

## **SECTION 04 05 13**

### **MASONRY MORTARING**

#### **PART 1 - GENERAL**

##### **1.1 SUMMARY**

- A. Section Includes:
  - 1. Masonry mortar installed by other concrete and masonry sections.

##### **1.2 RELATED REQUIREMENTS**

- A. Mortar used in Section:
  - 1. Section 04 05 16, MASONRY GROUTING.
  - 2. Section 04 20 00, UNIT MASONRY.
  - 3. Section 04 72 00, CAST STONE MASONRY.

##### **1.3 APPLICABLE PUBLICATIONS**

- A. Comply with references to extent specified in this section.
- B. ASTM International (ASTM):
  - 1. C40/C40M-11 - Organic Impurities in Fine Aggregates for Concrete.
  - 2. C91/C91M-12 - Masonry Cement.
  - 3. C144-11 -Aggregate for Masonry Mortar.
  - 4. C150/C150M-15 - Portland Cement.
  - 5. C207-06(2011) - Hydrated Lime for Masonry Purposes.
  - 6. C270-14a - Mortar of Unit Masonry.
  - 7. C595/C595M-15e1 - Blended Hydraulic Cements.
  - 8. C780-15 - Preconstruction and Construction Evaluation of Mortars for Plain and Reinforced Unit Masonry.
  - 9. C979/C979M-10 - Pigments for Integrally Colored Concrete.
  - 10. C1329/C1329M-15 - Mortar Cement.

##### **1.4 SUBMITTALS**

- A. Submittal Procedures: Section 01 33 23, SHOP DRAWINGS, PRODUCT DATA, AND SAMPLES.
- B. Manufacturer's Literature and Data:
  - 1. Description of each product.
- C. Test Reports: Certify each product complies with specifications.
  - 1. Mortar.
  - 2. Admixtures.
- D. Certificates: Certify each product complies with specifications.
  - 1. Portland cement.
  - 2. Masonry cement.
  - 3. Mortar cement.
  - 4. Hydrated lime.
  - 5. Fine aggregate.
  - 6. Color admixture.
- E. Qualifications: Substantiate qualifications comply with specifications.
  - 1. Testing laboratory.

##### **1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE**

- A. Preconstruction Testing:

1. Engage independent testing laboratory to tests and submit reports.
  - a. Deliver samples to laboratory in number and quantity required for testing.
2. Test mortar and materials specified.
3. Mortar:
  - a. Test for compressive strength and water retention according to ASTM C270.
  - b. Minimum Mortar compressive strengths 28 days:
    - 1) Type M: 17.2 MPa (2,500 psi).
    - 2) Type S: 12.4 MPa (1,800 psi).
    - 3) Type N: 5.1 MPa (750 psi).
4. Non Staining Cement: Test for water soluble alkali.
  - a. Water Soluble Alkali: Maximum 0.03 percent.
5. Sand: Test for deleterious substances, organic impurities, soundness and grading.

#### **1.6 DELIVERY**

- A. Deliver products in manufacturer's original sealed packaging.
- B. Mark packaging, legibly. Indicate manufacturer's name or brand, type, color, production run number, and manufacture date.
- C. Before installation, return or dispose of products within distorted, damaged, or opened packaging.

#### **1.7 STORAGE AND HANDLING**

- A. Store masonry materials under waterproof covers on planking clear of ground.
  1. Protect loose, bulk materials from contamination.
- B. Protect products from damage during handling and construction operations.

#### **1.8 WARRANTY**

- A. Construction Warranty: FAR clause 52.246-21, "Warranty of Construction."

### **PART 2 - PRODUCTS**

#### **2.1 MATERIALS**

- A. Hydrated Lime: ASTM C207, Type S.
- B. Aggregate for Masonry Mortar: ASTM C144 and as follows:
  1. Light colored sand for mortar for laying face brick.
  2. White plastering sand meeting sieve analysis for mortar joints for pointing except that 100 percent passes No. 8 sieve, and maximum 5 percent retained on No. 16 sieve.
  3. Test sand for color value according to ASTM C40/C40M. Sand producing color darker than specified standard is unacceptable.
- C. Blended Hydraulic Cement: ASTM C595/C595M, Type IS, IP.
- D. Masonry Cement: ASTM C91/C91M. Type N, S, Or M.
  1. Use white masonry cement whenever white mortar is specified.
- E. Mortar Cement: ASTM C1329/C1329M, Type N, S or M.
- F. Portland Cement: ASTM C150/C150M, Type I.
  1. Use white Portland cement wherever white mortar is specified.
- G. Pigments: ASTM C979/C979M; inorganic, inert, mineral pigments only, unaffected by atmospheric conditions, nonfading, alkali resistant, and water insoluble.
- H. Water: Potable, free of substances that are detrimental to mortar, masonry, and metal.

## **2.2 PRODUCTS - GENERAL**

- A. Provide each product from one manufacturer and from one production run.

## **2.3 MIXES**

- A. Pointing Mortar for New Work:
1. For Cast Stone or Precast Concrete: Proportion by volume; one part white Portland cement, two parts white sand, and 1/5 part hydrated lime.
  2. Pointing Mortar for Glazed Structural Facing Tile:
    - a. Proportion by volume: One part white Portland cement, two parts of graded white sand passing Number 50 sieve, and 1/8 part hydrated lime.
- B. Masonry Mortar: ASTM C270.
1. Admixtures:
    - a. Do not use mortar admixtures, and color admixtures unless approved by Contracting Officer's Representative.
    - b. Do not use antifreeze compounds.

## **PART 3 - EXECUTION**

### **3.1 PREPARATION**

- A. Examine and verify substrate suitability for product installation.
- B. Protect existing construction and completed work from damage.

### **3.2 MIXING**

- A. Measure ingredients by volume using known capacity container.
- B. Mix for 3 to 5 minutes in a mechanically operated mortar mixer.
- C. Mix water with dry ingredients in sufficient amount to provide a workable mixture which will adhere to vertical surfaces of masonry units.
- D. Mortar Stiffened Because of Water Loss Through Evaporation:
1. Re-temper by adding water to restore to proper consistency and workability.
  2. Discard mortar reaching initial set or unused within two hours of mixing.
- E. Pointing Mortar:
1. Mix dry ingredients with enough water to produce damp mixture of workable consistency retaining shape when formed into ball.
  2. Allow mortar to stand in dampened condition for 60 to 90 minutes.
  3. Add water to bring mortar to a workable consistency before use.

### **3.3 MORTARING**

- A. Type S Mortar: Use for masonry containing vertical reinforcing bars (non-engineered) masonry below grade and setting cast stone and engineered reinforced unit masonry work.
- B. Brick Veneer Over Frame Back Up Walls: Use Type S Portland cement-lime mortar.
- C. Type N Mortar: Use for other masonry work.
- D. Type N Mortar: Use for pointing items and tuck pointing specified.

### **3.4 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL**

- A. Field Tests: Performed by testing laboratory specified in Section 01 45 29, TESTING LABORATORY SERVICES.
1. Take and test samples during progress of work according to ASTM C780.

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## **SECTION 04 05 16**

### **MASONRY GROUTING**

#### **PART 1 - GENERAL**

##### **1.1 SUMMARY**

- A. Section Includes:
  - 1. Grout for filling hollow concrete masonry cores.

##### **1.2 RELATED REQUIREMENTS**

- A. Grout used in Section:
  - 1. Section 04 20 00, UNIT MASONRY.
  - 2. Section 04 72 00, CAST STONE MASONRY.
- B. Ready-Mixed Grout: Section 09 30 13, CERAMIC/PORCELAIN TILING.
- C. Section 09 91 00, PAINTING.

##### **1.3 APPLICABLE PUBLICATIONS**

- A. Comply with references to extent specified in this section.
- B. American National Standards Institute (ANSI):
  - 1. A118.6-10 - Standard Cement Grouts for Tile Installation.
- C. ASTM International (ASTM):
  - 1. C40/C40M-11 - Organic Impurities in Fine Aggregates for Concrete.
  - 2. C150/C150M-15 - Portland Cement.
  - 3. C207-06(2011) - Hydrated Lime for Masonry Purposes.
  - 4. C404-11 - Aggregates for Masonry Grout.
  - 5. C476-11 - Grout for Masonry.
  - 6. C595/C595M-15e1 - Blended Hydraulic Cement.
  - 7. C979/C979M-10 - Pigments for Integrally Colored Concrete.
  - 8. C1019-14 - Sampling and Testing Grout.

##### **1.4 SUBMITTALS**

- A. Submittal Procedures: Section 01 33 23, SHOP DRAWINGS, PRODUCT DATA, AND SAMPLES.
- B. Manufacturer's Literature and Data:
  - 1. Description of each product.
- C. Sustainable Construction Submittals:
  - 1. Recycled Content: Identify pre-consumer recycled content percentage by weight.
- D. Test Reports: Certify each product complies with specifications.
  - 1. Grout, each type.
  - 2. Cement.
  - 3. Aggregate.
- E. Certificates: Certify each product complies with specifications.
  - 1. Blended hydraulic cement.
  - 2. Portland cement.
  - 3. Grout.
  - 4. Hydrated lime.
  - 5. Aggregate.
  - 6. Color admixture.

## **1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE**

- A. Preconstruction Testing:
  - 1. Engage independent testing laboratory to perform tests and submit reports.
    - a. Deliver samples to laboratory in number and quantity required for testing.
  - 2. Grout:
    - a. Test compressive strength according to ASTM C1019 standard.
  - 3. Cement:
    - a. Test for water soluble alkali (nonstaining) when nonstaining cement is specified.
    - b. Nonstaining cement containing more than 0.03 percent water soluble alkali.
  - 4. Aggregate:
    - a. Test for deleterious substances, organic impurities, soundness and grading.

