



COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL & PUBLIC MASONRY DEFINITIONS

NOTE: The following definitions were developed through research of various sources such as the International Building Code (IBC) and the latest versions of online Dictionaries including Webster 's

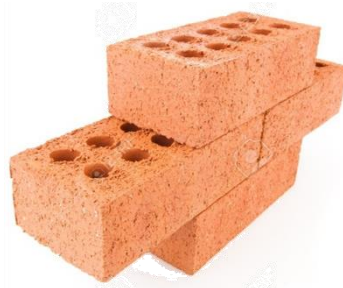
Land Development Code Chapter 8 (Definitions)

109. *Exterior Features* include the architectural style, general design and general arrangement of the exterior of a building or other structure, including, the kind and texture of the building materials and the type and style of all windows, doors, walls, roofs, light fixtures, signs, other appurtenant features and significant trees. For signs, the term exterior features means the style, material, size, and location of all signs. For the purposes of this Land Development Code, a change in exterior color is not deemed to be a change in exterior features. The following definitions shall apply for building materials required for nonresidential exterior walls. The building wall shall be defined as the portion of any exterior elevation on a building extending from the roof or parapet to the ground and from one corner of the building to another but does not include any structural or nonstructural elements which extend beyond the roof of a building and excluding void areas, such as doors and windows.

a. *Brick*: a small (typically 4 inch by 8 inch, hard, solid or hollow masonry block made of kiln fired or sun-dried clay or shale; or made of pressed sand and lime which is bonded together with mortar or grout.



Clay bricks – Solid and Hollow
Typically tones of red and brown in color



Sand and Lime Bricks – Solid and Hollow
Typically tones of gray in color

b. *Stone*: includes naturally occurring granite, marble, limestone, slate, river rock, and other similar hard and durable all weather stone that is customarily used in exterior building construction; may also include cast or manufactured stone product, provided that such product yields a highly textured stone-like appearance, its coloration is integral to the masonry material and shall not be painted on, and it is demonstrated to be highly durable and maintenance free; natural or manmade stone shall have a minimum thickness of two and five eighths inches when applied as a veneer.



Stone – with regularly finished shapes



Stone – with irregularly finished shapes



Marble – historically used for government buildings, typically used in white/gray tones
(pictured above: Tennessee State Supreme Court Building)

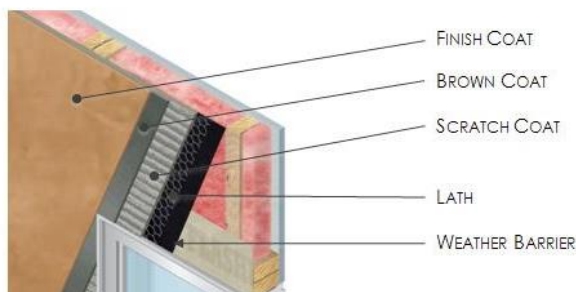


Granite – Blocks
With finished and rough surfaces

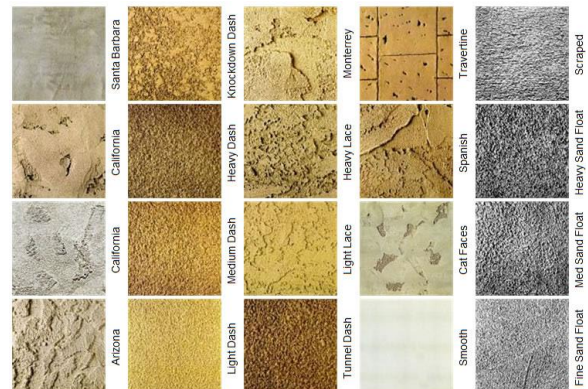


Granite – Cladding
(pictured above: Wortham Theater Center, Houston)

c. *Stucco*: a fine cement plaster typically made of cement sand and lime, applied using a three step process to form a hard, durable covering for exterior walls. This definition shall not include synthetic stucco or EIFS as defined in the International Building Code.



