (STC). The STC of a wall is determined by comparing its sound transmission loss curve with a set of standard curves or contours. There is a definite correlation between Sound Transmission and the weight of the wall. If a wall is heavier and denser then the Sound Transmission Coefficient will increase. For concrete masonry units this means that a Normal Weight Block would have a higher STC rating because of the mass of that block. Porosity of the units is also an important aspect, as the tighter a texture on the surface, the greater the resistance to sound penetration. Therefore a painted surface will increase the STC, but will decrease the NRC. If a sound of 100 decibels is generated on one side of a wall and 40 decibels is measured on the other side, then the reduction in sound intensity is 60 decibels. The wall then has a 60 decibel rating.

* More information about Sound Transmission can be found on our website www.superliteblock.com. Select the e-TEK manual link from our home page, next select the Table of Contents, and finally select Section Thirteen titled Sound.



Structural performance of masonry is based on the physical characteristics of its components and on the construction methods used in assembling these components. The strength of masonry is influenced by the structural properties of units, grout, mortar and reinforcement. In engineered masonry structures, the required strength of structural elements is determined by distributing design loads to the various resisting elements in accordance with a structural analysis. After the required strength is determined, the designer uses it as a basis for specifying f´m, which is defined as the "specified compressive strength of masonry". This property is noted in the project documents and is used in accordance with masonry design codes to establish allowable stresses for masonry elements.

Compressive Strength of Concrete Masonry

Net area compre concrete maso	Net area compressive strength of masonry	
Type M or S mortar	Type N mortar	(psi) ^a
1250	1300	1000
1900	2150	1500
2800	3050	2000
3750	4050	2500
4800	5250	3000

For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm, 1 pund per square inch = 0.00689 MPa.

Source: 2003 IBC Code Table 720.1(2)

^a For units less than 4 inches in heigh, 85 percent of the values listed.

^{*} More detailed information about Compressive Strength can be found on our website www.superliteblock.com. Select the e-TEK manual link on our home page, next select the Table of Contents, and finally select Section Eighteen titled Quality Assurance, Inspection, & Testing.

WEIGHT CLASSIFICATIONS AND AGGREGATES



Concrete Block has three classifications according to weight. Lightweight units weigh between 85 and 105 pounds per cubic foot. Medium Weight units weigh between 105 and 125 pounds per cubic foot and Normal Weight units weigh over 125 pounds per cubic foot. Superlite Block currently manufactures only Medium and Normal weight units. Medium weight block is lighter, has a higher fire rating, a higher R value and is more effective for sound absorption (NRC rating). Normal Weight block has a higher compressive strength, a tighter texture and is more effective for sound transmission (STC rating).

The most common aggregate in our market is volcanic scoria. Superlite Block uses volcanic scoria in manufacturing Medium Weight block that conform to ASTM C 331. Normal Weight Block uses aggregates that conform to ASTM C33 and are composed of sand and rock. All units that are produced by Superlite are available in either mix design. For more information about Superlite Block, please visit our website at www.superliteblock.com.





Economy, superior design and function, and appealing aesthetics are readily achieved in projects constructed with integrally colored concrete masonry units.

It is important to note that minor variations in tone and texture are inherent in all masonry products. Factors influencing these variations in Concrete Masonry Units include: color variation in pigments, aggregates, cements, water content, degree of compaction achieved during manufacture, kiln conditions and atmospheric conditions including temperature and humidity. If properly dispersed through the wall, these variations can enhance rather than detract from the appearance of a project.

There are several steps that can be taken to ensure that the product performs as intended;

- 1. The architect should request samples for verification purpose showing the full range of exposed color and texture to be expected in completed construction.
- A sample panel should be built on the jobsite. This sample panel should be used as a reference for the color of the CMU, the texture of the CMU and the workmanship. In case of disputes over these issues on the project, the sample panel should be referred to.
- 3. The mason should pull product to be placed in the wall from opposite corners of three randomly selected pallets to ensure dispersion of variability.
- 4. The initial order should be as accurate as possible, as Superlite Block cannot guarantee an exact match from subsequent production runs.
- 5. Following construction, the concrete masonry units should be cleaned using well-established and specified techniques.



ABBREVIATIONS

FF Founders Finish

SP Splitface

SC Vertical Scored one side
SS Vertical Scored two side
SR Splitface with Vertical Score

