SECTION 04 20 00 - UNIT MASONRY

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

B. The Contractor's attention is specifically directed, but not limited, to the following documents for additional requirements:
   1. *Uniform General Conditions for Construction Contracts*, State of Texas, 2010 UGC).
   2. The University of Houston's *Supplemental General Conditions and Special Conditions for Construction.*

1.2 SUMMARY

A. Section Includes:

   1. Concrete masonry units.
   2. Concrete building brick.
   3. Decorative concrete masonry units.
   4. Pre-faced concrete masonry units.
   5. Face brick.
   6. Building (common) brick.
   7. Stone trim units.
   8. Mortar and grout.
   9. Steel reinforcing bars.
   10. Masonry joint reinforcement.
   11. Ties and anchors.
   12. Embedded flashing.
   13. Miscellaneous masonry accessories.
   14. Masonry-cell insulation.
   15. Cavity-wall insulation.

B. Related Sections:

   1. Section 03 30 00 "Cast-in-Place Concrete" for installing dovetail slots for masonry anchors.
   2. Section 04 72 00 "Cast Stone Masonry" for furnishing cast stone trim.
   3. Section 05 50 00 "Metal Fabrications" for furnishing steel lintels and shelf angles for unit masonry.
   4. Section 07 62 00 "Flashing and Sheet Metal" for exposed sheet metal flashing and for furnishing manufactured reglets installed in masonry joints.
   5. Section 08 90 00 "Louvers and Vents" for wall vents (brick vents).
   6. Section 09 63 40 "Stone Flooring" for interior stone flooring.

1.3 DEFINITIONS

A. CMU(s): Concrete masonry unit(s).

B. Reinforced Masonry: Masonry containing reinforcing steel in grouted cells.

1.4 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

A. Provide structural unit masonry that develops indicated net-area compressive strengths at 28 days.

1. Determine net-area compressive strength of masonry from average net-area compressive strengths of masonry units and mortar types (unit-strength method) according to Tables 1 and 2 in ACI 530.1/ASCE 6/TMS 602.

1.5 PRECONSTRUCTION TESTING

A. Preconstruction Testing Service: Owner will engage a qualified independent testing agency to perform preconstruction testing indicated below. Retesting of materials that fail to comply with specified requirements shall be done at Contractor's expense.

1. Clay Masonry Unit Test: For each type of unit required, according to ASTM C 67 for compressive strength.
2. Concrete Masonry Unit Test: For each type of unit required, according to ASTM C 140 for compressive strength.

1.6 ACTION SUBMITTALS

A. Product Data: For each type of product indicated.

B. LEED Submittals (Projects authorized for LEED certification only):

1. Product Certificates for Credit MR 5: For products and materials required to comply with requirements for regional materials indicating location and distance from Project of material manufacturer and point of extraction, harvest, or recovery for each raw material. Include statement indicating cost for each regional material and the fraction by weight that is considered regional.

C. Shop Drawings: For the following:

1. Masonry Units: Show sizes, profiles, coursing, and locations of special shapes.
2. Stone Trim Units: Show sizes, profiles, and locations of each stone trim unit required.
3. Reinforcing Steel: Detail bending and placement of unit masonry reinforcing bars. Comply with ACI 315, "Details and Detailing of Concrete Reinforcement."
4. Fabricated Flashing: Detail corner units, end-dam units, and other special applications.

D. Samples for Verification: For each type and color of the following:

1. Exposed Decorative CMUs.

2. Pre-faced CMUs.
3. Face brick, in the form of straps of five or more bricks.
4. Special brick shapes.
5. Stone trim.
6. Pigmented and colored-aggregate mortar. Make Samples using same sand and mortar ingredients to be used on Project.
7. Weep holes and vents.
8. Accessories embedded in masonry.

1.7 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

A. List of Materials Used in Constructing Mockups: List generic product names together with manufacturers, manufacturers' product names, model numbers, lot numbers, batch numbers, source of supply, and other information as required to identify materials used. Include mix proportions for mortar and grout and source of aggregates.

1. Submittal is for information only. Neither receipt of list nor approval of mockup constitutes approval of deviations from the Contract Documents unless such deviations are specifically brought to the attention of Architect and approved in writing.

B. Qualification Data: For testing agency.

C. Material Certificates: For each type and size of the following:

1. Masonry units.

a. Include data on material properties .
b. For brick, include size-variation data verifying that actual range of sizes falls within specified tolerances.
c. For exposed brick, include test report for efflorescence according to ASTM C 67.
d. For surface-coated brick, include test report for durability of surface appearance after 50 cycles of freezing and thawing per ASTM C 67.
e. For masonry units used in structural masonry, include data and calculations establishing average net-area compressive strength of units.

2. Cementitious materials. Include brand, type, and name of manufacturer.
3. Preblended, dry mortar mixes. Include description of type and proportions of ingredients.
4. Grout mixes. Include description of type and proportions of ingredients.
5. Reinforcing bars.
6. Joint reinforcement.
7. Anchors, ties, and metal accessories.

D. Mix Designs: For each type of mortar and grout. Include description of type and proportions of ingredients.

1. Include test reports for mortar mixes required to comply with property specification. Test according to ASTM C 109/C 109M for compressive strength, ASTM C 1506 for water retention, and ASTM C 91 for air content.
2. Include test reports, according to ASTM C 1019, for grout mixes required to comply with compressive strength requirement.

E. Statement of Compressive Strength of Masonry: For each combination of masonry unit type and mortar type, provide statement of average net-area compressive strength of masonry units, mortar type, and resulting net-area compressive strength of masonry determined according to Tables 1 and 2 in ACI 530.1/ASCE 6/TMS 602.

F. Cold-Weather and Hot-Weather Procedures: Detailed description of methods, materials, and equipment to be used to comply with requirements.

1.8 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. Testing Agency Qualifications: Qualified according to ASTM C 1093 for testing indicated.

B. Source Limitations for Masonry Units: Obtain exposed masonry units of a uniform texture and color, or a uniform blend within the ranges accepted for these characteristics, from single source from single manufacturer for each product required.

C. Source Limitations for Mortar Materials: Obtain mortar ingredients of a uniform quality, including color for exposed masonry, from single manufacturer for each cementitious component and from single source or producer for each aggregate.

D. Masonry Standard: Comply with ACI 530.1/ASCE 6/TMS 602 unless modified by requirements in the Contract Documents.

E. Sample Panels: Build sample panels to verify selections made under sample submittals and to demonstrate aesthetic effects. Comply with requirements in Section 01 40 00 "Quality Requirements" for mockups.

1. Build sample panels for typical exterior and interior walls in sizes approximately 48 inches long by 48 inches high by full thickness.
2. Where masonry is to match existing, erect panels adjacent and parallel to existing surface.
3. Clean exposed faces of panels with masonry cleaner indicated.
4. Protect approved sample panels from the elements with weather-resistant membrane.
5. Approval of sample panels is for color, texture, and blending of masonry units; relationship of mortar and sealant colors to masonry unit colors; tooling of joints; aesthetic qualities of workmanship; and other material and construction qualities specifically approved by Architect in writing.

    a. Approval of sample panels does not constitute approval of deviations from the Contract Documents contained in sample panels unless such deviations are specifically approved by Architect in writing.

F. Preinstallation Conference: Conduct conference at Project site to comply with requirements in Section 01 31 00 "Project Management and Coordination."

1.9 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

A. Store masonry units on elevated platforms in a dry location. If units are not stored in an enclosed location, cover tops and sides of stacks with waterproof sheeting, securely tied. If units become wet, do not install until they are dry.

B. Deliver preblended, dry mortar mix in moisture-resistant containers designed for use with dispensing silos. Store preblended, dry mortar mix in delivery containers on elevated platforms, under cover, and in a dry location or in covered weatherproof dispensing silos.

C. Store masonry accessories, including metal items, to prevent corrosion and accumulation of dirt and oil.

1.10 PROJECT CONDITIONS

A. Protection of Masonry: During construction, cover tops of walls, projections, and sills with waterproof sheeting at end of each day's work. Cover partially completed masonry when construction is not in progress.

1. Extend cover a minimum of 24 inches down both sides of walls and hold cover securely in place.
2. Where one wythe of multiwythe masonry walls is completed in advance of other wythes, secure cover a minimum of 24 inches down face next to unconstructed wythe and hold cover in place.

B. Do not apply uniform floor or roof loads for at least 12 hours and concentrated loads for at least three days after building masonry walls or columns.

C. Stain Prevention: Prevent grout, mortar, and soil from staining the face of masonry to be left exposed or painted. Immediately remove grout, mortar, and soil that come in contact with such masonry.

1. Protect base of walls from rain-splashed mud and from mortar splatter by spreading coverings on ground and over wall surface.
2. Protect sills, ledges, and projections from mortar droppings.
3. Protect surfaces of window and door frames, as well as similar products with painted and integral finishes, from mortar droppings.
4. Turn scaffold boards near the wall on edge at the end of each day to prevent rain from splashing mortar and dirt onto completed masonry.

D. Cold-Weather Requirements: Do not use frozen materials or materials mixed or coated with ice or frost. Do not build on frozen substrates. Remove and replace unit masonry damaged by frost or by freezing conditions. Comply with cold-weather construction requirements contained in ACI 530.1/ASCE 6/TMS 602.

1. Cold-Weather Cleaning: Use liquid cleaning methods only when air temperature is 40 deg F and higher and will remain so until masonry has dried, but not less than seven days after completing cleaning.

E. Hot-Weather Requirements: Comply with hot-weather construction requirements contained in ACI 530.1/ASCE 6/TMS 602.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 MASONRY UNITS, GENERAL

A. Defective Units: Referenced masonry unit standards may allow a certain percentage of units to contain chips, cracks, or other defects exceeding limits stated in the standard. Do not use units where such defects will be exposed in the completed Work.

B. Fire-Resistance Ratings: Where indicated, provide units that comply with requirements for fire-resistance ratings indicated as determined by testing according to ASTM E 119, by equivalent masonry thickness, or by other means, as acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction.

2.2 CONCRETE MASONRY UNITS

A. Regional Materials: CMUs shall be manufactured within 500 miles of Project site from aggregates and cement that have been extracted, harvested, or recovered, as well as manufactured, within 500 miles of Project site.

B. Shapes: Provide shapes indicated and as follows, with exposed surfaces matching exposed faces of adjacent units unless otherwise indicated.

1. Provide special shapes for lintels, corners, jambs, sashes, movement joints, headers, bonding, and other special conditions.
2. Provide bullnose units for outside corners and edges unless otherwise indicated.
3. Size: Standard units with nominal face dimensions of 16 x 8 inches (400 x 200 mm) and nominal depths as indicated on the drawings for specific locations.
4. Provide CMUs for elevator shafts, mechanical, pump rooms, and service dock locations.
5. Load-Bearing Units: ASTM C 90, normal weight.
    a. Hollow block, as indicated.
    b. Exposed faces: Manufacturer's standard color and texture where indicated.
6. Non-Loadbearing Units: ASTM C 129.
    a. Hollow block, as indicated.
    b. Lightweight.

C. Integral Water Repellent: Provide units made with integral water repellent for exposed units .

1. Integral Water Repellent: Liquid polymeric, integral water-repellent admixture that does not reduce flexural bond strength. Units made with integral water repellent, when tested according to ASTM E 514 as a wall assembly made with mortar containing

integral water-repellent manufacturer's mortar additive, with test period extended to 24 hours, shall show no visible water or leaks on the back of test specimen.

a. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide one of the following:

1) ACM Chemistries, www.acmchem.com; RainBloc.
2) BASF Aktiengesellschaft, *https://www.**master-builders**-solutions.**basf**.us/* Rheopel Plus.
3) Grace Construction Products, W. R. Grace & Co. - Conn., www.na.graceconstruction.com; Dry-Block.

D. CMUs: ASTM C 90.
1. Density Classification: Normal weight unless otherwise indicated.
2. Size (Width): Manufactured to dimensions 3/8 inch less than nominal dimensions.
3. Size (Width): Manufactured to the following dimensions:

a. 16 x 8 inches (400 x 200 mm) and nominal depths as indicated on the drawings for specific locations

4. Exposed Faces: Provide color and texture matching the range represented by Architect's sample.

E. Concrete Building Brick: ASTM C 55.
1. Density Classification: Normal weight.

2.3 CONCRETE AND MASONRY LINTELS

A. General: Provide one of the following:

B. Concrete Lintels: ASTM C 1623, matching CMUs in color, texture, and density classification; and with reinforcing bars indicated. Provide lintels with net-area compressive strength not less than CMUs.

C. Concrete Lintels: Precast or formed-in-place concrete lintels complying with requirements in Section 03 30 00 "Cast-in-Place Concrete," and with reinforcing bars indicated.

D. Masonry Lintels: Prefabricated or built-in-place masonry lintels made from bond beam CMUs with reinforcing bars placed as indicated and filled with coarse grout. Cure precast lintels before handling and installing. Temporarily support built-in-place lintels until cured.

2.4 BRICK

A. General: Provide shapes indicated and as follows, with exposed surfaces matching finish and color of exposed faces of adjacent units:

1. For ends of sills and caps and for similar applications that would otherwise expose unfinished brick surfaces, provide units without cores or frogs and with exposed surfaces finished.

2. Provide special shapes for applications where stretcher units cannot accommodate special conditions, including those at corners, movement joints, bond beams, sashes, and lintels.
3. Provide special shapes for applications requiring brick of size, form, color, and texture on exposed surfaces that cannot be produced by sawing.
4. Provide special shapes for applications where shapes produced by sawing would result in sawed surfaces being exposed to view.

B. Face Brick: Facing brick complying with ASTM C 216, Type FBS, Grade SW.

1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements,, available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following:
   a. Boral Bricks, Inc. www.boralbricks.com
   b. Endicott Clay Products Co www.endicott.com
   c. Acme Brick Co., www.acmebrick.com .
   d. Substitutions: See Section 01 25 00 – Substitution Procedures.
2. Grade: SW .
3. Type: FBS.
4. Initial Rate of Absorption: Less than 30 g/30 sq. in. per minute when tested per ASTM C 67.
5. Efflorescence: Provide brick that has been tested according to ASTM C 67 and is rated "not effloresced."
6. Size (Actual Dimensions): As selected by ArchitectApplication: Use where brick is exposed unless otherwise indicated.
7. Where shown to "match existing," provide face brick matching color range, texture, and size of existing adjacent brickwork.
8. Color and Texture: Buff, velour shall be used as the base color for new buildings on campus. Dark accent brick as used at the UH Campus Wellness and Recreation Center and Calhoun Lofts may also be used as accent on new buildings.

C. Building (Common) Brick: ASTM C 62, Grade SW [] [].
1. Size: Match size of face brick.
2. Application: Use where brick is indicated for concealed locations. Face brick complying with requirements for grade, compressive strength, and size indicated for building brick may be substituted for building brick.

2.5 STONE TRIM UNITS

A. Limestone: ASTM C 568
   a. Variety and Sources: Stone should match that found on the Ezekial W. Cullen Building (west fascade). Grade and Color: Cordova Cream Texas Limestone, according to grade and color classification established by ILI.

B. Provide stone units accurately shaped, with exposed faces dressed true, and with beds and joints at right angles to faces.

1. For limestone, comply with recommendations in ILI's "Indiana Limestone Handbook."

2.6 MORTAR AND GROUT MATERIALS

A. Regional Materials: Aggregate for mortar and grout, cement, and lime shall be extracted, harvested, or recovered, as well as manufactured, within 500 miles of Project site.

B. Portland Cement: ASTM C 150, Type I or II, except Type III may be used for cold-weather construction. Provide natural color or white cement as required to produce mortar color indicated.

C. Hydrated Lime: ASTM C 207, Type S.

D. Portland Cement-Lime Mix: Packaged blend of portland cement and hydrated lime containing no other ingredients.

E. Mortar Pigments: Pure, concentrated mineral pigments specifically intended for mixing into mortar and complying with ASTM C 979. Use only pigments with a record of satisfactory performance in masonry mortar.

1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide one of the following :

a. Davis Colors, www.daviscolors.com; True Tone Mortar Colors.
b. Lanxess Corporation, www.bayferrox.com; Bayferrox Iron Oxide Pigments.
c. Solomon Colors, Inc., www.solomoncolors.com; SGS Mortar Colors.
d. Substitutions: See Section 01 25 00 – Substitution Procedures.

F. Aggregate for Mortar: ASTM C 144.

1. For mortar that is exposed to view, use washed aggregate consisting of natural sand or crushed stone.
2. For joints less than 1/4 inch thick, use aggregate graded with 100 percent passing the No. 16 sieve.
3. White-Mortar Aggregates: Natural white sand or crushed white stone.
4. Colored-Mortar Aggregates: Natural sand or crushed stone of color necessary to produce required mortar color.

G. Aggregate for Grout: ASTM C 404.

H. Water-Repellent Admixture: Liquid water-repellent mortar admixture intended for use with CMUs containing integral water repellent by same manufacturer.

1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide one of the following :

a. ACM Chemistries, www.acmchem.com; RainBloc for Mortar.
b. BASF Aktiengesellschaft, *https://www.**master-builders**-solutions.**basf**.us/*; Hohmann & BarnardGrace Construction Products, W. R. Grace & Co. - Conn., www.na.graceconstruction.com; Dry-Block Mortar Admixture.
c. Substitutions: See Section 01 25 00 – Substitution Procedures.

