

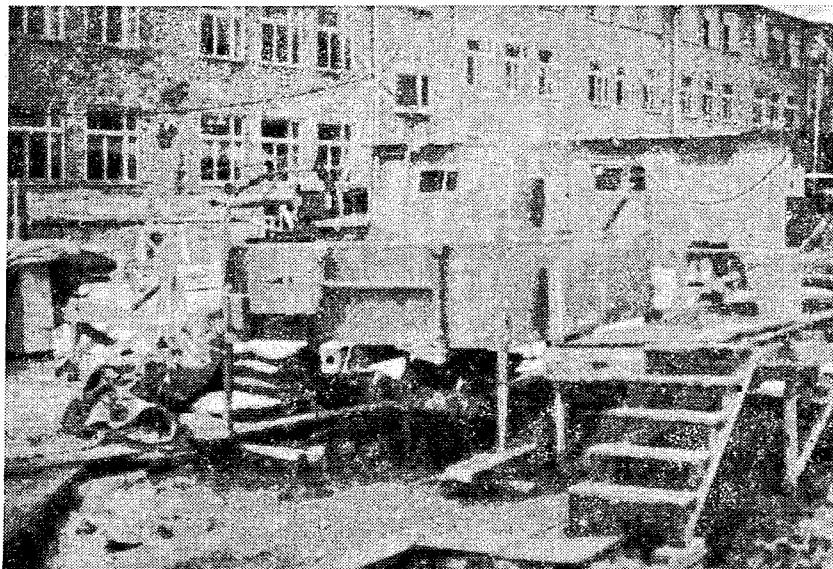


FIGURE 14

Bricklaying.—Using dry brick units and heated mortar, the bricklaying process continues as if in summer in the open and generally without enclosure. Windbreaks may be used but complete enclosure is rather rare.

Figures 15 and 16 show two project sites in Scandinavia where bricklaying is progressing normally at temperatures well below freezing. These two figures show several things of interest. The special clothing worn by bricklayers is evident. Polyfilm-covered stacks of brick can be seen distributed to the mason stations. Figure 16 shows poles being used for auxiliary lighting; these can also be used to support a plastic film windbreak if needed. Warning sheds for the workers are seen in the background of Fig. 15. It is interesting to note that work stoppage is nearly always the result of the comfort, or lack thereof, of the masons, and rarely is caused by technical issues. In the far north of Sweden, bricklaying continues, as shown in Fig. 17, down to 5 F without enclosure.

PROTECTION

Although it is generally acknowledged that the complete enclosure of a structure and the entire operation is desirable from many points of view, it is expensive and is not necessary. Consequently, the system that is used in Northern Europe generally consists of the protection of men with special work clothes; warm-up huts and warm food or drink from time to time, depending upon the temperature and weather conditions; provision for the erection of windbreaks; and provisions for keeping scaffolds, formwork, etc., free of snow and ice while the work progresses. Materials, as previously mentioned, are stored under cover; placed carefully (usually warm); and then protected by covering with insulating mats, tarpaulins, or polyfilm.

There are certain critical operations that entail special care or special methods that should be performed under cover. When necessary, they use various methods of covering part of the work for part of the time. One of these enclosures is shown in Figs. 18, 19, and 20, which are taken from Scandinavian publications on winter building. As can be seen from the sequence in Fig. 18, the building can be taken from foundations to roof, utilizing the same partial cover. It need not cover the entire length of the building, but may be moved from place to place to facilitate certain types of work in very bad weather. Figure 21 indicates an umbrella-type structure that may be of many shapes. The one indicated is a quonset shaped umbrella that can be picked up by a job-site crane and placed over any critical operation, and can be either heated or left unheated, merely enclosing the operation.