

## SECTION 042000 – UNIT MASONRY

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 SUMMARY

##### A. Section Includes:

1. Concrete masonry units (CMUs).
2. Brick (Clay face, Common, Hollow).
3. Mortar and grout materials.
4. Reinforcement.
5. Ties and anchors.
6. Embedded flashing.
7. Accessories.
8. Mortar and grout mixes.

##### B. Related Sections:

1. Section 032000 – Concrete Reinforcing.
2. Section 076200 – Sheet Metal Flashing and Trim.
3. Section 079200 – Joint Sealants.

##### C. Reference and Industry Standards:

1. The following reference standards shall be applicable to this Section:
  - a. New York City Building Code, **current** edition, as amended.
  - b. The current Enterprise Green Communities (EGC) Criteria, and the current New York City Overlay.
2. Industry Standards
  - ACI (American Concrete Institute).
  - ASCE (American Society of Civil Engineers).
  - ASTM (American Society of Testing and Materials).
  - BIA (Brick Industry Association).
    - Technical Bulletin BIA #20 Cleaning Brickwork.
  - NCMA (National Concrete Masonry Association)
    - NCMA TEK 8-4A – Removal of Stains from Concrete Masonry.
  - SMACNA (Sheet Metal & Air Conditioning Contractors' National Association).
  - TMS (The Masonry Society).

##### D. The current NYC Overlay of the current Enterprise Green Communities Criteria:

1. Mandatory Requirements: See the NYC Overlay of the EGC reference standard for full specifications.

- a. All projects must achieve compliance with the mandatory criteria measures that are applicable:
  - Criterion 6.9 Managing Moisture: Roofing and Wall Systems
  - Criterion 6.10: Construction Waste Management

2. Optional Project Requirements for Certification Points

- a. Additionally, rehab projects are required to achieve **55** optional points. Criteria with optional points related to this Specification Section include, but may not be limited to:
  - Criterion 6.7 Regional Materials
  - Criterion 6.10: Construction Waste Management

1.2 PREINSTALLATION MEETINGS

- A. Preinstallation Conference: Conduct conference at Project site.

1.3 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) for each type of product.
- B. Shop Drawings: For reinforcing steel: Indicate bending, lap lengths, and placement of unit masonry reinforcing bars. Comply with ACI 315R. [**Indicate elevations of reinforced walls.**]
- C. Samples: For each type and color of [**exposed masonry unit**] [**and**] [**colored mortar**].

1.4 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Material Certificates: For each type and size of product and for masonry units, include data on material properties material test reports substantiating compliance with requirements.
- B. 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 in accordance with ASTM C109 for compressive strength, ASTM C1506 for water retention, and ASTM C91 for air content.
  2. Include test reports, in accordance with ASTM C1019, for grout mixes required to comply with compressive strength requirement.
- C. Documentation for compliance with Enterprise Green Communities criteria.

## 1.5 FIELD CONDITIONS

- A. 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 TMS 602.
- B. Hot-Weather Requirements: Comply with hot-weather construction requirements contained in TMS 602.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 UNIT MASONRY, GENERAL

- A. Masonry Standard: Comply with TMS 602, except as modified by requirements in the Contract Documents.
- B. Defective Units: Referenced masonry unit standards may allow a certain percentage of units to contain chips, cracks, or other defects exceeding limits stated. Do not use units where such defects are exposed in the completed Work [**and will be within 20 ft. vertically and horizontally of a walking surface**].
- C. Fire-Resistance Ratings: Comply with requirements for fire-resistance-rated assembly designs indicated.
  - 1. Where fire-resistance-rated construction is indicated, units shall be listed and labeled by a qualified testing agency acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction.

### 2.2 CONCRETE MASONRY UNITS

- A. 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.
- B. Integral Water Repellent: Provide units made with integral water repellent [**for exposed units**] [**and**] [**where indicated**].
- C. CMUs: ASTM C90, [**normal weight**] [**medium weight**] [**lightweight**] [**unless otherwise indicated**].
  - 1. Unit Compressive Strength: Provide units with minimum average net-area compressive strength of [**2150 psi**] [**2800 psi**] [**3050 psi**] <Insert value>.