SL Slump SN Sonora FL Fluted

0E1E Open Ended One End 0E2E Open Ended Two Ends SBN Single Bull Nose

SBN 2E Single Bull Nose Two Ends

DBN Double Bull Nose
DCBB Deep Cut Bond Beam
SBBB Solid Bottom Bond Beam

UBB U Bond Beam

CBB California Bond Beam
DCCW Deep Cut Center Web
SP1S Splitface One Side

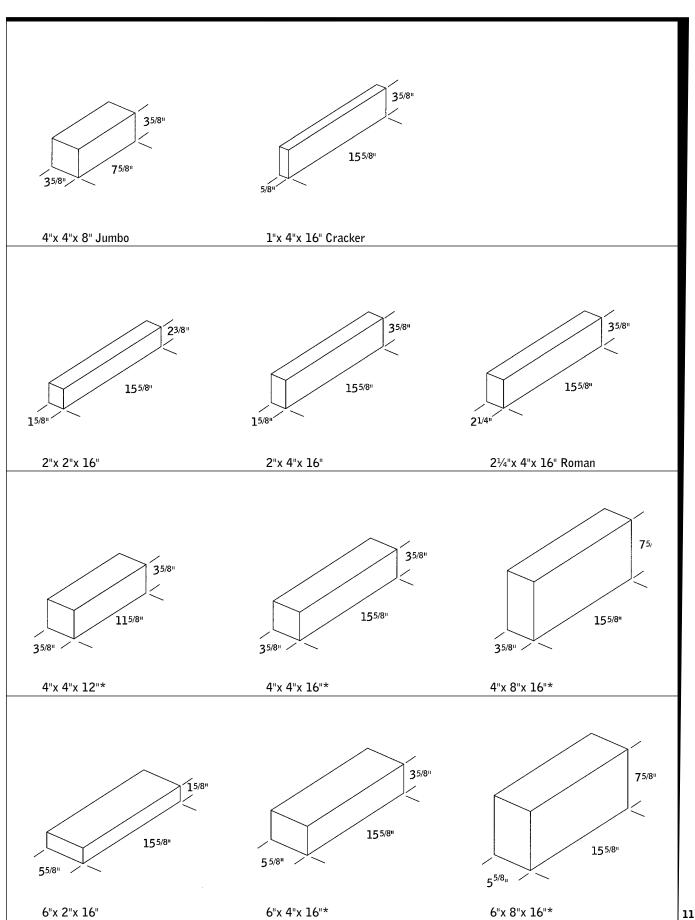
SP1S1E Splitface One Side One End

SP2S Splitface Two Sides

SP2S1E Splitface Two Sides One End

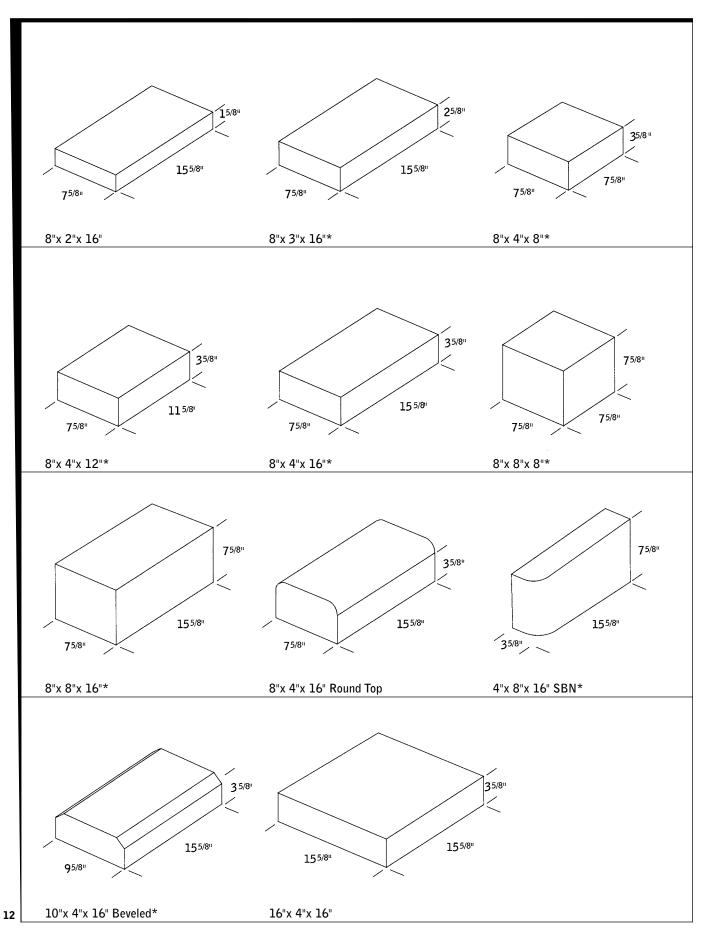






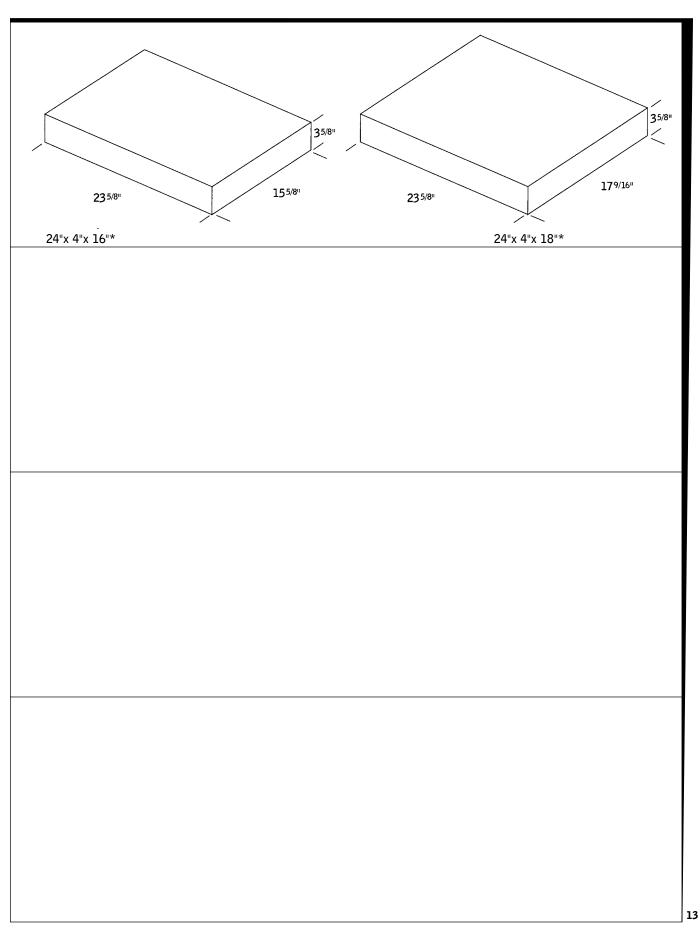


SOLID BLOCK

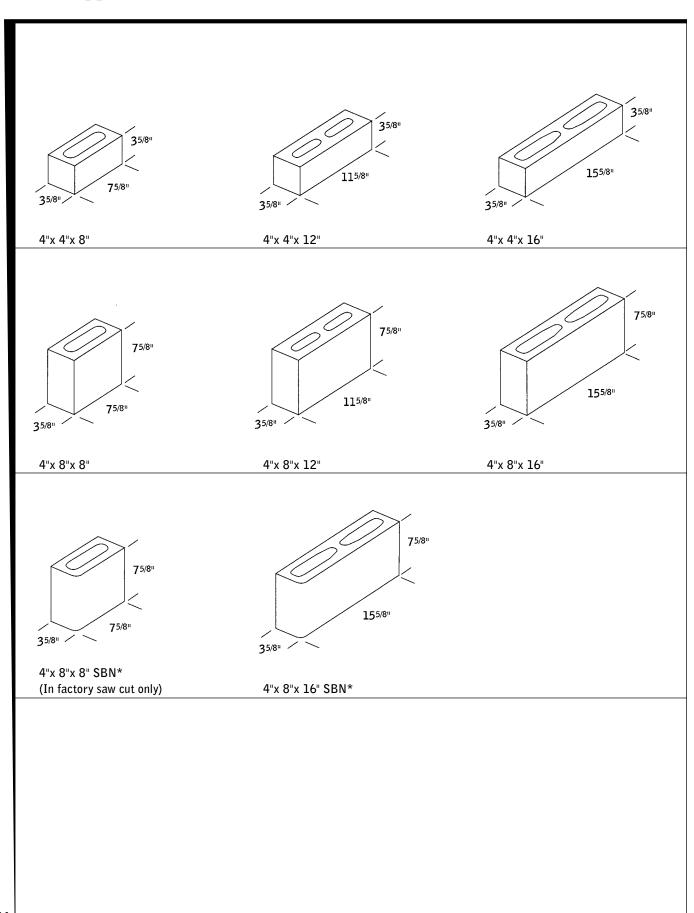




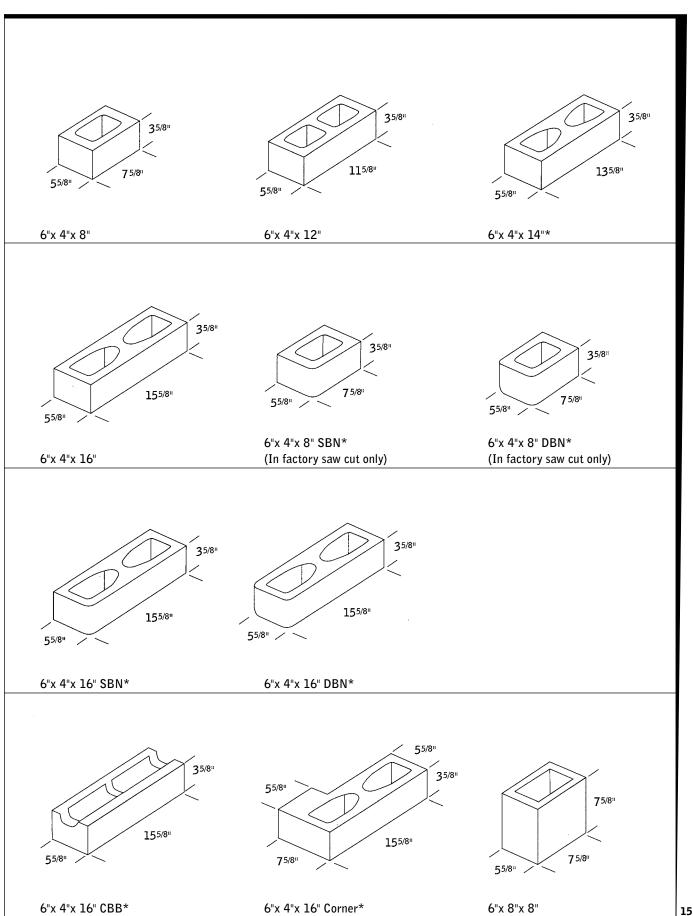
SOLID BLOCK



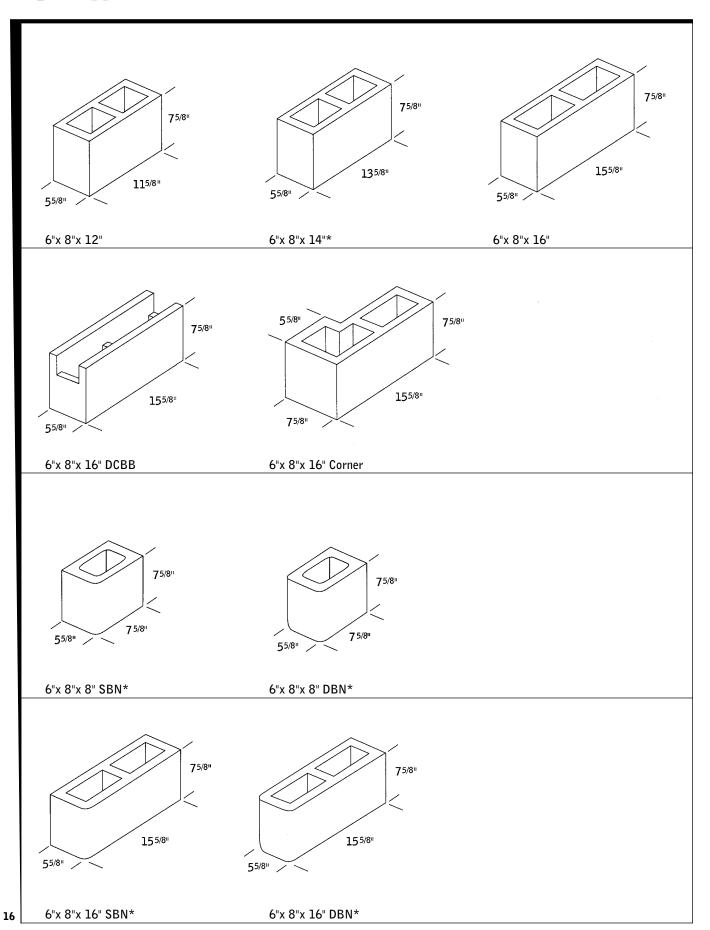




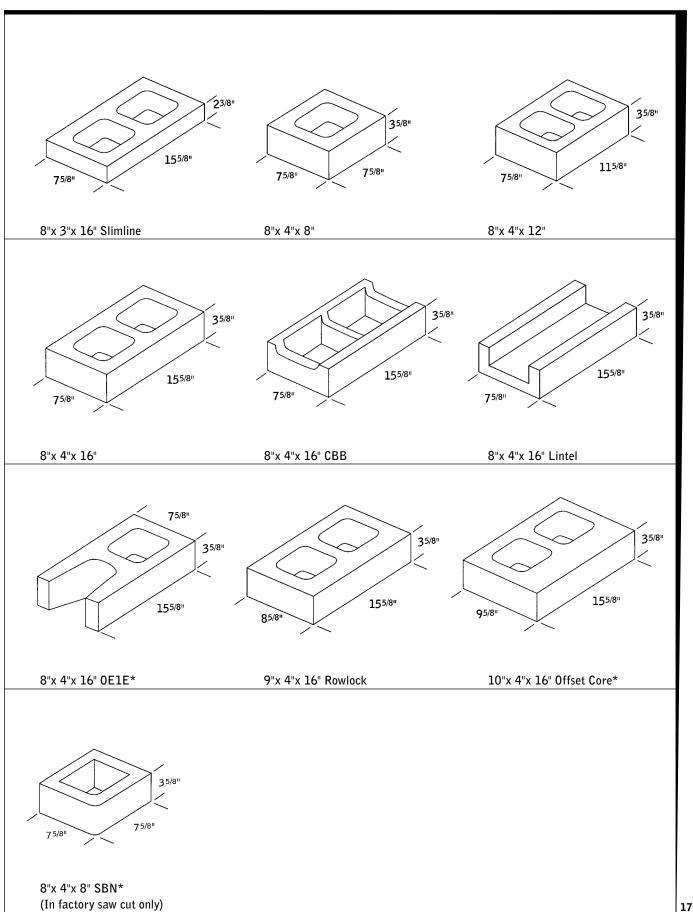






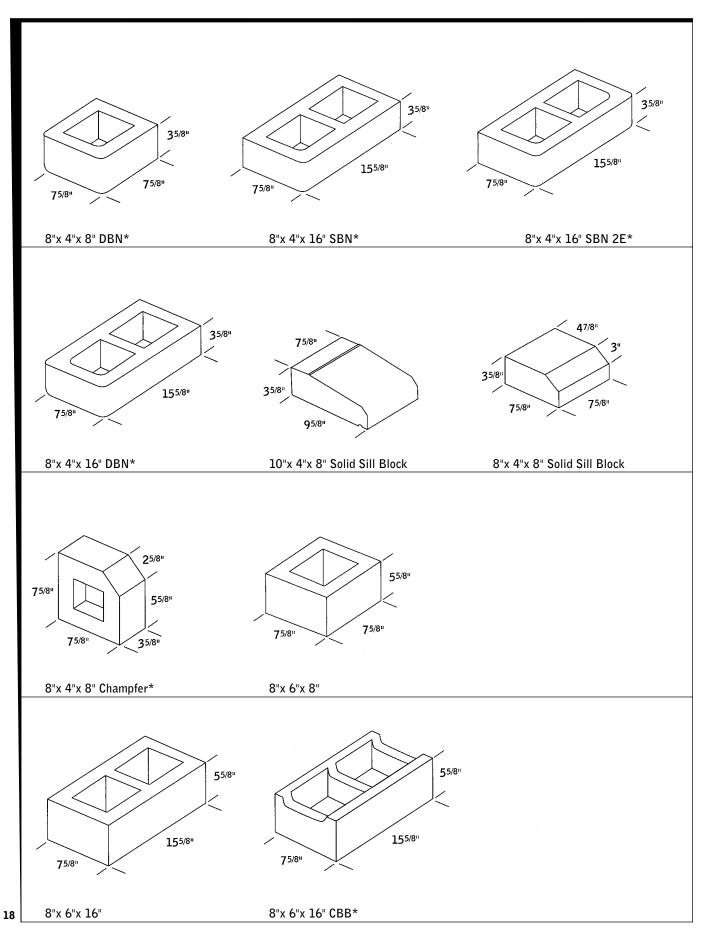




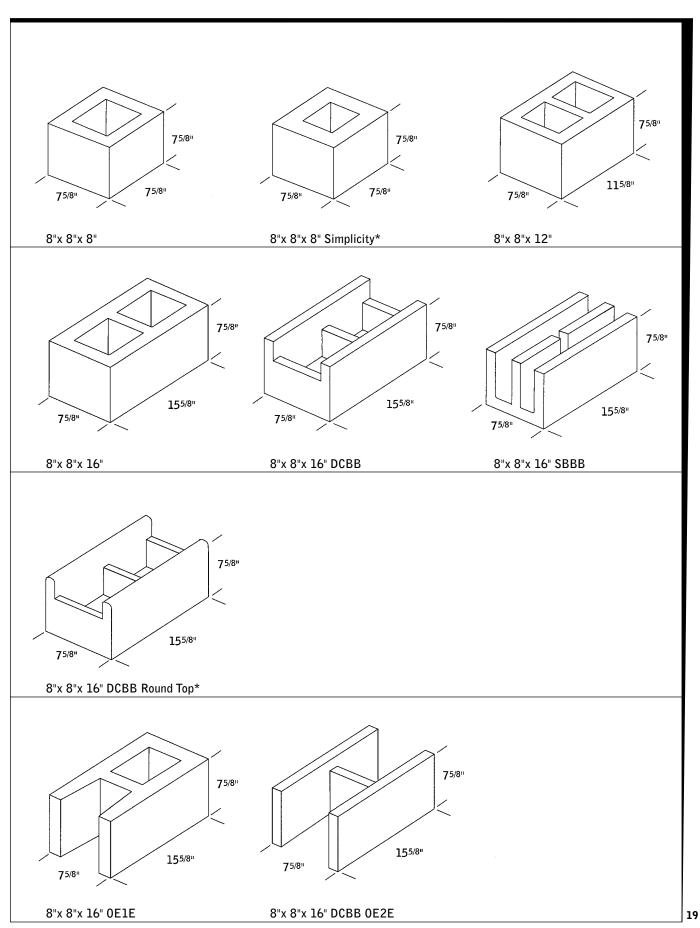


^{*}Available on special order basis only.

