

INSTALLATION

IMPROVEMENT

BULLETIN

PLAINTIFF'S
EXHIBIT

PLI-16

Bulletin No. 20

March 3, 1932

Where the top of a Fibrico wall of any appreciable height meets old brick construction considerable difficulty has been experienced, due: First to drying shrinkage causing the wall to settle away from the brick work allowing the heat to get in back of the Fibrico wall and thus destroying the top anchors and: Second the Fibrico wall pulling away at the top due to inadequate anchorage.

The attached print B 101 illustrates what we feel are methods of overcoming these difficulties.

The $\frac{1}{2}$ " asbestos rope, suggested by Mr. O. L. Ballard, will effectively prevent the heat from getting back of the Fibrico wall even though there may be considerable shrinkage of the Fibrico away from the brick work.

The placing of extra long anchors at the top of the wall, as shown by the drawing will do a very satisfactory job of keeping the wall from pulling. We have proven this quite thoroughly by considerable experimental work here in Chicago.

The method of placing the anchor is of greatest importance and should be done as follows:

The top part or so of the wall is built in the usual manner, by starting at one end and filling in the unfinished portion by pounding in the direction indicated by the arrows on the drawing. The Fibrico is built up to the lines XX and the anchor is then driven into the Fibrico and on to the hook, in an inverted position as shown. In this manner you are sure that the anchor is thoroughly imbedded in solid Fibrico.

For new work the corbel tile is of course used for this purpose, but on old work it is seldom practical to use the corbel tile and consequently resort to the above method as the next best thing.

As an added safety against the top of the wall pulling away it would be well to place bracing at this point where possible.