## **1.6 DELIVERY**

- A. Deliver products in manufacturer's original sealed packaging.
- B. Mark packaging, legibly. Indicate manufacturer's name or brand, type, production run number, and manufacture date.

## **1.7 STORAGE AND HANDLING**

- A. Store masonry materials under waterproof covers on planking clear of ground, and protect damage from handling, dirt, stain, water and wind.
- B. Protect products from damage during handling and construction operations.

## **1.8 WARRANTY**

- A. Construction Warranty: FAR clause 52.246-21, "Warranty of Construction."

# **PART 2 - PRODUCTS**

## **2.1 MATERIALS**

- A. Grout Components:
  - 1. Hydrated Lime: ASTM C207, Type S.
  - 2. Aggregate For Masonry Grout: ASTM C404, Size 8.
  - 3. Blended Hydraulic Cement: ASTM C595, Type IS, IP.
  - 4. Portland Cement: ASTM C150, Type I.
  - 5. Liquid Acrylic Resin:
    - a. A formulation of acrylic polymers and modifiers in liquid form designed for use as an additive for mortar to improve physical properties.
  - 6. Water: Potable, free of substances that are detrimental to grout, masonry, and metal.

## **2.2 PRODUCTS - GENERAL**

- A. Provide each product from one manufacturer and from one production run.
- B. PCL Grout Mixes:
  - 1. Comply with ASTM C476.
  - 2. Portland Cement: ASTM C150, Type I, II or III.
    - 1) Air-entraining cement is not permitted.
    - 2) Maximum percent of alkalis: 0.60.
    - 3) Not permitted: blended hydraulic cements including portland blast-furnace slag cement, Portland-pozzolan cement, slag cement, and natural cement.
  - 3. Grout aggregate: ASTM C404.
    - a. Maximum Aggregate Size: 3/8 IN 9.5 MM.
    - b. The use of blast furnace slag is not permitted.
  - 4. Hydrated lime:
    - a. ASTM C207, Type S.

5. Water: Clean and potable.
6. Other admixtures: Not permitted without prior approval by Architect.
7. Compressive Strength: As indicated by GROUT MIX SCHEDULE, below, for each type.
8. Slump for Grout Measured in accordance with ASTM C143:
  - a. Minimum: 8 IN 200 MM.
  - b. Maximum: 10 IN 250 MM.
9. Grout Mix GM-1:
  - a. Site mixed grout.
    - 1) Redi-mixed or factory pre-blended may be used at contractor's option.
    - 2) Factory pre-blended Grout.
    - 3) Gypsum is not allowed in grout mixtures.
  - b. Compressive strength, 28-day:
    - 1) Minimum 2000 PSI 13.8 MPa.
  - c. Location used:
    - 1) Fill for CMU walls.
    - 2) Other indicated locations.
  - d. Grout color: Natural grey, no pigment.
  - e. Portland cement color: Natural.
  - f. Aggregate color: Natural.

## **2.3 MIXES**

- A. Grout: ASTM C476; fine grout and coarse grout.
  1. Color Admixture:
    - a. Pigments: ASTM C979, inert, stable to atmospheric conditions, nonfading, alkali resistant, and water insoluble.
    - b. Use mineral pigments only. Organic pigments are not acceptable.
- B. Ready-Mixed Grout: ANSI A118.8.

## **PART 3 - EXECUTION**

### **3.1 PREPARATION**

- A. Examine and verify substrate suitability for product installation.
- B. Protect existing construction and completed work from damage.
- C. Clean mortar from masonry cells protruding more than 13 mm (1/2 inch) to permit grout flow.
- D. Remove debris from grout spaces.
- E. Verify reinforcement is correctly placed before placing grout.

### **3.2 MIXING**

- A. Mix grout in mechanically operated mixer.
  1. Mix grout for five minutes, minimum.
- B. Measure ingredients by volume using container of known capacity.
- C. Mix water with grout dry ingredients.
  1. Slump Range: 200 to 275 mm (8 to 11 inches).

### **3.3 GROUTING**

- A. Install grout according to Section 04 20 00, UNIT MASONRY.
- B. Use fine grout for filling wall cavities and hollow concrete masonry units where smallest cell dimension is 50 mm (2 inches) or less.

- C. Use either fine grout or coarse grout for filling wall cavities and hollow concrete masonry units where smallest cell dimension is greater than 50 mm (2 inches).
- D. Use grout for filling bond beam or lintel units.

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## **SECTION 04 20 00**

### **UNIT MASONRY**

#### **PART 1 - GENERAL**

##### **1.1 SUMMARY**

- A. Section Includes: Exterior Brick veneer wythe and Concrete masonry unit (CMU) assemblies for:
  - 1. Exterior walls.
  - 2. Interior walls and partitions.

##### **1.2 RELATED REQUIREMENTS**

- A. Sealants and Sealant Installation: Section 07 92 00, JOINT SEALANTS.

##### **1.3 APPLICABLE PUBLICATIONS**

- A. Comply with references to extent specified in this section.
- B. American Concrete Institute (ACI):
  - 1. 315-99 - Details and Detailing of Concrete Reinforcement.
  - 2. 530.1/ASCE 6/TMS 602-13 - Specification for Masonry Structures.
- C. ASTM International (ASTM):
  - 1. A615/A615M-15ae1 - Deformed and Plain Carbon-Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement.
  - 2. A951/A951M-14 - Steel Wire for Masonry Joint Reinforcement.
  - 3. A1064/A1064M-15 - Carbon-Steel Wire and Welded Wire Reinforcement, Plain and Deformed, for Concrete.
  - 4. C34-13 - Structural Clay Load-Bearing Wall tile.
  - 5. C55-14a - Concrete Building Brick.
  - 6. C56-13 - Structural Clay Nonloadbearing Tile.
  - 7. C62-13a - Building Brick (Solid Masonry Units Made from Clay or Shale).
  - 8. C67-14 - Sampling and Testing Brick and Structural Clay Tile.
  - 9. C90-14 - Load-Bearing Concrete Masonry Units.
  - 10. C126-15 - Ceramic Glazed Structural Clay Facing Tile, Facing Brick, and Solid Masonry Units.
  - 11. C216-15 - Facing Brick (Solid Masonry Units Made From Clay or Shale).
  - 12. C612-14 - Mineral Fiber Block and Board Thermal Insulation.
  - 13. C744-14 - Prefaced Concrete and Calcium Silicate Masonry Units.
  - 14. D1056-14 - Flexible Cellular Materials - Sponge or Expanded Rubber.
  - 15. D2240-05(2010) - Rubber Property-Durometer Hardness.
  - 16. F1667-15 - Driven Fasteners: Nails, Spikes, and Staples.
- D. American Welding Society (AWS):
  - 1. D1.4/D1.4M-11 - Structural Welding Code - Reinforcing Steel.
- E. Brick Industry Association (BIA):
  - 1. TN 11B-88 - Guide Specifications for Brick Masonry, Part 3.
- F. Federal Specifications (Fed. Spec.):
  - 1. FF-S-107C(2) - Screws, Tapping and Drive.

##### **1.4 SUBMITTALS**

- A. Submittal Procedures: Section 01 33 23, SHOP DRAWINGS, PRODUCT DATA, AND SAMPLES.

- B. Submittal Drawings:
  - 1. Fabrication, bending, and placement of reinforcing bars. Comply with ACI 315. Show bar schedules, diagrams of bent bars, stirrup spacing, lateral ties and other arrangements and assemblies.
  - 2. Special masonry shapes, profiles, and placement.
  - 3. Masonry units for typical window and door openings, and, for special conditions as affected by structural conditions.
- C. Manufacturer's Literature and Data:
  - 1. Description of each product.
  - 2. Installation instructions.
- D. Samples:
  - 1. Face brick: Sample panel, 200 mm by 400 mm (8 inches by 16 inches,) showing full color range and texture of bricks, bond, and proposed mortar joints.
  - 2. Ceramic Glazed Facing Brick: Sample panel, 200 mm by 400 mm (8 inches by 16 inches,) showing full color range and texture of bricks, bond, and proposed mortar joints.
  - 3. Concrete masonry units, when exposed in finish work.
  - 4. Anchors and Ties: Each type.
  - 5. Joint Reinforcing: 1200 mm (48 inches) long each type.
  - 6. Glazed Structural Facing Tile: Clipped panels (triplicate) of four wall units with base units, showing color range, each color and texture.
- E. Sustainable Construction Submittals:
  - 1. Recycled Content: Identify post-consumer and pre-consumer recycled content percentage by weight.
- F. Test reports: Certify products comply with specifications.
  - 1. Ceramic glazed facing brick.
- G. Certificates: Certify products comply with specifications.
  - 1. Face brick.
  - 2. Solid and load-bearing concrete masonry units, including fire-resistant rated units.
  - 3. Ceramic glazed facing brick.
- H. Delegated Design Drawings and Calculations: Signed and sealed by responsible design professional.

## **1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE**

- A. Welders and Welding Procedures Qualifications: AWS D1.4/D1.4M.
- B. Mockups:
  - 1. Before starting masonry, build a mockup panel minimum 1800 mm by 1800 mm (6 feet by 6 feet) with 600 mm (24 inch) 90 degree return for outside corner.
    - a. Use masonry units from random cubes of units delivered on site.
    - b. Include structural backup, reinforcing, ties, and anchors.
  - 2. Mockup panel approved by Contracting Officer's Representative set workmanship and aesthetic quality for masonry work.
  - 3. Clean sample panel to test cleaning methods.
  - 4. Remove mockup panel when directed by Contracting Officer's Representative.

## **1.6 DELIVERY**

- A. Deliver products in manufacturer's original sealed packaging.
- B. Mark packaging, legibly. Indicate manufacturer's name or brand, type, color, production run number, and manufacture date.
- C. Before installation, return or dispose of products within distorted, damaged, or opened packaging.

**1.7 STORAGE AND HANDLING**

- A. Store products above grade, protected from contamination.
- B. Protect products from damage during handling and construction operations.