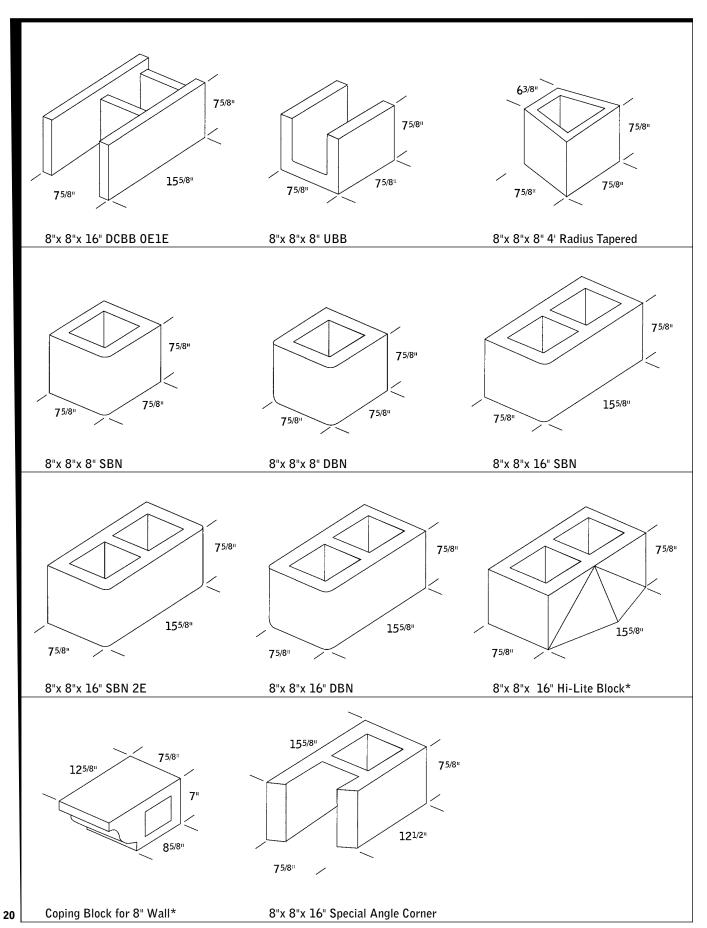






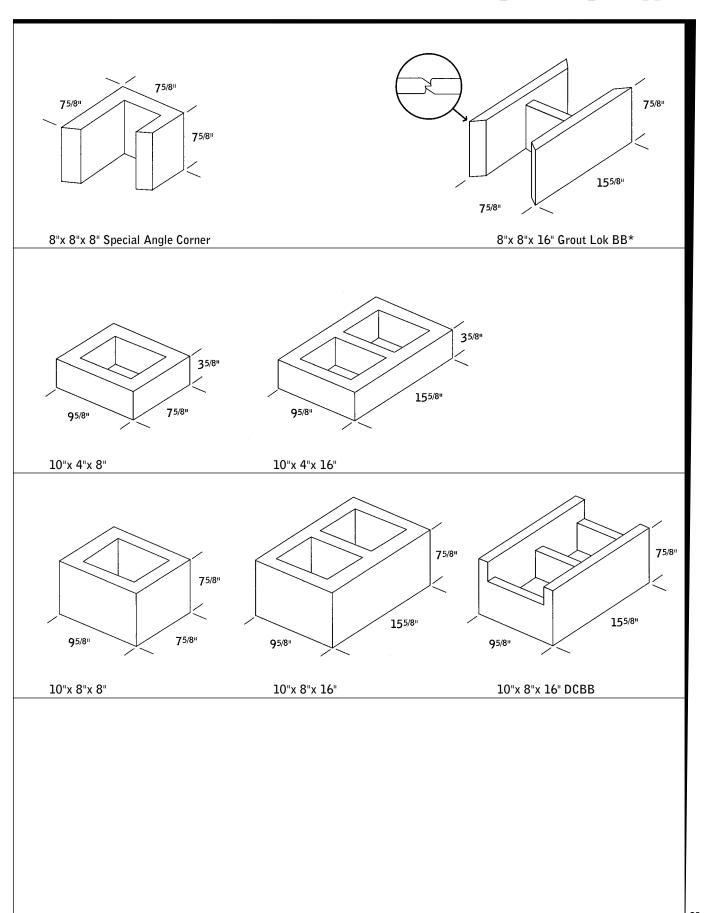




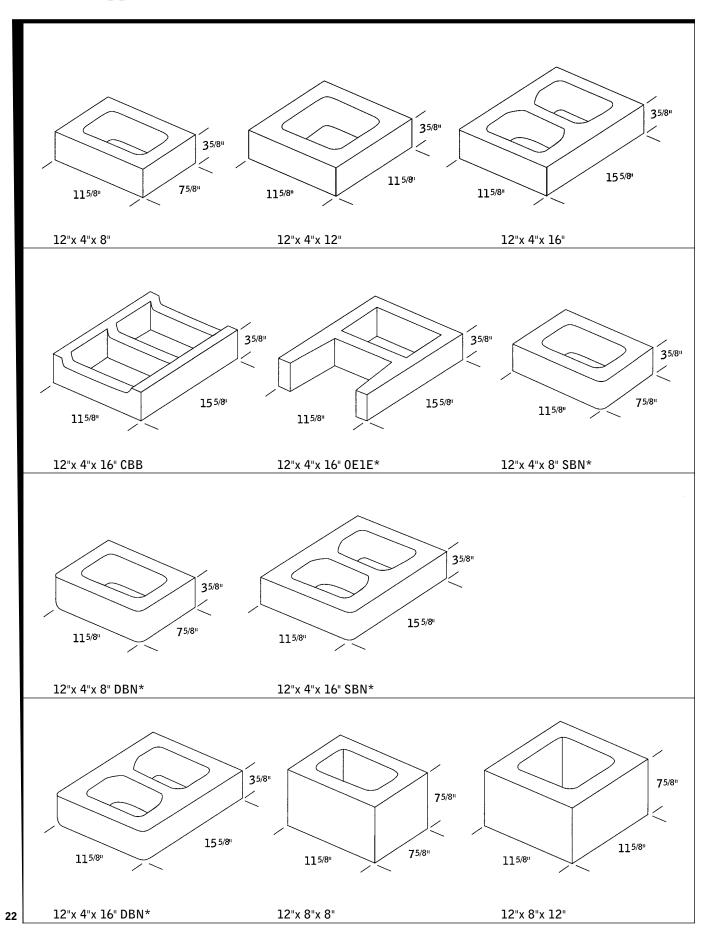




8" AND 10" BLOCK

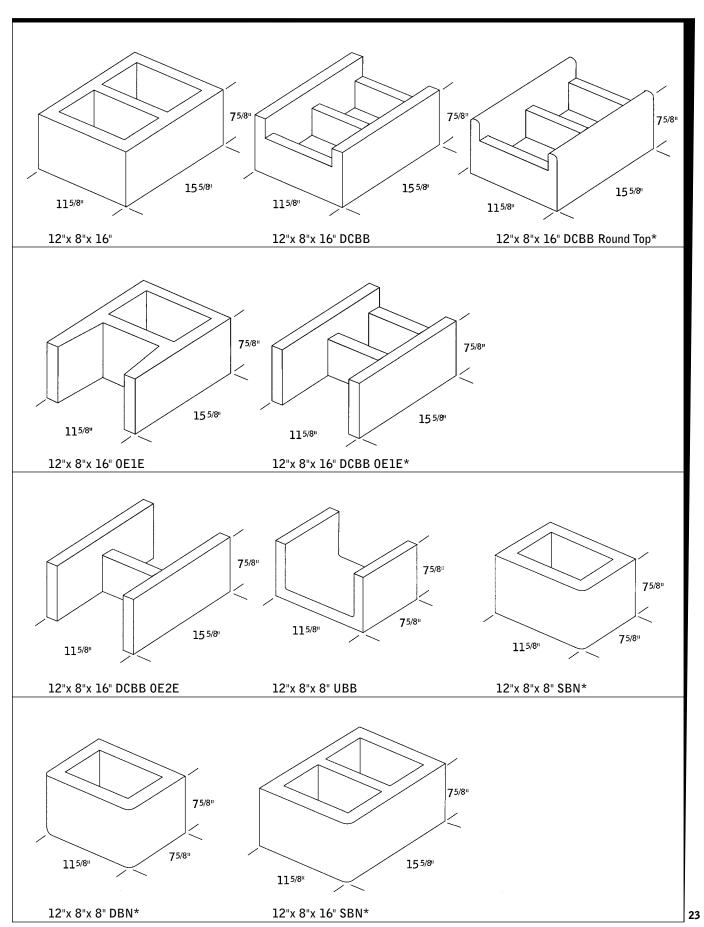




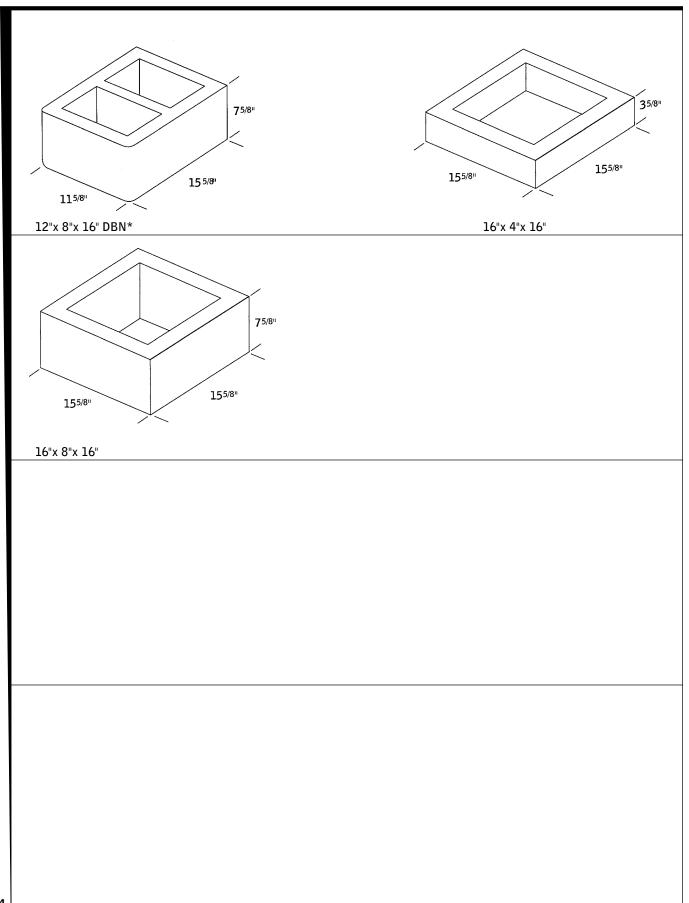








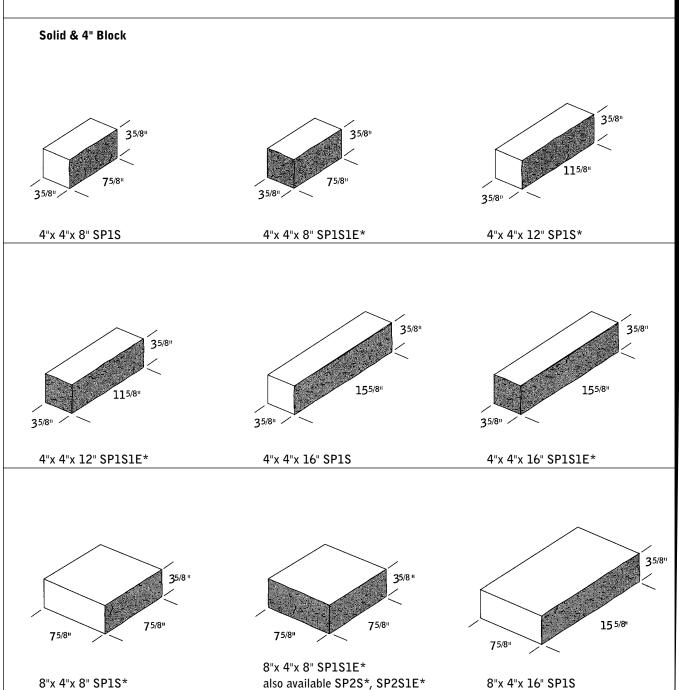




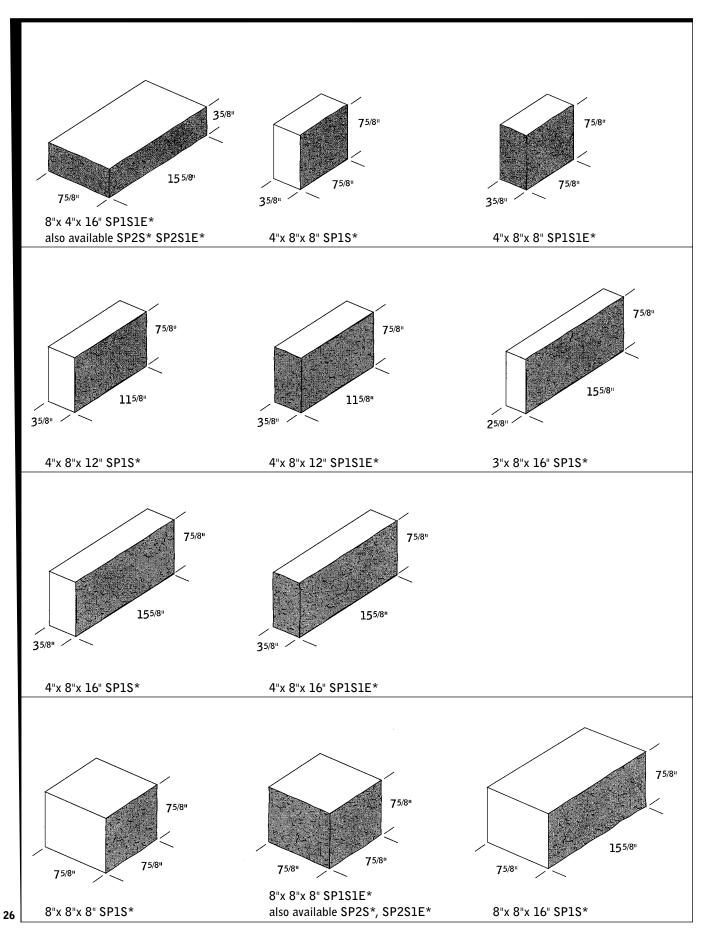


Splitface units are molded with two units attached face to face. The units are then mechanically split apart after having been cured, leaving the split face with a rough texture, similar to natural stone. Because of the nature of the aggregates used in the manufacturing process and the splitting process itself, no two units are exactly the same. The splitting process reveals the aggregates used in the block, so different aggregates will give different appearances when Splitface Block is used. Splitface Block can also be manufactured with vertical scores. Splitface

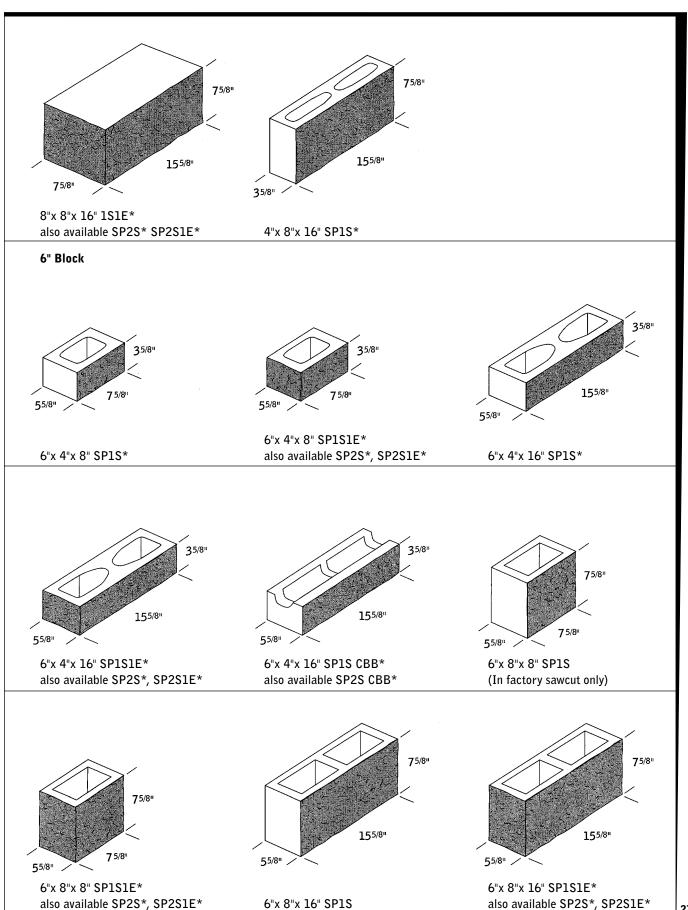
Block is available as both a medium weight hollow load bearing concrete masonry unit and a normal weight hollow load bearing concrete masonry unit. Gray splitface is available in some shapes and sizes on a stock basis. It is also available in a variety of recommended colors or custom colors on a special order basis.