## 2.3 LINTELS

- A. Solid Concrete Masonry Lintels: ASTM C1623, matching CMUs in color, texture, and density classification; and with reinforcing bars indicated. [ **Provide lintels with net-area compressive strength of not less than that of CMUs.** ]
- B. Concrete Lintels: Precast or formed-in-place concrete lintels complying with requirements in *Section 032000 – Concrete Reinforcing*, and with reinforcing bars indicated.
- C. Masonry Lintels: Prefabricated or built-in-place masonry lintels made from bond beam CMUs matching adjacent CMUs in color, texture, and density classification, 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.
- D. Offset Angle Supports: Steel plate brackets anchored to structure, allowing continuous insulation behind shelf angle supporting veneer. Component and anchor size and spacing engineered by manufacturer.
  - 1. Carbon Steel, Galvanized after Fabrication: ASTM A1008 with ASTM A153, Class B coating.

## 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 shapes produced by sawing would result in sawed surfaces being exposed to view.
- B. Clay Face Brick: Facing brick complying with ASTM C216 or hollow brick complying with ASTM C652, Class H40V (void areas between 25 and 40 percent of gross cross-sectional area).
  - 1. Grade SW.
  - 2. Type: [ **FBX** ] [ **FBS** ] [ **FBA** ] [ **or** ] [ **HBX** ] [ **HBS** ] [ **HBA** ].
  - 3. Unit Compressive Strength: Provide units with minimum average net-area compressive strength of [ **3350 psi** ] [ **4150 psi** ] [ **4950 psi** ] [ **6200 psi** ] [ **6600 psi** ] [ **8250 psi** ] <Insert value>.
  - 4. Initial Rate of Absorption: Less than 30 g/30 sq. in. per minute when tested in accordance with ASTM C67.
  - . Efflorescence: Provide brick that has been tested in accordance with ASTM C67 and is rated not-effloresced.

6. Surface Coating: Brick with colors or textures produced by application of coatings shall withstand 50 cycles of freezing and thawing in accordance with ASTM C67 with no observable difference in the applied finish when viewed from 10 feet.
  7. Size (Actual Dimensions): [**2-3/4 inches**] [**3 inches**] [**3-1/2 inches**] [**3-5/8 inches**] **<Insert dimension>** wide by [**2-1/4 inches**] [**2-3/4 inches**] [**2-5/8 inches**] [**2-13/16 inches**] [**3-1/2 inches**] [**3-5/8 inches**] [**7-1/2 inches**] [**7-5/8 inches**] **<Insert dimension>** high by [**7-1/2 inches**] [**7-5/8 inches**] [**8 inches**] [**9-5/8 inches**] [**11-1/2 inches**] [**11-5/8 inches**] **<Insert dimension>** long.
- C. Building (Common) Brick: ASTM C62, Grade SW.
1. Unit Compressive Strength: Provide units with minimum average net-area compressive strength of [**1700 psi**] [**2100 psi**] [**3350 psi**] [**4150 psi**] [**4950 psi**] [**6200 psi**] [**6600 psi**] [**8250 psi**] **<Insert value>**.
  2. Size (Actual Dimensions): [**3-1/2 inches wide by 2-1/4 inches high by 7-1/2 inches long**] [**or**] [**3-5/8 inches wide by 2-1/4 inches high by 7-5/8 inches long**] **<Insert dimensions>**.
- D. Hollow Brick: ASTM C652, Grade SW [**Class H40V (void areas between 25 and 40 percent of gross cross-sectional area)**] [**Class H60V (void areas between 40 and 60 percent of gross cross-sectional area)**], [**Type HBX**] [**Type HBS**] [**Type HBA**] [**Type HBB**].
1. Unit Compressive Strength: Provide units with minimum average net-area compressive strength of [**3350 psi**] [**4150 psi**] [**4950 psi**] [**6200 psi**] [**6600 psi**] [**8250 psi**] **<Insert value>**.
  2. Efflorescence: Provide brick that has been tested in accordance with ASTM C67 and is rated "not effloresced."
  3. Surface Coating: Brick with colors or textures produced by application of coatings shall withstand 50 cycles of freezing and thawing in accordance with ASTM C67 with no observable difference in the applied finish when viewed from 10 feet.
  4. Size (Actual Dimensions): [**5-1/2 inches**] [**5-5/8 inches**] [**7-1/2 inches**] [**7-5/8 inches**] **<Insert dimension>** wide by [**3-1/2 inches**] [**3-5/8 inches**] **<Insert dimension>** high by [**11-1/2 inches**] [**11-5/8 inches**] [**15-1/2 inches**] [**15-5/8 inches**] **<Insert dimension>** long.