**1.8 FIELD CONDITIONS**

- A. Hot and Cold Weather Requirements: Comply with ACI 530.1/ASCE 6/TMS 602.

**1.9 WARRANTY**

- A. Construction Warranty: FAR clause 52.246-21, "Warranty of Construction."

**PART 2 - PRODUCTS**

**2.1 SYSTEM PERFORMANCE**

- A. Delegated Design: Prepare submittal documents including design calculations and drawings signed and sealed by registered design professional, licensed in state where work is located.

**2.2 PRODUCTS - GENERAL**

- A. Provide each product from one manufacturer and from one production run.
- B. Sustainable Construction Requirements:
  - a. 16
  - 2. Concrete Masonry Unit Recycled Content: 16% total recycled content, minimum. Select products with recycled content to achieve overall Project recycled content requirement.
  - 3. Steel Recycled Content: 30 percent total recycled content, minimum.

**2.3 UNIT MASONRY PRODUCTS**

- A. Brick:
  - 1. Face Brick:
    - a. ASTM C216, Grade SW, Type FBS.
    - b. Brick when tested according to ASTM C67: Classified slightly efflorescent or better.
    - c. Size:
      - 1) Modular.
  - 2. Building Brick: ASTM C62, Grade MW for backup and interior work; Grade SW where in contact with earth.
  - 3. One Face Exposed: Grade S, Type I.
  - 4. Two Faces Exposed: Grade S, Type II.

**2.4 ANCHORS, TIES, AND REINFORCEMENT**

- A. Steel Reinforcing Bars: ASTM A615/A615M; Grade 60, deformed bars.
- B. Joint Reinforcement:
  - 1. Form from wire complying with ASTM A951/A951M.
  - 2. Hot dipped galvanized after fabrication.
  - 3. Width of joint reinforcement 40 mm (1.6 inches) less than nominal thickness of masonry wall or partition.
  - 4. Cross wires welded to longitudinal wires.
  - 5. Joint reinforcement minimum 3000 mm (10 feet) long, factory cut.
  - 6. Joint reinforcement with crimp formed drip is not acceptable.
  - 7. Maximum spacing of cross wires 400 mm (16 inch) to longitudinal wires.
  - 8. Ladder Design:
    - a. Longitudinal wires deformed 5 mm (0.20 inch) diameter wire.
    - b. Cross wires 4 mm (0.16 inch) diameter.
  - 9. Trussed Design:

- a. Longitudinal and cross wires minimum 4 mm (0.16 inch nominal) diameter.
  - b. Longitudinal wires deformed.
10. Multiple Wythes and Cavity Wall Ties:
- a. Longitudinal wires 4 mm (0.16 inch), two in each wythe with ladder truss wires 4 mm (0.16 inch) overlay, welded to each longitudinal wire.
  - b. Longitudinal wires 4 mm (0.16 inch) with U shape 4 mm (0.16 inch) rectangular ties extending into other wythe minimum 75 mm (3 inches) spaced 400 mm on center (16 inches). Adjustable type with U shape tie designed to receive 4 mm (0.16 inch) pintle projecting into other wythe 75 mm (3 inches min.).
- C. Adjustable Veneer Anchor for Framed Walls:
- 1. Two piece, adjustable anchor and tie.
  - 2. Anchor and tie may be either loop or angle type; provide only one type throughout.
  - 3. Loop Type:
    - a. Anchor: Screw-on galvanized steel anchor strap 2.75 mm (0.11 inch) by 19 mm (3/4 inch) wide by 225 mm (9 inches) long, with 9 mm (0.35 inch) offset and 100 mm (4 inch) adjustment. Provide 5 mm (0.20 inch) hole at each end for fasteners.
    - b. Ties: Triangular tie, fabricated of 5 mm (0.20 inch) diameter galvanized cold drawn steel wire. Ties long enough to engage anchor and be embedded minimum 50 mm (2 inches) into bed joint of masonry veneer.
  - 4. Angle Type:
    - a. Anchor: Minimum 2 mm (16 gage) thick galvanized steel angle shaped anchor strap. Provide hole in vertical leg for fastener. Provide hole near end of outstanding leg to suit upstanding portion of tie.
    - b. Tie: Fabricate from 5 mm (0.20 inch) diameter galvanized cold drawn steel wire. Form "L" shape to be embedded minimum 50 mm (2 inches) into the bed joint of masonry veneer and provide upstanding leg to fit through hole in anchor and be long enough to allow 50 mm (2 inches) of vertical adjustment.
- D. Dovetail Anchors:
- 1. Corrugated steel dovetail anchors formed of 1.5 mm (0.06 inch) thick by 25 mm (1 inch) wide galvanized steel, 90 mm (3-1/2 inches) long where used to anchor 100 mm (4 inch) nominal thick masonry units, 140 mm (5-1/2 inches) long for masonry units more than 100 mm (4 inches) thick.
  - 2. Triangular wire dovetail anchor 100 mm (4 inch) wide formed of 4 mm (9 gage) steel wire with galvanized steel dovetail insert. Anchor length to extend minimum 75 mm (3 inches) into masonry, 25 mm (1 inch) into 40 mm (1-1/2 inch) thick units.
  - 3. Form dovetail anchor slots from 0.6 mm (0.02 inch) thick galvanized steel (with felt or fiber filler).
- E. Individual Ties:
- 1. Rectangular ties: Form from 5 mm (3/16 inch) diameter galvanized steel rod to rectangular shape minimum 50 mm (2 inches) wide by sufficient length for ends of ties to extend within 25 mm (1 inch) of each face of wall. Ties that are crimped to form drip are not acceptable.
  - 2. Adjustable Cavity Wall Ties:
    - a. Adjustable wall ties may be furnished at Contractor's option.
    - b. Two piece type permitting up to 40 mm (1-1/2 inch) adjustment.
    - c. Form ties from 5 mm (3/16 inch) diameter galvanized steel wire.
    - d. Form one piece to rectangular shape 105 mm (4-1/8 inches) wide by length required to extend into bed joint 50 mm (2 inches).
    - e. Form other piece to 75 mm (3 inch) long by 75 mm (3 inch) wide shape, having 75 mm (3 inch) long bent section for engaging 105 mm (4-1/8 inch) wide piece to form adjustable connection.
- F. Wall Ties, (Mesh or Wire):

1. Mesh wall ties formed of ASTM A1064/A1064M, W0.5, 2 mm, (0.08 inch) galvanized steel wire 13 mm by 13 mm (1/2 inch by 1/2 inch) mesh, 75 mm (3 inches) wide by 200 mm (8 inches) long.
  2. Rectangular wire wall ties formed of W1.4, 3 mm, (0.12 inch) galvanized steel wire 50 mm (2 inches) wide by 200 mm (8 inches) long.
- G. Corrugated Wall Tie:
1. Form from 1.5 mm (0.06 inch) thick corrugated, galvanized steel 30 mm (1-1/4 inches) wide by lengths to extend minimum 100 mm (4 inches) into joints of masonry plus 38 mm (1-1/2 inch) turn-up.
  2. Provide 5 mm (3/16 inch) hole in turn-up for fastener attachment.

## **2.5 ACCESSORIES**

- A. Shear Keys:
1. Solid extruded cross-shaped section of rubber, neoprene, or polyvinyl chloride, with durometer hardness of approximately 80 when tested according to ASTM D2240, and minimum shear strength of 3.5 MPa (500 psi).
  2. Shear Key Dimensions: Nominal 70 mm by 8 mm for long flange and 38 mm by 16 mm for short flange (2-3/4 inches by 5/16 inch for long flange, and 1-1/2 inches by 5/8 inch for short flange).
- B. Weeps:
1. Weep Hole Wicks: Glass fiber ropes, 10 mm (3/8 inch) minimum diameter, 300 mm (12 inches) long.
  2. Weep Tubing: Round, polyethylene, 9 mm (3/8 inch) diameter, 100 mm (4 inches) long.
  3. Weep Hole: Flexible PVC louvered configuration with rectangular closure strip at top.
- C. Cavity Drain Material: Open mesh polyester sheets or strips to prevent mortar droppings from clogging the cavity.
- D. Preformed Compressible Joint Filler:
1. Thickness and depth to fill joint.
  2. Closed Cell Neoprene: ASTM D1056, Type 2, Class A, Grade 1, B2F1.
  3. Non-Combustible Type: ASTM C612, Type 5, Max. Temp. 1800 degrees F.
- E. Box Board:
1. Mineral Fiber Board: ASTM C612, Type 1.
  2. 25 mm (1 inch) thickness.
  3. Other spacing material having similar characteristics is acceptable subject to Contracting Officer's Representative's approval.
- F. Masonry Cleaner:
1. Detergent type cleaner selected for each type masonry.
  2. Acid cleaners are not acceptable.
  3. Use soapless type specially prepared for cleaning brick or concrete masonry as appropriate.
- G. Fasteners:
1. Concrete Nails: ASTM F1667, Type I, Style 11, 19 mm (3/4 inch) minimum length.
  2. Masonry Nails: ASTM F1667, Type I, Style 17, 19 mm (3/4 inch) minimum length.
  3. Screws: FS-FF-S-107, Type A, AB, SF thread forming or cutting.
- H. Welding Materials: AWS D1.4/D1.4M, type to suit application.

## **PART 3 - EXECUTION**

### **3.1 INSTALLATION - GENERAL**

- A. Install products according to manufacturer's instructions and approved submittal drawings.