Stucco – Typical 3-step assembly process



Stucco – available in a variety of colors, can be applied with a variety of finishes

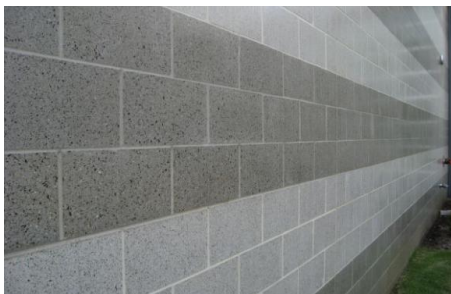
d. *Decorative Concrete Masonry Unit (D-CMU)*: a large (typically 8 inch by 16 inch) hollow concrete block treated to have one of the following decorative finishes: Split Face, Ground / Pompeii Face, Polished / Burnished Face or the like. Includes highly textured finish, such as split faced, indented, hammered, fluted, ribbed, or similar architectural finish; coloration shall be integral to the masonry material and shall not be painted on; minimum thickness of three and five eighths inches when applied as a veneer; shall include light weight and featherweight concrete block or cinder block units.



D-CMU – Split Faced
Designed to resemble natural split stone



D-CMU – Ground / Pompeii Face
Designed to resemble limestone, sandstone or marble



D-CMU – Polished / Burnished
Face Similar to Ground Face with
additional buffing to create a
high gloss finish

e. *Combination of Glass and Steel*: a method of building nonresidential structures with a steel frame and glass exterior walls, with less than 20% reflectivity



Combination of Glass and Steel

f. *Wood*: the hard fibrous substance, found beneath the bark, that makes up the greater part of a tree's trunk which is cut and dried for use as a building material. The following Naturally Durable Wood species (listed in the International Building Code) are preferred: Redwood, Black Locust, Black Walnut, Alaska Yellow Cedar, Eastern Red Cedar, Western Red Cedar. This definition shall not include Cross-Laminated Timber or Structural Composite Lumber as defined in the International Building Code.



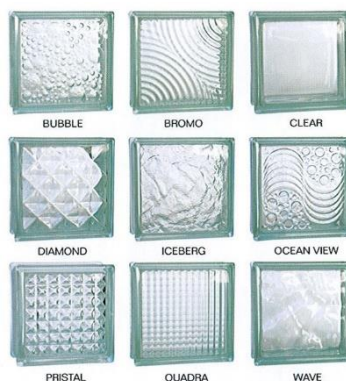
Wood – Shown as an accent material on a commercial building

g. *Architectural Metal*: metals used for decorative architectural purposes. Includes insulated architectural metal panels, and rain screen architectural metal panels with no exposed fasteners. Also includes corrugated metal with no exposed fasteners which may be used only to reinforce a vernacular design theme provided that it does not exceed the allowable percentages as outlined in the Exterior Material Requirements for Buildings in the Land Development Code.



Architectural Metal – used as building accents
Left: accents of aluminum and metal panel Right: Accents of copper

h. *Glass Block*: a hollow translucent block, usually with a textured exterior, made of fused glass bonded together by mortar or grout.



Glass Block – available in many textures, some of which are displayed above

i. *Tile*: a usually flat piece of hard, baked clay, stone, concrete or other similar material used for cladding walls. For structural clay tiles, please refer to the definition for “Brick.”



Tile – varying in shape and size, can resemble the appearance of Brick, D-CMU, Stone, Etc.

j. *Cementitious Fiber Board*: a manufactured, thin composite material made of sand, cement and cellulose fibers. Also referred to as Fiber Cement, Fiber Board, Hardie / Hardie Plank / Hardie Board, etc.



Cementitious Fiber Board – siding



Cementitious Fiber Board – panels

k. *Concrete Tilt Wall* (also referred to as Concrete Tilt Up): A precast or cast on site, horizontal slab of concrete which is raised into position to form the exterior wall of a building.



Concrete Tiltwall – may be precast or cast on site

I. *Decorative Concrete Tilt Wall* (also referred to as Concrete Tilt Up): A precast or cast on site, horizontal slab of concrete which is raised into position to form the exterior wall of a building. The slab is then finished by adding texture by means of stamping, placing formliners to create curves and shapes, including exposed aggregate, embedding brick-faced panels, and using cast-in elements.



Decorative Tilt Wall – brick panels



Decorative Tilt Wall – form liners