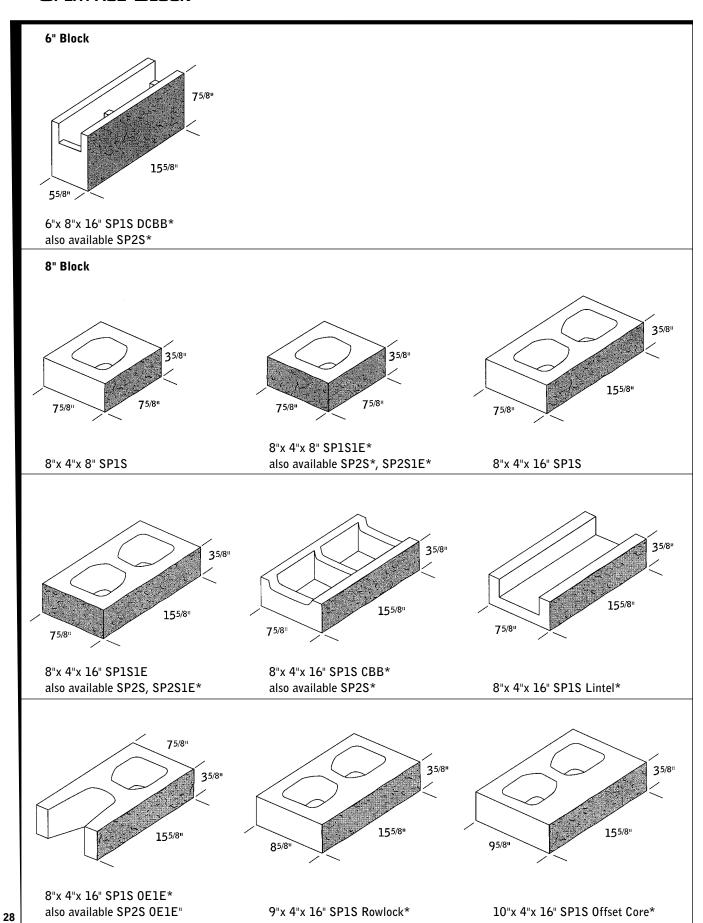




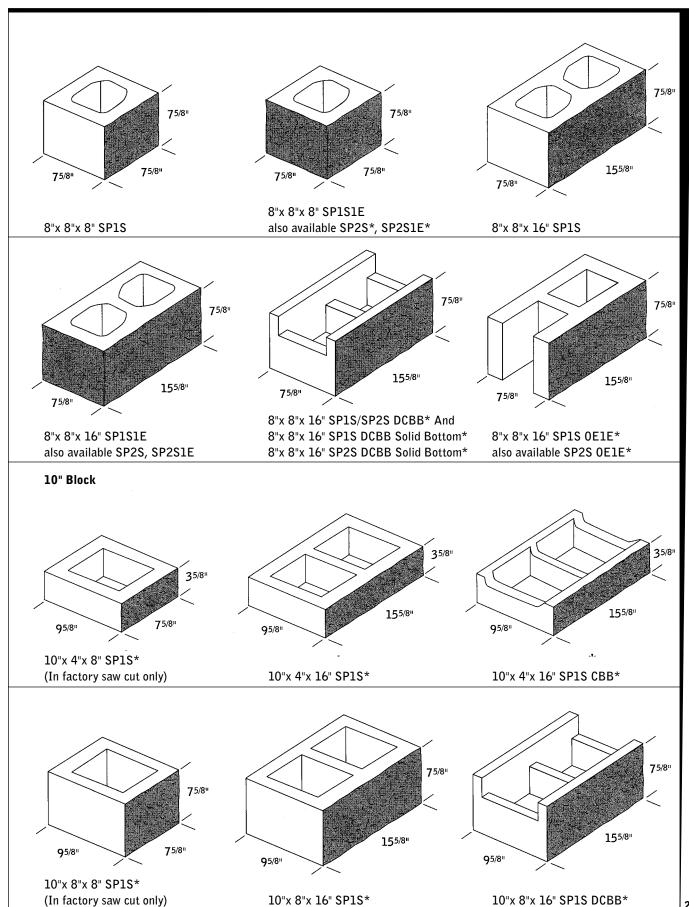




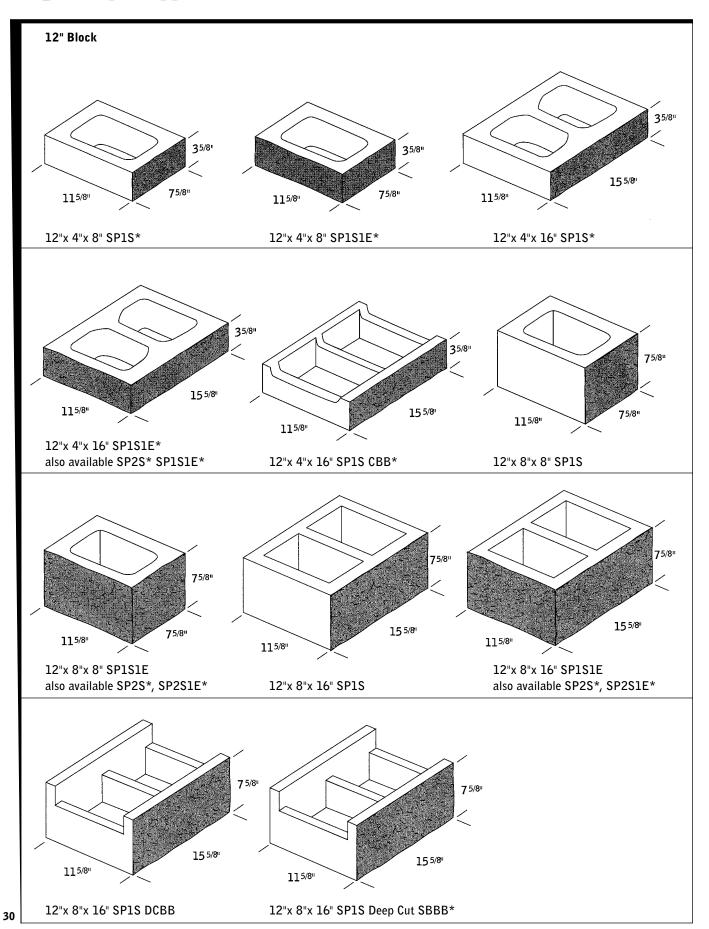








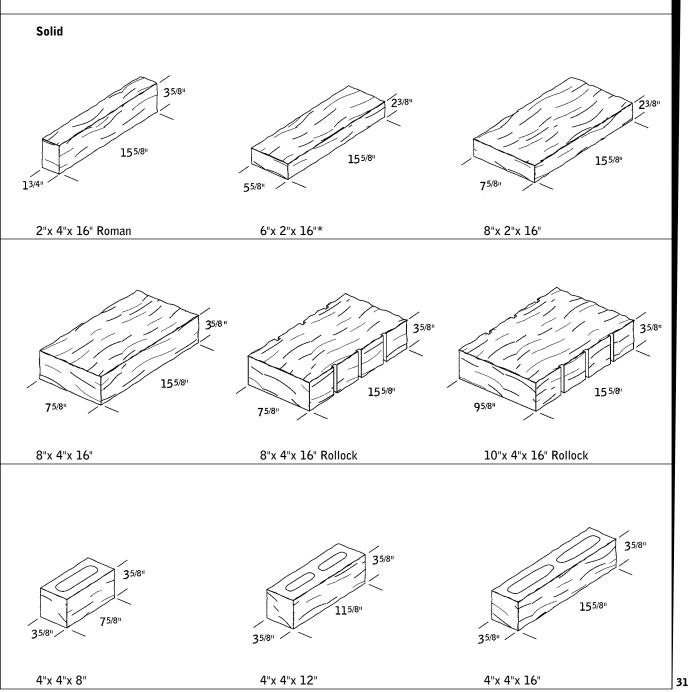






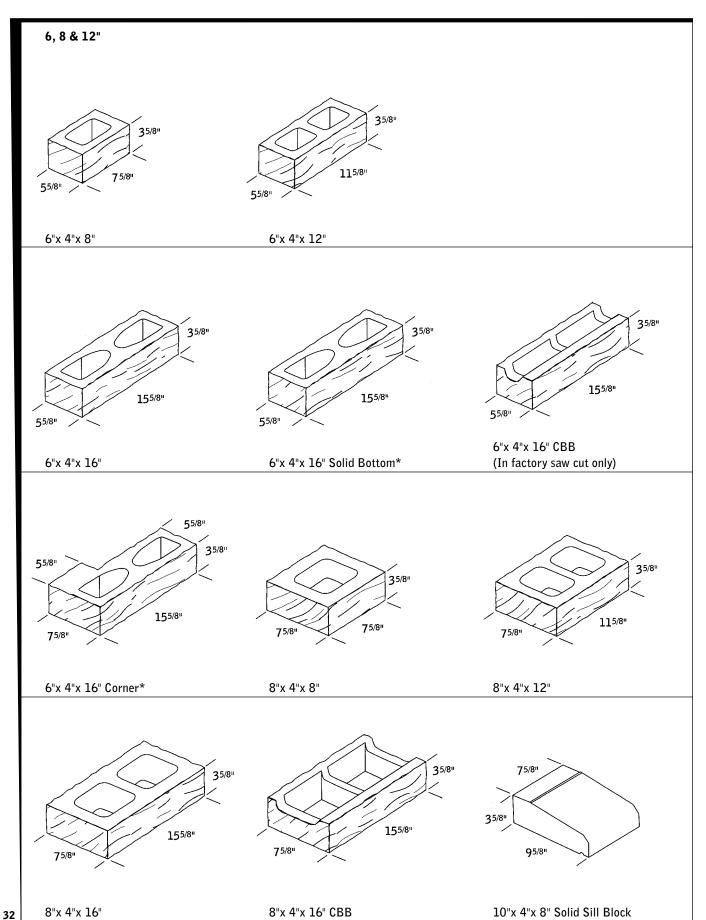


Slump block maintains the same basic standard dimensions as regular units. To give these units their special character, the manufacturing process is changed so that the mix slumps within desired limits when removed from its mold. Because of the unpredictable roll in texture, the units take on the appearance of hand made adobe. Slump Block is a normal weight hollow load bearing concrete masonry unit. Most slump units are available in 4 standard colors on a stock basis. Other custom colors are available on a special order basis.



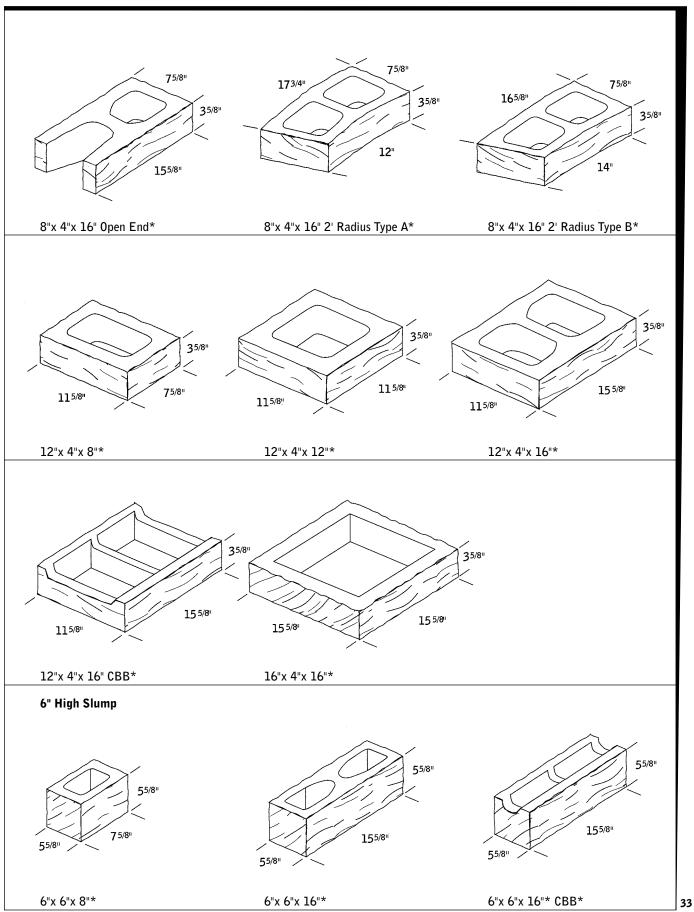


SLUMP BLOCK



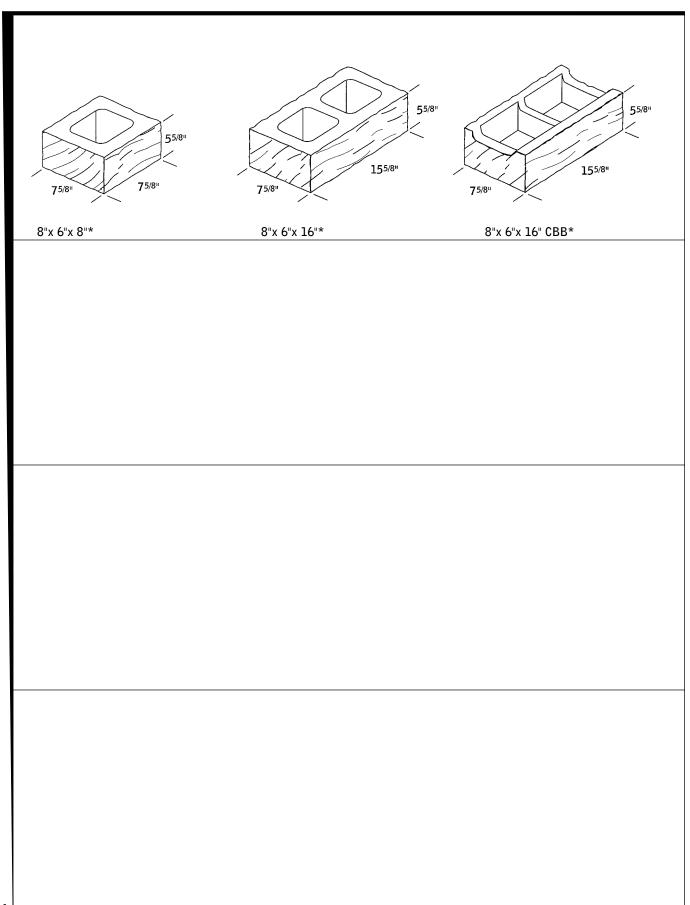








SLUMP BLOCK

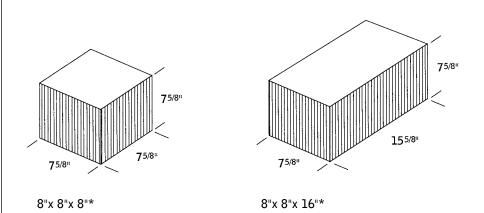




8"x 4"x 16"*

Founders Finish units can be striated or smooth, flashed or a single color. When the units are flashed, a liquid color pigment is sprayed into the mold just before compaction. This ensures that flashing will be random on the units. The random flashing and typical 4" height allows Founders Finish to create a visual effect similar to brick. Founders Finish is a normal weight hollow load bearing concrete masonry unit, Units are available in a variety of recommended colors or colored blends. All Founders Finish units are available on a special order basis.