1. When manufacturer's instructions deviate from specifications, submit proposed resolution for Contracting Officer's Representative consideration.
- B. Keep finish work free from mortar smears or spatters, and leave neat and clean.
- C. Wall Openings:
  1. Fill hollow metal frames built into masonry walls and partitions solid with mortar as laying of masonry progresses.
  2. When items are not available when walls are built, prepare openings for subsequent installation.
- D. Tooling Joints:
  1. Do not tool until mortar has stiffened enough to retain thumb print when thumb is pressed against mortar.
  2. Tool while mortar is soft enough to be compressed into joints and not raked out.
  3. Finish joints in exterior face masonry work with jointing tool, and provide smooth, water-tight concave joint unless specified otherwise.
  4. Tool Exposed interior joints in finish work concave unless specified otherwise.
- E. Partition Height:
  1. Extend partitions minimum 100 mm (4 inches) above suspended ceiling or to overhead construction where no ceiling occurs.
  2. Extend following partitions to overhead construction.
    - a. Full height partitions, and fire partitions and smoke partitions indicated on drawings.
    - b. Both walls at expansion joints.
    - c. Corridor walls.
    - d. Walls at stairway and stair halls, elevators, dumbwaiters, trash and laundry chute shafts, and other vertical shafts.
    - e. Walls at refrigerator space.
    - f. Reinforced masonry partitions.
  3. Extend finished masonry partitions minimum 100 mm (4 inches) above suspended ceiling and continue with concrete masonry units or structural clay tile to overhead construction:
- F. Lintels:
  1. Lintels are not required for openings less than 1000 mm (40 inches) wide that have hollow metal frames.
  2. Openings 1025 mm (41 inches) wide to 1600 mm (63 inches) wide without structural steel lintel or frames, require lintel formed of concrete masonry lintel or bond beam units filled with grout and reinforced with one No. 16 (No. 5) rod top and bottom for each 100 mm (4 inches) of nominal thickness unless shown otherwise.
  3. Precast concrete lintels of 25 MPa (3,000 psi) concrete, same thickness as partition, and with one No. 16 (No. 5) deformed bar top and bottom for each 100 mm (4 inches) of nominal thickness, is acceptable in lieu of reinforced CMU masonry lintels.
  4. Use steel lintels, for openings greater than 1600 mm (63 inches) wide, brick masonry openings, and elevator openings unless shown otherwise.
  5. Doors having overhead concealed door closers require steel lintel, and pocket for closer box.
  6. Lintel Bearing Length: Minimum 100 mm (4 inches) at both ends.
  7. Build masonry openings or arches over wood or metal centering and supports when steel lintels are not used.
- G. Wall, Furring, and Partition Units:
  1. Lay out field units to provide one-half running bond, unless indicated otherwise.
  2. Align head joints of alternate vertical courses.
  3. At sides of openings, balance head joints in each course on vertical center lines of openings.
  4. Minimum Masonry Unit Length: 100 mm (4 inches).



5. On interior partitions provide 6 mm (1/4 inch) open joint for caulking between existing construction, exterior walls, and abutting masonry partitions.
  6. Use minimum 100 mm (4 inches) nominal thick masonry for free standing furring, unless indicated otherwise.
  7. Do not abut existing plastered surfaces except suspended ceilings with new masonry partitions.
- H. Use minimum 100 mm (4 inches) nominal thick masonry for fireproofing steel columns unless indicated otherwise.
- I. Before connecting new masonry with previously laid masonry, remove loosened masonry or mortar, and clean and wet work in place as specified under wetting.
- J. When new masonry partitions start on existing floors, machine cut existing floor finish material down to concrete surface.
- K. Chases:
1. Do not install chases in masonry walls and partitions exposed to view in finished work, including painted or coated finishes on masonry.
  2. Masonry 100 mm (4 inch) nominal thick may have electrical conduits 25 mm (1 inch) or less in diameter when covered with soaps, or other finishes.
  3. Fill recess chases after installation of conduit, with mortar and finish flush.
  4. When pipes or conduits, or both occur in hollow masonry unit partitions retain minimum one web of hollow masonry units.
- L. Wetting and Wetting Test:
1. Test and wet brick and clay tile according to BIA TN 11B.
  2. Do not wet concrete masonry units or glazed structural facing tile before laying.
- M. Temporary Formwork: Provide formwork and shores as required for temporary support of reinforced masonry elements.
- N. Construct formwork to conform to shape, line and dimensions indicated on drawings. Make sufficiently tight to prevent mortar, grout, or concrete leakage. Brace, tie and support formwork as required to maintain position and shape during construction and curing of reinforced masonry.
- O. Do not remove forms and shores until reinforced masonry members have hardened sufficiently to carry their own weight and other reasonable temporary construction loads.
- P. Minimum Curing Times Before Removing Shores and Forms:
1. Girders and Beams: 10 days.
  2. Slabs: 7 days.
  3. Reinforced Masonry Soffits: 7 days.

### **3.2 INSTALLATION - ANCHORAGE**

- A. Veneer to Framed Walls:
1. Install adjustable veneer anchors.
  2. Fasten anchor to stud through sheathing with self-drilling and tapping screw, one at both ends of loop type anchor.
  3. Space anchors maximum 400 mm (16 inches) on center vertically at each stud.
- B. Veneer to Concrete Walls:
1. Install dovetail slots in concrete vertically at 400 mm (16 inches) on centers.
  2. Locate dovetail anchors at 400 mm (16 inch) maximum vertical intervals.
  3. Anchor new masonry facing to existing concrete with adjustable cavity wall ties spaced at 400 mm, (16 inches) maximum vertical intervals, and at 400 mm (16 inches) maximum horizontal intervals. Fasten ties to concrete with power actuated fasteners or concrete nails.

- C. Masonry Furring:
1. Anchor masonry furring less than 100 mm (4 inches) nominal thick to masonry walls or to concrete with adjustable wall ties or dovetail anchors.
  2. Space at maximum 400 mm (16 inches) on center in both directions.

### 3.3 INSTALLATION - REINFORCEMENT

- A. Joint Reinforcement:
1. Install joint reinforcement in CMU wythe of combination brick and CMU, cavity walls, and single wythe concrete masonry unit walls or partitions.
  2. Reinforcing is acceptable in lieu of individual ties for anchoring brick facing to CMU backup in exterior masonry walls.
  3. Locate joint reinforcement in mortar joints at 400 mm (16 inch) maximum vertical intervals.
  4. Additional joint reinforcement is required in mortar joints at both 200 mm (8 inches) and 400 (16 inches) above and below windows, doors, louvers and similar openings in masonry.
  5. Wherever brick masonry is backed up with stacked bond masonry, install multiple wythe joint reinforcement in every two courses of CMU backup, and in corresponding joint of facing brick.
- B. Steel Reinforcing Bars:
1. Install reinforcing bars in cells of hollow masonry units where required for vertical reinforcement and in bond beam units for horizontal reinforcement. Install in wall cavities of reinforced masonry walls where indicated on drawings.
  2. Bond Beams:
    - a. Form Bond beams of load-bearing concrete masonry units filled with grout and reinforced with two No. 15m (No. 5) reinforcing bars unless shown otherwise. Do not cut reinforcement.
    - b. Brake bond beams only at expansion joints and at control joints, if shown.
  3. Grout openings:
    - a. Leave cleanout holes in double wythe walls during construction by omitting units at base of one side of wall.
    - b. Locate 75 mm by 75 mm (3 inches. by 3 inches.) min. cleanout holes at location of vertical reinforcement.
    - c. Keep grout space clean of mortar accumulation and debris. Clean as work progresses and immediately before grouting.

### 3.4 INSTALLATION - BRICK EXPANSION AND CMU CONTROL JOINTS

- A. Provide brick expansion joint (BEJ) and CMU control joints (CJ) where indicated on drawings.
1. Horizontal Expansion Joints:
    - a. Locate as indicated.
    - b. Where not indicated:
      - 1) Locate immediately below shelf angles.
      - 2) For brick infill, place between the top of brickwork and structural frame.
      - 3) Parapets which do not have a shelf angle (where parapet veneer bears directly on veneer of floor below):
        - a) Lay brick normally in full bed joint of mortar.
        - b) Rake out the face of joint to a depth of 3/4 IN 19 MM while still plastic.
        - c) Install backer rod and sealant.
  2. Vertical Expansion Joints (BEJ) and CMU Control Joints (CJ):
    - a. Locate where indicated.
    - b. Where not indicated:
      - 1) Corners:
        - a) Provide vertical CJ's within 2 FT 600 MM of corners.
    - c. Further subdivide remaining portions of walls (between corners) as follows:

- 1) Walls with Openings: Provide vertical CJ's at maximum 20 FT 6 M O.C.
  - 2) Walls without Openings: Provide vertical CJ's at maximum 25 FT 7.5 MM O.C.
  - d. If brick used above or below concrete masonry, concrete masonry spacing governs.
  - e. If brick used with concrete masonry backup, concrete masonry spacing governs.
  - f. Parapets:
    - 1) At parapets, extend primary CJ's thru parapets to wall caps.
    - 2) Provide an additional vertical CJ's halfway between primary vertical CJ's.
      - a) Intermediate CJ's are not required when distance between primary CJ's is less than 15 FT 4.5m O.C.
    - 3) Extend intermediate parapet CJ's down from cap to logical termination at nearest horizontal CJ.
  - g. Walls at building Expansion Joints:
    - 1) Provide vertical BEJ's at building structural expansion joint locations.
- B. Keep joint free of mortar and other debris.
- C. Joints occur in masonry walls:
  1. Install preformed compressible joint filler in brick wythe.
  2. Install cross shaped shear keys in concrete masonry unit wythe with preformed compressible joint filler on both sides of shear key.
- D. Use standard notched concrete masonry units (sash blocks) made in full and half-length units where shear keys are used to create a continuous vertical joint.
- E. Interrupt joint reinforcement at expansion and control joints.
- F. Fill opening in exposed face of expansion and control joints with sealant as specified in Section 07 92 00, JOINT SEALANTS.