I. Water: Potable and clean.

2.7 REINFORCEMENT

A. Uncoated Steel Reinforcing Bars: ASTM A 615/A 615M or ASTM A 996/A 996M, Grade 60.

B. Masonry Joint Reinforcement, General: ASTM A 951/A 951M.

1. Interior Walls: Mill- galvanized, carbon steel.
2. Exterior Walls: Hot-dip galvanized, carbon steel.
3. Wire Size for Side Rods: 0.148-inch diameter.
4. Wire Size for Cross Rods: 0.148-inch diameter.
5. Spacing of Cross Rods, Tabs, and Cross Ties: Not more than 16 inches o.c.
6. Provide in lengths of not less than 10 feet, with prefabricated corner and tee units.

C. Masonry Joint Reinforcement for Single-Wythe Masonry: Either ladder or truss type with single pair of side rods.

D. Masonry Joint Reinforcement for Multiwythe Masonry:

1. Ladder type with 1 side rod at each face shell of hollow masonry units more than 4 inches wide, plus 1 side rod at each wythe of masonry 4 inches wide or less.
2. Tab type, either ladder or truss design, with 1 side rod at each face shell of backing wythe and with rectangular tabs sized to extend at least halfway through facing wythe but with at least 5/8-inch cover on outside face.
3. Adjustable (two-piece) type, either ladder or truss design, with one side rod at each face shell of backing wythe and with separate adjustable ties with pintle-and-eye connections having a maximum adjustment of 1-1/4 inches. Size ties to extend at least halfway through facing wythe but with at least 5/8-inch cover on outside face. Ties have hooks or clips to engage a continuous horizontal wire in the facing wythe.

E. Masonry Joint Reinforcement for Veneers Anchored with Seismic Masonry-Veneer Anchors: Single 0.187-inch- diameter, hot-dip galvanized, carbon -steel continuous wire.

2.8 TIES AND ANCHORS

A. Materials: Provide ties and anchors specified in this article that are made from materials that comply with the following unless otherwise indicated.
1. Stainless-Steel Sheet: ASTM A 666, Type 304 .
2. Steel Plates, Shapes, and Bars: ASTM A 36/A 36M.
3. Stainless-Steel Bars: ASTM A 276 or ASTM a 666, Type 304.

B. Corrugated Metal Ties: Metal strips not less than 7/8 inch wide with corrugations having a wavelength of and an amplitude of 0.06 to 0.10 inch made from 0.030-inch- thick, steel sheet, galvanized after fabrication .

C. Wire Ties, General: Unless otherwise indicated, size wire ties to extend at least halfway through veneer but with at least 5/8-inch cover on outside face. Outer ends of wires are bent 90 degrees and extend 2 inches parallel to face of veneer.

D. Individual Wire Ties: Rectangular units with closed ends and not less than 4 inches wide.

1. Z-shaped ties with ends bent 90 degrees to provide hooks not less than 2 inches long may be used for masonry constructed from solid units.
2. Where wythes do not align , use adjustable ties with pintle-and-eye connections having a maximum adjustment of 1-1/4 inches.
3. Wire: Fabricate from 3/16-inch- diameter, hot-dip galvanized steel wire. Mill-galvanized wire ties may be used in interior walls unless wall is located in an area that exceeds 75 percent humidity.

E. Adjustable Anchors for Connecting to Structural Steel Framing: Provide anchors that allow vertical or horizontal adjustment but resist tension and compression forces perpendicular to plane of wall.

1. Anchor Section for Welding to Steel Frame: Crimped 1/4-inch- diameter, hot-dip galvanized steel wire. Mill-galvanized wire may be used at interior walls unless otherwise indicated.
2. Tie Section: Triangular-shaped wire tie, sized to extend within 1 inch of masonry face, made from 0.187-inch- diameter, hot-dip galvanized steel wire. Mill-galvanized wire may be used at interior walls unless wall is located in an area that exceeds 75 percent humidity.

F. Adjustable Anchors for Connecting to Concrete: Provide anchors that allow vertical or horizontal adjustment but resist tension and compression forces perpendicular to plane of wall.

1. Connector Section: Dovetail tabs for inserting into dovetail slots in concrete and attached to tie section; formed from 0.060-inch- thick, steel sheet, galvanized after fabrication .

    a. 0.064-inch- thick, galvanized sheet may be used at interior walls unless wall is located in an area that exceeds 75 percent humidity.

2. Tie Section: Triangular-shaped wire tie, sized to extend within 1 inch of masonry face, made from 0.187-inch- diameter, hot-dip galvanized steel wire. Mill-galvanized wire may be used at interior walls unless wall is located in an area that exceeds 75 percent humidity.
3. Corrugated Metal Ties: Metal strips not less than 7/8 inch wide with corrugations having a wavelength of 0.3 to 0.5 inch and an amplitude of 0.06 to 0.10 inch made from 0.060-inch- thick, steel sheet, galvanized after fabrication with dovetail tabs for inserting into dovetail slots in concrete and sized to extend to within 1 inch of masonry face.

    a. 0.064-inch- thick, galvanized sheet may be used at interior walls unless otherwise indicated.

G. Partition Top anchors: 0.105-inch- thick metal plate with 3/8-inch- diameter metal rod 6 inches long welded to plate and with closed-end plastic tube fitted over rod that allows rod to move in and out of tube. Fabricate from steel, hot-dip galvanized after fabrication.

H. Rigid Anchors: Fabricate from steel bars 1-1/2 inches wide by 1/4 inch thick by 24 inches long, with ends turned up 2 inches or with cross pins unless otherwise indicated .

1. Corrosion Protection: Hot-dip galvanized to comply with ASTM A 153/A 153M Epoxy coating 0.020 inch thick .

I. Adjustable Masonry-Veneer Anchors:

1. General: Provide anchors that allow vertical adjustment but resist tension and compression forces perpendicular to plane of wall, for attachment over sheathing to wood or metal studs, and as follows:

a. Structural Performance Characteristics: Capable of withstanding a 100-lbf load in both tension and compression without deforming or developing play in excess of 0.05 inch.

2. Contractor's Option: Unless otherwise indicated, provide any of the following types of anchors:
3. Screw-Attached, Masonry-Veneer Anchors: Units consisting of a wire tie and a metal anchor section.

a. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following:

1) Dayton Superior Corporation, Hohmann & Barnard ; D/A 210 with D/A 700-708.
2) Heckmann Building Products Inc.; 315-D with 316 .
3) Hohmann & Barnard, Inc.; DW-10 DW-10HS .
4) Wire-Bond; 1004, Type III .
5) Substitutions: See Section 01 25 00 – Substitution Procedures.

b. Anchor Section: Rib-stiffened, sheet metal plate with screw holes top and bottom, 2-3/4 inches wide by 3 inches high; with projecting tabs having slotted holes for inserting vertical legs of wire tie specially formed to fit anchor section.
c. Anchor Section: Sheet metal plate, 1-1/4 inches wide by 6 inches long, with screw holes top and bottom and with raised rib-stiffened strap, 5/8 inch wide by 3-5/8 inches long, stamped into center to provide a slot between strap and plate for inserting wire tie.
d. Anchor Section: Gasketed sheet metal plate, 1-1/4 inches wide by 6 inches long, with screw holes top and bottom; top and bottom ends bent to form pronged legs of length to match thickness of insulation or sheathing; and raised rib-stiffened strap, 5/8 inch wide by 6 inches long, stamped into center to provide a slot between strap and plate for inserting wire tie. Provide anchor manufacturer's standard, self-adhering, modified bituminous gaskets manufactured to fit behind anchor plate and extend beyond pronged legs.
e. Fabricate sheet metal anchor sections and other sheet metal parts from 0.075-inch- thick, steel sheet, galvanized after fabrication .

f. Wire Ties: Triangular-, rectangular-, or T-shaped wire ties fabricated from 0.187-inch- diameter, hot-dip galvanized steel wire.

4. Slip-in, Masonry-Veneer Anchors: Units consisting of a wire tie section and an anchor section designed to interlock with metal studs and be slipped into place as sheathing is installed.

a. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide the following :

1) Hohmann & Barnard, Inc.; AA308.
2) Substitutions: See Section 01 25 00 – Substitution Procedures.

b. Wire-Type Anchor: Bent wire anchor section with an eye to receive the wire tie. Wire tie has a vertical leg that slips into the eye of anchor section and allows vertical adjustment. Both sections are made from 3/16-inch, hot-dip galvanized wire.

c. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following:
1) Dayton Superior Corporation, Hohmann & Barnard; D/A 213S.
2) Hohmann & Barnard, Inc.; DW-10-X-Seismiclip.
3) Wire-Bond; RJ-711 with Wire-Bond clip.
4) Substitutions: See Section 01 25 00 – Substitution Procedures.

d. Anchor Section: Rib-stiffened, sheet metal plate with screw holes top and bottom, 2-3/4 inches wide by 3 inches high; with projecting tabs having slotted holes for inserting vertical leg of connector section.
e. Connector Section: Rib-stiffened, sheet metal bent plate with down-turned leg designed to fit in anchor section slot and with integral tabs designed to engage continuous wire. Size connector to extend at least halfway through veneer but with at least 5/8-inch cover on outside face.
f. Anchor Section: Rib-stiffened, sheet metal plate with screw holes top and bottom, 2-3/4 inches wide by 3 inches high; with projecting tabs having slotted holes for inserting vertical legs of wire tie specially formed to fit anchor section. Size wire tie to extend at least 1-1/2 inches into veneer but with at least 5/8-inch cover on outside face.
g. Connector Section: Sheet metal clip welded to wire tie with integral tabs designed to engage continuous wire.
h. Anchor Section: Gasketed sheet metal plate, 1-1/4 inches wide by 6 inches long, with screw holes top and bottom; top and bottom ends bent to form pronged legs to bridge insulation or sheathing and contact studs; and raised rib-stiffened strap, 5/8 inch wide by 6 inches long, stamped into center to provide a slot between strap and plate for inserting wire tie. Provide anchor manufacturer's standard, self-adhering, modified bituminous gaskets manufactured to fit behind anchor plate and extend beyond pronged legs.
i. Connector Section: Triangular wire tie and rigid PVC extrusion with snap-in grooves for inserting continuous wire. Size wire tie to extend at least halfway through veneer but with at least 5/8-inch cover on outside face.

j. Fabricate sheet metal anchor sections and other sheet metal parts from 0.075-inch- thick, steel sheet, galvanized after fabrication 1.05-inch- thick, steel sheet, galvanized after fabrication 0.078-inch- thick, stainless-steel sheet 0.109-inch-thick, stainless-steel sheet.

k. Fabricate wire connector sections from [**0.187-inch-**] [**0.25-inch-**] diameter, hot-dip galvanized, carbon -steel wire.

5. Polymer-Coated, Steel Drill Screws for Steel Studs: ASTM C 954 except manufactured with hex washer head and neoprene or EPDM washer, No. 10 diameter by length required to penetrate steel stud flange with not less than three exposed threads, and with organic polymer coating with salt-spray resistance to red rust of more than 800 hours per ASTM B 117.

a. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following:

1) Dayton Superior Corporation, Hohmann & Barnard; Stainless Steel SX Fastener.
2) ITW Buildex; Scots long life Teks.
3) Substitutions: See Section 01 25 00 – Substitution Procedures.

2.9 MISCELLANEOUS ANCHORS

A. Unit Type Inserts in Concrete: Cast-iron or malleable-iron wedge-type inserts.

B. Dovetail Slots in Concrete: Furnish dovetail slots with filler strips, of slot size indicated, fabricated from 0.034-inch, galvanized steel sheet.

C. Anchor Bolts: Headed or L-shaped steel bolts complying with ASTM A 307, Grade A; with ASTM A 563 hex nuts and, where indicated, flat washers; hot-dip galvanized to comply with ASTM A 153/A 153M, Class C; of dimensions indicated.
1. Material for Interior Locations: Carbon-steel components zinc plated to comply with ASTM B 633 or ASTM F 1941, Class Fe/Zn 5 unless otherwise indicated.
2. Material for Exterior Locations and Where Stainless Steel Is Indicated: Alloy Group 1 Group 2 stainless-steel bolts, ASTM F 593, and nuts, ASTM F 594.

2.10 EMBEDDED FLASHING MATERIALS

A. Metal Flashing: Provide metal flashing complying with SMACNA's "Architectural Sheet Metal Manual" Section 07 62 00 "Sheet Metal Flashing and Trim" and as follows:

a. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following:

1) Cheney Flashing Company; Cheney Flashing (Dovetail) or Cheney 3-Way Flashing (Sawtooth).
2) Keystone Flashing Company, Inc.; Keystone 3-Way Interlocking Thruwall Flashing.
3) Sandell Manufacturing Co., Inc.; Mechanically Keyed Flashing.
4) Substitutions: See Section 01 25 00 – Substitution Procedures.

2. Fabricate through-wall flashing with drip edge where indicated. Fabricate by extending flashing 1/2 inch out from wall, with outer edge bent down 30 degrees and hemmed.
3. Fabricate through-wall flashing with sealant stop where indicated. Fabricate by bending metal back on itself 3/4 inch at exterior face of wall and down into joint 1/4 inch to form a stop for retaining sealant backer rod.
4. Metal Drip Edge: Fabricate from stainless steel. Extend at least 3 inches into wall and 1/2 inch out from wall, with outer edge bent down 30 degrees and hemmed.
5. Metal Sealant Stop: Fabricate from stainless steel. Extend at least 3 inches into wall and out to exterior face of wall. At exterior face of wall, bend metal back on itself for 3/4 inch (19 mm) and down into joint 1/4 inch (6 mm) to form a stop for retaining sealant backer rod.
6. Metal Expansion-Joint Strips: Fabricate from copper to shapes indicated.
7. Rubberized-Asphalt Flashing: Composite flashing product consisting of a pliable, adhesive rubberized-asphalt compound, bonded to a high-density, cross-laminated polyethylene film to produce an overall thickness of not less than 0.030 inch (0.76 mm).

    a. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following:

        1) Advanced Building Products Inc.; Peel-N-Seal.
        2) Carlisle Coatings & Waterproofing; CCW-705-TWF Thru-Wall Flashing.
        3) Dayton Superior Corporation, Hohmann & Barnard; Dur-O-Barrier Thru-Wall Flashing.
        4) Fiberweb, Clark Hammerbeam Corp.; Aquaflash 500.
        5) Grace Construction Products, W. R. Grace & Co. - Conn.; Perm-A-Barrier Wall Flashing.
        6) Heckmann Building Products Inc.; No. 82 Rubberized-Asphalt Thru-Wall Flashing.
        7) Hohmann & Barnard, Inc.; Textroflash.
        8) W. R. Meadows, Inc.; Air-Shield Thru-Wall Flashing.
        9) Polyguard Products, Inc.; Polyguard 300 Polyguard 400.
        10) Sandell Manufacturing Co., Inc.; Sando-Seal.
        11) Williams Products, Inc.; Everlastic MF-40.
        12) Substitutions: See Section 01 25 00 – Substitution Procedures.

    b. Accessories: Provide preformed corners, end dams, other special shapes, and seaming materials produced by flashing manufacturer.

B. Application: Unless otherwise indicated, use the following:

1. Where flashing is indicated to receive counterflashing, use metal flashing.
2. Where flashing is indicated to be turned down at or beyond the wall face, use metal flashing.
3. Where flashing is partly exposed and is indicated to terminate at the wall face, use metal flashing with a drip edge or flexible flashing with a metal drip edge .
4. Where flashing is fully concealed, use metal flashing or flexible flashing.

C. Single-Wythe CMU Flashing System: System of CMU cell flashing pans and interlocking CMU web covers made from high-density polyethylene incorporating chemical stabilizers that prevent UV degradation. Cell flashing pans have integral weep spouts that are designed to be built into mortar bed joints and weep collected moisture to the exterior of CMU walls and that extend into the cell to prevent clogging with mortar.

1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide the following :

a. Mortar Net USA, Ltd.; Blok-Flash.
b. Substitutions: See Section 01 25 00 – Substitution Procedures.

D. Solder and Sealants for Sheet Metal Flashings: As specified in Section 07 62 00 "Sheet Metal Flashing and Trim."

1. Solder for Stainless Steel: ASTM B 32, Grade Sn60, with acid flux of type recommended by stainless-steel sheet manufacturer.
2. Elastomeric Sealant: ASTM C 920, chemically curing silicone sealant; of type, grade, class, and use classifications required to seal joints in sheet metal flashing and trim and remain watertight.

E. Adhesives, Primers, and Seam Tapes for Flashings: Flashing manufacturer's standard products or products recommended by flashing manufacturer for bonding flashing sheets to each other and to substrates.

2.11 MISCELLANEOUS MASONRY ACCESSORIES

A. Compressible Filler: Premolded filler strips complying with ASTM D 1056, Grade 2A1; compressible up to 35 percent; of width and thickness indicated; formulated from neoprene .

B. Preformed Control-Joint Gaskets: Made from styrene-butadiene-rubber compound, complying with ASTM D 2000, Designation M2AA-805 and designed to fit standard sash block and to maintain lateral stability in masonry wall; size and configuration as indicated.