## 2.5 MORTAR AND GROUT MATERIALS

- A. Portland Cement: ASTM C150, 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.
1. Alkali content will not be more than 0.1 percent when tested in accordance with ASTM C114.
- B. Hydrated Lime: ASTM C207, Type S.

- C. Portland Cement-Lime Mix: Packaged blend of Portland cement and hydrated lime containing no other ingredients.
- D. Masonry Cement: ASTM C91.
- E. Mortar Pigments: Natural and synthetic iron oxides and chromium oxides, compounded for use in mortar mixes and complying with ASTM C979. Use only pigments with a record of satisfactory performance in masonry mortar.
- F. Colored Cement Products: Packaged blend made from [**Portland cement and hydrated lime**] [**or**] [**masonry cement**] and mortar pigments, all complying with specified requirements, and containing no other ingredients.
- G. Preblended Dry Mortar Mix: Packaged blend made from [**Portland cement and hydrated lime**] [**masonry cement**], sand, [**mortar pigments**], [**water repellents**], and admixtures and complying with ASTM C1714.
- H. 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 thick, use aggregate graded with 100 percent passing the No. 16 sieve.
  - 3. White-Mortar Aggregates: Natural white sand or crushed white stone.
- I. Aggregate for Grout: ASTM C404.
- J. Epoxy Pointing Mortar: ASTM C395, epoxy-resin-based material formulated for use as pointing mortar for glazed or pre-faced masonry units (and approved for use by manufacturer of units); in color indicated or, if not otherwise indicated, as selected by Architect from manufacturer's colors.
- K. Cold-Weather Admixture: Non-chloride, non-corrosive, accelerating admixture complying with ASTM C494, Type C and recommended by manufacturer for use in masonry mortar of composition indicated.
- L. Water-Repellent Admixture: Liquid water-repellent mortar admixture intended for use with CMUs containing integral water repellent from same manufacturer.
- M. Water: Potable.

## 2.6 REINFORCEMENT

- A. Uncoated-Steel Reinforcing Bars: ASTM A615 or ASTM A996, Grade 60.
- B. Masonry-Joint Reinforcement, General: ASTM A951.
  - 1. Interior Walls: [**Mill-**] [**Hot-dip**] galvanized carbon steel.
  - 2. Exterior Walls: [**Hot-dip galvanized carbon**] [**Stainless**] steel.
  - 3. Wire Size for Side Rods: [**0.148-inch**] [**0.187-inch**] diameter.

4. Wire Size for Cross Rods: **[0.148-inch] [0.187-inch]** diameter.
  5. Wire Size for Veneer Ties: **[0.148-inch] [0.187-inch]** diameter.
  6. Spacing of Cross Rods, Tabs, and Cross Ties: Not more than 16 inches o.c.
  7. Provide in lengths of not less than 10 ft. **[, with prefabricated corner and tee units].**
- C. Masonry-Joint Reinforcement for Single-Wythe Masonry: Ladder **[or truss]** type with single pair of side rods.
- D. Masonry-Joint Reinforcement for Multi-wythe Masonry:
1. Ladder type with one side rod at each face shell of hollow masonry units more than 4 inches wide, plus **[one side rod] [two side rods]** at each wythe of masonry 4 inches wide or less.
  2. Tab type, either ladder or truss design, with one 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 horizontal play of 1/16 inch and maximum vertical 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] [stainless]** steel continuous wire.

## 2.7 TIES AND ANCHORS

- A. General: Ties and anchors shall extend at least 1-1/2 inches into veneer but with at least a 5/8-inch cover on outside face.
- B. Materials: Provide ties and anchors specified in this article that are made from materials that comply with the following unless otherwise indicated:
1. Hot-Dip Galvanized, Carbon-Steel Wire: ASTM A1064, with ASTM A153, Class B-2 coating.
  2. Stainless Steel Wire: ASTM A580 Type 304.
  3. Steel Sheet, Galvanized after Fabrication: ASTM A1008, Commercial Steel, with ASTM A153, Class B coating.
  4. Stainless Steel Sheet: ASTM A240 or ASTM A666, Type 304.
  5. Steel Plates, Shapes, and Bars: ASTM A36.
- C. Individual Wire Ties: Rectangular units with closed ends and not less than 4 inches wide.
1. Wire: Fabricate from **[3/16-inch-] [1/4-inch-]** diameter, hot-dip galvanized steel wire. Mill-galvanized wire ties may be used in interior walls unless otherwise indicated.