### **3.5 INSTALLATION - BUILDING EXPANSION AND SEISMIC JOINTS**

- A. Keep expansion and seismic joints open and free of mortar. Remove mortar and other debris.
- B. Install non-combustible, compressible type joint filler to fill space completely except where sealant is shown on joints in exposed finish work.
- C. Fill opening in exposed face of expansion and seismic joints with sealant as specified in Section 07 92 00, JOINT SEALANTS.

### **3.6 INSTALLATION - ISOLATION JOINT**

- A. Where full height walls and partitions lie parallel or perpendicular to and under structural beams and shelf angles, provide minimum 9 mm (3/8 inch) separation between walls and partitions and bottom of beams and shelf angles.
- B. Insert continuous full width strip of non-combustible type compressible joint filler.
- C. Fill opening in exposed face of isolation joints with sealant as specified in Section 07 92 00, JOINT SEALANTS.

### **3.7 INSTALLATION - BRICKWORK**

- A. Lay clay brick according to BIA TN 11B.
- B. Laying:
  1. Lay brick in one-half running bond with bonded corners, unless indicated otherwise.
  2. Maintain bond pattern throughout.
  3. Do not use brick smaller than half-brick at any angle, corner, break, and jamb.
  4. Where length of cut brick is greater than one half length, maintain vertical joint location.
  5. Lay exposed brickwork joints symmetrical about center lines of openings.
  6. Do not structurally bond multi-wythe brick walls, unless indicated on drawings.

Unit Masonry

7. Before starting work, lay facing brick on foundation wall and adjust bond to openings, angles, and corners.
8. Lay brick for sills with wash and drip.
9. Build solid brickwork as required for anchorage of items.

C. Joints:

1. Exterior And Interior Joint Widths: Lay for three equal joints in 200 mm (8 inches) vertically, unless shown otherwise.
2. Rake joints for pointing with colored mortar when colored mortar is not full depth.
3. Arches:
  - a. Flat arches (jack arches) lay with camber of 1 in 200 (1/16 inch per foot) of span.
  - b. Face radial arches with radial brick with center line of joints on radial lines.
  - c. Form Radial joints of equal width.
  - d. Bond arches into backing with metal ties in every other joint.

D. Weep Holes:

1. Install weep holes at 600 mm (24 inches) on center in bottom of vertical joints of exterior masonry veneer or cavity wall facing over foundations, bond beams, and other water stops in wall.
2. Form weep holes using wicks made of mineral fiber insulation strips turned up 200 mm (8 inches) in cavity. Anchor top of strip to backup to securely hold in place.
3. Install sand or pea gravel in cavity approximately 75 mm (3 inches) high between weep holes.

E. Cavity Walls:

1. Keep air space clean of mortar accumulations and debris.
2. Lay the interior wythe of the masonry wall full height where air barrier is required on cavity face. Coordinate to install air barrier before laying outer wythe.
3. Insulated Cavity Type Exterior Walls:
  - a. Install insulation against cavity face of inner masonry wythe.
  - b. Place insulation between rows of ties or joint reinforcing. Adhere insulation to masonry surface with a bonding agent as recommended by insulation manufacturer.
  - c. Lay outer masonry wythe up with air space between insulation and masonry units.
4. Veneer Framed Walls:
  - a. Build with 100 mm (4 inches) of face brick over sheathed stud wall with air space.
  - b. Keep air space clean of mortar accumulations and debris.

### 3.8 POINTING

- A. Fill joints with pointing mortar using rubber float trowel to apply mortar solidly into raked joints.
- B. Wipe off excess mortar from joints of glazed masonry units with dry cloth.
- C. Tool exposed joints to smooth concave joint.
- D. At joints with existing work, match existing joint.

### 3.9 GROUTING

A. Preparation:

1. Clean grout space of mortar droppings before placing grout.
2. Close cleanouts.
3. Install vertical solid masonry dams across grout space for full height of wall at intervals of maximum 9000 mm (30 feet). Do not bond dam units into wythes as masonry headers.
4. Verify reinforcing bars are installed as indicated on drawings.

B. Placing:

1. Place grout in grout space in lifts as specified.
2. Consolidate each grout lift after free water has disappeared but before plasticity is lost.

3. Do not slush with mortar or use mortar with grout.
4. Interruptions:
  - a. When grouting must be stopped for more than an hour, top off grout 40 mm (1-1/2 inches) below top of last masonry course.
  - b. Grout from dam to dam on high lift method.
  - c. Longitudinal run of masonry may be stopped off only by raking back one-half masonry unit length in each course and stopping grout 100 mm (4 inches) back of rake on low lift method.
- C. Puddling Method:
  1. Consolidate by puddling with grout stick during and immediately after placing.
  2. Grout cores of concrete masonry units containing reinforcing bars solid as masonry work progresses.
- D. Low Lift Method:
  1. Construct masonry to 1.5 m (5 feet) maximum height before grouting.
  2. Grout in one continuous operation and consolidate grout by mechanical vibration and reconsolidate after initial water loss and settlement has occurred.
- E. High Lift Method:
  1. Do not pour grout until masonry wall has cured minimum of 4 hours.
  2. Place grout in 1.5 m (5 feet) maximum lifts.
  3. Exception:
    - a. Where following conditions are met, place grout in 3.86 m (12.67 feet) maximum lifts.
    - b. Masonry has cured minimum of 4 hours.
    - c. Grout slump is maintained between 250 and 275 mm (10 and 11 inches).
    - d. No intermediate reinforced bond beams are placed between top and bottom of grout lift.
  4. When vibrating succeeding lifts, extend vibrator 300 to 450 mm (12 to 18 inches) into preceding lift.

### **3.10 PLACING REINFORCEMENT**

- A. General: Clean reinforcement of loose rust, mill scale, earth, ice or other materials which will reduce bond to mortar or grout. Do not use reinforcement bars with kinks or bends not shown on drawings or approved submittal drawings, or bars with reduced cross-section due to excessive rusting or other causes.
- B. Position reinforcement accurately at spacing indicated on drawings. Support and secure vertical bars against displacement. Install horizontal reinforcement as masonry work progresses. Where vertical bars are shown in close proximity, provide clear distance between bars of minimum one bar diameter or 25 mm (1 inch), whichever is greater.
- C. For columns, piers and pilasters, maintain clear distance between vertical bars as indicated on drawings, minimum 1.5 bar diameters or 38 mm (1-1/2 inches), whichever is greater. Provide lateral ties as indicated on drawings.
- D. Splice reinforcement bars only where indicated on drawings, unless approved by Contracting Officer's Representative. Provide lapped splices. In splicing vertical bars or attaching to dowels, lap ends, place in contact and wire tie.
- E. Provide minimum lap as indicated on approved submittal drawings, or if not indicated, minimum 48 bar diameters.
- F. Weld splices where indicated on drawings according to AWS D1.4/D1.4M.
- G. Embed metal ties in mortar joints as work progresses, with minimum mortar cover of 15 mm (5/8 inch) on exterior face of walls and 13 mm (1/2 inch) at other locations.

- H. Embed prefabricated horizontal joint reinforcement as work progresses, with minimum cover of 15 mm (5/8 inch) on exterior face of walls and 13 mm (1/2 inch) at other locations. Lap joint reinforcement minimum 150 mm (6 inches) at ends. Use prefabricated "L" and "T" sections to provide continuity at corners and intersections. Cut and bend joint reinforcement for continuity at returns, offsets, column fireproofing, pipe enclosures and other special conditions.
- I. Anchoring: Anchor reinforced masonry work to supporting structure as indicated on drawings.
- J. Anchor reinforced masonry walls at intersections with non-reinforced masonry.

### **3.11 INSTALLATION OF REINFORCED CONCRETE UNIT MASONRY**

- A. Do not wet concrete masonry units (CMU).
- B. Lay CMU units with full-face shell mortar beds. Fill vertical head joints (end joints between units) solidly with mortar from face of unit to distance behind face equal to thickness of longitudinal face shells. Solidly bed cross-webs of starting courses in mortar. Maintain head and bed 9 mm (3/8 inch) joint widths.
- C. Where solid CMU units are shown, lay with full mortar head and bed joints.
- D. Walls:
  - 1. Pattern Bond: Lay CMU wall units in 1/2-running bond with vertical joints in each course centered on units in courses above and below, unless otherwise indicated. Bond and interlock each course at corners and intersections. Use special-shaped units where shown, and as required for corners, jambs, sash, control joints, lintels, bond beams and other special conditions.
  - 2. Maintain vertical continuity of core or cell cavities, which are to be reinforced and grouted, to provide minimum clear dimension indicated and to provide minimum clearance and grout coverage for vertical reinforcement bars. Keep cavities free of mortar. Solidly bed webs in mortar where adjacent to reinforced cores or cells.
  - 3. Where horizontally reinforced beams (bond beams) are indicated on drawings, use special units or modify regular units to allow for placement of continuous horizontal reinforcement bars. Place small mesh expanded metal lath or wire screening in mortar joints under bond beam courses over cores or cells of non-reinforced vertical cells, or provide units with solid bottoms.
- E. Columns, Piers and Pilasters:
  - 1. Use CMU units of size, shape and number of vertical core spaces shown. If not shown, use units which provide minimum clearances and grout coverage for number and size of vertical reinforcement bars shown.
  - 2. Provide pattern bond shown, or if not shown, alternate head joints in vertical alignment.
  - 3. Where bonded pilaster construction is shown, lay wall and pilaster units together to maximum grout pour height specified.
- F. Grouting:
  - 1. Use fine grout for filling spaces less than 100 mm (4 inches) in one or both horizontal directions.
  - 2. Use coarse grout for filling 100 mm (4 inch) spaces or larger in both horizontal directions.
  - 3. Grouting Technique: At Contractor's option, use either low-lift or high-lift grouting techniques.
- G. Low-Lift Grouting:
  - 1. Provide minimum clear dimension of 50 mm (2 inches) and clear area of 5160 sq. mm (8 sq. inches) in vertical cores to be grouted.
  - 2. Place vertical reinforcement before grouting of CMU. Extend above elevation of maximum pour height as required for splicing. Support in position at vertical intervals not exceeding 192 bar diameters nor 3 m (10 feet).

