

## SECTION 04 20 00 – UNIT MASONRY

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 SUMMARY

- A. Provide the work of this Section in accordance with requirements of the Contract Documents
- B. Section Includes but is not limited to:
  - 1. Concrete masonry units **CMU-03** and **CMU-04** referenced in partitions as scheduled.
  - 2. Architectural concrete masonry units **CMU-01**, **CMU-02**
  - 3. Mortar and grout.
  - 4. Steel reinforcing bars.
  - 5. Masonry joint reinforcement.
  - 6. Ties and anchors.
  - 7. Embedded flashing.
  - 8. Miscellaneous masonry accessories.
- C. Related Work:
  - 1. Division 05, Section 05 50 50 "Miscellaneous Metal Fabrications" for furnishing steel miscellaneous metals supporting unit masonry.
  - 2. Division 07, Section 07 65 00 "Sheet Metal Flashing and Trim" for furnishing manufactured reglets installed in masonry joints.
  - 3. Division 07, Section 07 21 00 "Thermal Insulation" for insulation.
  - 4. Division 07, Section 07 27 26 "Fluid-Applied Membrane Air Barrier" for weather-resistive barrier applied to outer face of inner wythe of masonry veneer exterior walls with masonry backup.
  - 5. Division 07, Section 07 92 00 "Joint Sealants" for sealant.

#### 1.2 DEFINITIONS

- A. CMU(s): Concrete masonry unit(s).
- B. Reinforced (Engineered) Masonry: Masonry containing reinforcing steel in grouted cells.

#### 1.3 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. Concrete Masonry Unit Test: For each type of unit required, according to ASTM C140 for compressive strength.
  - 2. Mortar Test (Property Specification): For each mix required, according to ASTM C109/C109M for compressive strength , ASTM C1506 for water retention, and ASTM C91/C91M for air content.
  - 3. Grout Test (Compressive Strength): For each mix required, according to ASTM C1019.

#### 1.4 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: Technical data including schedules and illustrations to indicate the performance, fabrication procedures, product variations, and accessories for each type of product.
1. Concrete masonry units.
  2. Architectural concrete masonry units.
  3. Mortar and grout.
  4. Steel reinforcing bars.
  5. Masonry joint reinforcement.
  6. Ties and anchors.
  7. Embedded flashing.
  8. Miscellaneous masonry accessories.
- B. Sustainable Design Submittals:
1. Building Product Disclosure and Optimization - Sourcing of Raw Materials:
    - a. Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR): Submit documentation indicating that manufacturers have a take back or recycling program for the product purchased.
    - b. Bio-based Materials: For bio-based products and materials other than wood, submit documentation of product data and testing results in compliance with LEED requirements.
    - c. Wood Products: Submit documentation of FSC or equivalent certification.
    - d. Materials Reuse: For products that are salvaged, refurbished, or reused, include a statement indicating costs for each product.
    - e. Recycled Content: For products having recycled content, indicate percentages by weight of post-consumer and pre-consumer recycled content.
      - 1) Include statement indicating costs for each product having recycled content.
    - f. Regional Materials: For products that are required to comply with requirements for regional materials, indicating location of material manufacturer and point of extraction, harvest, or recovery for each raw material.
      - 1) Include statement indicating distance to Project, cost for each regional material and the fraction by weight that is considered regional.
  2. Indoor Environmental Quality, Low Emitting Materials: Building Products must be tested and compliant with the California Department of Public-Health (CDPH) Standard Method V1.1-2010 or v1.2 2017, using the applicable exposure scenario.
    - a. For paints, and coatings, wet applied, include printed statement of VOC content, showing compliance with the applicable VOC limits of the California Air Resources Board (CARB) 2007, Suggested Control Measure for Architectural Coatings or the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Rule 1113-2011.
- C. Shop Drawings:
1. Masonry Units: Show sizes, profiles, coursing, and locations of special shapes.
  2. Stone and Cast 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." Show elevations of reinforced walls.
4. Fabricated Flashing: Detail corner units, end-dam units, and other special applications.
5. Locations of expansion joints.

D. Samples for Initial Selection:

1. Architectural CMUs, in the form of small-scale units.
2. Pigmented mortar.
3. Weep holes/vents.

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

1. Architectural CMUs.
2. Pigmented mortar.
3. Weep holes/vents.
4. Accessories embedded in masonry.

F. Fabrication Engineering and Design Data Submittal: Submit for masonry unit to verify compliance with performance requirements and design criteria, including analysis data signed and sealed by the qualified professional engineer responsible for their preparation.