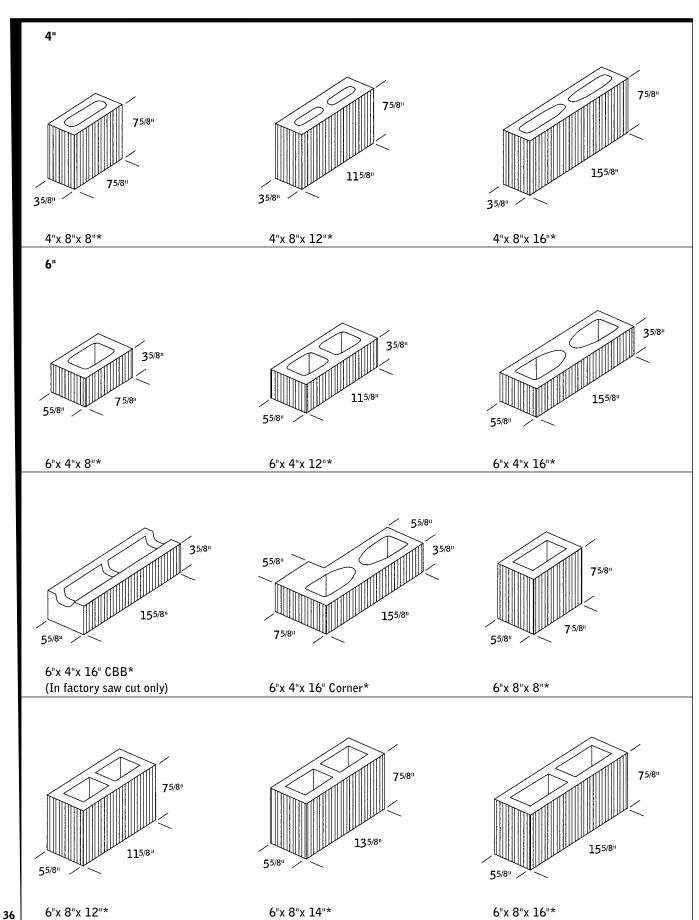
Solid Solid 35/8" 75/8" 35/8" 4"x 4"x 8"* 4"x 4"x 12"* 35/8" 35/8" 35/8" 35/8" 35/8" 35/8" 35/8" 35/8" 35/8" 35/8" 35/8" 35/8" 35/8"



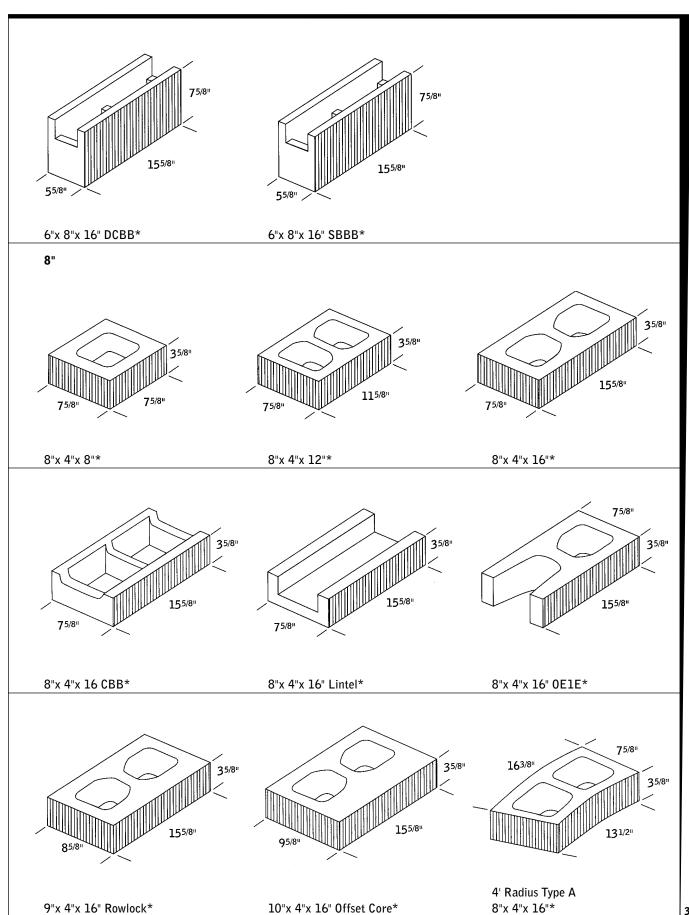
8"x 4"x 8"*

4"x 4"x 16"*

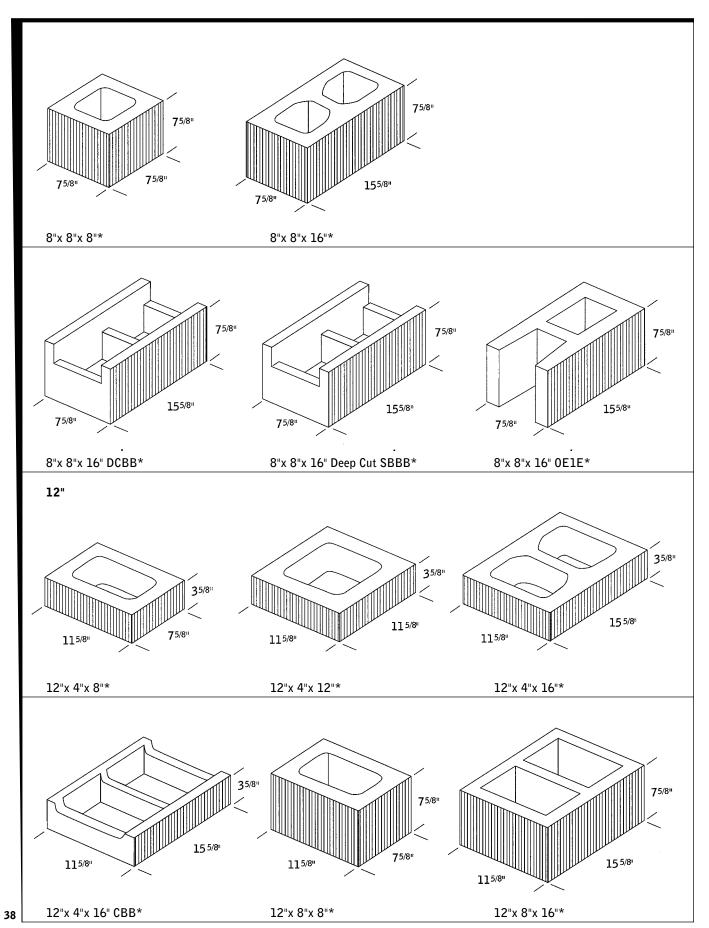




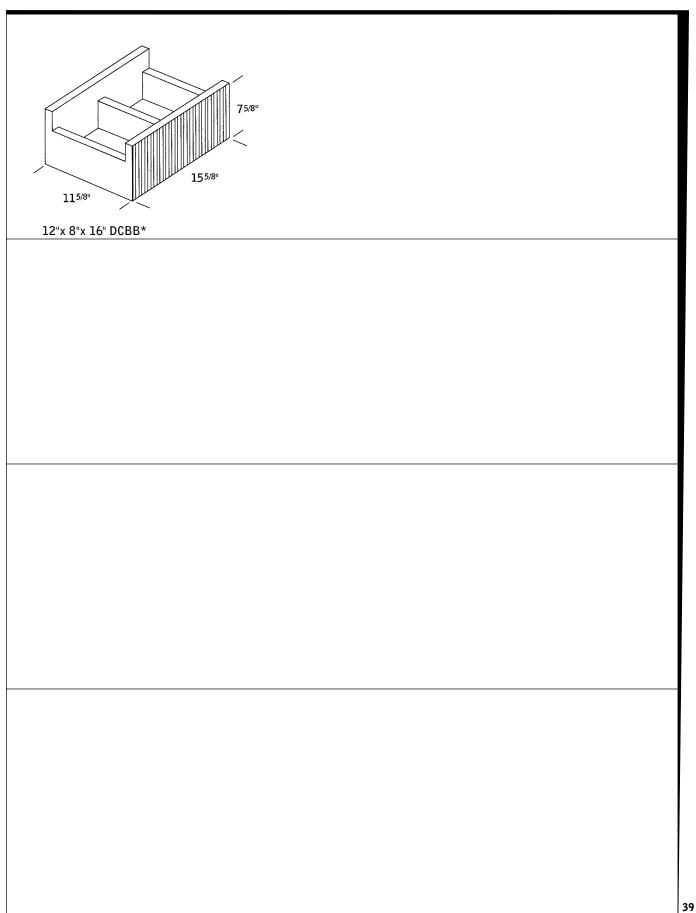














Scored block is accomplished by using a mold with the concrete masonry units. Vertical scores can number desired characteristics. Many of the scored units are from one to eleven on one or both sides of the unit. Gray designed so that the vertical scores appear in the finished vertical single scored block is available in some shapes wall as unwavering straight lines or stack bond, even when and sizes on a stock basis. Vertical Scored Block units laid up in regular running bond in which joints alternate are also available in a variety of recommended colors or over the center of units in courses above and below. The custom colors on a special order basis. vertical score is used to simulate the mortar joints of the units above and below. Vertical Scored Block is available as both a medium weight hollow load bearing concrete masonry unit and a normal weight hollow load bearing Running Bond One Score Stacked Bond One Score