3. Lay CMU to maximum pour height. Do not exceed 1.5 m (5 feet) height, or if bond beam occurs below 1.5 m (5 feet) height, stop pour 38 mm (1-1/2 inches) below top of bond beam.
  4. Rod or vibrate grout during placing. Place grout continuously; do not interrupt pouring of grout for more than one hour. Terminate grout pours 38 mm (1-1/2 inches) below top course of pour.
  5. Bond Beams: Stop grout in vertical cells 38 mm (1-1/2 inches) below bond beam course. Place horizontal reinforcement in bond beams; lap at corners and intersections as indicated on drawings. Place grout in bond beam course before filling vertical cores above bond beam.
- H. High-Lift Grouting:
1. Do not use high-lift grouting technique for grouting of CMU unless minimum cavity dimension and area is 75 mm (3 inches) and 6450 sq. mm (10 sq. inches), respectively.
  2. Provide cleanout holes in first course at vertical cells which are to be filled with grout.
  3. Use units with one face shell removed and provide temporary supports for units above, or use header units with concrete brick supports, or cut openings in one face shell.
  4. Construct masonry to full height of maximum grout pour before placing grout.
  5. Limit grout lifts to maximum height of 1.5 m (5 feet) and grout pour to maximum height of 7.3 m (24 feet), for single wythe hollow concrete masonry walls, unless otherwise indicated.
  6. Place vertical reinforcement before grouting. Place before or after laying masonry units, to suit application. Tie vertical reinforcement to dowels at base of masonry where shown and thread CMU over or around reinforcement. Support vertical reinforcement at intervals not exceeding 192 bar diameters nor 3 m (10 feet).
  7. Where individual bars are placed after laying masonry, place wire loops extending into cells as masonry is laid and loosen before mortar sets. After insertion of reinforcement bar, pull loops and bar to proper position and tie free ends.
  8. Where reinforcement is prefabricated into cage units before placing, fabricate units with vertical reinforcement bars and lateral ties of the size and spacing indicated.
  9. Place horizontal beam reinforcement as masonry units are laid.
  10. Embed lateral tie reinforcement in mortar joints where indicated. Place as masonry units are laid, at vertical spacing shown.
  11. Where lateral ties are shown in contact with vertical reinforcement bars, embed additional lateral tie reinforcement in mortar joints. Place as indicated on drawings, or if not shown, provide as required to prevent grout blowout or rupture of CMU face shells, but provide minimum 4.1 mm diameter (0.16 inch) wire ties spaced 400 mm (16 inches) on center for members with 500 mm (20 inches) or less side dimensions, and 200 mm (8 inches) on center for members with side dimensions exceeding 500 mm (20 inches).
  12. Preparation of Grout Spaces: Before grouting, inspect and clean grout spaces. Remove dust, dirt, mortar droppings, loose pieces of masonry and other foreign materials from grout spaces. Clean reinforcement and adjust to proper position. Clean top surface of structural members supporting masonry to ensure bond. After final cleaning and inspection, close cleanout holes and brace closures to resist grout pressures.
  13. Do not place grout until entire height of masonry to be grouted has attained sufficient strength to resist displacement of masonry units and breaking of mortar bond. Install shores and bracing, if required, before starting grouting operations.
  14. Limit grout pours to sections which can be completed in one working day with maximum one hour interruption of pouring operation. Place grout in lifts which do not exceed 1.5 m (5 feet). Allow minimum 30 minutes and maximum one hour between lifts. Mechanically consolidate each lift.
  15. Place grout in lintels or beams over openings in one continuous pour.
  16. Where bond beam occurs more than one course below top of pour, fill bond beam course to within 25 mm (1 inch) of vertically reinforced cavities, during construction of masonry.

17. When more than one pour is required to complete a given section of masonry, extend reinforcement beyond masonry as required for splicing. Pour grout to within 38 mm (1-1/2 inches) of top course of first pour. After grouted masonry is cured, lay masonry units and place reinforcement for second pour section before grouting. Repeat sequence if more pours are required.

### **3.12 CONSTRUCTION TOLERANCES**

- A. Lay masonry units plumb, level and true to line within tolerances according to ACI 530.1/ASCE 6/TMS 602 and as follows:
- B. Maximum variation from plumb:
  1. In 3000 mm (10 feet) - 6 mm (1/4 inch).
  2. In 6000 mm (20 feet) - 9 mm (3/8 inch).
  3. In 12,000 mm (40 feet) or more - 13 mm (1/2 inch).
- C. Maximum variation from level:
  1. In any bay or up to 6000 mm (20 feet) - 6 mm (1/4 inch).
  2. In 12,000 mm (40 feet) or more - 13 mm (1/2 inch).
- D. Maximum variation from linear building lines:
  1. In any bay or up to 6000 mm (20 feet) - 13 mm (1/2 inch).
  2. In 12,000 mm (40 feet) or more - 19 mm (3/4 inch).
- E. Maximum variation in cross-sectional dimensions of columns and thickness of walls from dimensions shown:
  1. Minus 6 mm (1/4 inch).
  2. Plus 13 mm (1/2 inch).
- F. Maximum variation in prepared opening dimensions:
  1. Accurate to minus 0 mm (0 inch).
  2. Plus 6 mm (1/4 inch).

### **3.13 CLEANING AND REPAIR**

- A. General:
  1. Clean exposed masonry surfaces on completion.
  2. Protect adjoining construction materials and landscaping during cleaning operations.
  3. Cut out defective exposed new joints to depth of approximately 19 mm (3/4 inch) and repoint.
  4. Remove mortar droppings and other foreign substances from wall surfaces.
- B. Brickwork:
  1. First wet surfaces with clean water, then wash down with detergent solution. Do not use muriatic acid.
  2. Brush with stiff fiber brushes while washing, and immediately wash with clean water.
  3. Remove traces of detergent, foreign streaks, or stains of any nature.
- C. Concrete Masonry Units:
  1. Immediately following setting, brush exposed surfaces free of mortar or other foreign matter.
  2. Allow mud to dry before brushing.

### **3.14 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL**

- A. Water Penetration Testing:
  1. Seven days before plastering or painting, in presence of Contracting Officer's Representative, test solid exterior masonry walls for water penetration.
  2. Direct water on masonry for a period of one hour when wind velocity is less than five miles per hour.



3. Should moisture appear on inside of walls tested, make additional tests at other areas as directed by Contracting Officer's Representative.
4. Correct areas showing moisture on inside of walls, and repeat test at repaired areas, to ensure moisture penetration has been stopped.
5. Make water test at following locations:
  - a. four places on Building Number CLC.
  - b. At Connecting Corridor make one test for each 45,000 mm (150 lineal feet) of exterior masonry walls.

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## **SECTION 04 72 00**

### **CAST STONE MASONRY**

#### **PART 1 - GENERAL**

##### **1.1 DESCRIPTION**

- A. This sections specifies manufactured concrete units to simulate a natural stone.
- B. Installation of cast stone units.

##### **1.2 RELATED WORK**

- A. Setting and pointing mortar: Section 04 05 13, MASONRY MORTARING / Section 04 05 16, MASONRY GROUTING.
- B. Joint sealant and application: Section 07 92 00, JOINT SEALANTS.
- C. Color and texture specified in See Construction documents..

##### **1.3 SUBMITTALS**

- A. Submit in accordance with Section 01 33 23, SHOP DRAWINGS, PRODUCT DATA, AND SAMPLES.
- B. Samples:
  - 1. Cast stone, sample panel, size 100 by 300 by 300 mm (4 by 12 by 12 inches) each color and finish.
  - 2. Show finish on two 100 mm (4-inch) edges and 300 by 300 mm (12 by 12 inch) surface.
- C. Shop Drawings:
  - 1. Cast stone showing exposed faces, profiles, cross sections, anchorage, reinforcing, jointing and sizes.
  - 2. Setting drawings with setting mark.
- D. Certificates: Test results indicating that the cast stone meets specification requirements and proof of plant certification.
- E. Submit manufacturers test results of cast stone previously made by manufacturer.
- F. Laboratory Data: Description of testing laboratories facilities and qualifications of its principals and key personnel.
- G. List of jobs furnished by the manufacturer, which were similar in scope and at least three (3) years of age.

##### **1.4 PRODUCT DELIVERY, STORAGE AND HANDLING**

- A. Store cast stone under waterproof covers on planking clear of ground.
- B. Protect from handling, dirt, stain, and water damage.
- C. Mark production units with the identification marks as shown on the shop drawings.
- D. Package units and protect them from staining or damage during shipping and storage.
- E. Provide an itemized list of product to support the bill of lading.

##### **1.5 WARRANTY**

- A. Warranty exterior masonry walls against moisture leaks, any defects and subject to terms of "Warranty of Construction", FAR clause 52.246-21, except that warranty period shall be two years.

## 1.6 APPLICABLE PUBLICATIONS

- A. Publications listed below form a part of this specification to extent referenced. Publications are referenced in text by the basic designation only. Comply with applicable provisions and recommendations of the following, except as otherwise shown or specified.
- B. Cast Stone Institute Technical Manual and Cast Stone Institute standard specifications.
- C. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM):
  - A167-99(R2009).....Stainless and Heat Resisting Chromium-Nickel Steel Plate, Sheet, and Strip
  - A185-07.....Steel, Welded Wire Fabric, Plain for Concrete
  - A615/A615M-09.....Deformed and Plain Billet-Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement
  - C33-11.....Concrete Aggregates
  - C150-09.....Portland Cement
  - C503-10.....Marble Dimension Stone (Exterior)
  - C568-10.....Limestone Dimension Stone
  - C615-11.....Granite Dimension Stone
  - C616-10.....Quartz-Based Dimension Stone
  - C979-10.....Pigments for Integrally Colored Concrete
  - C1194-03.....Compressive Strength of Architectural Cast Stone
  - C1195-03.....Absorption of Architectural Cast Stone
  - C1364-10.....Architectural Cast Stone.
  - D2244-09.....Calculation of Color Differences from Instrumentally Measured Color Coordinates.