C. Bond-Breaker Strips: Asphalt-saturated, organic roofing felt complying with ASTM D 226, Type I (No. 15 asphalt felt).

D. Weep/Vent Products: Use one of the following unless otherwise indicated:

1. Wicking Material: Absorbent rope, made from cotton or UV-resistant synthetic fiber, 1/4 to 3/8 inch in diameter, in length required to produce 2-inch exposure on exterior and 18 inches in cavity. Use only for weeps.
2. Round Plastic Weep/Vent Tubing: Medium-density polyethylene, 3/8-inch OD by 4 inches long.
3. Rectangular Plastic Weep/Vent Tubing: Clear butyrate, 3/8 by 1-1/2 by 3-1/2 inches long.
4. Cellular Plastic Weep/Vent: One-piece, flexible extrusion made from UV-resistant polypropylene copolymer, full height and width of head joint and depth 1/8 inch less than depth of outer wythe, in color selected from manufacturer's standard.

a. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following:

1) Advanced Building Products Inc.; Mortar Maze weep vent.
2) Blok-Lok Limited; Cell-Vent.
3) Dayton Superior Corporation, Hohmann & Barnard; Cell Vents.
4) Heckmann Building Products Inc.; No. 85 Cell Vent.
5) Hohmann & Barnard, Inc.; Quadro-Vent.
6) Wire-Bond; Cell Vent.
7) Substitutions: See Section 01 25 00 – Substitution Procedures.

5. Vinyl Weep Hole/Vent: One-piece, offset, T-shaped units made from flexible PVC, designed to fit into a head joint and consisting of a louvered vertical leg, flexible wings to seal against ends of masonry units, and a top flap to keep mortar out of the head joint; in color selected by Architect.

a. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following:

1) Hohmann & Barnard, Inc.; #343 Louvered Weep Hole.
2) Williams Products, Inc.; Williams-Goodco Brick Vent.
3) Wire-Bond; Louvered Weepholes.
4) .

E. Cavity Drainage Material: Free-draining mesh, made from polymer strands that will not degrade within the wall cavity.

1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following:

a. Advanced Building Products Inc.; Mortar Break Mortar Break II.
b. Archovations, Inc.; CavClear Masonry Mat.
c. Dayton Superior Corporation, Hohmann & Barnard; Polytite MortarStop.
d. Mortar Net USA, Ltd.; Mortar Net.
e. Substitutions: See Section 01 25 00 – Substitution Procedures.

2. Provide one of the following configurations:

a. Strips, full-depth of cavity and 10 inches high, with dovetail shaped notches 7 inches deep that prevent clogging with mortar droppings.
b. Strips, not less than 3/4 inch thick and 10 inches high, with dimpled surface designed to catch mortar droppings and prevent weep holes from clogging with mortar.
c. Sheets or strips full depth of cavity and installed to full height of cavity.
d. Sheets or strips not less than 3/4 inch thick and installed to full height of cavity with additional strips 4 inches high at weep holes and thick enough to fill entire depth of cavity and prevent weep holes from clogging with mortar.

F. Reinforcing Bar Positioners: Wire units designed to fit into mortar bed joints spanning masonry unit cells and hold reinforcing bars in center of cells. Units are formed from 0.148-inch steel wire, hot-dip galvanized after fabrication. Provide units designed for number of bars indicated.

1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following:

Dur o wall changed to Hohmann and Barnard

a. Dayton S[illegible]d; D/A 810, D/A 812 or D/A 817.
b. Heckman[illegible]ositioner.
c. Hohmann & Barnard, Inc.; #RB or #RB-Twin Rebar Positioner.
d. Wire-Bond; O-Ring or Double O-Ring Rebar Positioner.
e. Substitutions: See Section 01 25 00 – Substitution Procedures.

2.12 MASONRY-CELL INSULATION

A. Loose-Granular Fill Insulation: Perlite complying with ASTM C 549, Type II (surface treated for water repellency and limited moisture absorption) or Type IV (surface treated for water repellency and to limit dust generation).

B. Molded-Polystyrene Insulation Units: Rigid, cellular thermal insulation formed by the expansion of polystyrene-resin beads or granules in a closed mold to comply with ASTM C 578, Type I. Provide specially shaped units designed for installing in cores of masonry units.

1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following:

a. Concrete Block Insulating Systems; Korfil.
b. Shelter Enterprises Inc.; Omni Core.
c. Substitutions: See Section 01 25 00 – Substitution Procedures.

2.13 MASONRY CLEANERS

A. Proprietary Acidic Cleaner: Manufacturer's standard-strength cleaner designed for removing mortar/grout stains, efflorescence, and other new construction stains from new masonry without discoloring or damaging masonry surfaces. Use product expressly approved for intended use by cleaner manufacturer and manufacturer of masonry units being cleaned.

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following:

a. Diedrich Technologies, Inc.
b. EaCo Chem, Inc.
c. ProSoCo, Inc.
d. Substitutions: See Section 01 25 00 – Substitution Procedures.

2.14 MORTAR AND GROUT MIXES

A. General: Do not use admixtures, including pigments, air-entraining agents, accelerators, retarders, water-repellent agents, antifreeze compounds, or other admixtures, unless otherwise indicated.

1. Do not use calcium chloride in mortar or grout.
2. Use portland cement-lime masonry cement or mortar cement mortar unless otherwise indicated.
3. For exterior masonry, use portland cement-lime masonry cement or mortar cement mortar.
4. For reinforced masonry, use portland cement-lime masonry cement or mortar cement mortar.
5. Add cold-weather admixture (if used) at same rate for all mortar that will be exposed to view, regardless of weather conditions, to ensure that mortar color is consistent.

B. Preblended, Dry Mortar Mix: Furnish dry mortar ingredients in form of a preblended mix. Measure quantities by weight to ensure accurate proportions, and thoroughly blend ingredients before delivering to Project site.

C. Mortar for Unit Masonry: Comply with ASTM C 270, Property Specification. Provide the following types of mortar for applications stated unless another type is indicated or needed to provide required compressive strength of masonry.

1. For masonry below grade or in contact with earth, use Type S.
2. For reinforced masonry, use Type N.
3. For exterior, above-grade, load-bearing and non-load-bearing walls and parapet walls; for interior load-bearing walls; for interior non-load-bearing partitions; and for other applications where another type is not indicated, use Type N.
4. For interior non-load-bearing partitions, Type O may be used instead of Type N.

D. Pigmented Mortar: Use colored cement product or select and proportion pigments with other ingredients to produce color required. Do not add pigments to colored cement products.

1. Pigments shall not exceed 10 percent of portland cement by weight. If pigments containing carbon black are used, carbon black must be limited to 2 percent of portland cement by weight.
2. Pigments shall not exceed 5 percent of masonry cement or mortar cement by weight. If pigments containing carbon black are used, carbon black must be limited to 1 percent of masonry or mortar cement by weight.
3. Mix to match Architect's sample.
4. Application: Use pigmented mortar for exposed mortar joints with the following units:
    a. Decorative CMUs.
    b. Pre-faced CMUs.
    c. Face brick.
    d. Stone trim units.

E. Colored-Aggregate Mortar: Produce required mortar color by using colored aggregates and natural color or white cement as necessary to produce required mortar color.

1. Mix to match Architect's sample.
2. Application: Use colored aggregate mortar for exposed mortar joints with the following units:

a. Decorative CMUs.
b. Pre-faced CMUs.
c. Face brick.
d. Stone trim units.

F. Grout for Unit Masonry: Comply with ASTM C 476.

1. Use grout of type indicated or, if not otherwise indicated, of type (fine or coarse) that will comply with Table 1.15.1 in ACI 530.1/ASCE 6/TMS 602 for dimensions of grout spaces and pour height.
2. Proportion grout in accordance with ASTM C 476, Table 1 .
3. Provide grout with a slump of 8 to 11 inches as measured according to ASTM C 143/C 143M.

G. Epoxy Pointing Mortar: Mix epoxy pointing mortar to comply with mortar manufacturer's written instructions.

1. Application: Use epoxy pointing mortar for exposed mortar joints with the following units:

a. Pre-faced CMUs.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

A. Examine conditions, with Installer present, for compliance with requirements for installation tolerances and other conditions affecting performance of the Work.

1. For the record, prepare written report, endorsed by Installer, listing conditions detrimental to performance of work.
2. Verify that foundations are within tolerances specified.
3. Verify that reinforcing dowels are properly placed.

B. Before installation, examine rough-in and built-in construction for piping systems to verify actual locations of piping connections.

C. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

3.2 INSTALLATION, GENERAL

A. Thickness: Build cavity and composite walls and other masonry construction to full thickness shown. Build single-wythe walls to actual widths of masonry units, using units of widths indicated.

B. Build chases and recesses to accommodate items specified in this and other Sections.

C. Leave openings for equipment to be installed before completing masonry. After installing equipment, complete masonry to match the construction immediately adjacent to opening.

D. Use full-size units without cutting if possible. If cutting is required to provide a continuous pattern or to fit adjoining construction, cut units with motor-driven saws; provide clean, sharp, unchipped edges. Allow units to dry before laying unless wetting of units is specified. Install cut units with cut surfaces and, where possible, cut edges concealed.

E. Select and arrange units for exposed unit masonry to produce a uniform blend of colors and textures.

1. Mix units from several pallets or cubes as they are placed.

F. Matching Existing Masonry: Match coursing, bonding, color, and texture of existing masonry.

G. Wetting of Brick: Wet brick before laying if initial rate of absorption exceeds 30 g/30 sq. in. per minute when tested per ASTM C 67. Allow units to absorb water so they are damp but not wet at time of laying.

3.3 TOLERANCES

A. Dimensions and Locations of Elements:

1. For dimensions in cross section or elevation do not vary by more than plus 1/2 inch or minus 1/4 inch.
2. For location of elements in plan do not vary from that indicated by more than plus or minus 1/2 inch.
3. For location of elements in elevation do not vary from that indicated by more than plus or minus 1/4 inch in a story height or 1/2 inch total.

B. Lines and Levels:

1. For bed joints and top surfaces of bearing walls do not vary from level by more than 1/4 inch in 10 feet, or 1/2 inch maximum.
2. For conspicuous horizontal lines, such as lintels, sills, parapets, and reveals, do not vary from level by more than 1/8 inch in 10 feet, 1/4 inch in 20 feet, or 1/2 inch maximum.
3. For vertical lines and surfaces do not vary from plumb by more than 1/4 inch in 10 feet, 3/8 inch in 20 feet, or 1/2 inch maximum.
4. For conspicuous vertical lines, such as external corners, door jambs, reveals, and expansion and control joints, do not vary from plumb by more than 1/8 inch in 10 feet, 1/4 inch in 20 feet, or 1/2 inch maximum.

5. For lines and surfaces do not vary from straight by more than 1/4 inch in 10 feet, 3/8 inch in 20 feet, or 1/2 inch maximum.
6. For vertical alignment of exposed head joints, do not vary from plumb by more than 1/4 inch in 10 feet, or 1/2 inch maximum.
7. For faces of adjacent exposed masonry units, do not vary from flush alignment by more than 1/16 inch except due to warpage of masonry units within tolerances specified for warpage of units.

C. Joints:

1. For bed joints, do not vary from thickness indicated by more than plus or minus 1/8 inch, with a maximum thickness limited to 1/2 inch.
2. For exposed bed joints, do not vary from bed-joint thickness of adjacent courses by more than 1/8 inch.
3. For head and collar joints, do not vary from thickness indicated by more than plus 3/8 inch or minus 1/4 inch.
4. For exposed head joints, do not vary from thickness indicated by more than plus or minus 1/8 inch. Do not vary from adjacent bed-joint and head-joint thicknesses by more than 1/8 inch.
5. For exposed bed joints and head joints of stacked bond, do not vary from a straight line by more than 1/16 inch from one masonry unit to the next.

3.4 LAYING MASONRY WALLS

A. Lay out walls in advance for accurate spacing of surface bond patterns with uniform joint thicknesses and for accurate location of openings, movement-type joints, returns, and offsets. Avoid using less-than-half-size units, particularly at corners, jambs, and, where possible, at other locations.

B. Bond Pattern for Exposed Masonry: Unless otherwise indicated, lay exposed masonry in running bond ; do not use units with less than nominal 4-inch horizontal face dimensions at corners or jambs.

C. Lay concealed masonry with all units in a wythe in running bond or bonded by lapping not less than 2 inches . Bond and interlock each course of each wythe at corners. Do not use units with less than nominal 4-inch horizontal face dimensions at corners or jambs.

D. Stopping and Resuming Work: Stop work by racking back units in each course from those in course below; do not tooth. When resuming work, clean masonry surfaces that are to receive mortar, remove loose masonry units and mortar, and wet brick if required before laying fresh masonry.

E. Built-in Work: As construction progresses, build in items specified in this and other Sections. Fill in solidly with masonry around built-in items.

F. Fill space between steel frames and masonry solidly with mortar unless otherwise indicated.

G. Where built-in items are to be embedded in cores of hollow masonry units, place a layer of metal lath, wire mesh, or plastic mesh in the joint below and rod mortar or grout into core.

H. Fill cores in hollow CMUs with grout 24 inches under bearing plates, beams, lintels, posts, and similar items unless otherwise indicated.

I. Build non-load-bearing interior partitions full height of story to underside of solid floor or roof structure above unless otherwise indicated.

1. Install compressible filler in joint between top of partition and underside of structure above.
2. Fasten partition top anchors to structure above and build into top of partition. Grout cells of CMUs solidly around plastic tubes of anchors and push tubes down into grout to provide 1/2-inch clearance between end of anchor rod and end of tube. Space anchors 48 inches o.c. unless otherwise indicated.
3. Wedge non-load-bearing partitions against structure above with small pieces of tile, slate, or metal. Fill joint with mortar after dead-load deflection of structure above approaches final position.
4. At fire-rated partitions, treat joint between top of partition and underside of structure above to comply with Section 07 84 46 "Fire-Resistive Joint Systems."

3.5 MORTAR BEDDING AND JOINTING

A. Lay hollow CMUs as follows:

1. With face shells fully bedded in mortar and with head joints of depth equal to bed joints.
2. With webs fully bedded in mortar in all courses of piers, columns, and pilasters.
3. With webs fully bedded in mortar in grouted masonry, including starting course on footings.
4. With entire units, including areas under cells, fully bedded in mortar at starting course on footings where cells are not grouted.

B. Lay solid masonry units with completely filled bed and head joints; butter ends with sufficient mortar to fill head joints and shove into place. Do not deeply furrow bed joints or slush head joints.

C. Set stone trim units in full bed of mortar with full vertical joints. Fill dowel, anchor, and similar holes.

1. Clean soiled surfaces with fiber brush and soap powder and rinse thoroughly with clear water.
2. Allow cleaned surfaces to dry before setting.
3. Wet joint surfaces thoroughly before applying mortar.

D. Tool exposed joints slightly concave when thumbprint hard, using a jointer larger than joint thickness unless otherwise indicated.

1. For glazed masonry units, use a nonmetallic jointer 3/4 inch or more in width.

E. Cut joints flush for masonry walls to receive plaster or other direct-applied finishes (other than paint) unless otherwise indicated.

3.6 COMPOSITE MASONRY

A. Bond wythes of composite masonry together using one of the following methods:

1. Individual Metal Ties: Provide ties as shown installed in horizontal joints, but not less than one metal tie for [**4.5 sq. ft.**] [**2.67 sq. ft.**] [**1.77 sq. ft.**] of wall area spaced not to exceed [**36 inches**] [**24 inches**] [**16 inches**] o.c. horizontally and 16 inches o.c. vertically. Stagger ties in alternate courses. Provide additional ties within 12 inches of openings and space not more than 36 inches apart around perimeter of openings. At intersecting and abutting walls, provide ties at no more than 24 inches o.c. vertically.

    a. Where bed joints of wythes do not align, use adjustable (two-piece) type ties.

2. Masonry Joint Reinforcement: Installed in horizontal mortar joints.

    a. Where bed joints of both wythes align, use ladder-type reinforcement extending across both wythes .
    b. Where bed joints of wythes do not align, use adjustable (two-piece) type reinforcement with continuous horizontal wire in facing wythe attached to ties.

3. Header Bonding: Provide masonry unit headers extending not less than 3 inches into each wythe. Space headers not over 8 inches clear horizontally and 16 inches clear vertically.

B. Bond wythes of composite masonry together using bonding system indicated on Drawings.

C. Collar Joints: Solidly fill collar joints by parging face of first wythe that is laid and shoving units of other wythe into place.

D. Corners: Provide interlocking masonry unit bond in each wythe and course at corners unless otherwise indicated.

1. Provide continuity with masonry joint reinforcement at corners by using prefabricated L-shaped units as well as masonry bonding.

E. Intersecting and Abutting Walls: Unless vertical expansion or control joints are shown at juncture, bond walls together as follows:

1. Provide individual metal ties not more than 8 inches o.c.
2. Provide continuity with masonry joint reinforcement by using prefabricated T-shaped units.
3. Provide rigid metal anchors not more than 24 inches o.c. If used with hollow masonry units, embed ends in mortar-filled cores.

3.7 CAVITY WALLS

A. Bond wythes of cavity walls together using one of the following methods:

1. Individual Metal Ties: Provide ties as shown installed in horizontal joints, but not less than one metal tie for 4.5 sq. ft. of wall area spaced not to exceed 36 inches o.c. horizontally and 16 inches o.c. vertically. Stagger ties in alternate courses. Provide additional ties within 12 inches of openings and space not more than 36 inches apart around perimeter of openings. At intersecting and abutting walls, provide ties at no more than 24 inches o.c. vertically.

    a. Where bed joints of wythes do not align, use adjustable (two-piece) type ties.
    b. Where one wythe is of clay masonry and the other of concrete masonry, use adjustable (two-piece) type ties to allow for differential movement regardless of whether bed joints align.