## 1.5 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 firms and persons specified in the "Quality Assurance" Article in this Section, to demonstrate their capabilities and experience. Include lists of completed projects with project names and addresses, names and addresses of architects and owners, and other information specified.

C. 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 C109/C109M for compressive strength, ASTM C1506 for water retention, and ASTM C91/C91M for air content.
2. Include test reports, according to ASTM C1019, for grout mixes required to comply with compressive strength requirement.

D. 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.

- E. Cold-Weather and Hot-Weather Procedures: Detailed description of methods, materials, and equipment to be used to comply with requirements.
- F. Sustainable Design Submittals:
  - 1. Building Product Disclosure and Optimization - Environmental Product Declarations
    - a. Submit product specific type III EPDs or Industry wide (generic) EPDs, USGBC approved program declaration or products with a publicly available, critically reviewed life-cycle assessment conforming to ISO 14044 that have at least a cradle to gate scope.
  - 2. Building Product Disclosure and Optimization - Material Ingredients
    - a. Material Ingredient Reporting: Submit documentation confirming chemical inventory of products to at least 0.1 % (1000ppm) with at least one of the following:
      - 1) Submit published manufacturer inventory of ingredients identified by name and Chemical Abstract Service Registration Number (CASRN)
      - 2) Submit documentation that product has been certified as Cradle-to-Cradle v3 at the Bronze Level or better
      - 3) Submit Declare product label indicating that all ingredients have been disclosed down to 1000 ppm or designated as Red List Free or Declared
      - 4) Living Product Challenge
      - 5) Product Lens Certification
      - 6) USGBC approved program.

## 1.6 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Testing Agency Qualifications: Qualified according to ASTM C1093 for testing indicated.
- B. Reference Standards: Work shall comply with requirements of local jurisdictions and the following reference standards, unless modified by the Contract Documents:
  - 1. American Concrete Institute (ACI): ACI 530.1/ASCE 6/TMS 602.
  - 2. National Concrete Masonry Association (NCMA): "TEK" Information Series":
  - 3. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM): ASTM C1586 "Standard Guide for Quality Assurance of Mortars".
  - 4. Masonry Standard: Comply with TMS 602/ACI 503.1/ASCE 6 unless modified by requirements in the Contract Documents.
  - 5. Fire Rated Construction: Comply with applicable requirements of IBC Chapter 7.
  - 6. Seismic Design: Comply with TMS 402/ACI 530/ASCE 5.
  - 7. Allowable Stress Design: Comply with IBC Chapter 21 and Chapter 1 through 8 of TMS 402/ACI 530/ASCE 5 except as modified.
  - 8. Masonry Veneer: Comply with applicable requirements of IBC Chapter 17 and Chapter 21.
- C. The independent testing agency shall perform the pre-construction testing to establish compliance of proposed materials and construction with specified requirements.
- D. Mockups: Build mockups to verify selections made under sample submittals and to demonstrate aesthetic effects and set quality standards for materials and execution.
  - 1. Standalone visual mockup consisting of the following:

- a. Exterior Enclosure Mock-up will consist of a corner condition of the Pier Building incorporating the Lower-Level CMU assembly, Spandrel Metal panels, upper Pier Level Metal Panel Soffit and Fascia inclusive of coping detail and parapets. See drawings for area of mockup.
2. Build mockups for each type of exposed unit masonry construction, typical exterior and interior walls in sizes approximately 96 inches (2400 mm) long by 72 inches (1800 mm) high by full thickness, including face and backup wythes and accessories.
  - a. Include a sealant-filled joint at least 16 inches (400 mm) long in exterior wall mockups.
  - b. Include through-wall flashing installed for a 24-inch (600-mm) length in corner of exterior wall mockup approximately 16 inches (400 mm) down from top of mockup, with a 12-inch (300-mm) length of flashing left exposed to view (omit masonry above half of flashing).
  - c. Include metal studs, sheathing, sheathing joint-and-penetration treatment, air barrier, veneer anchors, flashing, cavity drainage material, and weep holes in exterior masonry-veneer wall mockup.
3. Approval of mockups is for color, texture, and blending of masonry units; relationship of mortar and sealant colors to masonry unit colors; tooling of joints; and aesthetic qualities of workmanship.
4. Demolish and remove mockups when directed.
5. Approved mockups may become part of the completed Work if undisturbed at time of Substantial Completion.

## **1.7 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. Store cementitious materials on elevated platforms, under cover, and in a dry location. Do not use cementitious materials that have become damp.
- C. Store aggregates where grading and other required characteristics can be maintained and contamination avoided.
- D. Store masonry accessories, including metal items, to prevent corrosion and accumulation of dirt and oil.

