3.6.2.1 When the air temperature has fallen to or is expected to fall below 40 degrees F, uniformly heat water and aggregates before mixing to obtain a concrete mixture of not less than 50 degrees F. Obtain Public Engineer's approval if an accelerating admixture will be used.

3.6.2.2 Do not place concrete on frozen ground, ice or snow.

3.6.2.3 Provide means for maintaining concrete temperature above 50 degrees F and in a moist condition for 7 days after placement. If an accelerating mixture is used, maintain the concrete temperature above 50 degrees F and in a moist condition for 4 days. Obtain Public Engineer's approval for the methods proposed for heating materials and protecting concrete. All heaters shall be vented to the outside of the building.

3.6.2.4 After the compressive strength of the concrete shall be not less than 1 degree F per hour for the first day, and 2 degrees F per hour thereafter.

3.6.3 Hot Weather Placement

3.6.3.1 Comply with ACI 305 when mean daily temperatures are expected to exceed 80 F. Concrete shall be delivered to the forms at the coolest practicable temperature. Concrete mixes shall be specifically designed (or re-designed) for hot weather conditions.

3.6.3.2 Concrete placement will not be permitted when, weather conditions would prevent proper placement.

3.6.3.3 During hot weather, all slabs shall be cured by continuous sprinkling for a minimum of 24 hours in addition to other required curing methods.

3.6.3.4 Additional control joints may be required to control shrinkage cracking.

3.6.3.5 Cool ingredients before mixing to maintain concrete temp. at time of placement below 90 F (32 C). Mixing water may be chilled, or chopped ice may be used to control temperature provided water equivalent of ice is calculated in total amount of mixing water.

3.6.3.6 Do not add water to concrete at Job Site.

3.6.3.7 Cover reinforcing steel with water soaked burlap if it becomes too hot, so that water temperature will not exceed the ambient air temperature immediately before concrete is placed.

3.6.3.8 Fog spray forms, reinforcing steel, and subgrade just before concrete is placed.

3.6.3.9 Use water reducing admixture when required by high temperatures, low humidity, or other adverse placing conditions, when acceptable to Engineer.

3.6.4 When concreting operations are inside enclosed space, space shall be adequately ventilated to prevent carbonization of surface of concrete. Ventilation shall be continuous until 24 hours after final pour in area.

3.6.5 Deposit concrete continuously or in layers of such thickness that no concrete will be placed on concrete which has hardened sufficiently to cause the formation of seams or planes of weakness. If a session cannot be placed continuously, provide construction joints as herein specified. Deposit concrete to avoid segregation at its final location. Deposit concrete as near as practicable to its final position. There shall be no vertical drop greater than 5 feet.

3.6.6 Deposit concrete in forms in horizontal layers no deeper than 24 inches and in a manner to avoid inclined construction joints. Where placement consists of several layers, place each layer while preceding layer is still plastic, to avoid cold joints.

3.6.6.1 Consolidate placed concrete by mechanical vibrating equipment supplemented by hand-spading, rodding or tamping. Use equipment and procedures for consolidation of concrete in accordance with ACI 309.

3.6.6.2 Do not use vibrators to transport concrete inside forms.

3.6.6.3 Insert and withdraw vibrators vertically at uniformly spaced locations not farther than visible effectiveness of machine. Place vibrators to rapidly penetrate placed layer and at least 6 inches into preceding layer. Do not insert vibrators into lower layers of concrete that have begun to set. At each insertion, limit duration of vibration time necessary to consolidate concrete and complete embedment of reinforcement and other embedded items without causing segregation of mix.

3.6.7 Deposit and consolidate concrete slabs in a continuous operation, within limits of construction joints, until the placing of a panel or section is completed.

3.6.7.1 Consolidate concrete during placing operations so that concrete is thoroughly worked around reinforcement and other embedded items and into corners.

3.6.7.2 Bring slab surfaces to correct level with straightedge and strike off. Use bull floats or darbies to smooth surface, free of humps or hollows. Do not disturb slab surfaces prior to beginning finishing operations.

3.6.7.3 Maintain reinforcing in proper position during concrete placement operations.

3.7 Tolerances and Alignment, General

3.7.1 Conform to ACI 117 "Standard Specifications for Tolerances for Concrete Construction and Materials."

3.7.2 For all formed concrete work exposed to view, provide form and finish tolerances to ACI Class A requirements.

3.7.3 Floor finish tolerances as measured by placing a freestanding (unleveled) 10' straightedge on the slab and allowing it to rest on two high spots within 72 hours after slab concrete placement. The gap at any point between the straightedge and the floor (and between the high spots) shall not exceed 3/16" (flat tolerance) but not more than 1/4" in any 20' length unless tighter tolerance is required below.