2. Masonry Joint Reinforcement: Installed in horizontal mortar joints.

    a. Where bed joints of both wythes align, use ladder-type reinforcement extending across both wythes .
    b. Where bed joints of wythes do not align, use adjustable (two-piece) type reinforcement with continuous horizontal wire in facing wythe attached to ties.
    c. Where one wythe is of clay masonry and the other of concrete masonry, use adjustable (two-piece) type reinforcement with continuous horizontal wire in facing wythe attached to ties to allow for differential movement regardless of whether bed joints align.

3. Header Bonding: Provide masonry unit headers extending not less than 3 inches into each wythe. Space headers not over 8 inches clear horizontally and 16 inches clear vertically.
4. Masonry Veneer Anchors: Comply with requirements for anchoring masonry veneers.

B. Bond wythes of cavity walls together using bonding system indicated on Drawings.

C. Keep cavities clean of mortar droppings and other materials during construction. Bevel beds away from cavity, to minimize mortar protrusions into cavity. Do not attempt to trowel or remove mortar fins protruding into cavity.

D. Parge cavity face of backup wythe in a single coat approximately 3/8 inch thick. Trowel face of parge coat smooth.

E. Apply air barrier to face of backup wythe to comply with Section 07 27 13 "Modified Bituminous Sheet Air Barriers."and Section 07 27 26 "Fluid-Applied Membrane Air Barriers."

F. Installing Cavity-Wall Insulation: Place small dabs of adhesive, spaced approximately 12 inches o.c. both ways, on inside face of insulation boards, or attach with plastic fasteners designed for this purpose. Fit courses of insulation between wall ties and other confining obstructions in cavity, with edges butted tightly both ways. Press units firmly against inside wythe of masonry or other construction as shown.

    1. Fill cracks and open gaps in insulation with crack sealer compatible with insulation and masonry.

3.8 MASONRY-CELL INSULATION

A. Pour granular insulation into cavities to fill void spaces. Maintain inspection ports to show presence of insulation at extremities of each pour area. Close the ports after filling has been confirmed. Limit the fall of insulation to 1 story high, but not more than 20 feet.

B. Install molded-polystyrene insulation units into masonry unit cells before laying units.

3.9 MASONRY JOINT REINFORCEMENT

A. General: Install entire length of longitudinal side rods in mortar with a minimum cover of 5/8 inch on exterior side of walls, 1/2 inch elsewhere. Lap reinforcement a minimum of 6 inches.

1. Space reinforcement not more than 16 inches o.c.
2. Space reinforcement not more than 8 inches o.c. in foundation walls and parapet walls.
3. Provide reinforcement not more than 8 inches above and below wall openings and extending 12 inches beyond openings in addition to continuous reinforcement.

B. Interrupt joint reinforcement at control and expansion joints unless otherwise indicated.

C. Provide continuity at wall intersections by using prefabricated T-shaped units.

D. Provide continuity at corners by using prefabricated L-shaped units.

E. Cut and bend reinforcing units as directed by manufacturer for continuity at corners, returns, offsets, column fireproofing, pipe enclosures, and other special conditions.

3.10 ANCHORING MASONRY TO STRUCTURAL STEEL AND CONCRETE

A. Anchor masonry to structural steel and concrete where masonry abuts or faces structural steel or concrete to comply with the following:

1. Provide an open space not less than 1/2 inch wide between masonry and structural steel or concrete unless otherwise indicated. Keep open space free of mortar and other rigid materials.
2. Anchor masonry with anchors embedded in masonry joints and attached to structure.
3. Space anchors as indicated, but not more than 24 inches o.c. vertically and 36 inches o.c. horizontally.

3.11 ANCHORING MASONRY VENEERS

A. Anchor masonry veneers to wall framing and concrete and masonry backup with masonry-veneer anchors to comply with the following requirements:

1. Fasten screw-attached anchors through sheathing to wall framing and to concrete and masonry backup with metal fasteners of type indicated. Use two fasteners unless anchor design only uses one fastener.
2. Insert slip-in anchors in metal studs as sheathing is installed. Provide one anchor at each stud in each horizontal joint between sheathing boards.

3. Embed connector sections and continuous wire in masonry joints. Provide not less than 2 inches of air space between back of masonry veneer and face of sheathing.
4. Locate anchor sections to allow maximum vertical differential movement of ties up and down.
5. Space anchors as indicated, but not more than 18 inches o.c. vertically and 24 inches o.c. horizontally, with not less than 1 anchor for each 2 sq. ft. of wall area. Install additional anchors within 12 inches of openings and at intervals, not exceeding 8 inches, around perimeter.

3.12 CONTROL AND EXPANSION JOINTS

A. General: Install control and expansion joint materials in unit masonry as masonry progresses. Do not allow materials to span control and expansion joints without provision to allow for in-plane wall or partition movement.

B. Form control joints in concrete masonry using one of the following methods:

1. Fit bond-breaker strips into hollow contour in ends of CMUs on one side of control joint. Fill resultant core with grout and rake out joints in exposed faces for application of sealant.
2. Install preformed control-joint gaskets designed to fit standard sash block.
3. Install interlocking units designed for control joints. Install bond-breaker strips at joint. Keep head joints free and clear of mortar or rake out joint for application of sealant.
4. Install temporary foam-plastic filler in head joints and remove filler when unit masonry is complete for application of sealant.

C. Form expansion joints in brick as follows:

1. Build flanges of metal expansion strips into masonry. Lap each joint 4 inches in direction of water flow. Seal joints below grade and at junctures with horizontal expansion joints if any.
2. Build flanges of factory-fabricated, expansion-joint units into masonry.
3. Build in compressible joint fillers where indicated.
4. Form open joint full depth of brick wythe and of width indicated, but not less than 3/8 inch for installation of sealant and backer rod specified in Section 07 92 00 "Joint Sealants."

D. Provide horizontal, pressure-relieving joints by either leaving an air space or inserting a compressible filler of width required for installing sealant and backer rod specified in Section 07 92 00 "Joint Sealants," but not less than 3/8 inch .

1. Locate horizontal, pressure-relieving joints beneath shelf angles supporting masonry.

3.13 LINTELS

A. Install steel lintels where indicated.

B. Provide concrete or masonry lintels where shown and where openings of more than 12 inches for brick-size units and 24 inches for block-size units are shown without structural steel or other supporting lintels.

C. Provide minimum bearing of 8 inches at each jamb unless otherwise indicated.

3.14 FLASHING, WEEP HOLES, CAVITY DRAINAGE, AND VENTS

A. General: Install embedded flashing and weep holes in masonry at shelf angles, lintels, ledges, other obstructions to downward flow of water in wall, and where indicated. Install vents at shelf angles, ledges, and other obstructions to upward flow of air in cavities, and where indicated.

B. Install flashing as follows unless otherwise indicated:

1. Prepare masonry surfaces so they are smooth and free from projections that could puncture flashing. Where flashing is within mortar joint, place through-wall flashing on sloping bed of mortar and cover with mortar. Before covering with mortar, seal penetrations in flashing with adhesive, sealant, or tape as recommended by flashing manufacturer.
2. As indicated on Drawings.

C. Install single-wythe CMU flashing system in bed joints of CMU walls where indicated to comply with manufacturer's written instructions. Install CMU cell pans with upturned edges located below face shells and webs of CMUs above and with weep spouts aligned with face of wall. Install CMU web covers so that they cover upturned edges of CMU cell pans at CMU webs and extend from face shell to face shell.

D. Install reglets and nailers for flashing and other related construction where they are shown to be built into masonry.

E. Install weep holes in head joints in exterior wythes of first course of masonry immediately above embedded flashing and as follows:

1. Use specified weep/vent products or open head joints to form weep holes.
2. Use wicking material to form weep holes above flashing under brick sills. Turn wicking down at lip of sill to be as inconspicuous as possible.
3. Space weep holes 24 inches o.c. unless otherwise indicated.
4. Space weep holes formed from plastic tubing or wicking material 16 inches o.c.
5. Cover cavity side of weep holes with plastic insect screening at cavities insulated with loose-fill insulation.
6. Trim wicking material flush with outside face of wall after mortar has set.

F. Place cavity drainage material in cavities to comply with configuration requirements for cavity drainage material in "Miscellaneous Masonry Accessories" Article.

3.15 REINFORCED UNIT MASONRY INSTALLATION

A. Temporary Formwork and Shores: Construct formwork and shores as needed to support reinforced masonry elements during construction.

1. Construct formwork to provide shape, line, and dimensions of completed masonry as indicated. Make forms sufficiently tight to prevent leakage of mortar and grout.

Brace, tie, and support forms to maintain position and shape during construction and curing of reinforced masonry.

2. Do not remove forms and shores until reinforced masonry members have hardened sufficiently to carry their own weight and other loads that may be placed on them during construction.

B. Placing Reinforcement: Comply with requirements in ACI 530.1/ASCE 6/TMS 602.

C. Grouting: Do not place grout until entire height of masonry to be grouted has attained enough strength to resist grout pressure.

1. Comply with requirements in ACI 530.1/ASCE 6/TMS 602 for cleanouts and for grout placement, including minimum grout space and maximum pour height.
2. Limit height of vertical grout pours to not more than 60 inches .

3.16 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

A. Testing and Inspecting: Owner will engage special inspectors to perform tests and inspections and prepare reports. Allow inspectors access to scaffolding and work areas, as needed to perform tests and inspections. Retesting of materials that fail to comply with specified requirements shall be done at Contractor's expense.

B. Testing Frequency: One set of tests for each 5000 sq. ft. of wall area or portion thereof.

C. Mortar Aggregate Ratio Test (Proportion Specification): For each mix provided, according to ASTM C 780.

D. Mortar Test (Property Specification): For each mix provided, according to ASTM C 780. Test mortar for mortar air content and compressive strength.

E. Grout Test (Compressive Strength): For each mix provided, according to ASTM C 1019.

3.17 PARGING

A. Parge exterior faces of below-grade masonry walls, where indicated, in 2 uniform coats to a total thickness of 3/4 inch. Dampen wall before applying first coat and scarify first coat to ensure full bond to subsequent coat.

B. Use a steel-trowel finish to produce a smooth, flat, dense surface with a maximum surface variation of 1/8 inch per foot. Form a wash at top of parging and a cove at bottom.

C. Damp-cure parging for at least 24 hours and protect parging until cured.

3.18 REPAIRING, POINTING, AND CLEANING

A. Remove and replace masonry units that are loose, chipped, broken, stained, or otherwise damaged or that do not match adjoining units. Install new units to match adjoining units; install in fresh mortar, pointed to eliminate evidence of replacement.

B. Pointing: During the tooling of joints, enlarge voids and holes, except weep holes, and completely fill with mortar. Point up joints, including corners, openings, and adjacent construction, to provide a neat, uniform appearance. Prepare joints for sealant application, where indicated.

C. In-Progress Cleaning: Clean unit masonry as work progresses by dry brushing to remove mortar fins and smears before tooling joints.

D. Final Cleaning: After mortar is thoroughly set and cured, clean exposed masonry as follows:

1. Remove large mortar particles by hand with wooden paddles and nonmetallic scrape hoes or chisels.
2. Test cleaning methods on sample wall panel; leave one-half of panel uncleaned for comparison purposes. Obtain Architect's approval of sample cleaning before proceeding with cleaning of masonry.
3. Clean brick by bucket-and-brush hand-cleaning method described in BIA Technical Notes 20.
4. Clean concrete masonry by cleaning method indicated in NCMA TEK 8-2A applicable to type of stain on exposed surfaces.
5. Clean stone trim to comply with stone supplier's written instructions.
6. Clean limestone units to comply with recommendations in ILI's "Indiana Limestone Handbook."

3.19 MASONRY WASTE DISPOSAL

A. Salvageable Materials: Unless otherwise indicated, excess masonry materials are Contractor's property. At completion of unit masonry work, remove from Project site.

B. Excess Masonry Waste: Remove excess clean masonry waste and other masonry waste, and legally dispose of off Owner's property.

END OF SECTION 04 20 00

SECTION 04 22 13 – STRUCTURAL REINFORCED CONCRETE UNIT MASONRY

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

A. Drawings and general provisions of Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division-01 Specification sections, apply to work of this section.

1.2 CODES AND STANDARDS

A. All concrete masonry construction shall conform to the requirements of the local building code and the Specification for Concrete Masonry Structures, ACI 530.1/ASCE 6/TMS 602.

1.3 DESCRIPTION OF WORK

A. Extent of each type of reinforced unit masonry work is indicated on the architectural and structural drawings and in schedules. Provide all labor, materials, equipment, and services necessary for and incidental to the installation of all reinforced masonry construction as indicated on the drawings and specified herein and in Section 04 22 00.

B. Reinforced unit masonry construction includes reinforced concrete masonry including concrete filled masonry beams, columns, pilasters, lintels, and soffits.

C. Accessories include, but are not necessarily limited to ties, horizontal and vertical reinforcement, anchors to the structure, and control joints.

D. The masonry contractor shall install all accessory items that are required in the work and supplied by others, including: bolts, nailing blocks, inserts, anchors, flashing, steel lintels, expansion joints, conduits, cast-stone trim, hollow-metal door frames, etc.

E. Types of masonry work required include Concrete unit masonry (CMU).

1.4 ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES

A. The Owner has established environmental goals and strategies for achieving them for this project based upon the LEED® Green Building Rating System for New Construction & Major Renovations Version 2.2 dated October 2005, as developed by the U.S. Green Building Council. Refer to Division 01 Section "Sustainable Design Requirements."

B. Manufacturer to supply documentation of level of compliance or non-compliance with the following requirements before consideration as an "acceptable manufacturer:"

1. The following are mandatory requirements for the overall project:

a. The material(s) in the product(s) supplied should have a recycled content such that the sum of the post-consumer recycled content plus one-half of the pre-consumer content constitutes at least «Percentage of required recycled materials»% of the total value of the material in the project.

b. Percentage of close proximity material»% of the product(s) supplied is extracted, processed, and manufactured regionally within a radius of 500 miles of this Project.

c. Paints and coatings must meet or exceed the VOC and chemical component limits of Green Seal requirements.
d. The VOC content of adhesives and sealants must be less than the current VOC content limits of South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Rule #113, Architectural Coatings, rules in effect on January 1, 2004.

1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. Fire Performance Characteristics: Where indicated, provide materials and construction which are identical to those of assemblies whose fire endurance has been determined by testing in compliance with ASTM E 119 by a recognized testing and inspecting organization or by another means, as acceptable to authority having jurisdiction.

B. Single Source Responsibility for Masonry Units: Obtain exposed masonry units of uniform texture and color, or a uniform blend within the ranges accepted for these characteristics, from one manufacturer for each different product required for each continuous surface or visually related surfaces.

C. Single Source Responsibility for Mortar Materials: Obtain mortar ingredients of uniform quality, including color for exposed masonry, from one manufacturer for each cementitious component and from one source and producer for each aggregate.

D. Masonry Preconstruction Testing Service: Employ and pay for the services of an independent testing laboratory acceptable to Architect and experienced in performing types of preconstruction masonry tests indicated. The testing laboratory shall meet the basic requirements of ASTM E 329 and have current accreditation from either the American Association for Laboratory Accreditation, the AASHTO Accreditation Program, or the “NIST” National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program..

1. Preconstruction Verification by Unit Strength Method

a. Concrete Masonry Units: For each type of concrete masonry wall construction shown on the structural or architectural drawings, submit results of tests conducted in accordance with ASTM C140 that demonstrate that the strength of the concrete masonry units are consistent with required compressive strength of the masonry construction shown on the drawings.
b. Mortar: Submit the proportions of the mortar mix to verify compliance with the specified type.

2. Preconstruction Tests by Prism Methods for multi-story, load bearing masonry:

a. For each type of wall construction, test masonry prisms per ASTM C 1314 and as follows:

(1) Prepare three sets of prisms for testing at 7 days and three sets for testing at 28 days.
(2) Build prisms on job using same materials and methods as for wall construction. Mark each test prism for identification. Construct, store, transport, cure and test prisms according to the requirements of ASTM C 1314.
b. For each type of wall construction, test masonry per ASTM E518 for Flexural Bond Strength.

3. Preconstruction Tests for Shear.

   a. Test masonry assemblages for diagonal tension (shear) per ASTM E 519.

4. Preconstruction Strength Tests

   a. Test building panels for strength per ASTM E 72.

5. Grout Demonstration Panel: If the proposed grouting procedures, construction techniques, and grout space geometry, including such items as maximum grout pour and grout lift heights and consolidation techniques, do not conform to the requirements of ACI 530.1/ASCE 6/TMS 602, construct a grout demonstration panel prior to masonry construction.

6. Masonry work will not begin until test results are submitted to and approved by the Architect/Engineer.

1.6 SUBMITTALS

A. Product Data: Submit manufacturer's product data for each type of masonry unit, accessory, and other manufactured products, including certifications that each type complies with specified requirements. Provide certification of pull-out strength of all masonry ties and anchors. Submit certification of compliance with required standards for all masonry units.

B. Shop Drawings: Show fabrication and installation details for the following:

1. Reinforcing Steel: Detail bending and placement of unit masonry reinforcing bars and for templates for layout of dowels for columns and pilasters. Comply with the fabrication tolerances of ACI 315, “Details and Detailing of Concrete Reinforcement.” Show bar schedules, diagrams of bent bars, stirrup spacing, lateral ties and other arrangements and assemblies as required for fabrication and placement of reinforcement for unit masonry work.

C. Formwork Design Calculations: Prepared and sealed by a professional engineer licensed in the state where the project is located.