## **1.8 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 (600 mm) 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 (600 mm) 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 (4 deg C) 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 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS**

- A. 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.
- B. 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.
- C. Low-Emitting Materials:
  - 1. Architectural paints and coatings wet-applied inside the weather-proofing system must meet the VOC general emissions testing criteria of CDPH Standard Method v1.2.
  - 2. All paints and coatings wet-applied inside the weather-proofing system must have VOC content in compliance with the applicable VOC limits (g/L) found in tables in Division 01, Section 01 81 13 "Sustainable Design Requirements - LEED v4 BD+C."

### **2.2 MASONRY UNITS, GENERAL**

- A. Fabrication Engineering and Design Data: Engage a qualified professional engineer, as defined in Section 01 33 16, "Fabrication Engineering Design Data," to design masonry units complying with requirements.

- B. 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.
- C. Fire-Resistance Ratings: Where indicated, provide units that comply with requirements for fire-resistance ratings indicated as determined by testing according to ASTM E119, by equivalent masonry thickness, or by other means, as acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction.

## 2.3 CONCRETE MASONRY UNITS

- A. Regional Materials: CMUs shall be manufactured within 500 miles (800 km) of Project site from aggregates and cement that have been extracted, harvested, or recovered, as well as manufactured, within 500 miles (800 km) of Project site.
- B. Recycled Content: Provide concrete masonry unit products with an average recycled content such that postconsumer recycled content plus one-half of pre-consumer recycled content is not less than 20 percent.
- C. 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 jamb units, unless otherwise indicated.
  - 3. Provide square-edged units for outside corners, unless otherwise indicated.
- D. Integral Water Repellent: Provide exterior units made with integral water repellent for units exposed to the exterior environment and within high humidity interior spaces.
  - 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 E514/E514M 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; RainBloc.
      - 2) BASF Aktiengesellschaft; Rheopel Plus.
      - 3) Grace Construction Products, W. R. Grace & Co. - Conn.; Dry-Block.
- E. **CMU-03** and **CMU-04**: ASTM C90.
  - 1. Unit Compressive Strength: Provide units with minimum average net-area compressive strength of 2800 psi (19.3 MPa) for an average of 3 units.
  - 2. Density Classification:
    - a. **CMU-03** Exterior Partitions: Structural load-bearing. Refer to Structural Drawings.
    - b. **CMU-04** Interior Partitions: Medium weight; except for interior structural load-bearing partitions.
    - c. Fire Rated Assemblies:
      - 1) Light weight.

- 2) Aggregate: Expanded clay or shale or other material complying with ASTM C33 or UL 618.
  3. Initial Rate of Absorption: 13 pounds per cubic foot for all exterior concrete unit masonry and 15 pounds per cubic foot for all interior concrete masonry.
  4. Provide concrete masonry units with the following characteristics:
    - a. Maximum linear shrinkage: 0.035 percent
    - b. Maximum moisture content: 35 percent
  5. Sizes (Actual Dimensions): 7 5/8 inches width x 7 5/8 inches high x 15 5/8 inches long.
  6. Shapes: Provide shapes indicated and as follows, with exposed surfaces matching exposed faces or adjacent units unless otherwise indicated.
    - a. Provide special shapes for lintels, jambs, sashes, movement joints, headers, bonding and other special conditions.
    - b. Provide square-edged units for outside corners.
  7. Exposed Faces: Natural grey color, standard texture/finish.
- F. Architectural CMUs **CMU-01**, **CMU-02**: ASTM C90.
1. Unit Compressive Strength: Provide units with minimum average net-area compressive strength of 2800 psi (19.3 MPa) for an average of 3 units.
  2. Density Classification: Medium weight.
  3. Initial Rate of Absorption: 13 pounds per cubic foot for all exterior concrete unit masonry and 15 pounds per cubic foot for all interior concrete masonry.
  4. Provide concrete masonry units with the following characteristics:
    - a. Maximum linear shrinkage: 0.035 percent
    - b. Maximum moisture content: 35 percent
  5. Size: (Actual Dimensions):
    - a. **CMU-01**: 3-5/8 inches wide by 7-5/8 inches high by 15-5/8 inches long.
    - b. **CMU-02**: 7-5/8 inches wide by 7-5/8 inches high by 15-5/8 inches long.
  6. Shapes: Provide shapes indicated and as follows, with exposed surfaces matching exposed faces of adjacent units unless otherwise indicated.
    - a. Provide special shapes for lintels, sashes, movement joints, headers, bonding, and other special conditions.
    - b. Provide square-edged units for outside corners, unless otherwise indicated.
    - c. Provide "L" shaped corner blocks around doorway jamb units and outside corners.
  7. Pattern and Texture: Standard pattern, ground-face finish.
  8. Color: Wallgreens brown as selected by Architect.
  9. Basis of Design: Best Block 721 Walgreen Brown.