- D. 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 made from **[0.187-inch-] [0.25-inch-]** diameter, hot-dip galvanized steel wire. Mill-galvanized wire may be used at interior walls unless otherwise indicated.
- E. 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] [0.105-inch-thick steel sheet, galvanized after fabrication]** .
    - a. **[0.064-inch-] [0.108-inch-]** thick, galvanized-steel sheet may be used at interior walls unless otherwise indicated.
  2. Tie Section: Triangular-shaped wire tie made from **[0.187-inch-] [0.25-inch-]** diameter, hot-dip galvanized steel wire. Mill-galvanized wire may be used at interior walls unless otherwise indicated.
  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 **[0.0635-inch-thick steel sheet, galvanized after fabrication] [0.0785-inch-thick steel sheet, galvanized after fabrication] [0.1084-inch-thick steel sheet, galvanized after fabrication]** with dovetail tabs for inserting into slots in concrete.
    - a. **[0.064-inch-] [0.079-inch-] [0.108-inch-]** thick galvanized sheet may be used at interior walls unless otherwise indicated.
- F. Partition Top Anchors: 0.105-inch-thick metal plate with a 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.
- G. 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] [bent to configuration indicated]**.
1. Corrosion Protection: **[Hot-dip galvanized to comply with ASTM A153] [Epoxy coating 0.020 inch thick]**.
- H. Adjustable Masonry-Veneer Anchors:
1. General: Provide anchors that allow vertical adjustment but resist a 100 lbf load in both tension and compression perpendicular to plane of wall without deforming or developing play in excess of 1/16 inch.

2. Fabricate sheet metal anchor sections and other sheet metal parts from **[0.0785-inch-thick steel sheet, galvanized after fabrication]** **[0.1084-inch-thick steel sheet, galvanized after fabrication]**.
3. Fabricate wire ties from **[0.187-inch-]** **[0.25-inch-]** diameter, hot-dip galvanized-steel wire unless otherwise indicated.
4. Masonry-Veneer Anchors; Vertical Slotted L-Plate: Rib-stiffened, sheet metal anchor section with screw holes at top and bottom, projecting vertical leg with slotted hole for wire tie **[and washer at face of insulation]**.
5. Masonry-Veneer Anchors; Double-Pintle Plate: Rib-stiffened, sheet metal anchor section with screw holes at top and bottom, projecting horizontal leg with slots for vertical legs of double pintle wire tie. **[Provide with seismic tie, clip, and continuous wire in veneer.]**
6. Masonry-Veneer Anchors; Slotted Plate: Sheet metal anchor section, with screw holes at top and bottom; and raised rib-stiffened strap, stamped into center to provide a slot between strap and base for wire tie. **[Use self-adhering tape to seal penetration behind anchor plate.]**
7. Masonry-Veneer Anchors; Slotted Plate with Prongs: Sheet metal anchor section, with screw holes at top and bottom; top and bottom ends bent to form pronged legs of length to match thickness of insulation; and raised rib-stiffened strap, stamped into center to provide a slot between strap and base for wire tie. **[Use self-adhering tape to seal penetration behind anchor plate.]**
8. Masonry-Veneer Anchors; Single-Barrel Screw: Self-drilling, single-barrel screw designed to receive wire tie. Screw has a smooth barrel the same thickness as insulation **[with factory-installed gasketed washer to seal at face of insulation and sheathing]** **[ and a coating to reduce thermal conductivity]**. **[ Provide with seismic tie, clip, and continuous wire in veneer.]**
9. Masonry-Veneer Anchors; Single-Barrel Screw with Double-Pintle Wingnut: Self-drilling, single-barrel screw with **[wingnut head]** **[thermally resistant wingnut head]** **[thermally resistant clip]** designed to receive double-pintle wire tie. Screw has a smooth barrel the same thickness as insulation **[with factory-installed gasketed washer to seal at face of insulation and sheathing]** **[and a coating to reduce thermal conductivity]**. **[Provide with seismic tie, clip, and continuous wire in veneer.]**

## 2.8 EMBEDDED FLASHING

- A. Metal Flashing: Provide metal flashing complying with SMACNA's Architectural Sheet Metal Manual and as follows:
  1. Stainless Steel: ASTM A240 or ASTM A666, Type 304 0.016 inch thick.
  2. Fabricate continuous flashings in sections 96 inches long minimum, but not exceeding 12 ft.. Provide splice plates at joints of formed, smooth metal flashing.
  3. Fabricate metal drip edges 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]**.