## 1.7 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. The Manufacturer:
  - 1. Must have 5 years minimum continuous operating experience and have facilities for manufacturing cast stone as described herein. Manufacturer shall have sufficient plant facilities to produce the shapes, quantities and size of cast stone required in accordance with the project schedule.
  - 2. Must be a member of the Cast Stone Institute.
  - 3. Must have a certified plant (certification by the Cast Stone Institute).
- B. Stone setter: Must have 5 years' experience setting cast or natural building stone.
- C. Testing: One (1) sample from production units may be selected at random from the field for each 500 cubic feet (14 m<sup>3</sup>) delivered to the job:
  - 1. Three (3) field cut cube specimens from each of these sample shall have an average minimum compressive strength of not less than 85% with no single specimen testing less than 75% of design strength as specified.
  - 2. Three (3) field cut cube specimens from each of these samples shall have an average maximum cold-water absorption of 6%.
  - 3. Field specimens shall be tested in accordance with ASTM C 1194 and C 1195.
  - 4. Manufacturer shall submit a written list of projects similar and at least three (3) years of age, along with owner, architect and contractor references.

## **1.8 MANUFACTURING TOLERANCES**

- A. Cross section dimensions shall not deviate by more than + 1/8 in. (3 mm) from approved dimension.
- B. Length of units shall not deviate by more than length /360 or + 1/8 in. (3mm), whichever is greater, not to exceed + 1/4 in (6 mm). Maximum length of any unit shall not exceed 15 times the average thickness of such unit unless otherwise agreed by the manufacturer.
- C. Warp bow or twist of units shall not exceed length/360 or + 1/8 in. (3 mm), whichever is greater.
- D. Location of dowel holes, anchor slots, flashing grooves, false joints and similar features – On formed sides of unit, 1/8 in (3 mm), on unformed sides of unit, 3/8 in (9 mm) maximum deviation.

## **1.9 MOCK-UP**

- A. Provide full size unit(s) for use in construction of sample wall. The mock-up becomes the standard of workmanship for the project.

# **PART 2 - PRODUCTS**

## **2.1 ARCHITECTURAL CAST STONE**

- A. Comply with ASTM C 1364
- B. Physical properties: Provide the following:
  - 1. Compressive Strength – ASTM C 1194: 6,500 psi (45 Mpa) minimum for products at 28 days.
  - 2. Absorption – ASTM C 1195: 6% maximum by the cold water method, or 10% maximum by the boiling method for products as 28 days.
  - 3. Air Content – ASTM C173 or C231, for wet cast product shall be 4-8% for units exposed to freeze-thaw environments. Air entrainment is not required for vibrant dry tamp (VDT) products.
  - 4. Freeze thaw - ASTM C 1364L The cumulative percent weight loss (CPWL) shall be less than 5% after 300 cycles of freezing and thawing.
  - 5. Linear Shrinkage - ASTM C 426L Shrinkage shall not exceed 0.065%.
- C. Job site testing – One (1) sample from production units may be selected at random from the field for each 500 cubic feet (14m<sup>3</sup>) delivered to the job site:
  - 1. Three (3) field cut cube specimens from each of these samples shall have an average minimum compressive strength of not less than 85% with no single specimen testing less than 75% of design strength as allowed by ACI 318.
  - 2. Three (3) field cut cube specimens from each of these samples shall have an average maximum cold-water absorption of 6%.
  - 3. Field specimens shall be tested in accordance with ASTM C 1194 and C 1195.

## **2.2 RAW MATERIALS**

- A. Portland cement – Type I or Type III, white and/or grey, ASTM C 150.
- B. Coarse aggregates – Granite, quartz or limestone, ASTM C 33, except for gradation, and are optional for the vibrant dry tamp (VDT) casting method.
- C. Fine aggregates – Manufactured or natural sands, ASTM C 33, except for gradation.
- D. Colors – Inorganic iron oxide pigments, ASTM C 979 except that carbon black pigments shall not be used.
- E. Admixtures- Comply with the following:
  - 1. ASTM C 260 for air-entraining admixtures.

2. ASTM C 494/C 495 M Types A-G for water reducing, retarding, accelerating and high range admixtures.
3. Other admixtures: integral water repellents and other chemicals, for which no ASTM Standard exists, shall be previously established as suitable for use in concrete by proven field performance or through laboratory testing.
4. ASTM C 618 mineral admixtures of dark and variable colors shall not be used in surfaces intended to be exposed to view.
5. ASTM C 989 granulated blast furnace slag may be used to improve physical properties. Tests are required to verify these features.

F. Water – Potable

G. Reinforcing bars:

1. ASTM A 615/A 615M. Grade 40 or 60 steel galvanized or epoxy coated when cover is less than 1.5 in. (37 mm).
2. Welded Wire Fabric: ASTM A 185 where applicable for wet cast units.

H. All anchors, dowels and other anchoring devices and shims shall be standard building stone anchors commercially available in a non-corrosive material such as zinc plated, galvanized steel, brass, or stainless steel Type 302 or 304.

## **2.3 COLOR AND FINISH**

A. Match sample on file.

B. All surfaces intended to be exposed to view shall have a fine-grained texture similar to natural stone, with no air voids in excess of 1/32 in. (0.8 mm) and the density of such voids shall be less than 3 occurrences per any 1 in<sup>2</sup> (25mm<sup>2</sup>) and not obvious under direct daylight illumination at a 5 ft. (1.5m) distance.

C. Units shall exhibit a texture approximately equal to the approved sample when viewed under direct daylight illumination at a 10 ft (3m) distance.

D. ASTM D 2244 permissible variation in color between units of comparable age subjected to similar weathering exposure.

1. Total color difference – not greater than 6 units.
2. Total hue difference-not greater than 2 units.

## **2.4 REINFORCING**

A. Reinforce the units as required by the drawings and for safe handling and structural stress.

B. Minimum reinforcing shall be 0.25 percent of the cross section area.

C. Reinforcement shall be non-corrosive where faces exposed to weather are covered with less than 1.5in. (38 mm) of concrete material. All reinforcement shall have minimum coverage of twice the diameter of the bars.

D. Minor chipping resulting from shipment and delivery shall not be grounds for rejection. Minor chips shall not be obvious under direct daylight illumination from a 20-ft (6m) distance.

E. The occurrence of crazing or efflorescence shall not constitute a cause for rejection.

F. Remove cement film, if required, from exposed surface prior to packaging for shipment.

G. CURING

H. Cure units in a warm curing chamber 100 F (37.8 C) at 95 percent relative humidity for approximately 12hours, or cure in a 95 percent moist environment at a minimum 70F (21.1 C) for 16 hours after casting. Additional yard curing at 95 percent relative humidity shall be 350-degree-days (i.e. 7 days @ 50F (10.0 C) or 5 days @ 70F (21.0 C) prior to shipping. Form cured units shall be protected from moisture evaporation with curing blankets or curing compounds after casting.

## **PART 3 - EXECUTION**

### **3.1 EXAMINATION**

- A. Installing contractor shall check cast stone materials for fit and finish prior to installation. Do not set unacceptable units.

### **3.2 SETTING TOLERANCES**

- A. Comply with Cast Stone Institute <sup>SM</sup> Technical Manual.
- B. Set stones 1/8 in. (3 mm) or less, within the plane of adjacent units.
- C. Joints, plus – 1/6 in. (1.5 mm), minus – 1/8 in. (3 mm).

### **3.3 JOINTING**

- A. Joint size:
  - 1. At stone/brick joints 3/8 in. (9.5 cm).
  - 2. At stone/stone joints in vertical position 1/4 in. (6 mm) (3/8 in. (9.5 mm) optional).
  - 3. Stone/stone joint exposed on top 3/8 in. (.5 mm).
- B. Joint Materials:
  - 1. Mortar, Type N, ASTM C 270.
  - 2. Use a full bed of mortar at all bed joints.
  - 3. Flush vertical joints full with mortar.
  - 4. Leave all joints with exposed tops or under relieving angles open for sealant.
  - 5. Leave head joints in coping and projecting components open for sealant.
- C. Location of joints:
  - 1. As shown on shop drawings.
  - 2. At control and expansion joints unless otherwise shown.

### **3.4 SETTING**

- A. Drench units with clean water prior to setting.
- B. Fill dowel holes and anchor slots completely with mortar or non-shrink grout.
- C. Set units in full bed of mortar, unless otherwise detailed.
- D. Rake mortar joints 3/4 in. (18 mm) in. for pointing.
- E. Remove excess mortar from unit faces immediately after setting.
- F. Tuck point unit joints to a slight concave profile.

### **3.5 JOINT PROTECTION**

- A. Comply with requirements of Section 07 92 00, JOINT SEALANTS.
- B. Prime ends of units, insert properly sized backing rod and install required sealant.

### **3.6 REPAIR AND CLEANING**

- A. Repair chips with touchup materials furnished by manufacturer.
- B. Saturate units to be cleaned prior to applying an approved masonry cleaner.
- C. Consult with manufacturer for appropriate cleaners.

### **3.7 INSPECTION AND ACCEPTANCE**

- A. Inspect finished installation according to Bulletin #36 published by the Cast Stone Institute.

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**SECTION 04 73 05**  
**MANUFACTURED STONE VENEER (MSV)**

**PART 1 - GENERAL**

**1.1 SUMMARY**

- A. Furnish labor, materials, tools, equipment, and services for Manufactured Stone Veneer (MSV), as indicated, in accordance with provisions of Contract Documents.
- B. Completely coordinate with work of other trades.