## 2.4 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 (800 km) of Project site.
- B. Portland Cement: ASTM C150/C150M, 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 C207, Type S.
- D. Mortar Pigments: Natural and synthetic iron oxides and chromium oxides, compounded for use in mortar mixes and complying with ASTM C979/C979M. 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; True Tone Mortar Colors.
    - b. Lanxess Corporation; Bayferrox Iron Oxide Pigments.
    - c. Solomon Colors, Inc.; SGS Mortar Colors.
- E. Colored Cement Product: Packaged blend made from portland cement and hydrated lime and mortar pigments, all complying with specified requirements, and containing no other ingredients.
  - 1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide one of the following :
    - a. Colored Portland Cement-Lime Mix:
      - 1) Capital Materials Corporation; Riverton Portland Cement Lime Custom Color.
      - 2) Holcim (US) Inc.; Rainbow Mortamix Custom Color Cement/Lime.
      - 3) Lafarge North America Inc.; Eaglebond Portland & Lime.
      - 4) Lehigh Cement Company; Lehigh Custom Color Portland/Lime Cement.
  - 2. Formulate blend as required to produce grey color.
  - 3. Pigments shall not exceed 10 percent of Portland cement by weight.
- F. Aggregate for Mortar: ASTM C144.
  - 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 (6 mm) thick, use aggregate graded with 100 percent passing the No. 16 (1.18-mm) sieve.
  - 3. Colored-Mortar Aggregates: Natural sand or crushed stone of color necessary to produce required mortar color.
- G. Aggregate for Grout: ASTM C404.
- 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; RainBloc for Mortar.
    - b. BASF Aktiengesellschaft; Rheopel Mortar Admixture.
    - c. Grace Construction Products, W. R. Grace & Co. - Conn.; Dry-Block Mortar Admixture.
- I. Water: Potable.

## 2.5 REINFORCEMENT

- A. Uncoated Steel Reinforcing Bars: ASTM A615/A 615M or ASTM A996/A996M, Grade 60 (Grade 420).
- B. Masonry Joint Reinforcement, General: ASTM A951/A951M.
  - 1. Interior Walls: Hot-dip galvanized, carbon steel.
  - 2. Exterior Walls: Stainless steel.
  - 3. Wire Size for Side Rods: 0.187-inch (4.76 mm) diameter.
  - 4. Wire Size for Cross Rods: 0.187-inch (4.76 mm) diameter.
  - 5. Wire Size for Veneer Ties: 0.187-inch (4.76 mm) diameter.
  - 6. Spacing of Cross Rods, Tabs, and Cross Ties: Not more than 16 inches (407 mm) o.c.
  - 7. Provide in lengths of not less than 10 feet (3 m), with prefabricated corner and tee units.
- C. Masonry Joint Reinforcement for Vertically Reinforced Single-Wythe Masonry: Either ladder or truss type with single pair of side rods.
- D. Masonry Joint Reinforcement for Unreinforced Single-Wythe Masonry: Truss type with single pair of side rods and diagonal cross rods.
- E. 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 (100 mm) wide, plus 1 side rod at each wythe of masonry 4 inches (100 mm) wide or less.
  - 2. 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 (32 mm). Size ties to extend at least halfway through facing wythe but with at least 5/8-inch (16-mm) cover on outside face. Ties have hooks or clips to engage a continuous horizontal wire in the facing wythe.

## 2.6 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 Wire: ASTM A580/A 580M, Type 304.
  - 2. Steel Sheet, Galvanized after Fabrication: ASTM A1008/A 1008M, Commercial Steel, with ASTM A153/A 153M, Class B coating.
  - 3. Stainless-Steel Sheet: ASTM A666, Type 304.
  - 4. Stainless-Steel Bars: ASTM A276 or ASTM a 666, Type 304.
- B. Individual Wire Ties: Rectangular units with closed ends and not less than 4 inches (100 mm) wide.
  - 1. Where wythes do not align or are of different materials, use adjustable ties with pintle-and-eye connections having a maximum adjustment of 1-1/4 inches (32 mm).
  - 2. Wire: Fabricate from 3/16-inch- (4.76-mm-) diameter, hot-dip galvanized steel wire.
- C. Adjustable Anchors for Connecting to Concrete/CMU: Provide anchors that allow vertical or horizontal adjustment but resist tension and compression forces perpendicular to plane of wall.