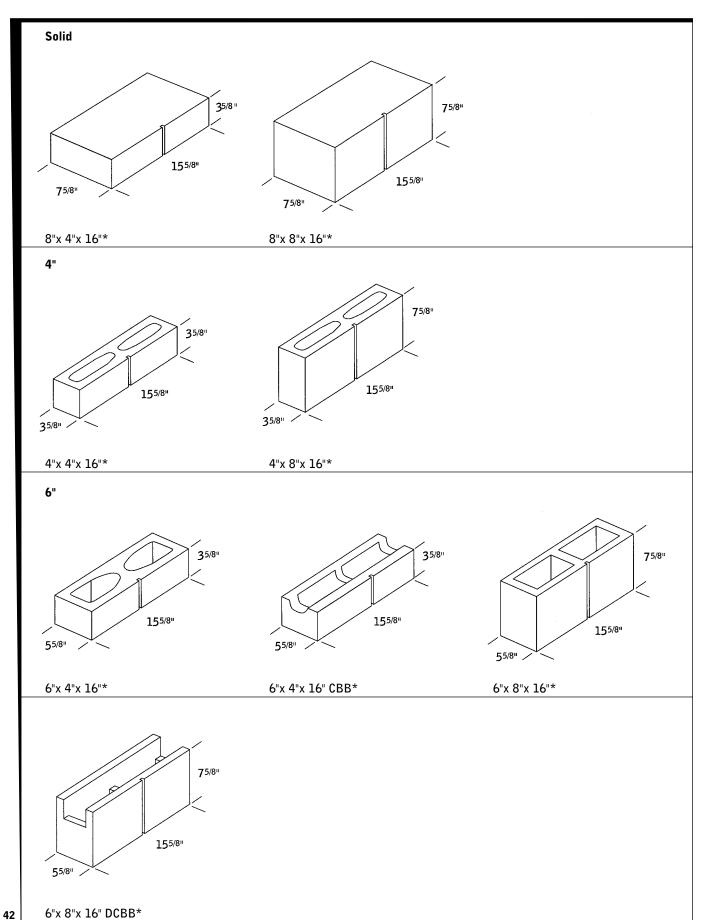
Running Bond Two Scores

40

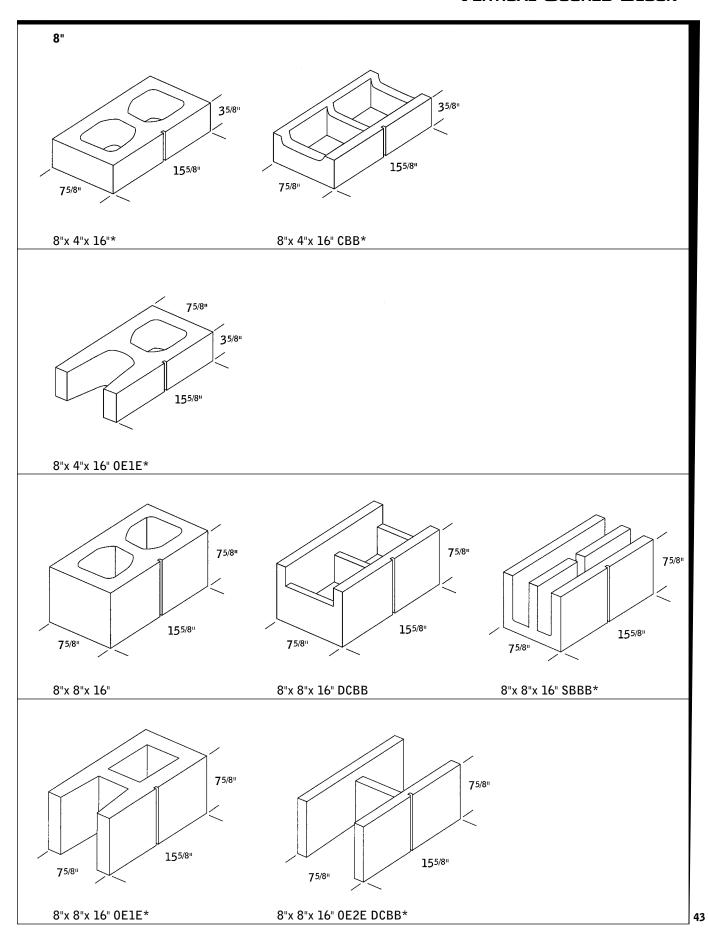


Stacked Bond Two Scores
Running Bond Three Scores
Rulling Bolid Files Scores
Stacked Bond Three Scores

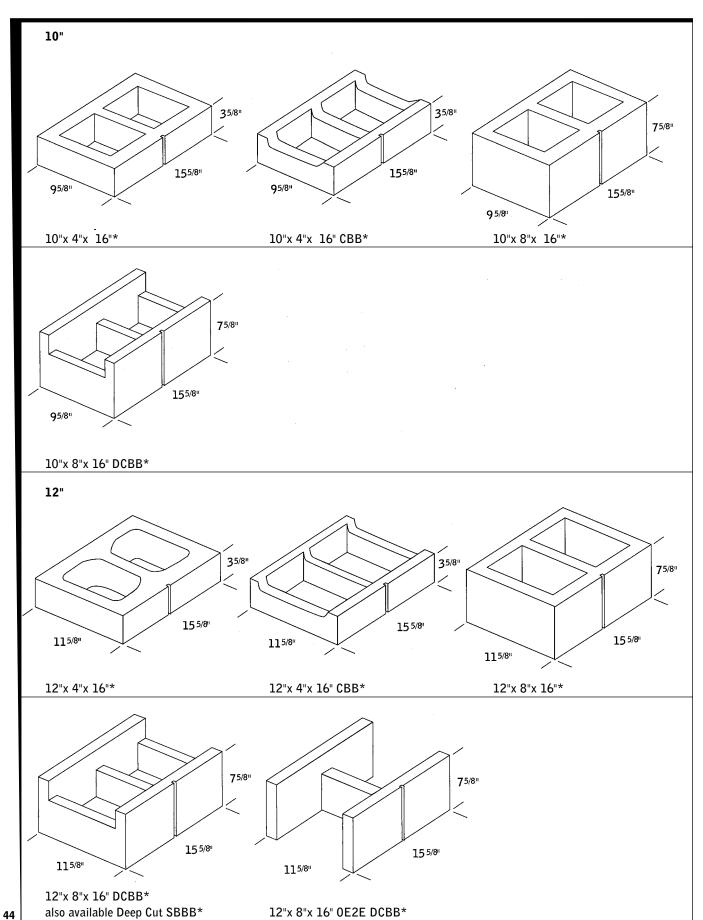












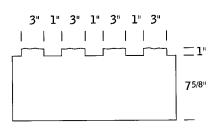


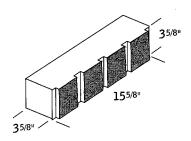
SONORA BLOCK

Sonora Block is accomplished by using a mold with the desired characteristics. Many of the ribbed units are so designed that the vertical ribs will appear in the finished wall as unwavering straight lines or stack bond, even when laid up in regular running bond in which joints alternate over the center of units in courses above and below. Sonora units are molded with two units attached face to face. The units are mechanically split apart after having been cured, leaving the split face with a rough texture, similar to natural stone. Because of the nature of the aggregates

used in the manufacturing process and the splitting process itself, no two units are exactly the same. The splitting process reveals the aggregates used in the block, so different aggregates will give different appearances. Sonora Block is available as both medium weight hollow load bearing concrete masonry units and normal weight hollow load bearing concrete masonry units. Sonora Block is available in a variety of recommended colors on a special order basis.

Solid Block

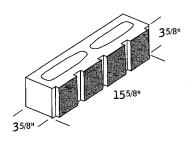




Top View

5"x 4"x 16" SN1S*

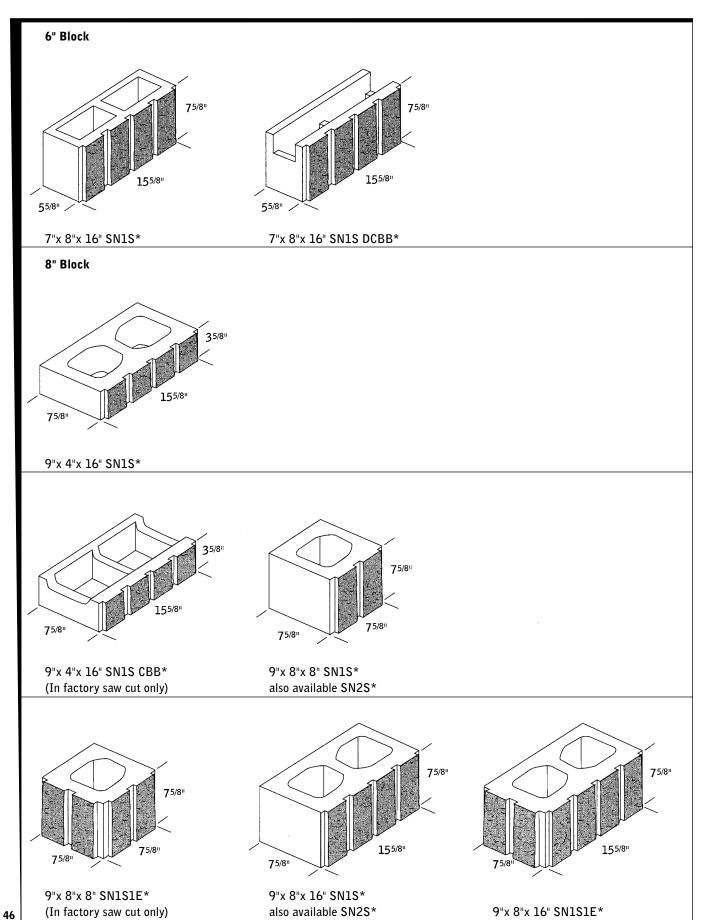
4" Block



5"x 4"x 16" SN1S*

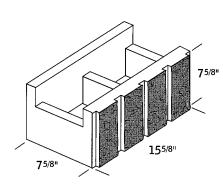


SONORA BLOCK

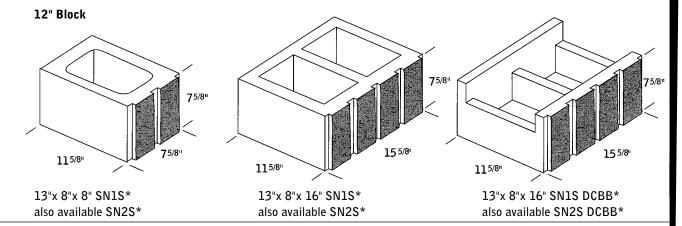








9"x 8"x 16" SN1S DCBB* also available SN2S*



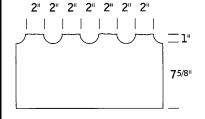


FLUTED BLOCK

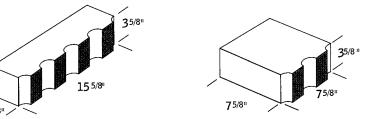
Fluted Block is accomplished by using a mold with the desired characteristics. Many of the fluted units are designed so that the vertical ribs will appear in the finished wall as unwavering straight lines or stack bond, even when laid up in regular running bond in which joints alternate over the center of units in courses above and below. Fluted units are molded with two units attached face to face. The units are mechanically split apart after having been cured, leaving the split face with a rough texture, similar to natural stone. Because of the nature

of the aggregates used in the manufacturing process and the splitting process itself, no two units are exactly the same. The splitting process reveals the aggregates used in the block, so different aggregates will give different appearances. Fluted Block is available as both medium weight hollow load bearing concrete masonry units and normal weight hollow load bearing concrete masonry units. Fluted Block is available in a variety of recommended colors on a special order basis.

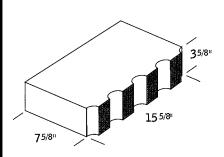
Solid Block





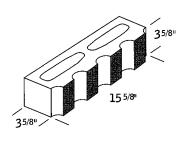


9"x 4"x 8" FL1S*
(In factory saw cut only)



9"x 4"x 16" FL1S*

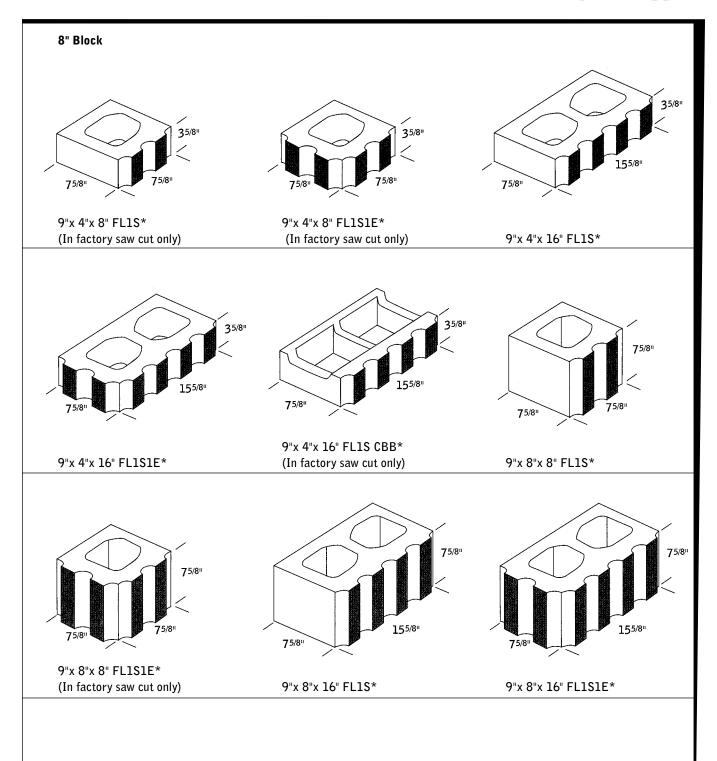
4" Block



5"x 4"x 16" FL1S*

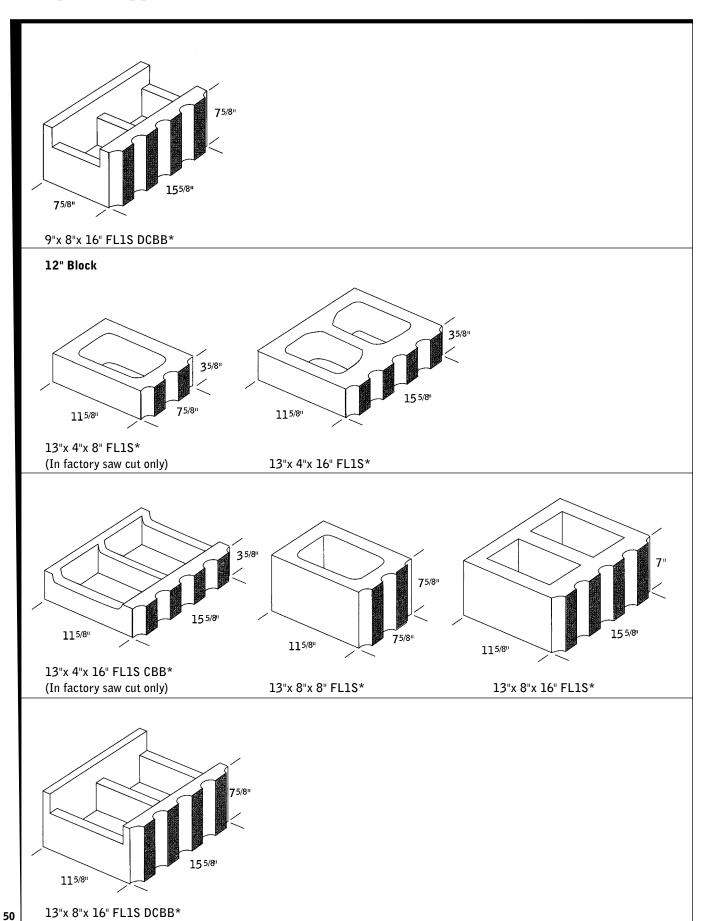


FLUTED BLOCK





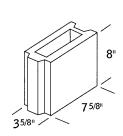
FLUTED BLOCK



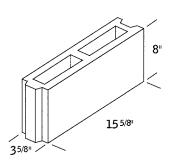




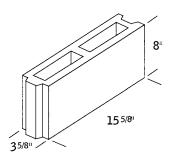
Interlocking Fence Block are designed so that there is no mortar used at the vertical joints. The block interlock with each other in a tongue and groove fashion, thus allowing for easier and quicker installation while maintaining the highest quality. Pilaster block are designed to vertically reinforce the interlocking fence block at specific intervals. Interlocking Fence Block is available as a medium weight hollow non load bearing concrete masonry unit. Interlocking Fence Block units are available in two recommended colors on a stock basis. A variety of custom colors and architectural textures are available on a special order basis.