3.7.4 Variation of the linear building lines from established position in plan and related position of columns, walls and partitions:

In any bay	1/4"
In any 20' length	1/4"
Maximum for entire length	3/8"

3.7.5 Variation in the sizes and location of sleeves, floor openings, and wall openings: 1/4"

3.7.6 Variation in the thickness of slabs: 1/4"

3.7.7 Variations in footings:

In plan	1"
Eccentric misplacement	2% of width but <2"
Thickness	5% of depth but <2"

3.7.8 Variations in steps:

Flights	Rise	1/2"
	Run	1/2"
Adjacent steps	Rise	1/16"
	Run	1/16"

4. Concrete Curing and Protection

3.8.1 General: Protect freshly placed concrete from premature drying and excessive cold or hot temperatures. In hot, dry, and windy weather, protect concrete from rapid moisture loss before and during finishing operations with an evaporation-control material. Apply in accordance with manufacturer's instructions after screeding and bull floating, but before power floating and troweling.

3.9 Procedures for curing of concrete surfaces include the following:

-See floor finishes below this section, for applicable locations.

3.9.1 Moisture curing procedures

3.9.1.1 Initiate curing as soon as free water has disappeared from concrete surface after placing and finishing.

3.9.1.2 Keep concrete surface continuously moist for no less than 7 days. Temperature of water used in curing shall be within 20 F of the concrete temperature. Approved methods of wet curing include water fog spray, sprinkling and absorptive curing blankets. No plastic sheets allowed. Place absorptive cover to provide coverage of concrete surfaces and edges, after finishing operations are complete.

3.9.2 Curing and hardening compound procedure

3.9.2.1 Apply specified curing and hardening compound to slab surface as soon as final finishing operations are complete (within 2 hours and after surface water sheen has disappeared). Apply uniformly in continuous operation by power spray or roller in accordance with manufacturer's directions. Recoat areas subjected to heavy rainfall within 3 hours after initial application. Maintain continuity of coating and repair any damage during curing period.

3.9.2.2 If applicable, verify that the curing compound will not affect bonding properties of surfaces to be restored or to which concrete will be applied directly or indirectly.

3.9.3 Early Dry Shake Hardener Application procedure

3.9.3.1 Apply to interior concrete floors, where indicated.

3.9.3.2 Do not add water to dry shake materials at any time. Apply at rate of 100 lbs per 100 sq. ft. or as recommended by Architectural Concrete Consultant and in accordance with manufacturer's instructions for slab conditions.

3.9.3.3 After the bleed water has disappeared and the concrete has hardened from surface of concrete, uniformly distribute approximately two-thirds of the required amount of the Dry Shake material over the concrete surface. Embed material by initial floating or by hand floating. Do not trowel float application.

3.9.3.4 When the concrete has begun to set, uniformly apply most of the remaining Dry Shake material over the concrete surface, using two separate applications as required to achieve uniform color. Embed by floating and troweling. Maximize hand troweling to avoid burnishing the slab. Retain a small quantity of dry shake material for touch-up work.

3.10 Interior Broom Finished Slabs: All interior floor slabs which are depressed to receive Concrete Terrazzo or Inlaid Tile (if using Epoxy Terrazzo, see spec 09 23 36).

3.10.1 Heavy broom finish slabs to a surface which is level within a tolerance as described above.

3.10.2 Do not use any curing, sealing, or hardener compound on this slab.

3.10.3 Only use a coat curing for slabs to receive terrazzo or tile/tile.

3.11 Interior Trowel Finished Slabs: All interior floor slabs, where the concrete surface is the finished surface. (If using Polished Concrete Floor, see spec 03 54 00 for concrete mix design requirements AND spec 03 54 30 for the polished concrete finish).

3.11.1 Apply Emery Aggregate Dry Shake Hardener, per manufacturer's instructions.

3.11.2 Steel trowel slabs to a smooth, hard, dense, non-porous surface which is level within a tolerance as described above. Trowel slab down smooth with the tops of floor drains and even with clean outs.

3.11.3 Apply Cure and Hardener compound, per manufacturer's instructions.

3.12. Interior Troweled VCT Finish Slabs: All interior floor slabs, where the concrete surface is covered by vinyl tile.

3.12.1 Steel trowel slabs to a smooth, hard, dense, non-porous surface which is level within a tolerance as described above. Trowel slab down SE inch below floor drains where vinyl tile occurs.

3.12.2 Only use moist curing for slabs to receive vinyl tile flooring (VCT).

3.13. Exterior Slabs

3.13.1 Concrete sidewalks, ramps, docks, and pads shall have a scare and hardener compound. Slope sidewalks for drainage from building.

3.13.2 Recess at front of store shall have a heavy broom finish. All other sidewalks and ramps shall have a medium broom finish. Verify sample of "heavy" and "medium" broom finishes with Public Representative.

3.13.3 Curbs: Poured concrete 6" x 18" with 4-8 bar top and bottom. Place tops of curbs exactly 3" above parking lot finished pavement. No pre-cast curbs shall be used.

3.13.4 Do not apply compounds to curbs.

3.14 Exposed Concrete Formed Surfaces

3.14.1 Imperfect surfaces where strength is not impaired may be patched with the specified polymer patching mortar if approved by the Engineer and rubbed smooth with carborundum brick.