4. Fabricate metal sealant stops 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 and down into joint 1/4 inch to form a stop for retaining sealant backer rod.
  5. Fabricate metal expansion-joint strips from stainless steel to shapes indicated.
- 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 [**30 mil**] [**40 mil**] [**60 mil**].
  2. Butyl Rubber Flashing: Composite, self-adhesive, flashing product consisting of a pliable, butyl rubber compound, bonded to a high-density polyethylene film, aluminum foil, or spunbonded polyolefin to produce an overall thickness of not less than [**35 mil**] [**40 mil**].
  3. Elastomeric Thermoplastic Flashing: Composite flashing product consisting of a polyester-reinforced ethylene interpolymer alloy.
    - a. Monolithic Sheet: Elastomeric thermoplastic flashing, 40 mil thick.
    - b. Self-Adhesive Sheet: Elastomeric thermoplastic flashing, 25 mil thick, with a 15-mil-thick coating of adhesive.
      - 1) Color: [**Gray**] [**White**] [**Tan/buff**] [**Black**].
  4. EPDM Flashing: Sheet flashing product made from ethylene-propylene-diene terpolymer, complying with ASTM D4637, 40 mil thick.
- C. Drainage Plane Flashing: Fabricate from [**rubberized asphalt**] [**elastomeric membrane**] and drainage membrane to shapes indicated [, **including weep tabs, termination bar, and drip edge**]. Provide flashing materials as follows:
1. Rubberized Asphalt: [**40 mil (1.0 mm)**] [**60 mil (1.5 mm)**] thick.
  2. Elastomeric Membrane: [**EPDM complying with ASTM D4637**] [**PVC**] [**PVC with Elvaloy Kee**] [**TPO**], [**40 mil (1.0 mm)**] [**60 mil (1.5 mm)**].
  3. Fabricate continuous flashings in sections 60 inches long, minimum.
- D. Single-Wythe CMU Flashing System: System of CMU cell flashing pans and interlocking CMU web covers made from UV-resistant, high-density polyethylene. Cell flashing pans have integral weep spouts designed to be built into mortar bed joints and that extend into the cell to prevent clogging with mortar.
- E. Solder and Sealants for Sheet Metal Flashings: As specified in Section 076200 – Sheet Metal Flashing and Trim.
- 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: [**Aluminum**] [**Stainless steel**] [**Rigid PVC**] bars [**0.075 inch by 1 inch**] [**1/8 inch by 1 inch**] [**1/8 inch by 1-1/8 inch**].
- H. Termination Bars for Flexible Flashing, Flanged: [**Stainless steel sheet 0.019 inch by 1-1/2 inches**] [**Aluminum sheet 0.064 inch by 1-1/2 inches**] with a 3/8-inch sealant flange at top.

## 2.9 ACCESSORIES

- A. Compressible Filler: Pre-molded filler strips complying with ASTM D1056, Grade 2A1; compressible up to 35 percent; of width and thickness indicated; formulated from [**neoprene**] [**urethane**] [**or**] [**PVC**].
- B. Preformed Control-Joint Gaskets: Made from [**styrene-butadiene-rubber compound, complying with ASTM D2000, Designation M2AA-805**] [**or**] [**PVC, complying with ASTM D2287, Type PVC-65406**] 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 felt complying with ASTM D226, Type I (No. 15 asphalt felt).
- D. Weep/Cavity Vents: Use [**one of**] the following unless otherwise indicated:
  - 1. Wicking Material: Absorbent rope, made from cotton, 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.
  - 5. Mesh Weep/Vent: Free-draining mesh; made from polyethylene strands, 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.
  - 6. Vinyl Weep Hole/Vent: 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.
- E. Cavity Drainage Material: Free-draining mesh, made from polymer strands that will not degrade within the wall cavity.
  - 1. Mortar Deflector: Strips, [**full depth of cavity**] [**3/4 inch thick**] [**1 inch**] [**1-1/2 inches thick**] [**2 inches**] <Insert thickness> and [**10 inches**] [**16 inches**] <Insert thickness> high, with [**dovetail-shaped notches**] [**dimpled surface**] that prevent clogging with mortar droppings.