D. Mix Designs:

1. Mortar mix proportions for type of mortar required to achieve specified compressive strength of masonry.

2. Mix designs and mortar tests performed in accordance with ASTM C 270

3. Grout mix proportions according to ASTM C476 for the types of grout required for the work.

4. Mix designs and grout tests performed in accordance with ASTM C 476.

E. Certificates: Prior to delivery, submit to Architect/Engineer certificates attesting compliance with the applicable specifications for grades, types or classes of all products included in these specifications.

1. All materials required for mortar and grout including type, source, brand, and name of manufacturer.

2. Each combination of masonry unit type and mortar type. Include statement of net area compressive strength of masonry units, mortar type and net compressive strength of masonry determined according to Table 2 in ACI 530.1/ASCE 6/TMS 602

3. Mill Certificates: Steel producer's certificates of mill analysis, tensile and bend test for reinforcing steel required for project

F. LEED Submittals

1. Recycled Content- Credit MR4.1/MR 4.2: Provide documentation indicating percentages of post-consumer and pre-consumer recycled content by weight per unit of product or assembly containing the product. Indicate the percentage of the dollar value of the recycled content compared to the total dollar value of the product or assembly containing the product.

2. Material Proximity- Credit MR 5.1/MR 5.2: Where the distance to the project site is 500 miles or less, indicate location and distance to project site of extraction, harvesting, recovery and manufacturing of all materials. Indicate the dollar value of the material cost of the product containing local/regional materials. Where product components are sourced or manufactured in separate locations, provide location and percentage by weight of each component per unit of product.

1.7 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

A. Deliver masonry materials to project in undamaged condition.

B. Store and handle masonry units to prevent their deterioration or damage due to moisture, temperature changes, contaminants, corrosion or other causes During freezing weather, protect masonry units with tarpaulins or other suitable material. If units become wet, do not install until they are dry.

C. At the time of delivery, the linear shrinkage of masonry units shall not exceed 0.065 percent.

D. Store cementitious materials and masonry units off the ground, under cover and in dry location. All materials must be protected from wetting by capillary action, rain, or snow, and protected from mud, dust, or other materials and contaminants likely to cause staining or defects.

E. Deliver preblended, dry mortar mix in moisture-resistant containers designed for lifting and emptying in dispensing silo. Store preblended, dry mortar mix in delivery containers on elevated platforms, under cover, and in a dry location or in a metal dispensing silo with weatherproof cover.

F. Store aggregates where grading and other required characteristics can be maintained and contamination avoided.

G. Store masonry accessories, including metal items, in such a way as to prevent corrosion or accumulation of dirt and oil.

1.8 PROJECT CONDITIONS

A. Protection of Work: The Contractor shall construct and maintain temporary protection as required to permit continuous progress of the work. During erection, cover top of walls, projections, and sills with waterproof sheeting at end of each day's work. Cover partially completed structures when work is not in progress.

1. Extend cover a minimum of 24 inches down both sides and hold cover securely in place.

2. Where one wythe of multiwythe masonry walls is completed in advance of the other wythes, secure cover a minimum of 24 inches down the face next to unconstructed wythe and hold cover in place.

B. Cold-Weather Requirements: Do not use frozen materials or materials mixed or coated with ice or frost. Do not build on frozen substrates. Remove and replace unit masonry damaged by frost or by freezing conditions. Comply with cold-weather construction requirements contained in ACI 530.1/ASCE 6/TMS 602.

C. Hot-Weather Requirements: Protect unit masonry work when temperature and humidity conditions produce excessive evaporation of water from mortar and grout. Provide artificial shade and wind breaks and use cooled materials as required.

1. When ambient temperature exceeds 100 deg F or 90 deg F with a wind velocity greater than 8 mph, do not spread mortar beds more than 48 inches ahead of masonry. Set masonry units within one minute of spreading mortar.

2. Comply with hot-weather preparation and construction provisions of ACI 530.1/ASCE 6/TMS 602

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 CONCRETE MASONRY UNITS

A. See Section 04 22 00 for the specifications for concrete masonry units.

B. Comply with referenced standards and other requirements indicated below applicable to each form of concrete masonry unit required.

C. Provide special shapes where required for lintels, corners, jambs, sash, control joints, headers, bonding and other special conditions. All special shapes provided shall match approved samples available for inspection at the Architect's office.

D. Provide square-edged units for outside corners, except where indicated as bullnose.

E. Provide units complying with the characteristics indicated below for type, size, strength, and weight.

1. Hollow Loadbearing Block: ASTM C 90 Lightweight

2. Solid Loadbearing Block: ASTM C 90 Lightweight

3. Unit Compressive Strength: Provide units with a minimum average net-area compressive strength of 1900 psi.

4. Unit Compressive Strength: Provide units with a minimum net area compressive strength sufficient to produce masonry assemblies having the required strength as determined by Prism Tests but not less than 1900 psi.

5. Size: Manufacturer's standard units with nominal face dimensions of 16" long x 8" high (15-5/8" x 7-5/8" actual) x thicknesses indicated unless shown otherwise on the drawings

2.2 CONCRETE AND MASONRY LINTELS

A. General: Provide one of the following consistent with the span and reinforcing tables on the drawings:

B. Manufactured Concrete Masonry Lintels: ASTM C 1623, matching Concrete Masonry Units in color, texture and density classification.

C. Precast Concrete Lintel Units: Solid or U-shaped, grout-filled. Comply with the requirements of Division 03, “Cast-in-Place Concrete”, reinforced with mild reinforcing steel or prestressed with prestressing cables.

D. Masonry Lintels: Prefabricated or built-in-place masonry lintels made from bond beam Concrete Masonry Units with reinforcing bars placed as indicated and filled with coarse grout. Cure precast lintels before handling and installing. Temporarily support built-in-place lintels until cured.

2.3 STRUCTURAL STEEL LINTELS

A. Wide-flange: ASTM A 992.

B. Channels: ASTM A 36.

C. Plates: ASTM A 36.

D. Rectangular HSS: ASTM A 500, Grade B.

2.4 MORTAR AND GROUT MATERIALS

A. Do not use calcium chloride in mortar or grout.

B. See specification section 04 22 00 for mortar specifications.

C. Mortar: ASTM C 270, Proportion Specification, Type S, limiting cementitious materials to those described below:

1. Portland Cement-Lime

2. Mortar Cement

D. Grout: Provide grout that conforms to either of the two requirements below:

1. ASTM C 476, Proportion Specification

2. The material requirements of ASTM C 476; attains the specified compressive strength or 2000 psi, whichever is greater, at 28 days when tested in accordance with ASTM C 1019; has a slump flow of 24 in. to 30 in. as determined by ASTM C 1611; and has a Visual Stability Index (VSI) less than or equal to 1 as determined in accordance with ASTM C1611.

3. Grout consistency is to be coarse grout unless fine grout is required by ACI530.1/ASCE6/TMS602 based on minimum grout space dimensions coupled with maximum pour heights or unless a stricter requirement is defined by the local code.

2.5 REINFORCING STEEL

A. Uncoated Steel Reinforcing Bars: ASTM A 615, Grade 60.

B. Epoxy-Coated Steel Reinforcing Bars: ASTM A 615, Grade 60, epoxy coated to comply with ASTM A 775.

C. Galvanized Steel Reinforcing Bars: ASTM A 767, Grade 60.

2.6 JOINT REINFORCEMENT, TIES AND ANCHORING DEVICES

A. General:

1. Comply with requirements indicated below for basic materials and with requirements indicated under each form of joint reinforcement, tie and anchor for size and other characteristics.

2. Manufacturers:

a. Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products of one of the following:

(1) AA Wire Products Co.
(2) Dur-O-Wall, Inc.
(3) Hohmann & Barnard, Inc.
(4) National Wire Products Corp.
(5) Heckman Building Products

b. Other manufacturers shall be used only with Engineer approval. The Contractor shall submit technical literature for all reinforcing units.

3. Finishes: Provide reinforcement, ties, and anchors specified in subsequent paragraphs that are made from materials or that have the finishes that comply with the subparagraphs below, depending on the finish specified, unless otherwise indicated.

a. Mill Galvanized Finishes
(1) Joint Reinforcement: ASTM A 641 (0.1 oz/ft^2)
(2) Sheet-metal ties and anchors: ASTM A 653 G60
b. Hot-Dip Galvanized Finishes
(1) Joint Reinforcement, Wire Ties, Wire Anchors: ASTM A 153, (1.5 oz/ft^2).
(2) Sheet-metal Ties and Anchors: ASTM A 153, Class B
(3) Steel Plates and Bars: ASTM A 123 or ASTM A 153, Class B

c. Epoxy Coatings:
   (1) Joint Reinforcement: ASTM A 884, Class A, Type 1 - ≥ 7 mils.
   (2) Wire Ties and Anchors: ASTM A 889, Class C – 20 mils.
   (3) Sheet-metal Ties and Anchors: 20 mils per surface or manufacturer's specification.
d. Stainless Steel: AISI Type 304 or Type 316

B. Joint Reinforcement: ASTM A 951: Welded-wire units prefabricated with deformed continuous side rods and plain cross rods in straight lengths of not less than 10 feet, with prefabricated corner and tee units, and complying with the requirements indicated below:

1. Materials and Finishes:

   a. Galvanized: ASTM A 82
   b. Epoxy: ASTM A 82
   c. Stainless Steel: ASTM A 580

2. Width: Fabricate joint reinforcement in units with widths a minimum of 2" less than nominal width of walls. Provide mortar coverage over joint reinforcement of not less than 5/8" on joint faces exposed to exterior and 1/2" elsewhere.

3. Wire Size for Side and Cross Rods:

   a. 9 ga. diameter for both side rods and cross rods
   b. 0.1875" diameter (W2.8) for side rods and 9 ga. diameter for cross rods
   c. 0.1875" diameter (W2.8.) for both side and cross rods

4. For single-wythe masonry provide either ladder or truss type with single pair of side rods and cross wires in ladder-type or points of connection in truss-type reinforcement spaced no more than 16 inches o.c. horizontally.

5. For multi-wythe masonry provide ladder type with cross rods spaced not more than 16" o.c., horizontally, and number of side rods as follows:

   a. One side rod for each face shell of concrete masonry units in either wythe more than 4 inches in thickness plus one side rod for each wythe of concrete masonry units 4 inches or less in width.
   b. Adjustable (two-piece) type, ladder design, with one side rod at each face shell of backing wythe and with separate ties that extend into facing wythe. Ties have two hooks that engage eyes or slots in reinforcement and resist movement perpendicular to wall. Ties extend at least halfway through facing wythe but with at least 5/8-inch cover on outside face. The maximum clearance between connecting parts of the ties is 1/16".

C. Bent Wire Ties: Provide individual prefabricated bent-wire units complying with requirements indicated below:

1. Materials and Finishes:

   a. Galvanized: ASTM A 82
   b. Epoxy: ASTM A 82
   c. Stainless Steel: ASTM A 580

2. Wire Size: 0.1875" diameter.

3. Length: Provide units of length indicated but not less than that required for embedment of at least 1 ½ " into the mortar bed of solid units or solid grouted hollow units and for a minimum of 1/2" embedment of tie end into outer face shells of hollow units, with not less than 5/8" mortar cover on exterior face joints, 1/2" elsewhere.

4. Tie Shape for Hollow Masonry Units Laid with Cells Vertical: Rectangular with ends welded closed and not less than 4" wide.

5. Tie Shape for Solid Masonry Units or hollow units laid with cells horizontal: Z-shaped ties with ends bent 90° to provide hooks not less than 2" long.

6. Type for Masonry Where Coursing Between Wythes Align: Unit ties bent from one piece of wire.

7. Type for Masonry Where Coursing Between Wythes Does Not Align: Adjustable ties with pintle-and-eye connections having a maximum adjustment of 1-1/4 “. The maximum clearance between connecting parts of the tie shall be 1/16”.

D. Adjustable Anchors: Where adjustable anchors are indicated for connecting masonry to structural framework, provide 2-piece assemblies as described below which permit vertical or horizontal differential movement between wall and framework parallel to, but resist tension and compression forces perpendicular to, plane of wall.

1. Materials and Finishes

   a. Galvanized: ASTM A 82 for wire and ASTM A 1008 for sheet metal
   b. Epoxy: ASTM A 82 for wire and ASTM A 1008 for sheet metal
   c. Stainless Steel: ASTM A 580 for wire and ASTM A 480 and ASTM A 240 for sheet metal

2. For anchorage to concrete framework, provide manufacturer's standard anchors with dovetail anchor section formed from 0.0966" thick sheet metal and triangular-shaped wire tie section sized to extend within 1" of masonry face.

3. For anchorage to steel framework provide manufacturer's standard anchors with crimped 1/4" diameter wire anchor section for welding to steel and triangular-shaped wire tie section sized to extend within 1" of masonry face.

4. Wire Size for triangular section: 0.1875" diameter.

E. Rigid Anchors: Provide straps of form and length indicated, fabricated from sheet metal strips of following width and thickness, unless otherwise indicated. Typical length to be 24" plus 2" long, 90° bends at ends.

1. Material and Finishes

   a. Galvanized: ASTM A 1008
   b. Epoxy: ASTM A 1008
   c. Stainless Steel: ASTM A 480 and ASTM A 240

2. Width: 1-1/2".

3. Thickness: 1/4".

F. Unit Type Masonry Inserts in Concrete: Furnish cast iron or malleable iron inserts of type and size indicated.

G. Dovetail Slots: Furnish dovetail slots, with filler strips, of slot size indicated, fabricated from 0.0336" (22 gage) sheet metal, ASTM A 1008, Hot-dip galvanized.

H. Anchor Bolts: Provide steel bolts with hex nuts and flat washers complying with ASTM A 307, Grade A, hot-dip galvanized to comply with ASTM A 153, Class C, in sizes and configurations indicated.

I. Postinstalled Anchors:

1. ICC Approval: Only anchors evaluated by the ICC Evaluation Service, Inc. (ICC-ES) with a published Evaluation Report specifically addressing anchorage to hollow or fully grouted concrete masonry shall be approved for use.

2. Type:

a. Hollow Concrete Masonry: Anchors into or through hollow concrete masonry units shall be the chemical type used with a galvanized or stainless steel screen tube that allows the chemical adhesive to create a key within the hollow cell of the unit.
b. Fully Grouted Concrete Masonry: Anchors into fully grouted masonry shall be either chemical anchors or expansion anchors specifically approved by ICC-ES for use in fully-grouted concrete masonry.

3. Finish:

a. Interior Exposure: All anchors, nuts and washers for use in interior environments free of potential moisture shall be manufactured from carbon steel, zinc plated in accordance with Federal Specification QQ-Z-325C, Type II, Class 3.
b. Exterior or Exposed Use: All anchors, nuts, and washers for use in exposed or potentially wet environments, or for attachment of exterior cladding materials shall be galvanized or stainless steel. Galvanized anchors, nuts and washers shall conform to ASTM A 153. Stainless steel anchors shall be manufactured from 300 series stainless steel and nuts and washers from 300 series or Type 18-8 stainless steel.

2.7 MISCELLANEOUS MASONRY ACCESSORIES

A. Non-Metallic Expansion Joint Strips: Premolded, flexible cellular neoprene rubber filler strips complying with ASTM D 1056, Grade RE 41E1, capable of compression up to 35%, of width and thickness indicated.

B. Premolded Control Joint Strips: Material as indicated below, designed to fit standard sash block and to maintain lateral stability in masonry wall; size and configuration as indicated.

1. Premolded PVC Control Joint Strips. Strips shall be polyvinyl chloride complying with ASTM D 2287, Type PVC 654-4 with a durometer hardness of 90.

C. Weepholes: Cotton Cord: Sash cord of length required to produce 2" exposure on exterior and 18" in cavity between wythes.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION - GENERAL

A. Examine conditions, with Installer present, for compliance with requirements for installation tolerances and other conditions affecting performance. Inspect surfaces that are to support masonry work to assure completion to proper lines and grades and are free of dirt and other deleterious material. Do not begin work until surfaces not properly prepared have been satisfactorily corrected.

1. For the record, prepare written report, endorsed by Installer, listing conditions detrimental to performance

2. Verify that foundations or other supporting surfaces are within specified tolerances.

3. Verify that reinforcing dowels are properly spaced.

4. Examine rough-in and built-in construction to verify actual locations of piping connections.

B. The horizontal and vertical spacing between anchors tying the masonry wall to the structural frame shall be as indicated on the drawings. Intersecting walls may substitute for an anchor.

C. Cleaning Reinforcing: Before placing, remove loose rust, ice and other coatings from reinforcing.

D. Installation of Masonry, General:

1. Build cavity and composite walls, floors and other masonry construction to the full thickness shown. Build single-wythe walls (if any) to the actual thickness of the masonry units, using units of nominal thickness indicated.

2. Build chases and recesses as shown or required for the work of other trades. Provide not less than 8" of masonry between chase of recess and jamb of openings, and between adjacent chases and recesses.

3. Leave openings for equipment to be installed before completion of masonry work. After installation of equipment, complete masonry work to match work immediately adjacent to the opening.

4. Cut masonry units using motor-driven dry-cutting or water-cooled saws to provide clean, sharp, unchipped edges. Cut units as required to provide continuous patterns and to fit adjoining work. Use full-size units without cutting where possible.