1. Tie Section: Triangular-shaped wire tie, sized to extend within 1 inch (25 mm) of masonry face.
- D. Partition Lateral Support: Provide lateral support for partition tops using galvanized steel angles and plates of dimensions shown, spaced 4 ft. on center on both sides of the wall and secured to substrate above.
  1. At fire rated partitions fill gap between top of wall and underside of structure above with mineral wool and seal with firestop spray seal as specified in Division 07, Section 07 84 46 "Fire Resistive Joint Firestopping".
- E. Partition Top anchors: 0.105-inch- (2.66-mm-) thick metal plate with 3/8-inch- (9.5-mm-) diameter metal rod 6 inches (152 mm) long welded to plate and with closed-end plastic tube fitted over rod that allows rod to move in and out of tube.
- F. Rigid Anchors: Fabricate from steel bars 1-1/2 inches (38 mm) wide by 1/4 inch (6.35 mm) thick by 24 inches (610 mm) long, with ends turned up 2 inches (51 mm) or with cross pins unless otherwise indicated.
- G. 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 metal studs.
  2. Screw-Attached, Masonry-Veneer Anchors: Units consisting of a wire tie and a metal anchor section.
    - a. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide the following:
      - 1) Heckmann Building Products, Inc.
      - 2) Hohmann & Barnard, Inc.
      - 3) WSire-Bond.
  3. Stainless-Steel Drill Screws for Steel Studs: Proprietary fastener consisting of carbon-steel drill point and 300 Series stainless-steel shank, complying with ASTM C954 except manufactured with hex washer head and neoprene or EPDM washer, No. 10 (0.19 inch) (4.83-mm) diameter by length required to penetrate steel stud flange with not less than three exposed threads.

## 2.7 EMBEDDED FLASHING MATERIALS

- A. Metal Flashing: Provide metal flashing complying with SMACNA's "Architectural Sheet Metal Manual" and as follows:
  1. Stainless steel flashing and elastomeric flashing are specified in Division 07, Section 07 62 00 "Sheet Metal Flashing and Trim".
  2. Fabricate continuous flashings in sections 96 inches (2400 mm) long minimum, but not exceeding 12 feet (3.7 m). Provide splice plates at joints of formed, smooth metal flashing.
  3. Fabricate through-wall metal flashing embedded in masonry from stainless steel, with ribs at 3-inch (76-mm) intervals along length of flashing to provide an integral mortar bond.
  4. Fabricate through-wall flashing with drip edge unless otherwise indicated. Fabricate by extending flashing 1/2 inch (13 mm) out from wall, with outer edge bent down 30 degrees and hemmed.

- B. Flexible Flashing: Use one of the following unless otherwise indicated:
1. 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 0.040 inch (1.02 mm).
    - a. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide one of the following:
      - 1) Carlisle Coatings & Waterproofing; CCW-705-TWF Thru-Wall Flashing.
      - 2) Grace Construction Products, W. R. Grace & Co. - Conn.; Perm-A-Barrier Wall Flashing.
      - 3) Heckmann Building Products Inc.; No. 82 Rubberized-Asphalt Thru-Wall Flashing.
      - 4) Hohmann & Barnard, Inc.; Textroflash.
    - b. Accessories: Provide preformed corners, end dams, other special shapes, and seaming materials produced by flashing manufacturer.
- C. 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, use metal flashing with a drip edge or flexible flashing with a metal drip edge at the wall face.
- D. 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.
- E. Solder and Sealants for Sheet Metal Flashings:
1. Solder for Stainless Steel: ASTM B32, Grade Sn60, with acid flux of type recommended by stainless-steel sheet manufacturer.
  2. Elastomeric Sealant: ASTM C920, chemically curing silicone sealant; of type, grade, class, and use classifications required to seal joints in sheet metal flashing and trim and remain watertight.
- F. 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.
- G. Termination Bars for Flexible Flashing: Stainless steel bars 1/8 inch by 1 inch (3 mm by 25 mm).