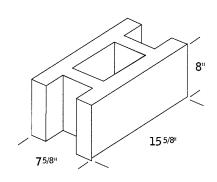
4"x 8"x 8" Interlock*



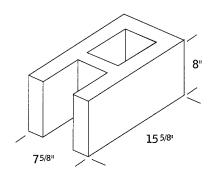
4"x 8"x 16" Interlock



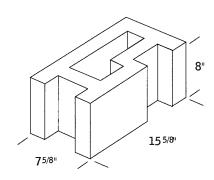
4"x 8"x 16" Interlock Solid Bottom



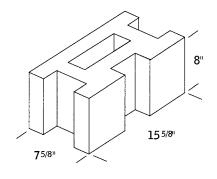
8"x 8"x 16" H Block



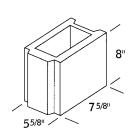
8"x 8"x 16" A Block



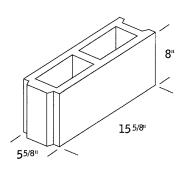
8"x 8"x 16" C Block



8"x 8"x 16" T Block



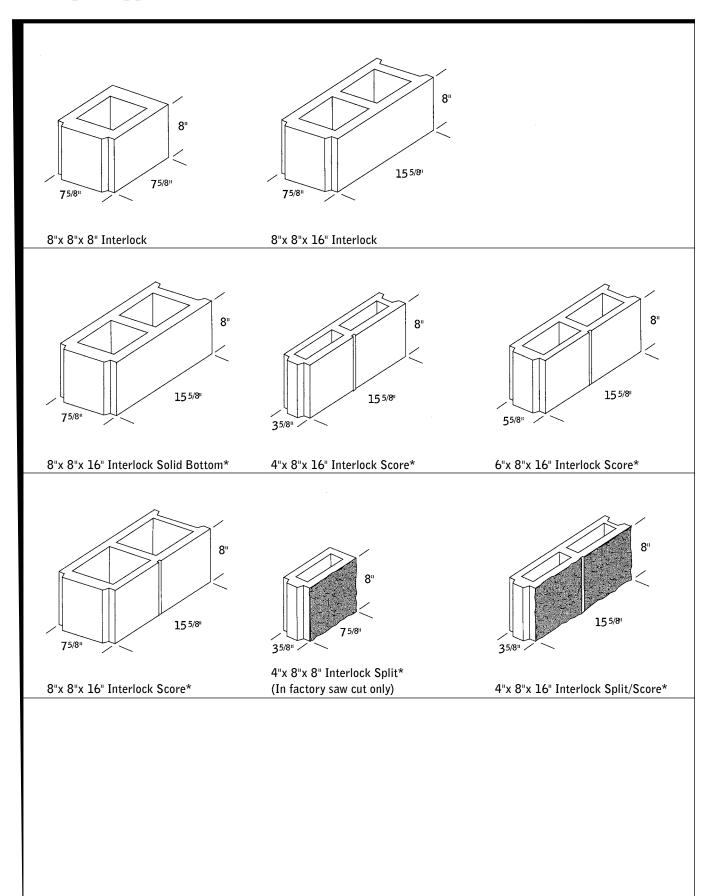
6"x 8"x 8" Interlock



6"x 8"x 16" Interlock also available Solid Bottom

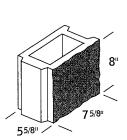


FENCE BLOCK

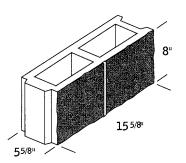




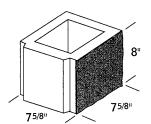




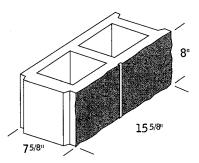
6"x 8"x 8" Interlock Split*



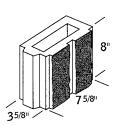
6"x 8"x 16" Interlock Split/Score* also available Solid Bottom*



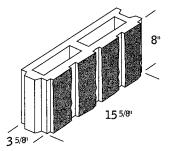
8"x 8"x 8" Interlock Split* (In factory saw cut only)



8"x 8"x 16" Interlock Split/Score*



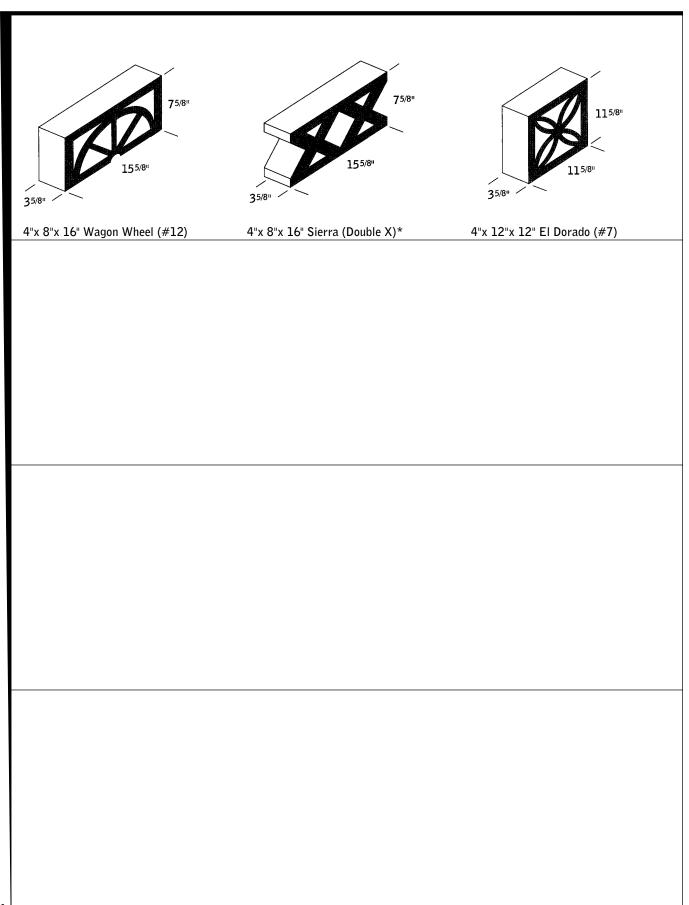
5"x 8"x 8" Interlock Sonora* (In factory saw cut only)



5"x 8"x 16" Interlock Sonora*



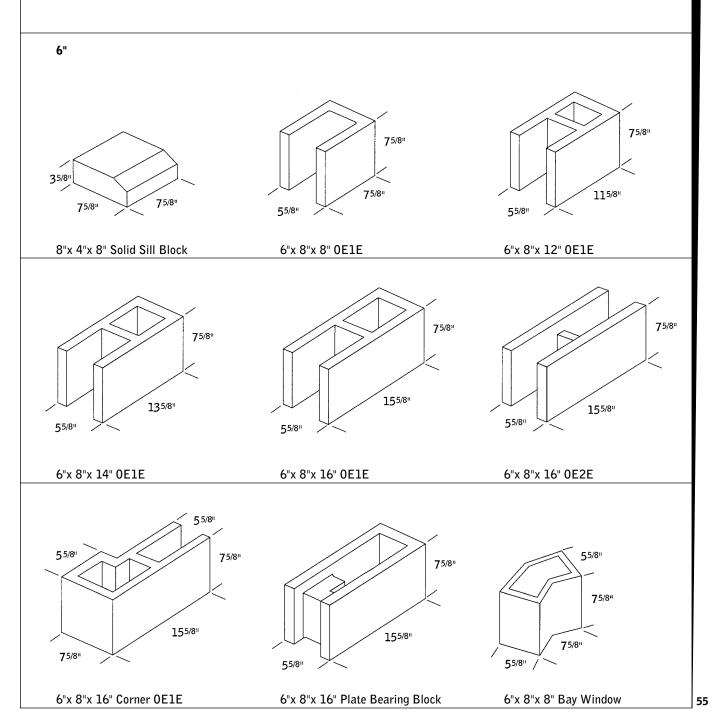
DECORATIVE BLOCK





THE INTEGRA® WALL SYSTEM

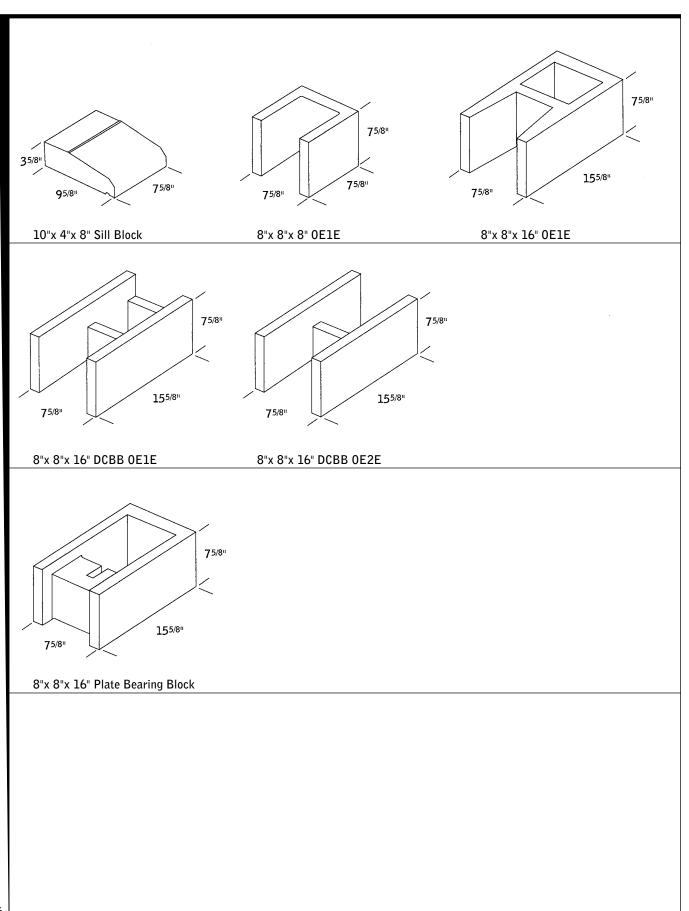
The Integra® Wall System is a post-tensioned concrete masonry wall system which combines the best of the construction industry into one package: Concrete block, post-tensioned reinforcement and efficient insulation. It may be used in either load bearing or non-loadbearing conditions. The Integra® Wall System can be used with all block finishes in a variety of recommended colors and architectural textures on a special order basis.



^{*}Available on special order basis only.