5. Install cut units with cut surfaces and, where possible, cut edges concealed.

E. Do not install cracked, broken, or chipped masonry units exceeding ASTM allowances.

F. Protect sills, ledges, and offsets from mortar droppings or other damage during construction. Protect base of walls from rain-splashed mud and mortar splatter by means of coverings spread on ground and over wall surface. Remove misplaced mortar or grout

immediately. Protect face materials against staining. Protect door jambs and corners from damage during construction.

G. Prevent grout or mortar or soil from staining the face of masonry to be left exposed or painted. Immediately remove grout or mortar in contact with such masonry.

H. Matching Existing Masonry Work: Match coursing, bonding, color and texture of new masonry work with existing work.

I. Mixing Mortar and Grout: Comply with the requirements of ACI 530.1/ASCE 6/TMS 602.

3.2 CONSTRUCTION TOLERANCES

A. Comply with tolerance in ACI 530.1/ASCE 6/TMS 602 and the following.

B. For conspicuous vertical lines such as external corners, reveals, expansion and control joints, do not exceed 1/4" in any story or 20 feet maximum, nor 1/2" maximum.

C. For vertical alignment of exposed head joints do not vary from plumb by more than 1/4" in 10 feet, nor 1/2" maximum.

D. Variation from Level: For conspicuous horizontal lines such as exposed lintels, sills, parapets, and reveals, do not exceed 1/4" in any bay or 10 feet maximum, nor 1/2" maximum. For top surface of bearing walls do not exceed 1/8" between adjacent floor elements in 10 feet or 1/16" within width of a single unit.

3.3 LAYING MASONRY WALLS

A. Do not wet concrete masonry prior to laying up units unless written permission is obtained from the Engineer.

B. Lay out walls in advance for accurate spacing of surface bond patterns with uniform joint widths and for accurate location of openings, movement-type joints, returns and offsets. Avoid the use of less-than-half-size units, particularly at corners, jambs and wherever possible at other locations.

C. Lay-up walls to comply with specified construction tolerances, with courses accurately spaced and coordinated with other work.

D. Bond Pattern for Exposed Masonry: Lay exposed masonry in the following bond pattern. Do not use units with less than nominal 4" horizontal face dimensions at corners or jambs.

1. One-half running bond with vertical joint in each course centered on units in courses above and below

2. Stack bond

3. One-third running bond

4. As indicated on Drawings

E. Lay concealed masonry with all units in a wythe in running bond or bonded by lapping not less than 2". Bond and interlock each course of each wythe at corners. Do not use units with less than nominal 4" horizontal face dimensions at corners or jambs.

F. Stopping and Resuming Work: In each course, rack back one-half-unit length for one-half running bond or one-third unit for one-third running bond. Do not tooth. Clean exposed surfaces at set masonry and remove loose masonry units and mortar prior to laying fresh masonry.

G. Built-in Work: Install bolts, anchors, nailing blocks, inserts, frames, vent flashings, conduit, and other built-in items specified under this and other sections of these specifications as masonry work progresses. Avoid cutting and patching. Solidly grout spaces around built-in items. Provide joints around exterior framed openings 1/4" to 3/8" wide, raked and tooled smooth to a uniform depth of 3/4", ready for caulking by others. Build chases, do not cut. Consult other trades in advance and make provisions for installation of their work to avoid cutting and patching. Install chases minimum of one full masonry unit length from jambs.

1. Fill in space between hollow metal frames and masonry solidly with mortar, unless otherwise indicated.

2. Where built-in items are to be embedded in cores of hollow masonry units, place a layer of metal lath in the joint below and rod mortar or grout into core, unless detailed otherwise.

3. Fill cores in hollow concrete masonry units with grout to supporting beam or slab below under bearing plates, beams, lintels, posts and similar items, unless otherwise indicated.

H. Corners: Provide interlocking masonry unit bond in each course at corners, unless otherwise shown.

1. For horizontally reinforced masonry, provide continuity at corners with prefabricated "L" units, in addition to masonry bonding.

I. Intersecting and Abutting Walls: Unless vertical expansion or control joints are shown at juncture, provide same type of bonding specified for structural bonding between wythes and space as follows:

1. Provide individual metal ties at not more than 16" o.c. vertically.

2. Provide continuity with horizontal joint reinforcement using prefabricated "T" units.

J. Intersecting Load-bearing Walls: If carried up separately, block or tooth vertical joint with 8" maximum offsets and provide rigid steel anchors spaced not more than 4'-0" o.c. vertically, or omit blocking and provide rigid steel anchors at not more than 2'-0" o.c. vertically. If used with hollow masonry units, embed ends in mortar-filled cores.

3.4 MORTAR BEDDING AND JOINTING

A. Provide uniform nominal joint thickness of 3/8” for concrete masonry units, unless noted otherwise on the drawings.

B. Lay solid masonry units and fully-grouted hollow CMU with completely filled bed and head joint; butter ends with sufficient mortar to fill head joints and shove into place. Do not furrow bed joints or slush head joints.

C. Lay hollow concrete masonry units with full mortar coverage on horizontal and vertical face shells. Bed webs in mortar in starting course on footings and in all courses of piers, columns and pilasters, and where adjacent to cells of cavities to be reinforced or filled with

concrete or grout. For starting course on footings where cells are not grouted, spread out full mortar bed including areas under cells.

D. Joint Profile: Provide weather-proof, concave, tooled joints in exposed surfaces when mortar is thumbprint hard, using round jointing tool. Strike joints flush in surfaces to be plastered, stuccoed, or covered with other material or surface-applied finish other than paint. Concave tool exterior joints below grade. Remove mortar protruding into cells or cavities to be grouted. Do not permit mortar droppings to block weep holes. Do not fill horizontal joints between top of masonry partitions and underside of concrete or steel construction with mortar unless specifically shown on the drawings. If not shown otherwise, provide 1" clear joint to be filled with caulk. Keep movement joints clean of all mortar and debris. For tuckpointing, rake mortar joints to a depth of 1/2 to 3/4 in., saturate with clean water, fill solidly with pointing mortar, and tool to match existing joints.

E. Remove masonry units disturbed after laying; clean and reset in fresh mortar. Do not pound corners of jambs to shift adjacent stretcher units which have been set in position. If adjustments are required, remove units, clean off mortar and reset in fresh mortar.

F. Collar Joints: Unless otherwise required, After each course is laid, fill the vertical longitudinal joint between wythes solidly with mortar (grout if walls are grouted) for the following masonry work:

1. All multi-wythe walls of concrete masonry units in which the collar joint between wythes is less than ¾".

2. All below grade conditions.

3.5 CONSTRUCTION STABILITY

A. Design, provide and install bracing that will assure stability of masonry during construction.

B. Allow 16 hours to elapse after completion of masonry columns and walls before placing floor or roof construction loads. Allow an additional 48 hours before applying concentrated loads such as girders, beams, or trusses.

3.6 STRUCTURAL BONDING OF MULTI-WYTHE MASONRY

A. Where Horizontal Joints Align:

1. Tie wythes together with continuous horizontal joint reinforcing, installed in mortar joints at not more than 16" o.c. vertically.

2. Alternatively, use bent wire ties, providing one for every 4.5 sq. ft. of wall area but spaced no greater apart than 36” horizontally and 24” vertically.

B. Where Horizontal Joints do not Align:

1. Tie wythes together with adjustable, two-piece, ladder-type horizontal joint reinforcing placed in the mortar joint of the thicker wall at no more than 16” vertically.

2. Alternatively, use adjustable bent wire ties. providing one for every 1.77 sq. ft. and spaced no greater than 16” horizontally and vertically.

3. Bed joints of opposing wythes shall not be farther apart vertically than 1-1/2" either direction.

C. Openings: Provide additional ties around openings greater than 16’ in either direction within 12” of the opening and around the perimeter at a maximum of 3’-0” on center.

D. Provide ties within 12” of unsupported edges at a maximum of 24” vertically.

3.7 CAVITY WALLS

A. Keep cavity clean of mortar droppings and other materials during construction. Strike joints facing cavity flush.

B. Provide weep holes in head joints in first course immediately above all flashing. Leave head joint free and clean of mortar or install weep hole tube in head joint. Space weep holes 32" on center maximum for concrete unit masonry. Keep weep holes and area above

3.8 HORIZONTAL JOINT REINFORCEMENT

A. General:

1. Provide continuous horizontal joint reinforcement as indicated. Install longitudinal side rods in mortar for their entire length with a minimum cover of 5/8" on exterior side of walls, 1/2" elsewhere. Lap reinforcing a minimum of 6" at splices.

2. Cut or interrupt joint reinforcement at control and expansion joints, unless otherwise indicated.

3. Reinforce walls with continuous horizontal joint reinforcing unless specifically noted to be omitted.

4. Provide continuity at corners and wall intersections by use of prefabricated "L" and "T" sections. Cut and bend reinforcement units as directed by manufacturer for continuity at returns, offsets, column fireproofing, pipe enclosures and other special conditions.

5. Space continuous horizontal reinforcement as follows:

a. For multi-wythe walls (solid or cavity) space horizontal reinforcement 16" o.c. vertically.
b. For single-wythe walls, space reinforcement at 16" o.c. vertically, unless otherwise indicated.
c. For parapets, space reinforcement at 8" o.c. vertically, unless otherwise indicated.
d. For perforated masonry screen walls, space reinforcement at every other course vertically, not to exceed 16” o.c., unless otherwise indicated.
e. For concrete masonry cantilever walls and fences, space reinforcement at 8" o.c. vertically, unless otherwise indicated.
f. For walls utilizing a stack bond pattern, space reinforcement at 8” o.c. vertically, unless otherwise indicated.

6. Reinforce masonry openings greater than 1'-0" wide, with horizontal joint reinforcement placed in two horizontal joints approximately 8" apart, immediately above the lintel and immediately below the sill. Extend reinforcement a minimum of 2'-0" beyond jambs of the opening except at control joints. Horizontal joint

reinforcement interrupted by the jamb of an opening shall have the cross rod or side rod bent and hooked at the jamb. Provide an additional rectangular adjustable tie at the jamb for each joint not containing the normal horizontal reinforcing unit.

7. Provide reinforcement at openings in addition to other specified wall reinforcement.

3.9 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 final shop drawings, or bars with reduced cross-section due to excessive rusting or other causes.

B. Position reinforcement accurately at the spacing indicated. Prior to grouting, support and secure vertical bars against displacement. Vertical bars shall be held in position at the top and bottom and at intervals not exceeding 8'-0" with a minimum clearance of 1/4" if fine grout is used or 1/2” if coarse grout is used from the face of the masonry and not less than one bar diameter or 1" (whichever is greater) between adjacent bars.

C. For columns, piers and pilasters, provide a clear distance between vertical bars as indicated, but not less than 1-1/2 times the nominal bar diameter or 1-1/2", whichever is greater. Provide lateral ties as indicated.

D. All dowels shall be grouted into a cell even if the dowel is in an adjacent cell to the vertical steel. Unless detailed otherwise on the drawings, dowels shall be the same size and number as the vertical steel. Unless noted otherwise provide a lap length of dowels to vertical reinforcement equal to 50 times the nominal dowel diameter.

E. All horizontal reinforcing steel shall be placed in continuous bond beam or lintel block units and shall be solidly grouted in place. Maintain a minimum of one bar diameter or 1" (whichever is greater) clearance between adjacent bars and a minimum of 1/4" clearance if fine grout is used or 1/2” if coarse grout is used from the face of the masonry. Horizontal reinforcement may be placed as the masonry work progresses.

F. Splice reinforcement bars where shown; do not splice at other points unless acceptable to the Engineer. Where splices occur, adjacent splices shall be staggered so that no more than 25% of the total number of bars are spliced at any one point with a minimum stagger between splices in adjacent bars of at least the lap length. Provide lapped splices, unless otherwise indicated. In splicing vertical bars or attaching to dowels, lap ends, place in contact and wire tie. Minimum lap splice length shall be 50 bar diameters unless indicated otherwise.

G. Where reinforcement is prefabricated into cage units before placing, fabricate units with vertical reinforcement bars and lateral ties of the size and spacing indicated.

3.10 FORMWORK AND SHORES

A. Temporary Formwork: Provide formwork and shores as required for temporary support of reinforced masonry elements.

B. Construct formwork to conform to shape, line and dimensions shown. Make sufficiently tight to prevent leakage of mortar, grout, or concrete (if any). Brace, tie and support as

required to maintain position and shape during construction and curing of reinforced masonry.

C. Formwork shall be designed and shop drawings prepared by a registered professional engineer in the state where the project is located.

D. Formwork shall not be removed until the reinforced masonry member has cured sufficiently to carry its own weight and any other loads that may be placed on it during construction. Allow not less than the following minimum time to elapse after completion of the member before removing shores or forms provided adequate curing conditions have been obtained during the curing period:

1. Lintels and beams - 10 days.

2. Reinforced masonry soffits - 7 days.

3.11 GROUTING

A. General: Where detailed, grout in reinforced masonry walls, columns, and pilasters. Fully grout vertical cells of concrete masonry containing steel reinforcement.

B. Specification: Comply with the requirements of ACI 530.1/ASCE 6/TMS 602 for cleanouts, grout space preparation, and grout placement, including minimum grout space, maximum pour height, maximum lift height and consolidation.

1. Do not place grout until entire height of masonry to be grouted has attained sufficient strength to resist grout pressure.

2. Place grout in lintels or beams over openings in one continuous pour.

3. Where bond beam occurs more than one course below top of pour and vertically reinforced cells are present above the bond beam, fill bond beam course to within 1-1/2" of the top of the bond beam.

4. 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 1-1/2" 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 CONTROL AND EXPANSION JOINTS

A. General: Provide vertical and horizontal expansion, control and isolation joints in masonry where shown. Build-in related items as the masonry work progresses.

B. Where control joints are not indicated on the drawings the Contractor shall submit a proposed control joint layout for Architect and Engineer approval. General guidelines for control joint locations are as follows:

1. At major changes in wall height

2. At changes in wall thickness

3. At corresponding control joints in foundations, floor, or roof construction

4. At one or both sides of wall openings (masonry veneer only)

5. Near wall intersections

6. At column centerlines.

C. Maximum Spacing: Maximum control joint spacing in concrete masonry construction shall be such that the ratio of wall length to height shall not exceed 1.5 with a maximum spacing of 25 feet.

D. Form control joints in concrete masonry as follows:

1. Fit bond-breaker strips into hollow contour in ends of concrete masonry units on one side of control joint. Fill resultant core with grout and rake joints in exposed faces.

2. Install preformed control-joint gaskets designed to fit standard sash block.

3. Install interlocking units designed for control joints. Install bond-breaker strips at joint. Keep head joints free and clear of mortar or rake joint.

4. Install temporary foam-plastic filler in head joints and remove filler when unit masonry is complete.

E. Build in horizontal pressure relieving joints where indicated; construct joints by inserting non-metallic compressible joint filler of width required to permit installation of sealant and backer rod.

F. Provide continuous bond break at steel columns and members.

G. Provide pressure-relieving joints by adhering a continuous 3/8" thick neoprene pad below shelf angles supporting masonry veneer.

H. Leave joints around outside perimeters of exterior doors, window frames and other wall openings:

1. Depth: Uniform 3/4 in. (19mm).

2. Width: 1/4 in. (6.4 mm) to 3/8 in. (9.5mm).

3.13 LINTELS

A. Install steel lintels where indicated.

B. Provide masonry lintels where shown and wherever openings of more than 2'-0" for block size units are shown without structural steel or other supporting lintels.

1. For hollow concrete masonry unit walls, use specially formed U-shaped lintel units with reinforcement bars placed as shown filled with coarse grout.

C. Provide minimum bearing as noted on the drawings.

3.14 PARGING

A. Parge walls where indicated with Type S or N mortar, in thickness indicated. Thickness: Not less than 1/2".

B. Trowel finish to a smooth, dense surface. Form a wash at top of parging and a cove at bottom. Where parging is applied in 2 coats, roughen first coat when partially set, let harden for 24 hours and moisten prior to application of second coat.

C. Damp cure parging for at least 24 hours and protect until cured.

3.15 REPAIR, POINTING AND CLEANING

A. Remove and replace masonry units which are loose, chipped, broken, stained or otherwise damaged, or if units do not match adjoining units as intended. Provide new units to match adjoining units and install in fresh mortar or grout, pointed to eliminate evidence of replacement.

B. Pointing:

1. During the tooling of joints, enlarge any voids or holes, except weep holes, and completely fill with mortar. Pointup all joints including corners, openings and adjacent work to provide a neat, uniform appearance, prepared for application of sealants. If the repairs must be made after the mortar has hardened, the joint must be raked or chiseled out to a depth of about 1/2" thoroughly wetted, and repointed with fresh mortar.

2. To prehydrate mortars, thoroughly mix all ingredients except water in proportions used for original mortar mix; then mix again, adding only enough water to produce a damp unworkable mix which will retain its form when pressed into a ball. After 1 to 2 hours, add sufficient water to bring it to the proper consistence; that is conventional masonry mortars.

C. Final Cleaning: After mortar is thoroughly set and cured, clean masonry as follows:

1. Remove large mortar particles by hand with wooden paddles and non-metallic scrape hoes or chisels.

2. Test cleaning methods on sample wall panel; leave 1/2 panel uncleaned for comparison purposes. Obtain Architect's approval of sample cleaning before proceeding with cleaning of masonry.

3. Protect adjacent stone and non-masonry surfaces from contact with cleaner by covering them with liquid strippable masking agent, polyethylene film or waterproof masking tape.

4. Saturate wall surfaces with water prior to application of cleaners; remove cleaners promptly by rinsing thoroughly with clean water.