## 2.8 MISCELLANEOUS MASONRY ACCESSORIES

- A. Compressible Filler: Premolded filler strips complying with ASTM D1056, Grade 2A1; compressible up to 35 percent; of width and thickness indicated; formulated from neoprene or urethane.
- B. Preformed Control-Joint Gaskets: Made from styrene-butadiene-rubber compound, complying with ASTM D2000, 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 D226/D226M, Type I (No. 15 asphalt felt).
- D. Weep/Vent Products:
  - 1. 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 (3 mm) less than depth of outer wythe, in color selected from manufacturer's standard.
    - a. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide one of the following:
      - 1) Dayton Superior Corporation, Dur-O-Wal Division; Cell Vents.
      - 2) Heckmann Building Products Inc.; No. 85 Cell Vent.
      - 3) Hohmann & Barnard, Inc.; Quadro-Vent.
- 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, provide the following:
    - a. Advanced Building Products Inc.
    - b. Heckmann Building Products, Inc.
    - c. Hohmann & Barnard, Inc.
    - d. Mortar Net Solutions.
    - e. Wire-Bond.
  - 2. Provide the following configurations:
    - a. Strips, full-depth of cavity and 10 inches (250 mm) high, with dovetail shaped notches 7 inches (175 mm) deep that prevent clogging with mortar droppings.

## 2.9 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.
  - a. Diedrich Technologies, Inc.
  - b. EaCo Chem, Inc.
  - c. ProSoCo, Inc.

## **2.10 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 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.
- 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 site.
- C. Mortar for Unit Masonry: Comply with ASTM C270, Proportion Specification, for job-mixed mortar; and ASTM C 1142 for ready-mixed mortar. Provide the following types of mortar for applications stated unless another type is indicated:
  - 1. For masonry below grade or in contact with earth, use Type M.
  - 2. For reinforced masonry, use Type S.
  - 3. For exterior, above-grade, load-bearing and non-load-bearing walls and parapet walls; for interior load-bearing walls; 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.
  - 5. Other applications where another type is not indicated: Type N.
  - 6. Interior nonload 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.
  - 1. Application: Use pigmented mortar for exposed mortar joints with the following units:
    - a. Architect CMUs.
- E. Grout for Unit Masonry: Comply with ASTM C476.
  - 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 C476, Table 1.
  - 3. Provide grout with a slump of 8 to 11 inches (203 to 279 mm) as measured according to ASTM C143/C 143M.

## **2.11 UP WYTHE**

- A. Apply air vapor barriers specified in Division 07, Section 07 27 26 "Fluid Applied Membrane Air Barriers".

## **2.12 SOURCE QUALITY CONTROL**

- A. Engage a qualified independent testing agency to perform source quality-control testing indicated below:

1. Retesting of materials failing to comply with specified requirements shall be done at Contractor's expense.
- B. Concrete Masonry Unit Tests: For each type of concrete masonry unit indicated, units will be tested for strength, absorption, and moisture content per ASTM C140.

## **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.
  4. Verify that dovetail slots are properly placed in concrete.
- 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.

### **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 (12 mm) or minus 1/4 inch (6 mm).
2. For location of elements in plan do not vary from that indicated by more than plus or minus 1/2 inch (12 mm).
3. For location of elements in elevation do not vary from that indicated by more than plus or minus 1/4 inch (6 mm) in a story height or 1/2 inch (12 mm) 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 (6 mm in 3 m), or 1/2 inch (12 mm) 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 (3 mm in 3 m), 1/4 inch in 20 feet (6 mm in 6 m), or 1/2 inch (12 mm) maximum.
3. For vertical lines and surfaces do not vary from plumb by more than 1/4 inch in 10 feet (6 mm in 3 m), 3/8 inch in 20 feet (9 mm in 6 m), or 1/2 inch (12 mm) 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 (3 mm in 3 m), 1/4 inch in 20 feet (6 mm in 6 m), or 1/2 inch (12 mm) maximum.
5. For lines and surfaces do not vary from straight by more than 1/4 inch in 10 feet (6 mm in 3 m), 3/8 inch in 20 feet (9 mm in 6 m), or 1/2 inch (12 mm) maximum.
6. For vertical alignment of exposed head joints, do not vary from plumb by more than 1/4 inch in 10 feet (6 mm in 3 m), or 1/2 inch (12 mm) maximum.