2. Rainscreen Drainage Mat: Sheets or strips not less than **[full depth of cavity] [3/4 inch] [1 inch] [1-1/2 inches thick] [2 inches] <Insert thickness>** 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]** to prevent weep holes from clogging with mortar.
- F. Masonry Cell Fill: **[Loose-Fill Insulation: Perlite complying with ASTM C549, Type II (surface treated for water repellency and limited moisture absorption) or Type IV (surface treated for water repellency and to limit dust generation)] [Lightweight-Aggregate Fill: ASTM C331]**.
- G. Proprietary Acidic Masonry 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.

## 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] [or] [masonry cement]** mortar unless otherwise indicated.
  3. Use **[Portland cement-lime] [or] [masonry cement]** mortar unless otherwise indicated.
  4. For exterior masonry, use **[Portland cement-lime] [or] [masonry cement]** mortar.
  5. For reinforced masonry, use **[Portland cement-lime] [or] [masonry cement]** mortar.
  6. 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 C270, Proportion 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 M.
  2. For reinforced masonry, use Type S.
  3. For mortar parge coats, use Type S.
  4. For exterior, above-grade, load-bearing, 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.
  5. 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.
  2. Pigments shall not exceed 5 percent of masonry cement by weight.
  3. Application: Use pigmented mortar for exposed mortar joints with the following units: **<Insert masonry unit types>**.
- 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 TMS 602 for dimensions of grout spaces and pour height.
  2. Proportion grout in accordance with ASTM C476, **[Table 1] [or] [paragraph 4.2.1.2 for specified 28-day compressive strength indicated, but not less than 2000 psi]**.
  3. Provide grout with a slump of **[8 to 11 inches] [10 to 11 inches]** as measured in accordance with ASTM C143.
- F. 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: **<Insert masonry unit types>**.

### PART 3 - EXECUTION

#### 3.1 INSTALLATION, GENERAL

- A. 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.
- B. Select and arrange units for exposed unit masonry to produce a uniform blend of colors and textures. Mix units from several pallets or cubes as they are placed.
- C. Wetting of Brick: Wet brick before laying if initial rate of absorption exceeds 30 g/30 sq. in. per minute when tested in accordance with ASTM C67. Allow units to absorb water so they are damp but not wet at time of laying.

#### 3.2 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 ft., 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 ft., 1/4 inch in 20 ft., or 1/2-inch maximum.
3. For vertical lines and surfaces, do not vary from plumb by more than 1/4 inch in 10 ft., 3/8 inch in 20 ft., 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 ft., 1/4 inch in 20 ft., or 1/2-inch maximum.
5. For lines and surfaces, do not vary from straight by more than 1/4 inch in 10 ft., 3/8 inch in 20 ft., 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 ft. or 1/2-inch maximum.

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 head and collar joints, do not vary from thickness indicated by more than plus 3/8 inch or minus 1/4 inch.
3. 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.]**

### 3.3 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] [stack bond] [one-third running bond] [Flemish bond] [English bond]** do not use units with less-than-nominal 4-inch horizontal face dimensions at corners or jambs.
- C. Built-in Work: As construction progresses, build in items specified in this and other Sections. Fill in solidly with masonry around built-in items.
- D. Fill space between steel frames and masonry solidly with mortar unless otherwise indicated.
- E. Fill cores in hollow CMUs with grout 24 inches under bearing plates, beams, lintels, posts, and similar items unless otherwise indicated.

### 3.4 MORTAR BEDDING AND JOINTING

- A. Lay **[CMUs] [and] [hollow brick]** as follows:
  1. Bed face shells in mortar and make head joints of depth equal to bed joints.
  2. Bed webs in mortar in all courses of piers, columns, and pilasters.
  3. Bed webs in mortar in grouted masonry, including starting course on footings.