5. Clean concrete unit masonry to comply with masonry manufacturer's directions and NCMA Tek 8-2 bulletin.

D. Protection and Cleanup:

1. Provide final protection and maintain conditions in a manner acceptable to Installer, which ensure unit masonry work being without damage and deterioration at time of substantial completion.

2. Leave work area and surrounding surfaces clean and free of mortar spots, droppings, and broken masonry.

3.16 QUALITY ASSURANCE TESTING AND INSPECTION DURING CONSTRUCTION

A. See Testing Laboratory Services section of these Specifications for masonry work inspection and test requirements.

END OF SECTION 04 22 13

SECTION 04 43 13.13 - ANCHORED STONE MASONRY VENEER

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

B. The Contractor's attention is specifically directed, but not limited, to the following documents for additional requirements:
   1. *Uniform General Conditions for Construction Contracts*, State of Texas, 2010 (UGC).
   2. The University of Houston's *Supplemental General Conditions and Special Conditions for Construction.*

1.2 SUMMARY

A. Section Includes:

   1. Stone masonry anchored to concrete backup.
   2. Stone masonry anchored to unit masonry backup.
   3. Stone masonry anchored to cold-formed metal framing and sheathing.

B. Related Requirements:

   1. Section 03 30 00 "Cast-in-Place Concrete" for installing dovetail slots in concrete for anchoring stone.
   2. Section 04 20 00 "Unit Masonry" for cavity-wall insulation concealed flashing horizontal joint reinforcement and veneer anchors.
   3. Section 05 50 00 "Metal Fabrications" for furnishing steel lintels and shelf angles for stone masonry.
   4. Section 07 62 00 "Sheet Metal Flashing and Trim" for exposed sheet metal flashing.

1.3 PREINSTALLATION MEETINGS

A. Preinstallation Conference: Conduct conference at Project site .

1.4 ACTION SUBMITTALS

A. Product Data: For each variety of stone, stone accessory, and manufactured product.

B. LEED Submittals (Projects Authorized for LEED certification only):

1. Product Certificates for Credit MR 5: For products and materials required to comply with requirements for regional materials, certificates indicating location of material manufacturer and point of extraction, harvest, or recovery for each raw material. Include statement indicating distance to Project, cost for each regional material, and fraction by weight that is considered regional.

C. Samples for Initial Selection: For colored mortar and other items involving color selection.

D. Samples for Verification:

1. For each stone type indicated. Include at least two Samples in each set and show the full range of color and other visual characteristics in completed Work.
2. For each color of mortar required. Label Samples to indicate types and amounts of pigments used.

1.5 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

A. Qualification Data: For Installer.

B. List of Materials Used in Constructing Mockups: List generic product names together with manufacturers, manufacturers' product names, supply sources, and other information as required to identify materials used. Include mix proportions for mortar and source of aggregates.

1. Neither receipt of list nor approval of mockups constitutes approval of deviations from the Contract Documents contained in mockups unless Architect approves such deviations in writing.

C. Material Test Reports:

1. Stone Test Reports: For each stone variety proposed for use on Project, by a qualified testing agency, indicating compliance with required physical properties, other than abrasion resistance, according to referenced ASTM standards. Base reports on testing done within previous three years.
2. Sealant Compatibility and Adhesion Test Report: From sealant manufacturer indicating that sealants will not stain or damage stone. Include interpretation of test results and recommendations for primers and substrate preparation needed for adhesion.

1.6 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. Installer Qualifications: A qualified installer who employs experienced stonemasons and stone fitters.

B. Mockups: Build mockups to demonstrate aesthetic effects and to set quality standards for materials and execution.

1. Build mockup of typical wall area as shown on Drawings.

2. Build mockups for typical exterior wall in sizes approximately 48 inches long by 48 inches high by full thickness, including face and backup wythes and accessories.

    a. Include stone coping at top of mockup.
    b. Include a sealant-filled joint at least 16 inches long in mockup.
    c. Include through-wall flashing installed for a 24-inch length in corner of mockup approximately 16 inches down from top of mockup, with a 12-inch length of flashing left exposed to view (omit stone masonry above half of flashing).
    d. Include metal studs, sheathing, veneer anchors, flashing, and weep holes in exterior masonry-veneer wall mockup.

3. Protect accepted mockups from the elements with weather-resistant membrane.
4. Approval of mockups does not constitute approval of deviations from the Contract Documents contained in mockups unless Architect specifically approves such deviations in writing.

1.7 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

A. Store cementitious materials on elevated platforms, under cover, and in a dry location. Do not use cementitious materials that have become damp.

B. Store aggregates where grading and other required characteristics can be maintained and contamination avoided.

C. Deliver preblended, dry mortar mix in moisture-resistant containers designed for use with dispensing silos. Store preblended, dry mortar mix in delivery containers on elevated platforms, under cover, in a dry location, or in covered weatherproof dispensing silos.

D. Store masonry accessories, including metal items, to prevent corrosion and accumulation of dirt and oil.

1.8 FIELD CONDITIONS

A. Protection of Stone Masonry: During construction, cover tops of walls, projections, and sills with waterproof sheeting at end of each day's work. Cover partially completed stone masonry when construction is not in progress.

    1. Extend cover a minimum of 24 inches down both sides and hold cover securely in place.

B. Stain Prevention: Immediately remove mortar and soil to prevent them from staining stone masonry face.

    1. Protect base of walls from rain-splashed mud and mortar splatter using coverings spread on the ground and over the wall surface.
    2. Protect sills, ledges, and projections from mortar droppings.
    3. Protect surfaces of window and door frames, as well as similar products with painted and integral finishes, from mortar droppings.

4. Turn scaffold boards near the wall on edge at end of each day to prevent rain from splashing mortar and dirt on completed stone masonry.

C. Cold-Weather Requirements: Do not use frozen materials or materials mixed or coated with ice or frost. Do not build on frozen substrates. Remove and replace stone masonry damaged by frost or freezing conditions. Comply with cold-weather construction requirements contained in ACI 530.1/ASCE 6/TMS 602.

1. Cold-Weather Cleaning: Use liquid cleaning methods only when air temperature is 40 deg F and above and will remain so until masonry has dried, but not less than seven days after completing cleaning.

D. Hot-Weather Requirements: Comply with hot-weather construction requirements contained in ACI 530.1/ASCE 6/TMS 602.

1.9 COORDINATION

A. Advise installers of other work about specific requirements for placement of reinforcement, veneer anchors, flashing, and similar items to be built into stone masonry.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 MANUFACTURERS

A. Source Limitations for Stone: Obtain stone, regardless of finish, from single quarry with resources to provide materials of consistent quality in appearance and physical properties.

B. Source Limitations for Mortar Materials: Obtain mortar ingredients of uniform quality for each cementitious component from single manufacturer and each aggregate from single source or producer.

2.2 LIMESTONE

A. Material Standard: Comply with ASTM C 568.

1. Classification: II Medium Density .

B. Regional Materials: Limestone shall be fabricated within 500 miles of Project site from stone that has been extracted within 500 miles of Project site.

C. Varieties and Sources: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide the following :

1. Cordovia Cream Texas Limestone, detailed as specified by the Indiana Limestone Handbook .

D. Match stone on the Ezekial W. Cullen Building (west fascade) for color, finish, and other stone characteristics relating to aesthetic effects.

2.3 MORTAR MATERIALS

A. Regional Materials: Aggregate for mortar and grout, cement, and lime shall be extracted, harvested, or recovered, as well as manufactured, within 500 miles of Project site.

B. Portland Cement: ASTM C 150, Type I or Type II, except Type III may be used for cold-weather construction; natural color or white cement may be used as required to produce mortar color indicated.

1. Low-Alkali Cement: Not more than 0.60 percent total alkali when tested according to ASTM C 114.

C. Hydrated Lime: ASTM C 207, Type S.

D. Portland Cement-Lime Mix: Packaged blend of portland cement and hydrated lime containing no other ingredients.

1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following:

a. Essroc, Italcementi Group; Saylor's Plus.
b. Holcim (US) Inc.; Rainbow Mortamix Custom Color Cement/Lime.
c. Lafarge North America Inc.; Eaglebond.
d. Lehigh Cement Company; Lehigh Custom Color Portland/Lime Cement.
e. Mutual Materials Co.; DesignMix Mortar Mix.
f. Substitutions: See Section 01 25 00 – Substitution Procedures.

E. Mortar Cement: ASTM C 1329.

1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide the following :

a. Lafarge North America Inc.; Lafarge Mortar Cement or Magnolia Superbond Mortar Cement.
b. Substitutions: See Section 01 25 00 – Substitution Procedures.

F. Masonry Cement: ASTM C 91.

1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide one of the following :

a. Cemex S.A.B. de C.V.; Brikset Type N .
b. Essroc, Italcementi Group; Brixment or Velvet.
c. Holcim (US) Inc.; Mortamix Masonry Cement Rainbow Mortamix Custom Buff Masonry Cement White Mortamix Masonry Cement.
d. Lafarge North America Inc.; Magnolia Masonry Cement Lafarge Masonry Cement Trinity White Masonry Cement.

e. Lehigh Cement Company; Lehigh Masonry Cement .
f. National Cement Company, Inc.; Coosa Masonry Cement.
g. Substitutions: See Section 01 25 00 – Substitution Procedures.

G. Mortar Pigments: Natural and synthetic iron oxides and chromium oxides, compounded for use in mortar mixes and complying with ASTM C 979. Use only pigments with a record of satisfactory performance in stone masonry mortar.

1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide one of the following :

a. Davis Colors; True Tone Mortar Colors.
b. Lanxess Corporation; Bayferrox Iron Oxide Pigments.
c. Solomon Colors; SGS Mortar Colors.
d. Substitutions: See Section 01 25 00 – Substitution Procedures.

H. Colored Portland Cement-Lime Mix: Packaged blend of portland cement, hydrated lime, and mortar pigments. Mix shall produce color indicated or, if not indicated, as selected from manufacturer's standard colors. Pigments shall not exceed 10 percent of portland cement by weight.

1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide one of the following :

a. Holcim (US) Inc.; Rainbow Mortamix Custom Color Cement/Lime.
b. Lafarge North America Inc.; Eaglebond.
c. Lehigh Cement Company; Lehigh Custom Color Portland/Lime Cement.
d. Mutual Materials Co.; DesignMix Colored Mortar Mix.
e. Substitutions: See Section 01 25 00 – Substitution Procedures.

I. Colored Masonry Cement Mix: Packaged blend of masonry cement and mortar pigments. Mix shall produce color indicated or, if not indicated, as selected from manufacturer's standard colors. Pigments shall not exceed 5 percent of masonry cement by weight.

1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide one of the following :

a. Cemex S.A.B. de C.V.; Richcolor Masonry Cement.
b. Essroc, Italcementi Group; Flamingo-Brixment.
c. Holcim (US) Inc.; Rainbow Mortamix Custom Color Masonry Cement.
d. Lafarge North America Inc.; U.S. Cement Custom Color Masonry Cement.
e. Lehigh Cement Company; Lehigh Custom Color Masonry Cement.
f. National Cement Company, Inc.; Coosa Masonry Cement.
g. Substitutions: See Section 01 25 00 – Substitution Procedures.

J. Aggregate: ASTM C 144 and as follows:

1. For pointing mortar, use aggregate graded with 100 percent passing No. 16 sieve.
2. White Aggregates: Natural white sand or ground white stone.
3. Colored Aggregates: Natural-colored sand or ground marble, granite, or other sound stone; of color necessary to produce required mortar color.

a. Match Architect's sample.

K. Water: Potable and clean.

2.4 ACCESSORIES

A. Horizontal Joint Reinforcement: As specified in Section 04 20 00.

B. Wall Ties: Formed steel wire, 3 ¼" gauge (83 mm) diameter, hot dip galvanized per ASTM A 123/A 123M, eye and pintle type, with provision for vertical adjustment after attachment.

C. Other Anchors in Direct Contact with Stone: ASTM A 666, Type 304, stainless steel, of sizes and configurations required for support of stone and applicable superimposed loads.

D. Weep/Cavity Vents: Molded PVC grille, insect resistant.

2.5 MASONRY CLEANERS

A. Proprietary Acidic Cleaner: Manufacturer's standard-strength cleaner designed for removing mortar and grout stains, efflorescence, and other new construction stains from stone masonry surfaces without discoloring or damaging masonry surfaces; expressly approved for intended use by cleaner manufacturer and stone producer.

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following :

a. Diedrich Technologies, Inc.
b. Dominion Restoration Products.
c. EaCo Chem, Inc.
d. Hydrochemical Techniques, Inc.
e. Prosoco, Inc.
f. Substitutions: See Section 01 25 00 – Substitution Procedures.

2.6 FABRICATION

A. General: Fabricate stone units in sizes and shapes required to comply with requirements indicated.
1. For limestone, comply with recommendations in ILI's "Indiana Limestone Handbook."

B. Select stone to produce pieces of thickness, size, and shape indicated, including details on Drawings.

C. Dress joints (bed and vertical) straight and at right angle to face unless otherwise indicated. Shape beds to fit supports.

D. Cut and drill sinkages and holes in stone for anchors and supports.

E. Carefully inspect stone at quarry or fabrication plant for compliance with requirements for appearance, material, and fabrication. Replace defective units before shipment.

1. Clean sawed backs of stone to remove rust stains and iron particles.

F. Thickness of Stone: Provide thickness indicated, but not less than the following:

1. Thickness: 4 inches plus or minus 1/4 inch .

G. Shape stone for type of masonry (pattern) as follows:

1. Stone shape, pattern, and finish shall match that of existing UH campus building Ezekial W. Cullen, unless otherwise indicated on Drawings.

H. Finish exposed stone faces and edges to comply with requirements indicated for finish and to match approved samples and mockups.

1. Finish: As indicated.

2.7 MORTAR MIXES

A. General: Do not use admixtures, including pigments, air-entraining agents, accelerators, retarders, water-repellent agents, antifreeze compounds, or other admixtures, unless otherwise indicated.

1. Do not use calcium chloride.
2. Use portland cement-lime mortar unless otherwise indicated.
3. Add cold-weather admixture (if used) at same rate for all mortar that will be exposed to view, regardless of weather conditions, to ensure that mortar color is consistent.
4. Mixing Pointing Mortar: Thoroughly mix cementitious and aggregate materials together before adding water. Then mix again, adding only enough water to produce a damp, unworkable mix that will retain its form when pressed into a ball. Maintain mortar in this dampened condition for one to two hours. Add remaining water in small portions until mortar reaches required consistency. Use mortar within 30 minutes of final mixing; do not retemper or use partially hardened material.

B. Preblended, Dry Mortar Mix: Furnish dry mortar ingredients in the form of a preblended mix. Measure quantities by weight to ensure accurate proportions, and thoroughly blend ingredients before delivering to Project site.

C. Mortar for Stone Masonry: Comply with ASTM C 270, Proportion Specification.

1. Mortar for Setting Stone: Type S .

D. Pigmented Mortar: Use colored cement product or select and proportion pigments with other ingredients to produce color required. Do not add pigments to colored cement products.

1. Pigments shall not exceed 10 percent of portland cement by weight. If using pigments containing carbon black, limit pigments to 2 percent of portland cement by weight.
2. Pigments shall not exceed 5 percent of masonry cement or mortar cement by weight. If using pigments containing carbon black, limit pigments to 1 percent of masonry or mortar cement by weight.

E. Colored-Aggregate Mortar: Produce required mortar color by using colored aggregates and natural color or white cement as necessary.

1. Mix to match Architect's sample.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

A. Examine surfaces indicated to receive stone masonry, with Installer present, for compliance with requirements for installation tolerances and other conditions affecting performance of stone masonry.

B. Examine substrate to verify that dovetail slots, inserts, reinforcement, veneer anchors, flashing, and other items installed in substrates and required for or extending into stone masonry are correctly installed.

C. Examine wall framing, sheathing, and weather-resistant sheathing paper to verify that stud locations are suitable for spacing of veneer anchors and that installation will result in a weatherproof covering.

D. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

3.2 PREPARATION

A. Accurately mark stud centerlines on face of weather-resistant sheathing paper before beginning stone installation.

B. Coat concrete and unit masonry backup with asphalt dampproofing.

C. Clean dirty or stained stone surfaces by removing soil, stains, and foreign materials before setting. Clean stone by thoroughly scrubbing with fiber brushes and then drenching with clear water. Use only mild cleaning compounds that contain no caustic or harsh materials or abrasives.

3.3 SETTING OF STONE MASONRY, GENERAL

A. Perform necessary field cutting and trimming as stone is set.

1. Use power saws to cut stone that is fabricated with saw-cut surfaces. Cut lines straight and true, with edges eased slightly to prevent snipping.
2. Use hammer and chisel to split stone that is fabricated with split surfaces. Make edges straight and true, matching similar surfaces that were shop or quarry fabricated.

B. Stone shape, pattern, and finish shall match that of existing UH campus building Ezekial W. Cullen, unless otherwise indicated on Drawings..

C. Provide sealant joints of widths and at locations indicated.

1. Keep sealant joints free of mortar and other rigid materials.
2. Sealing joints is specified in Section 07 92 00 "Joint Sealants."

D. Install metal expansion strips in sealant joints at locations indicated. Build flanges of expansion strips into masonry by embedding in mortar between stone masonry and backup wythe. Lap each joint 4 inches in direction of water flow. Seal joints below grade and at junctures with horizontal expansion joints if any.