C. Joints:

1. For bed joints, do not vary from thickness indicated by more than plus or minus 1/8 inch (3 mm), with a maximum thickness limited to 1/2 inch (12 mm).
2. For exposed bed joints, do not vary from bed-joint thickness of adjacent courses by more than 1/8 inch (3 mm).
3. For head and collar joints, do not vary from thickness indicated by more than plus 3/8 inch (9 mm) or minus 1/4 inch (6 mm).
4. For exposed head joints, do not vary from thickness indicated by more than plus or minus 1/8 inch (3 mm). Do not vary from adjacent bed-joint and head-joint thicknesses by more than 1/8 inch (3 mm).
5. For exposed bed joints and head joints of stacked bond, do not vary from a straight line by more than 1/16 inch (1.5 mm) 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 (100-mm) 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 4-inches (100-mm). Bond and interlock each course of each wythe at corners. Do not use units with less than nominal 4-inch (100-mm) 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 (600 mm) 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. At fire-rated partitions, coordinate with requirements in Division 07, Section 07 84 46 "Fire Resistive Joint Firestopping" for firesafing and fire sealant required at rated partitions.
  - 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 (13-mm) clearance between end of anchor rod and end of tube. Space anchors 48 inches (1200 mm) 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.
- J. At fire-rated partitions, treat joint between top of partition and underside of structure above to comply with Division 07, Section 07 84 46 "Fire-Resistive Joint Firestopping", and treat penetrations to comply with requirements specified in Division 07, Section 07 84 13 "Penetration Firestopping".

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

- D. 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 2.67 sq. ft. (0.25 sq. m of wall area spaced not to exceed 24 inches (610 mm) o.c. horizontally and 16 inches (406 mm) o.c. vertically. Stagger ties in alternate courses. Provide additional ties within 12 inches (305 mm) of openings and space not more than 36 inches (914 mm) apart around perimeter of openings. At intersecting and abutting walls, provide ties at no more than 24 inches (610 mm) 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.
- B. Collar Joints: Solidly fill collar joints by parging face of first wythe that is laid and shoving units of other wythe into place.
- C. 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.
- D. Intersecting and Abutting Walls: Unless vertical expansion or control joints are shown at juncture, bond walls together as follows:
  - 1. Provide continuity with masonry joint reinforcement by using prefabricated T-shaped units.

### 3.7 CAVITY WALLS

- A. Cavity Wall Construction: Construct cavity walls as shown; consisting of an air space, insulation, air barrier, flashing, reinforcing and a back-up wall of concrete masonry units and/or cast-in-place concrete.
- B. Bond wythes of cavity walls together using one of the following methods:
  - 1. 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. 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. Coordinate with the related flashing work specified elsewhere. Provide end dams at flashing terminations, extending the full height of the flashing. Provide stainless steel edging as shown adhered to mortar with double face tape overlapped 4 in. every 24 ft. o.c.
- E. At the bottom terminations of the cavity and at other flashing locations, install continuous open-cell filler material above flashing for the full width of the cavity and 8 in. vertically within the cavity.
- F. At bottom terminations of cavity, install flashing continuously with weep holes ventilators. Provide weep holes at bottom of cavity, not more than 2 ft. o.c. in the vertical joint resting on the horizontal leg of the relieving angle above the flashing.

### **3.8 MASONRY JOINT REINFORCEMENT**

- A. General: Install entire length of longitudinal side rods in mortar with a minimum cover of 5/8 inch (16 mm) on exterior side of walls, 1/2 inch (13 mm) elsewhere. Lap reinforcement a minimum of 6 inches (150 mm).
  - 1. Space reinforcement not more than 16 inches (406 mm) o.c.
  - 2. Space reinforcement not more than 8 inches (203 mm) o.c. in foundation walls and parapet walls.
  - 3. Provide reinforcement not more than 8 inches (203 mm) above and below wall openings and extending 12 inches (305 mm) 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 returns, offsets, column fireproofing, pipe enclosures, and other special conditions.

### **3.9 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 inch (25 mm) 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 (610 mm) o.c. vertically and 36 inches (915 mm) o.c. horizontally.

### **3.10 ANCHORING MASONRY VENEERS**

- A. Concrete Backup: Anchor masonry veneers to concrete backup in accordance with provisions of "Anchoring Masonry to Structural Members" Article.
- B. Masonry Backup: Anchor masonry veneers to concrete masonry unit backup walls in accordance with provisions of "Cavity Walls" Article.