**1.2 QUALITY ASSURANCE**

- A. Installer Qualifications:
  - 1. Experienced installer familiar with installation procedures for manufactured stone veneer, and specialized in installation of work similar to that required for this project.
- B. ASTM International (ASTM):
  - 1. ASTM C67 Standard Test Methods for Sampling and Testing Brick and Structural Clay Tile
  - 2. ASTM C150 Standard Specification for Portland Cement
  - 3. ASTM C482 Standard Test Method for Bond Strength of Ceramic Tile to Portland Cement
  - 4. ASTM C567 Standard Test Method for Density Structural Lightweight Concrete
  - 5. ASTM C847 Standard Specification for Metal Lath
  - 6. ASTM C1780 Standard Practice for Installation Methods for Adhered Manufactured Stone Masonry Veneer
- C. American National Standards Institute (ANSI):
  - 1. ANSI A118.4 Specifications for Latex-Portland Cement Mortar
- D. International Code Council Evaluation Service, Inc. (ICC-ES):
  - 1. AC51 Acceptance Criteria for Precast Stone Veneer.

**1.3 SUBMITTALS**

- A. Shop Drawings.
  - 1. Showing layout, profiles and product components, including anchorage, accessories, special shapes, trim units, finish colors, patterns and textures.
- B. Product Data:
  - 1. Manufacturer's product sheet and installation instructions.
- C. Samples:
  - 1. For verification of finishes, colors and textures of specified items, and for final selection.
- D. Contract Closeout Information:
  - 1. Warranty.
  - 2. Operation and Maintenance Data: Include methods for maintaining installed products, and precautions against cleaning materials and methods detrimental to finishes and performance.

**1.4 WARRANTY**

- A. Provide manufacturer's standard fifty (50) year warranty.

## **PART 2 - PRODUCTS**

### **2.1 MATERIALS**

- A. General:
  - 1. Portland cement, sand, lightweight aggregates, and iron oxide pigments molded to replicate natural stone units.
  - 2. Random sizes, shapes, colors, and textures of finished product to duplicate natural stones.
  - 3. Components:
    - a. Random flats and random corners.
- B. Material Physical Properties:
  - 1. Weight of Units: 8 - 15 PSF.
  - 2. Shear Adhesion Strength: 50 PSI when tested in accordance with ASTM C482.
  - 3. Water absorption: 15 PCT maximum.
  - 4. Freeze/Thaw: Comply with ASTM C67.
  - 5. Fire Hazard Test on 1-7/8 IN thick sample in accordance with UL 723:
    - a. Flame Spread: 0.
    - b. Smoke Development: 0.
- C. Mortar:
  - 1. Installation:
    - a. Standard grouted joints, raked in accordance with manufacturer's installation instructions.
    - b. Rake mortar back to consistent plane depth and maintain the same depth; approximately 1/2 IN below stone's face.
  - 2. Color: Mortar color to blend closely with selected stone color.

### **2.2 SCHEDULE OF MANUFACTURED STONE VENEER TYPES**

- A. Manufactured Stone Veneer (MSV):
  - 1. Texture Type:
    - a. Natural cleft top and bottom;
    - b. Face and side natural split or seamface.
    - c. Face of stone cannot have a sawn finish.
  - 2. Thickness:
    - a. Average thickness of manufactured stone veneer for walls: 1-3/4 IN.
    - b. Range: 1 IN to 2-5/8 IN depending on texture.
  - 3. Height: 3/4 IN to 2 1/4 IN.
  - 4. Length: 4 IN to 16".

### **2.3 MORTAR MIXES**

- A. Setting Mortar and Pointing Mortar:
  - 1. Type: ASTM C270, Type N, Property Method.
  - 2. Materials:
    - a. Portland Cement, ASTM C150, Type I.
    - b. Supplemental cementitious materials derived from coal fired power plant wastes shall not have a mercury content >5.5ppb.
    - c. Fly ash is shall not be a byproduct of municipal solid waste incinerators.
    - d. Masonry sand, ASTM C144.
    - e. Hydrated Lime: ASTM C207, Type S.
    - f. Pigments: Iron oxide, ASTM C979.
    - g. Latex/Acrylic modifier: As recommended by manufacturer.
    - h. Water: Clean and potable.
  - 3. Setting Mortar:
    - a. Color: Natural.
  - 4. Pointing Mortar:

Manufactured Stone Veneer (MSV)

- a. Mortar Color:
  - 1) Natural.
- 5. Color of Sand:
  - a. Natural.
- 6. Color of Portland Cement:
  - a. Natural.
- 7. Mixing:
  - a. Thoroughly mix mortar ingredients in quantities needed for immediate use in accordance with ASTM C270.

## **2.4 OTHER MATERIALS**

- A. Exterior Sheathing:
  - 1. Silicone-treated gypsum with glass-mat faces: Specified in Section 09 29 00.
  - 2. Plywood: Specified in Section 06 10 53.
- B. Fasteners:
  - 1. Galvanized nails, staples, concrete nails.
  - 2. Corrosion resistant, self drilling, self-taping pancake head screws with 7/16 IN head , 1-1/4 IN length, or suitable length to obtain minimum 3/8 IN penetration beyond inside surface of metal lath.
- C. Metal Lath:
  - 1. Base Product: Dimpled Self-Furring Lath by Amico
  - 2. Expanded diamond mesh lath
    - a. Rib lath shall not be permitted.
    - b. Self-furring design comprised of dimples or crimps designed to hold lath 1/4 to 3/8 IN away from solid base.
    - c. Comply with ASTM C847.
  - 3. Minimum Weight: 2.5 LB/SQ YD.
  - 4. Material:
    - a. Interior: ASTM A924 G-60 Galvanized Steel.
- D. Beads, Trim and Lathing Accessories:
  - 1. Material: As Specified for Lath.
  - 2. Profiles as indicated and required.
- E. Sealants and Backer:
  - 1. Specified in Section 07 92 00.

## **PART 3 - EXECUTION**

### **3.1 MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS**

- A. Comply with manufacturer's product data, including product technical bulletins, product catalog, and installation instructions.

### **3.2 EXAMINATION**

- A. Verify substrate conditions are acceptable for product installation in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.
- B. Installation implies acceptance of conditions and responsibility for performance.

### **3.3 PREPARATION**

- A. Steel stud-framed substrate walls:
  - 1. Install sheathing board specified.
  - 2. Attach Metal Lath with specified fasteners.
    - a. Penetration (min): 1 IN.

Manufactured Stone Veneer (MSV)

- b. Vertical spacing (max): 6 IN.
- c. Horizontal spacing (max): 16 IN.
- d. No seams within 16 IN of inside and outside corners.

### 3.4 INSTALLATION

- A. General:
  - 1. Allow no construction activity on opposite side of wall during installation, and for 48 HRS after completion of work.
  - 2. Moisten back of each piece with fine spray of water, or a wet brush to when applied in hot or dry weather.
  - 3. Moisten substrate surface area before applying mortar when installed over scratch coat substrate.
  - 4. Antifreeze compounds not allowed.
  - 5. Comply with provisions of ACI 530 and ACI 530.1.
- B. Inspection and repairs:
  - 1. Prior to installation of finish material.
    - a. Seal joints and penetrations with specified tape, fasteners, and sealants.
    - b. Repair pinholes, tears and damaged areas.
  - 2. Moisture Barrier shall be air tight and free from holes, tears and punctures.
- C. Metal Lath:
  - 1. Install metal lath according to manufacturer's recommendation.
- D. Setting Mortar:
  - 1. Apply 1/2 IN to 3/4 IN thick layer of setting mortar to metal lath, covering a maximum of 10 SQFT at one time.
    - a. Remove mortar which begins to set before masonry units can be set.
  - 2. Work from bottom up, unless otherwise directed by manufacturer installation instructions.
- E. Setting Units:
  - 1. Apply 1/2 IN thick even layer of mortar to the entire back of the stone.
  - 2. Press each stone into the mortar setting bed firmly enough to squeeze some mortar out around the stone's edges.
  - 3. Apply pressure to the stone to ensure a good bond.
  - 4. Ensure complete coverage between the mortar bed and back surface of the stone.
  - 5. Cut with proper tools to provide uniform edges; take care to prevent breaking unit corners or edges.
  - 6. Install corner pieces first.
  - 7. Install flat pieces after corner pieces installed working toward center of wall.
- F. Joints, Pointing Mortar:
  - 1. Standard joints, raked.
  - 2. Place units with uniform mortar joints.
  - 3. Remove excess mortar.
    - a. Do not allow mortar to set up on face of units. Point and tool joints before mortar has set.
    - b. Clean and finish joints in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.
  - 4. Stone:
    - a. Tight-fitted, with no allowance for mortar joints.

### 3.5 CLEANING

- A. Remove temporary coverings and protection of adjacent work areas.
- B. Use a strong solution of granulated soap or detergent and water with a bristle brush.
  - 1. Do not use a wire brush.
  - 2. Rinse immediately with fresh water.

- C. Do not clean using acid or acid based products such as those specified in Section 04 20 00.
  - 1. Protect Manufactured Stone Veneer work during cleaning operations of adjacent materials where non-compatible cleaners are used.
- D. Do not use de-icing chemicals on areas immediately adjacent to a Manufactured stone veneer products application.
- E. Remove scuff marks by cleaning as specified.
- F. Remove efflorescence, where occurring.
  - 1. Allow stone to dry thoroughly, then scrub vigorously with a stiff bristle brush and clean water.
    - a. Do not use a wire brush.
  - 2. Rinse thoroughly.
- G. For difficult efflorescence problems, scrub thoroughly with a solution of 1 part white household vinegar to 5 parts water.
  - 1. Rinse thoroughly.

### **3.6 PROTECTION**

- A. Protect installed product and finish surfaces from damage during construction.
- B. Make repairs prior to Owner acceptance.

**END OF SECTION**

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