4. Fully bed entire units, including areas under cells, at starting course on footings where cells are not grouted.
  5. Fully bed units and fill cells with mortar at anchors and ties as needed to fully embed anchors and ties in mortar.
- B. Lay solid masonry units [**and hollow brick**] 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. Lay structural clay tile as follows:
1. Lay vertical-cell units with full head joints unless otherwise indicated. Provide bed joints with full mortar coverage on face shells and webs.
  2. Lay horizontal-cell units with full bed joints unless otherwise indicated. Keep drainage channels, if any, free of mortar. Form head joints with sufficient mortar so excess will be squeezed out as units are placed in position. Butter both sides of units to be placed, or butter one side of unit already in place and one side of unit to be placed.
  3. Maintain joint thicknesses indicated except for minor variations required to maintain bond alignment. If not indicated, lay walls with 1/4- to 3/8-inch-thick joints.
- D. Rake out mortar joints at [**pre-faced CMUs**] [**and**] [**glazed structural clay tile**] to a uniform depth of 1/4 inch and point with epoxy mortar to comply with epoxy-mortar manufacturer's written instructions.
- E. Tool exposed joints slightly concave when thumbprint hard, using a jointer larger than joint thickness unless otherwise indicated.
- F. Cut joints flush for masonry walls to receive plaster or other direct-applied finishes (other than paint) unless otherwise indicated.

### 3.5 COMPOSITE MASONRY

- A. Bond wythes of composite masonry together [**using one of the following methods**] [**as follows**]:
1. Individual Metal Ties: Provide ties as indicated 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.
  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**] [**tab-type reinforcement**].
    - b. Where bed joints of wythes do not align, use adjustable-type (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. Collar Joints in Clay Tile Masonry: After each course is laid, fill the vertical, longitudinal joint between wythes solidly with mortar at **[exterior walls, except cavity walls]** [, and] **[interior walls and partitions]**.
- D. Corners: Provide interlocking masonry unit bond in each wythe and course at corners unless otherwise indicated.
- E. Intersecting and Abutting Walls: Unless vertical expansion or control joints are indicated at juncture, bond walls together as follows:
  - 1. Provide individual metal ties not more than **[8 inches]** **[16 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]** **[48 inches]** o.c. If used with hollow masonry units, embed ends in mortar-filled cores.

### 3.6 CAVITY WALLS

- A. Bond wythes of cavity walls together using one of the following methods:
  - 1. Individual Metal Ties: Provide ties as indicated 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.
  - 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]** **[tab-type reinforcement]**.
    - b. Where bed joints of wythes do not align, use adjustable-type (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-type (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.
- B. 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.
- C. Parge cavity face of backup wythe in a single coat approximately 3/8 inch thick. Trowel face of parge coat smooth.

- D. 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 indicated.

### 3.7 ANCHORED MASONRY VENEERS

- A. Anchor masonry veneers to **[wall framing]** **[and]** **[concrete and masonry backup]** with **[seismic]** masonry-veneer anchors to comply with the following requirements:
1. Fasten **[screw-attached]** **[and]** **[seismic]** 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. Embed **[tie sections]** **[connector sections and continuous wire]** in masonry joints.
  3. Locate anchor sections to allow maximum vertical differential movement of ties up and down.
  4. Space anchors as indicated, but not more than 18 inches o.c. vertically and 24 inches o.c. horizontally, with not less than one 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.
  5. Space anchors as indicated, but not more than 16 inches o.c. vertically and 25 inches o.c. horizontally, with not less than one anchor for each **[2.67 sq. ft.]** **[3.5 sq. ft.]** of wall area. Install additional anchors within 12 inches of openings and at intervals, not exceeding 36 inches, around perimeter.
  6. Space anchors as indicated, but not more than 18 inches o.c. vertically and horizontally. Install additional anchors within 12 inches of openings and at intervals, not exceeding 24 inches, around perimeter.

### 3.8 MASONRY-CELL FILL

- A. Pour **[loose-fill insulation]** **[lightweight-aggregate fill]** into cavities to fill void spaces. Maintain inspection ports to show presence of fill at extremities of each pour area. Close the ports after filling has been confirmed. Limit the fall of fill to one story high, but not more than 20 ft..