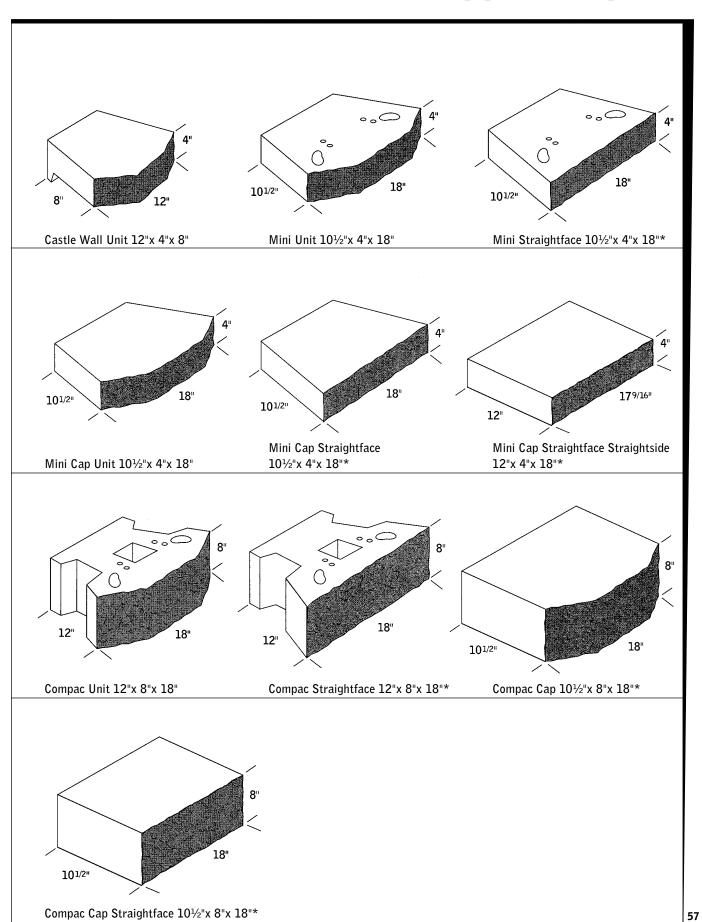


THE INTEGRA® WALL SYSTEM



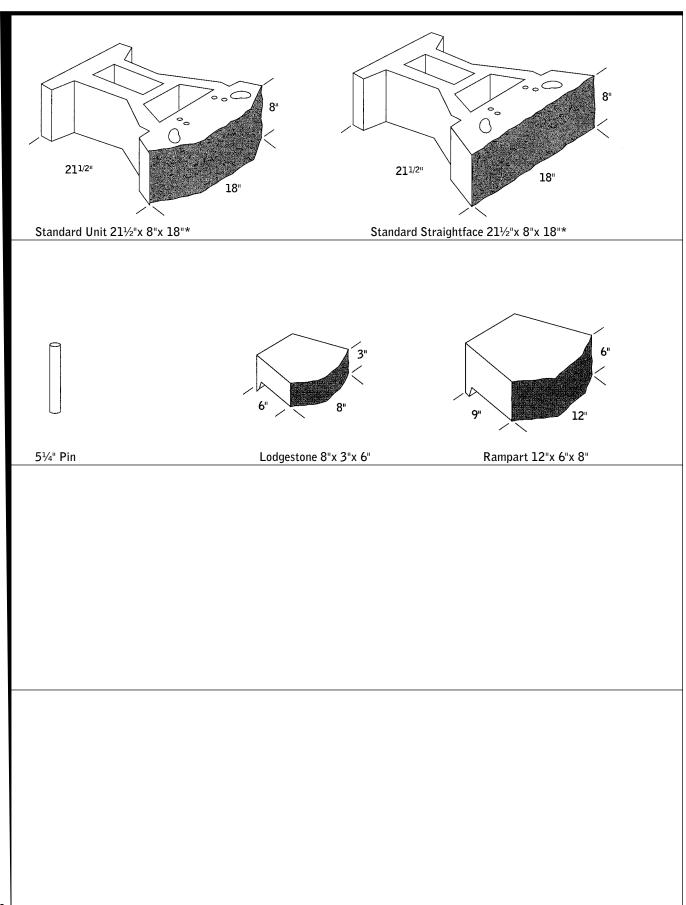


KEYSTONE® RETAINING WALL





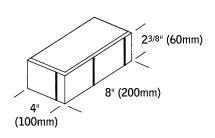
KEYSTONE® RETAINING WALL

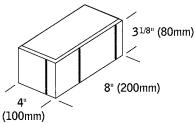


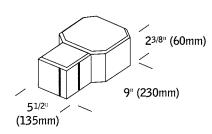


BELGARD® PAVERS

Many of Superlite Block's paver shapes are available in a number of colors on a stock basis. Please consult your Superlite Representative for availability of specific shapes and colors.



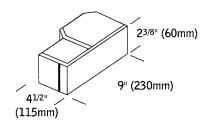


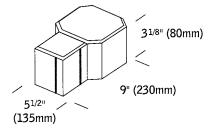


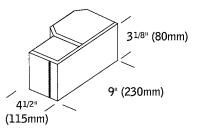
Holland 60mm

Holland 80mm*

Keylock 60mm



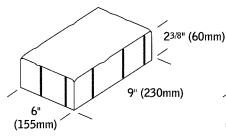


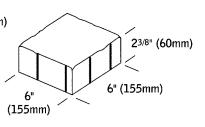


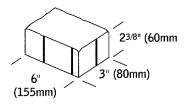
Keylock Edger 60mm

Keylock 80mm*

Keylock Edger 80mm*







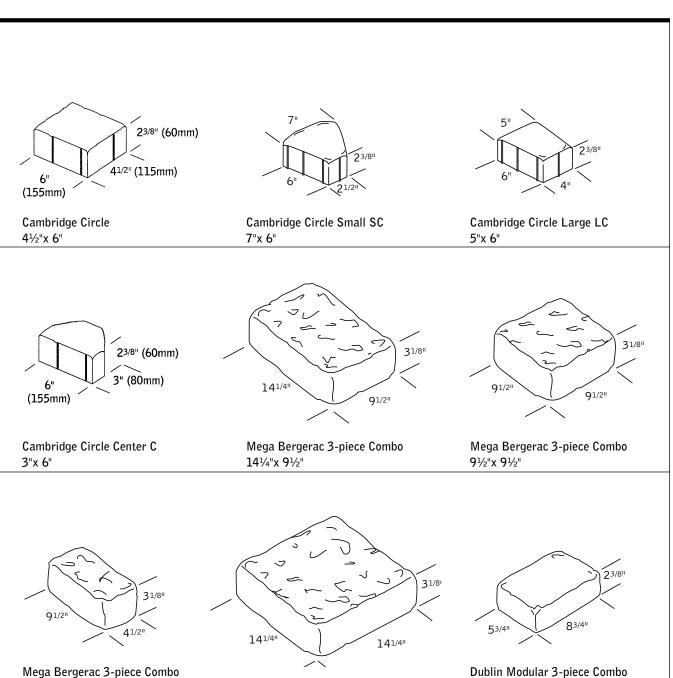
Cambridge Cobble 60mm

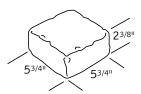
Cambridge Cobble Combo 60mm 6"x 6"

Cambridge Cobble Combo 60mm 3"x 6"



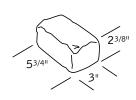






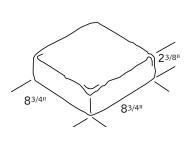
 $4^{3}/_{4}$ " $x 9^{1}/_{2}$ "

Dublin Modular 3-piece Combo/ Dublin Cobble Standard 4 piece Dublin Circle B 53/4"x 53/4"



Mega Bergerac 141/4" x 141/4" square

Dublin Modular 3-piece Combo $5\frac{3}{4}$ "x 3"

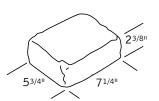


5¾"x 8¾"

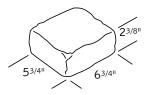
Dublin Modular 83/4" x 83/4" square



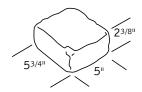
BELGARD® PAVERS



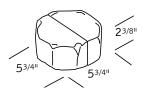
Dublin Cobble Standard 4 piece $5\frac{3}{4}$ "x $7\frac{1}{4}$ "



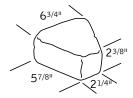
Dublin Cobble Standard 4 piece $5\frac{3}{4}$ "x $6\frac{3}{4}$ "



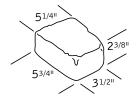
Dublin Cobble Standard 4 piece Dublin Circle A $5\frac{3}{4}$ "x 5"



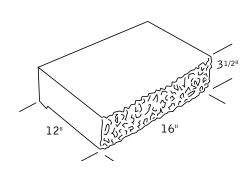
Dublin Circle E $5\frac{3}{4}$ "x $5\frac{3}{4}$ "



Dublin Circle F $5\frac{3}{4}$ "x $(6\frac{3}{4}$ " $-2\frac{1}{4}$ ")



Dublin Circle G $5\frac{3}{4}$ "x $(5\frac{1}{4}$ " $-3\frac{1}{2}$ ")



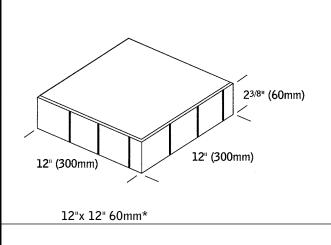
Celtik Straight Capping Module 12"x 16"x 3½"

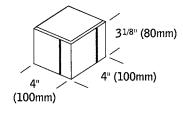


BELGARD® PAVERS

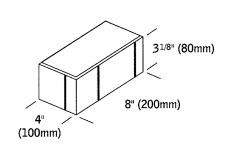
ADA Series

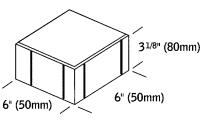
Concrete pavers typically have a 1/8" champfer around the top edge of the pavers. Superlite Block's ADA series concrete pavers gave a 1/16" champfer to make them even more user friendly.

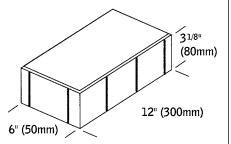




4"x 4" 80mm*



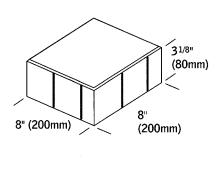


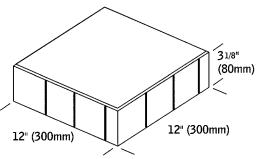


Holland 80mm*

6"x 6" 80mm*

6"x 12" 80mm*





8"x 8" 80mm*

62

12"x 12" 80mm*

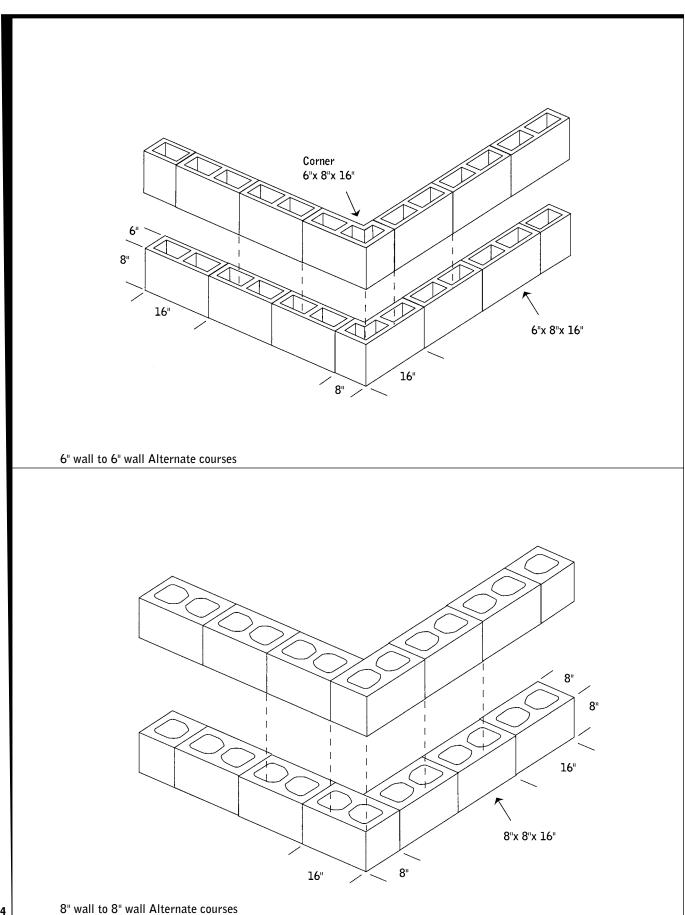


MORTAR JOINTS

Flush Joint With special care this joint can be a good weather joint.	7-55,775,7	"V" Joint It is generally used for horizontal joints with vertical joints flush. Small irregularities in laying are concealed and the pattern is emphasized. It is a good weather joint.	
Raked Joint. Strongly emphasizes horizontal joints but is a very poor weather joint.		Concave Joint Small irregularities in laying are concealed and the pattern is emphasized. It is a good weather joint.	
Beaded Joint Nice visual effect but is a poor weather joint.		Squeeze Joint Gives rustic effect but is a poor weather joint.	
Struck Joint Poor weather joint.		Weathered Joint. It is generally used to emphasize horizontal joint and is a good weather joint.	

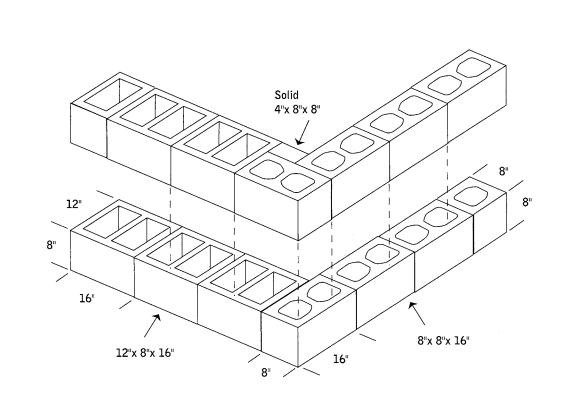


CORNER DETAILS

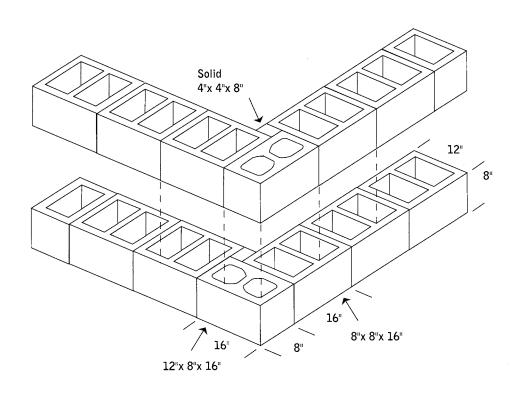








8" wall to 12" wall Alternate courses



12" wall to 12" wall Alternate courses



WALL PATTERNS

Running Bond 4"x 16" Units
Running Bond 8"x 16" Units
Coursed Ashlar 8"x 16" and 4"x 16" Units
Coursed Ashlar 8"x 16" and 4"x 16" Units



WALL PATTERNS

Course	A Ashlar Pattern 8"x 16" 8"x 8" Units
Randon	1 Ashlar Pattern 8"x 16" 8"x 8" 4"x 16" 4"x 8" Units
	Sond 8"x 16" Units
Stool: D	
Stack B	onid 6 x 16 Onits
Stack E	



WALL PATTERNS

][
Stack Bond 8"x 16" a	nd 4"x 16" Units			
Stack Bond 8"x 16" a	nd 4"x 16" Units			
*				
Stack Bond 8"x 16" and 4"x 16" Units				
Basket Weave Patter	n 8"x 8" and 8"x 16"	Units		