E. Install embedded flashing and weep holes at shelf angles, lintels, ledges, other obstructions to downward flow of water in wall, and where indicated.

1. As indicated on Drawings.
2. Install metal drip edges beneath flexible flashing at exterior wall face. Stop flexible flashing 1/2 inch back from exterior wall face and adhere flexible flashing to top of metal drip edge.
3. Install metal flashing termination beneath flexible flashing at exterior wall face. Stop flexible flashing 1/2 inch back from exterior wall face and adhere flexible flashing to top of metal flashing termination.
4. Cut flexible flashing flush with wall face after completing masonry wall construction.

F. Coat limestone with cementitious dampproofing as follows:

1. Stone at Grade: Beds, joints, and back surfaces to at least 12 inches above finish-grade elevations.
2. Stone Extending below Grade: Beds, joints, back surfaces, and face surfaces below grade.
3. Allow cementitious dampproofing formulations to cure before setting dampproofed stone. Do not damage or remove dampproofing in the course of handling and setting stone.

G. Place weep holes and vents in joints where moisture may accumulate, including at base of cavity walls, above shelf angles, and at flashing.

1. Use wicking material round plastic tubing to form weep holes.
2. Use wicking material to form weep holes above flashing in stone sills. Turn wicking down at lip of sill to be as inconspicuous as possible.
3. Space weep holes 16 inches o.c.
4. Space weep holes formed from plastic tubing or wicking material 16 inches o.c.

5. Trim wicking material used in weep holes flush with exterior wall face after mortar has set.
6. Place cavity drainage material in cavities to comply with configuration requirements for cavity drainage material in "Miscellaneous Masonry Accessories" Article.

3.4 CONSTRUCTION TOLERANCES

A. Variation from Plumb: For vertical lines and surfaces, do not exceed 1/4 inch in 10 feet, 3/8 inch in 20 feet, or 1/2 inch in 40 feet or more. For external corners, expansion joints, control joints, and other conspicuous lines, do not exceed 1/4 inch in 20 feet or 1/2 inch in 40 feet or more.

B. Variation from Level: For bed joints and lines of exposed lintels, sills, parapets, horizontal grooves, and other conspicuous lines, do not exceed 1/4 inch in 20 feet or 1/2 inch in 40 feet or more.

C. Variation of Linear Building Line: For position shown in plan, do not exceed 1/2 inch in 20 feet or 3/4 inch in 40 feet or more.

D. Measure variation from level, plumb, and position shown in plan as a variation of the average plane of each stone face from level, plumb, or dimensioned plane.

E. Variation in Mortar-Joint Thickness: Do not vary from joint size range indicated.

F. Variation in Plane between Adjacent Stones: Do not exceed one-half of tolerance specified for thickness of stone.

3.5 INSTALLATION OF ANCHORED STONE MASONRY

A. Anchor stone masonry to concrete with corrugated-metal veneer anchors unless otherwise indicated. Secure anchors by inserting dovetailed ends into dovetail slots in concrete.

B. Anchor stone masonry to unit masonry with corrugated-metal or individual wire veneer anchors unless otherwise indicated. Embed anchors in unit masonry mortar joints or grouted cells at a distance of at least one-half of unit masonry thickness.

C. Anchor stone masonry to unit masonry with wire anchors unless otherwise indicated. Connect anchors to masonry joint reinforcement with vertical rods inserted through anchors and through eyes of masonry joint reinforcement projecting from unit masonry.

D. Anchor stone masonry to unit masonry with adjustable, screw-attached veneer anchors unless otherwise indicated. Fasten anchors to unit masonry with two screws.

E. Anchor stone masonry to stud framing with adjustable, screw-attached veneer anchors unless otherwise indicated. Fasten anchors through sheathing to framing with two screws.

F. Embed veneer anchors in mortar joints of stone masonry at least halfway, but not less than 1-1/2 inches, through stone masonry and with at least a 5/8-inch cover on exterior face.

G. Space anchors to provide not less than one anchor per 2 sq. ft. of wall area. Install additional anchors within 12 inches of openings, sealant joints, and perimeter at intervals not exceeding 12 inches.

H. Anchor stone trim with stone trim anchors where indicated. Install anchors by fastening to substrate and inserting tabs and dowels into kerfs and holes in stone units. Provide compressible filler in ends of dowel holes and bottoms of kerfs to prevent end bearing of dowels and anchor tabs on stone. Fill remainder of anchor holes and kerfs with mortar.

I. Set stone in full bed of mortar with full head joints unless otherwise indicated. Build anchors into mortar joints as stone is set.

J. Provide 2-inch cavity between stone masonry and backup construction unless otherwise indicated. Keep cavity free of mortar droppings and debris.

1. Slope beds toward cavity to minimize mortar protrusions into cavity.
2. Do not attempt to trowel or remove mortar fins protruding into cavity.

K. Rake out joints for pointing with mortar to depth of not less than 3/4 inch before setting mortar has hardened. Rake joints to uniform depths with square bottoms and clean sides.

3.6 POINTING

A. Prepare stone-joint surfaces for pointing with mortar by removing dust and mortar particles. Where setting mortar was removed to depths greater than surrounding areas, apply pointing mortar in layers not more than 3/8 inch deep until a uniform depth is formed.

B. Point stone joints by placing and compacting pointing mortar in layers of not more than 3/8 inch deep. Compact each layer thoroughly and allow to it become thumbprint hard before applying next layer.

C. Tool joints, when pointing mortar is thumbprint hard, with a smooth jointing tool to produce the following joint profile:

1. Joint Profile: As indicated.

3.7 ADJUSTING AND CLEANING

A. Remove and replace stone masonry of the following description:

1. Broken, chipped, stained, or otherwise damaged stone. Stone may be repaired if methods and results are approved by Architect.
2. Defective joints.
3. Stone masonry not matching approved samples and mockups.

4. Stone masonry not complying with other requirements indicated.

B. Replace in a manner that results in stone masonry matching approved samples and mockups, complying with other requirements, and showing no evidence of replacement.

C. In-Progress Cleaning: Clean stone masonry as work progresses. Remove mortar fins and smears before tooling joints.

D. Final Cleaning: After mortar is thoroughly set and cured, clean stone masonry as follows:

1. Remove large mortar particles by hand with wooden paddles and nonmetallic scrape hoes or chisels.
2. Test cleaning methods on mockup; leave one-half of panel uncleaned for comparison purposes. Obtain Architect's approval of sample cleaning before cleaning stone masonry.
3. Protect adjacent stone and nonmasonry surfaces from contact with cleaner by covering them with liquid strippable masking agent, polyethylene film, or waterproof masking tape.
4. Clean limestone masonry to comply with recommendations in ILI's "Indiana Limestone Handbook."

3.8 EXCESS MATERIALS AND WASTE

A. Excess Stone: Stack excess stone where directed by Owner for Owner's use.

B. Excess Masonry Waste: Remove excess clean masonry waste and other waste, and legally dispose of off Owner's property.

END OF SECTION 04 43 13.13

SECTION 04 72 00 - CAST STONE MASONRY

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

B. The Contractor's attention is specifically directed, but not limited, to the following documents for additional requirements:
   1. *Uniform General Conditions for Construction Contracts*, State of Texas, 20010 (UGC).
   2. The University of Houston's *Supplemental General Conditions and Special Conditions for Construction.*

1.2 SUMMARY

A. Section Includes:

   1. Cast stone trim including the following:

      a. Window sills.
      b. Lintels.
      c. Surrounds.
      d. Coping.
      e. Wall caps.
      f. Belt courses.
      g. Water tables.
      h. Quoins.
      i. Pilasters.
      j. Column covers.
      k. Medallions.

   2. Cast stone steps.
   3. Cast stone bollards.
   4. Cast stone benches.
   5. Cast stone curbing.

B. Related Sections:

   1. Section 03 45 00 "Precast Architectural Concrete."
   2. Section 04 20 00 "Unit Masonry" for installing cast stone units in unit masonry.

1.3 ACTION SUBMITTALS

A. Product Data: For each type of product indicated.

1. For cast stone units, include construction details, material descriptions, dimensions of individual components and profiles, and finishes.

B. LEED Submittals (Projects authorized for LEED certification only):

1. Product Certificates for Credit MR 5: For products and materials required to comply with requirements for regional materials indicating location and distance from Project of material manufacturer and point of extraction, harvest, or recovery for each raw material. Include statement indicating cost for each regional material and the fraction by weight that is considered regional.

C. Shop Drawings: Show fabrication and installation details for cast stone units. Include dimensions, details of reinforcement and anchorages if any, and indication of finished faces.

1. Include building elevations showing layout of units and locations of joints and anchors.

D. Samples for Initial Selection: For colored mortar.
1. Approved Samples may be installed in the Work.

1.4 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

A. Qualification Data: For manufacturer and testing agency.

B. Material Test Reports: For each mix required to produce cast stone, based on testing according to ASTM C 1364.

1. Provide test reports based on testing within previous two years.

1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. Manufacturer Qualifications: A qualified manufacturer of cast stone units similar to those indicated for this Project, that has sufficient production capacity to manufacture required units, and is a plant certified by the Cast Stone Institute the Architectural Precast Association or the Precast/Prestressed Concrete Institute for Group A, Category AT.

B. Testing Agency Qualifications: Qualified according to ASTM E 329 for testing indicated.

C. Source Limitations for Cast Stone: Obtain cast stone units through single source from single manufacturer.

1.6 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

A. Coordinate delivery of cast stone with unit masonry work to avoid delaying the Work and to minimize the need for on-site storage.

B. Pack, handle, and ship cast stone units in suitable packs or pallets.

1. Lift with wide-belt slings; do not use wire rope or ropes that might cause staining. Move cast stone units, if required, using dollies with wood supports.
2. Store cast stone units on wood skids or pallets with nonstaining, waterproof covers, securely tied. Arrange to distribute weight evenly and to prevent damage to units. Ventilate under covers to prevent condensation.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 CAST STONE MATERIALS

A. Portland Cement: ASTM C 150, for Units Type I for Mortar Type I or II, containing not more than 0.60 percent total alkali when tested according to ASTM C 114. Provide natural color or white cement as required to produce cast stone color indicated.

B. Coarse Aggregates: Granite, quartz, or limestone complying with ASTM C 33; gradation and colors as needed to produce required cast stone textures and colors.

C. Fine Aggregates: Natural sand or crushed stone complying with ASTM C 33, gradation and colors as needed to produce required cast stone textures and colors.

D. Color Pigment: ASTM C 979, synthetic mineral-oxide pigments or colored water-reducing admixtures; color stable, free of carbon black, nonfading, and resistant to lime and other alkalis.

E. Admixtures: Use only admixtures specified or approved in writing by Architect.

1. Do not use admixtures that contain more than 0.1 percent water-soluble chloride ions by mass of cementitious materials. Do not use admixtures containing calcium chloride.
2. Use only admixtures that are certified by manufacturer to be compatible with cement and other admixtures used.
3. Water-Reducing Admixture: ASTM C 494/C 494M, Type A.
4. Water-Reducing, Retarding Admixture: ASTM C 494/C 494M, Type D.
5. Water-Reducing, Accelerating Admixture: ASTM C 494/C 494M, Type E.

F. Reinforcement: Deformed steel bars complying with ASTM A 615/A 615M, Grade 60. Use galvanized or epoxy-coated reinforcement when covered with less than 1-1/2 inches of cast stone material.

1. Epoxy Coating: ASTM A 775/A 775M.
2. Galvanized Coating: ASTM A 767/A 767M.

G. Embedded Anchors and Other Inserts: Fabricated from stainless steel complying with Type 304 .

H. Steel Welded Wire Reinforcement: ASTM A 185/A 185M, galvanized or epoxy coated.

I. Shelf Angles and Similar Structural Items: Type 304 stainless steel, of all shapes and sizes as required for conditions.

J. Mortar: Portland cement-lime, ASTM C 270, Type N; do not use masonry cement.

K. Sealant: As specified in Section 07 90 05.

L. Cleaner: General-purpose cleaner designed for removing mortar and grout stains, efflorescence, and other construction stains from new masonry surfaces without discoloring or damaging masonry surfaces; approved for intended use by cast stone manufacturer and by cleaner manufacturer for use on cast stone and adjacent masonry materials.

M. Water: Potable.

2.2 CAST STONE UNITS

A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following :

1. Any current producer member of the Cast Stone Institute.

B. Regional Materials: Cast stone units shall be manufactured within 500 miles of Project site from aggregates and cement that have been extracted, harvested, or recovered, as well as manufactured, within 500 miles of Project site.

C. Provide cast stone units complying with ASTM C 1364 using either the vibrant dry tamp or wet-cast method.

D. Fabricate units with sharp arris and accurately reproduced details, with indicated texture on all exposed surfaces unless otherwise indicated.

1. Wash or slope exposed horizontal surfaces 1:12 to drain unless otherwise indicated.
2. Provide raised fillets at backs of sills and at ends indicated to be built into jambs.
3. Provide drips on projecting elements unless otherwise indicated.

E. Fabrication Tolerances:

1. Variation from ANY Dimension, Including Bow, Camber, and Twist: Maximum of plus/minus in 1/8 inch.

F. Remove cement film from exposed surfaces before packaging for shipment.

G. Color and Texture: Cast stone shall be mixed thoroughly dry as follows: One (1) sack Atlas White Portland Cement with one (1) oz. of Lambert Bright Yellow Color. After blending the

above, use the following mixture: Four (4) parts “Big Sandy” sand to one (1) part of blended cement color mixture. Fine grained texture, with no bugholes, air voids, or other surface blemishes visible from distance of 20 feet (6 meters).

H. Compressive Strength: As specified in ASTM C 1364; calculate strength of pieces to be field cut at 80 percent of uncut piece.

I. Reinforcement: Provide reinforcement as required to withstand handling and structural stresses; comply with ACI 318.
   1. Pieces more that 12 inches (305 mm) wide: Provide full length two-way reinforcement of cross-sectional area not less than 0.25 percent of unit cross-sectional area.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

A. Examine substrates and conditions, with Installer present, for compliance with requirements for installation tolerances and other conditions affecting performance of work.

B. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

3.2 SETTING CAST STONE IN MORTAR

A. Install cast stone units to comply with requirements in Section 04 20 00 "Unit Masonry."

B. Set cast stone as indicated on Drawings. Set units accurately in locations indicated with edges and faces aligned according to established relationships and indicated tolerances.

   1. Install anchors, supports, fasteners, and other attachments indicated or necessary to secure units in place.
   2. Coordinate installation of cast stone with installation of flashing specified in other Sections.

C. Wet joint surfaces thoroughly before applying mortar or setting in mortar.

D. Set units in full bed of mortar with full head joints unless otherwise indicated.

   1. Set units with joints 1/4 to 3/8 inch wide unless otherwise indicated.
   2. Build anchors and ties into mortar joints as units are set.
   3. Fill dowel holes and anchor slots with mortar.
   4. Fill collar joints solid as units are set.
   5. Build concealed flashing into mortar joints as units are set.
   6. Keep head joints in coping and other units with exposed horizontal surfaces open to receive sealant.
   7. Keep joints at shelf angles open to receive sealant.

E. Tool exposed joints slightly concave when thumbprint hard, using a jointer larger than joint thickness unless otherwise indicated.

F. Provide sealant joints at copings and other horizontal surfaces, at expansion, control, and pressure-relieving joints, and at locations indicated.

1. Keep joints free of mortar and other rigid materials.
2. Build in compressible foam-plastic joint fillers where indicated.
3. Form joint of width indicated, but not less than 3/8 inch .
4. Prime cast stone surfaces to receive sealant and install compressible backer rod in joints before applying sealant unless otherwise indicated.
5. Prepare and apply sealant of type and at locations indicated to comply with applicable requirements in Section 07 92 00 "Joint Sealants."

3.3 SETTING ANCHORED CAST STONE WITH SEALANT-FILLED JOINTS

A. Set cast stone as indicated on Drawings. Set units accurately in locations indicated with edges and faces aligned according to established relationships and indicated tolerances.

1. Install anchors, supports, fasteners, and other attachments indicated or necessary to secure units in place.
2. Shim and adjust anchors, supports, and accessories to set cast stone in locations indicated with uniform joints.

B. Keep cavities open where unfilled space is indicated between back of cast stone units and backup wall; do not fill cavities with mortar or grout unless otherwise indicated.

C. Fill anchor holes with sealant.

1. Where dowel holes occur at pressure-relieving joints, provide compressible material at ends of dowels.

D. Set cast stone supported on clip or continuous angles on resilient setting shims. Use material of thickness required to maintain uniform joint widths. Hold shims back from face of cast stone a distance at least equal to width of joint.

E. Keep joints free of mortar and other rigid materials. Remove temporary shims and spacers from joints after anchors and supports are secured in place and cast stone units are anchored. Do not begin sealant installation until temporary shims and spacers are removed.

1. Form open joint of width indicated, but not less than 3/8 inch .

F. Prime cast stone surfaces to receive sealant and install compressible backer rod in joints before applying sealant unless otherwise indicated.

G. Prepare and apply sealant of type and at locations indicated to comply with applicable requirements in Section 07 92 00 "Joint Sealants."

3.4 ADJUSTING AND CLEANING

A. Remove and replace stained and otherwise damaged units and units not matching approved Samples. Cast stone may be repaired if methods and results are approved by Architect.

B. Replace units in a manner that results in cast stone matching approved Samples, complying with other requirements, and showing no evidence of replacement.

END OF SECTION 04 72 00