### 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.

### 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**] [**1 inch**] [**2 inches**] 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 FLASHING, WEEP HOLES, AND CAVITY 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 cavity 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 [**4 inches**] [**8 inches**], and through inner wythe to within 1/2 inch of the interior face of wall in exposed masonry. Where interior face of wall is to receive furring or framing, carry flashing completely through inner wythe and turn flashing up approximately 2 inches on interior face.
  - 3. At lintels and shelf angles, extend flashing 6 inches minimum [, **to edge of next full unit**] at each end. At heads and sills, extend flashing 6 inches minimum[, **to edge of next full unit**] and turn ends up not less than 2 inches to form end dams.
  - 4. Install metal [**drip edges**] [**and**] [**sealant stops**] with sawtooth sheet metal flashing by interlocking hemmed edges to form hooked seam. Seal seam with elastomeric sealant complying with requirements in *Section 079200 – Joint Sealants* for application indicated.
  - 5. Install metal drip edges beneath flexible flashing at exterior face of wall. Stop flexible flashing 1/2 inch back from outside face of wall, and adhere flexible flashing to top of metal drip edge.

6. Install metal flashing termination beneath flexible flashing at exterior face of wall. Stop flexible flashing 1/2 inch back from outside face of wall, and adhere flexible flashing to top of metal flashing termination.
- 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 weep holes in exterior wythes and veneers in head joints of first course of masonry immediately above embedded flashing.
    1. Use [**specified weep/cavity vent products**] [**or**] [**open-head joints**] to form weep holes.
    2. Space weep holes 24 inches o.c. unless otherwise indicated.
    3. Cover cavity side of weep holes with plastic insect screening at cavities insulated with loose-fill insulation.
  - E. Install cavity vents in head joints in exterior wythes at spacing indicated. Use [**specified weep/cavity vent products**] [**or**] [**open-head joints**] to form cavity vents.
    1. Close cavities off vertically and horizontally with blocking in manner indicated. Install through-wall flashing and weep holes above horizontal blocking.

### 3.12 REINFORCED UNIT MASONRY

- 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 that of other loads that may be placed on them during construction.
- B. Placing Reinforcement: Comply with requirements in 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 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**] [**12.67 ft.**] <Insert height>.

### 3.13 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Testing Agency: Owner will engage a qualified testing agency to perform tests and inspections. 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 will be at Contractor's expense.
- B. Inspections: Special inspections in accordance with [Level 2] [Level 3] in TMS 402.
  - 1. Begin masonry construction only after inspectors have verified proportions of site-prepared mortar.
  - 2. Place grout only after inspectors have verified compliance of grout spaces and of grades, sizes, and locations of reinforcement.
  - 3. Place grout only after inspectors have verified proportions of site-prepared grout.
- C. Testing Prior to Construction: One set of tests.
- D. Testing Frequency: One set of tests for each 5000 sq. ft. of wall area or portion thereof.
- E. Clay Masonry Unit Test: For each type of unit provided, in accordance with ASTM C67 for compressive strength.
- F. Concrete Masonry Unit Test: For each type of unit provided, in accordance with ASTM C140 for compressive strength.
- G. Mortar Aggregate Ratio Test (Proportion Specification): For each mix provided, in accordance with ASTM C780.
- H. Mortar Test (Property Specification): For each mix provided, in accordance with ASTM C780. Test mortar for [mortar air content] [and] [compressive strength].
- I. Grout Test (Compressive Strength): For each mix provided, in accordance with ASTM C1019.

### 3.14 PARING

- A. Parge exterior faces of below-grade masonry walls, where indicated, in two 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.

### 3.15 CLEANING

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

- B. 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.
  3. Protect adjacent stone and non-masonry surfaces from contact with cleaner by covering them with liquid strippable masking agent or polyethylene film and waterproof masking tape.
  4. Wet wall surfaces with water before applying cleaners; remove cleaners promptly by rinsing surfaces thoroughly with clear water.
  5. Clean brick by bucket-and-brush hand-cleaning method described in BIA Technical Notes 20.
  6. Clean concrete masonry by applicable cleaning methods indicated in NCMA TEK 8-4A.
  7. Clean masonry with a proprietary acidic masonry cleaner applied according to manufacturer's written instructions.

### 3.16 MASONRY WASTE DISPOSAL

- A. Waste Disposal as Fill Material: Dispose of clean masonry waste, including excess or soil-contaminated sand, waste mortar, and broken masonry units, by crushing and mixing with fill material as fill is placed.
1. Do not dispose of masonry waste as fill within 18 inches of finished grade.
- B. Masonry Waste Recycling: Return broken CMUs not used as fill to manufacturer for recycling.
- C. Excess Masonry Waste: Remove excess clean masonry waste that cannot be used as fill, as described above or recycled, and other masonry waste, and legally dispose of off Owner's property.

**END OF SECTION 042000**