into the top of the cell opening, and I wired the top of this chute to the bond-beam rebar to hold it in place during the cell pour. This is why you see concrete on the cell rebar sticking up and above the top of the cellblock in **Figure 55**. I always filled this top cell block half way up so that the header concrete, which would be poured later, could interlock within the top half of this top block cell.

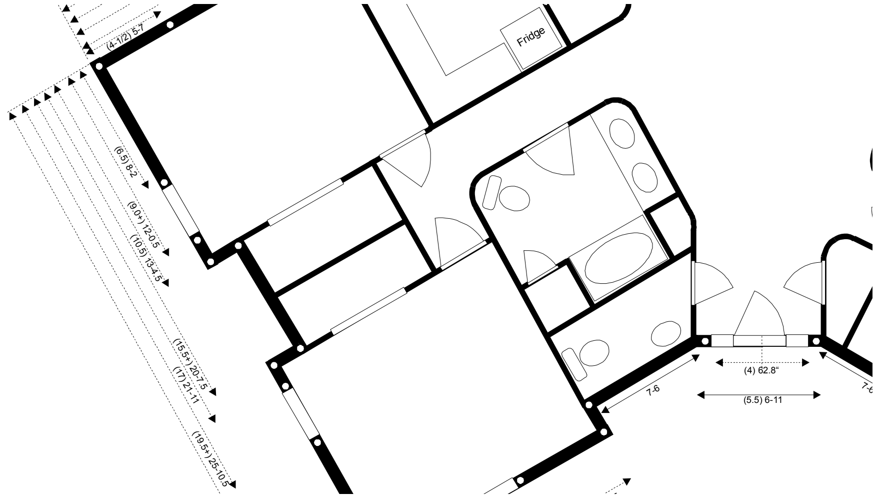


**Figure 59. Small section of a cell plan.**

## Wall Cell Locations

The location of each reinforced wall cell must be determined before the foundation can be poured. I have found it best to take the Foundation Plan, and copy it to another plan called the Cell Plan. Now you can show the location to insert each required cell during the foundation pour. The cell locations always fall within the last cell of a block unit or within the next block's adjacent cell. **Figure 58** is the same diagram used in an earlier chapter, when we were studying corner block placement. I have added a dot at each block cell that requires a cell rebar. Notice that each corner cell requires a cell rebar regardless of its cell spacing from another cell. Each doorway and each window opening also requires a cell rebar on each side. If a wall span exceeds 8 feet without a cell, then a wall cell needs to be added there also.

Notice that the first row wall segment BC has a cell at the last cell of each block. Wall segment CD has two extra cells, one on each side of the doorway. Remember that a linear half-block is shorter than a full block. If we measure from corner D, then the wall cell on the right side of the door way, would be determined by the 1.5-block unit from the Spreadsheet.

If you want the cell dimension for a corner cell, it is approximately 4-inches from that corner, for a two-cell concrete block. **Figure 59** is a cell plan that uses common reference points for cell measurement along an entire wall. This was done to make measurements easier and more accurate while marking the cell locations on the foundation forms.

This brings us back to the spreadsheet tables. These tables also provide exact cell location dimensions based upon the number of block units in that wall segment. Block spacing and wall growth factors are already included. For example, let us assume that a wall segment runs

WARNING: For each corner block, you must add 1/4" to dimensions.

| | | | End of block | | Cell center | | Next cell | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Units | 15 6/8 | Inches | Feet | & Inches | Feet | Inches | Feet | Inches |
| 1 | | 15 6/8 | 1 | 3 6/8 | 0 | 11 7/8 | 1 | 7 5/8 |
| 1.5 | | 23 5/8 | 1 | 11 5/8 | 1 | 7 6/8 | 2 | 3 4/8 |
| 2 | | 31 4/8 | 2 | 7 4/8 | 2 | 3 5/8 | 2 | 11 3/8 |
| 2.5 | | 39 3/8 | 3 | 3 3/8 | 2 | 11 4/8 | 3 | 7 2/8 |
| 3 | | 47 2/8 | 3 | 11 2/8 | 3 | 7 3/8 | 4 | 3 1/8 |
| 3.5 | | 55 1/8 | 4 | 7 1/8 | 4 | 3 2/8 | 4 | 11 |
| 4 | | 63 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 11 1/8 | 5 | 6 7/8 |
| 4.5 | | 70 7/8 | 5 | 10 7/8 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 2 6/8 |
| 5 | | 78 6/8 | 6 | 6 6/8 | 6 | 2 7/8 | 6 | 10 5/8 |
| 5.5 | | 86 5/8 | 7 | 2 5/8 | 6 | 10 6/8 | 7 | 6 4/8 |
| 6 | | 94 4/8 | 7 | 10 4/8 | 7 | 6 5/8 | 8 | 2 3/8 |
| 6.5 | | 102 3/8 | 8 | 6 3/8 | 8 | 2 4/8 | 8 | 10 2/8 |
| 7 | | 110 2/8 | 9 | 2 2/8 | 8 | 10 3/8 | 9 | 6 1/8 |
| 7.5 | | 118 1/8 | 9 | 10 1/8 | 9 | 6 2/8 | 10 | 2 |
| 8 | | 126 | 10 | 6 | 10 | 2 1/8 | 10 | 9 7/8 |
| 8.5 | | 133 7/8 | 11 | 1 7/8 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 5 6/8 |
| 9 | | 141 6/8 | 11 | 9 6/8 | 11 | 5 7/8 | 12 | 1 5/8 |
| 9.5 | | 149 5/8 | 12 | 5 5/8 | 12 | 1 6/8 | 12 | 9 4/8 |
| 10 | | 157 4/8 | 13 | 1 4/8 | 12 | 9 5/8 | 13 | 5 3/8 |
| 10.5 | | 165 3/8 | 13 | 9 3/8 | 13 | 5 4/8 | 14 | 1 2/8 |
| 11 | | 173 2/8 | 14 | 5 2/8 | 14 | 1 3/8 | 14 | 9 1/8 |
| 11.5 | | 181 1/8 | 15 | 1 1/8 | 14 | 9 2/8 | 15 | 5 |
| 12 | | 189 | 15 | 9 | 15 | 5 1/8 | 16 | 7/8 |
| 12.5 | | 196 7/8 | 16 | 4 7/8 | 16 | 1 | 16 | 8 6/8 |

**Figure 60. Sample spreadsheet table.**