### **3.11 CONTROL JOINTS**

- A. General: Install control joints in unit masonry as masonry progresses and where indicated on the Drawings in accordance with requirements of NCMA TEK 10-02 or Engineer locations in accordance with NCMA TEK 10-03. Do not allow masonry materials to span control joints without provision to allow for in-plane wall or partition movement.
  - 1. If not indicated, locate control joints at the lesser of the following:
    - a. A distance of 25 feet (7.6 m) on center.
    - b. A distance equal to 1-1/2 times the height of the wall.
  - 2. Do not form a continuous span through movement joints unless provisions are made to prevent in-plane restraint of wall or partition movement.
  - 3. In addition to the above requirements and unless otherwise indicated on the drawings, provide vertical control joints in masonry walls as follows:
    - a. Within 10 feet (3 m) of wall corners and intersections,
    - b. Adjacent to and over openings:
      - 1) On one side of openings less than 6'-0" (1.8 m) at end of lintel.
      - 2) On both sides of openings 6'-0" (1.8 m) wide and greater at both ends of lintel.
    - c. Changes in wall height or wall thickness, such as at pipe and duct chases and pilasters.
    - d. At movement construction joints in foundations, in roofs, and in floors.
- B. Form control joints in concrete masonry using one of the following methods:
  - 1. Install preformed control-joint gaskets designed to fit standard sash block.
  - 2. 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.
  - 3. Install temporary foam-plastic filler in head joints and remove filler when unit masonry is complete for application of sealant.

### **3.12 EXPANSION JOINTS**

- A. General: Install expansion joint materials in clay masonry as masonry progresses and where indicated on the Drawings. Do not allow masonry materials to span expansion joints without provision to allow for in-plane wall movement.
  - 1. If not indicated, locate expansion joints at the lesser of the following:
    - a. A distance of 25 feet (7.6 m) on center in brick walls without openings.

- b. A distance of 20 feet (6.1 m) on center in brick walls with openings.
  - c. A distance of 15 feet (4.6 m) on center in brick parapets.
- 2. Do not form a continuous span through movement joints unless provisions are made to prevent in-plane restraint of wall or partition movement.
- 3. In addition to the above requirements and unless otherwise indicated on the Drawings, provide vertical expansion joints in clay masonry walls as follows:
  - a. Within 10 feet (3 m) of wall corners and intersections,
  - b. Adjacent to and over openings:
    - 1) On one side of openings less than 6'-0" (1.8 m) at end of lintel.
    - 2) On both sides of openings 6'-0" (1.8 m) wide and greater at both ends of lintel.
  - c. Changes in wall height or wall thickness, such as at pipe and duct chases and pilasters.
  - d. Changes in support or backup systems for brick veneer.
  - e. At movement construction joints in foundations, in roofs, and in floors.
- B. 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 Division 07, Section 07 92 00 "Joint Sealants," but not less than 3/8 inch (10 mm) .
  - 1. Locate horizontal, pressure-relieving joints beneath shelf angles supporting masonry.

### 3.13 LINTELS

- A. Install galvanized steel lintels where indicated.
- B. Provide **masonry** lintels where shown and where openings of more than 12 inches (305 mm) for brick-size units and 24 inches (610 mm) for block-size units are shown without structural steel or other supporting lintels.
- C. Provide minimum bearing of 8 inches (200 mm) 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. At multiwythe masonry walls, including cavity walls, extend flashing through outer wythe, turned up a minimum of 8 inches (200 mm), and 1-1/2 inches (38 mm) into the inner wythe.

3. At masonry-veneer walls, extend flashing through veneer, across air space behind veneer, and up face of sheathing at least 8 inches (200 mm); with upper edge tucked under building paper or building wrap, lapping at least 4 inches (100 mm).
  4. At lintels and shelf angles, extend flashing a minimum of 6 inches (150 mm) into masonry at each end. At heads and sills, extend flashing 6 inches (150 mm) at ends and turn up not less than 2 inches (50 mm) to form end dams.
  5. Install metal flashing termination beneath flexible flashing at exterior face of wall. Stop flexible flashing 1/2 inch (13 mm) back from outside face of wall and adhere flexible flashing to top of metal flashing termination.
- C. Install reglets and nailers for flashing and other related construction where they are shown to be built into masonry.
- D. 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 to form weep holes.
  2. Space weep holes 24 inches (600 mm) o.c. unless otherwise indicated.
- E. Place cavity drainage material in cavities to comply with configuration requirements for cavity drainage material in "Miscellaneous Masonry Accessories" Article.
- F. Install vents in head joints in exterior wythes at spacing indicated. Use open head joints to form vents.
1. Close cavities off vertically and horizontally with blocking in manner indicated. Install through-wall flashing and weep holes above horizontal blocking.

### **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.

### **3.16 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. Wet wall surfaces with water before applying cleaners; remove cleaners promptly by rinsing surfaces thoroughly with clear water.
  - 4. Clean concrete masonry by cleaning method indicated in NCMA TEK 8-2A applicable to type of stain on exposed surfaces.

**END OF SECTION**