3.14.2 Fins shall be removed and the entire concrete surface shall receive a "smooth rubbed finish" as per ACI 301.

3.14.3 All finishing shall take place immediately upon removal of the forms. Defective appearance caused by a delay in the finishing procedure will not be accepted. Rubbing the surface over such imperfections will not be allowed.

3.14.4 Care formed concrete surfaces, including underside of beams, and other similar surfaces by moist curing with forms in place for full curing period or until forms are removed.

3.15. Removal of Forms

3.15.1 Form work not supporting weight of concrete, such as sides of beams, walls, columns, and similar parts of the work, may be removed after cumulatively curing at not less than 50 F (10 C) for 24 hours after placing concrete, provided concrete is sufficiently hard that no damage will occur by form removal operations, and provided that curing and protection operations are continued.

3.15.2 Immediately after forms have been removed, all exposed rough corners and sharp edges shall be removed from the concrete surfaces to be exposed, cut back flush with finished surfaces of all other concrete rub on with or cut off fins and rough places, remove all loose concrete and fill honeycombed surfaces, stone pockets, and other irregularities with cement mortar. Do not patch any surfaces until examination has been made by Public Representative and permission given. Before Public Inspection is made, prepare the forms for pouring concrete, all previously poured concrete must be pointed up.

16. Reuse of Forms

3.16.1 Clean and repair surfaces of forms to be reused in work. Split, frayed, delaminated, or otherwise damaged form facing material will not be acceptable for exposed surfaces. Apply new form coating compound as specified for new form work.

3.16.2 When forms are extended for successive concrete placement, thoroughly clean form surfaces, remove fins and laitance, and tighten forms to close joints. Align and secure joints to avoid offsets. Do not use "patched" forms for exposed concrete surfaces.

End of Section 03 30 00

Section 04 20 00

Unit Masonry

V1114.2017

1. General

1.1. Related Documents: Drawings and General Provisions of Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 1 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

1.2. Summary: This Section includes the following:

1.2.1 Concrete unit masonry.

1.2.2 Related Sections

Section 03 30 00 Cast-in-Place Concrete

1.3. Submittals

1.3.1 Submit LOI in accordance with Section 01 33 00 Submittal Procedures.

1.3.2 Material certificates signed by manufacturer certifying that Concrete masonry units comply with UL classification requirement and block strength requirements.

1.3.3 Shop drawings for reinforcing, detailing fabrication, bending, and placement of unit masonry reinforcing bars. Comply with ACI 315 "Details and Detailing of Concrete Reinforcing" showing bar schedules, stirrup spacing, diagrams of bent bars, and arrangement of masonry reinforcement.

1.3.4 Comply with applicable provisions of Section 03 30 00 Cast-in-Place Concrete for submittals of grout mix design, etc.

1.4. Quality Assurance

1.4.1 Unit Masonry Standard: Comply with ACI 530.1/ASCE 6 "Specifications for Masonry Structures," except as otherwise indicated.

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

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

1.4.4 Installation: Installations shall be performed by Installation Manufacturer's authorized Applicator. Certificate of Authorization shall be supplied upon request.

1.4.5 Installation: Public may retain the services of a testing organization to perform testing necessary to confirm installation conformance to standards specified.

15. Delivery, Storage, and Handling

1.5.1 Deliver masonry materials to project in undamaged condition.

1.5.2 Store and handle masonry units off the ground, under cover, and in a dry location to prevent their deterioration or damage due to moisture, temperature changes, contaminants, corrosion, and other causes. If units become wet, do not place until units are in an air-dried condition.

1.5.3 Store cementitious materials off the ground, under cover, and in dry location.

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

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

16. Project Conditions

1.6.1 Protection of Masonry: During erection of walls, all exposed units and wall openings shall be covered at ends of each day's work. Cover completed walls or other work when work is not in progress.

1.6.2 Extend cover [illegible] of 24 hours after completion. Hold cover securely in place. Where wythes of walls are built at different times, protect projecting [illegible] and other temporary stopping with a cover of [illegible] surface next [illegible] protected with waterproof paper or plastic.

1.6.3 Protect [illegible] and [illegible] roof loads from staining the face of masonry to be left exposed or painted. Remove immediately all grout, mortar, and soil that come in contact with such masonry.

1.6.4 Wall Protection: Prevent [illegible] and soil from staining the face of masonry to be left exposed or painted. Remove immediately all grout, mortar, and soil that come in contact with such masonry.

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

1.6.6 Cold-Weather Construction:

1.6.6.1 Comply with referenced unit masonry standard for cold-weather construction and the following:

1.6.6.2 Do not lay masonry units that are wet or frozen. Remove masonry damaged by freezing conditions.

1.6.7 Hot-Weather Construction: Comply with referenced unit masonry standard.

2. Products

2.1. Concrete Masonry Units

2.1.1 General: Comply with requirements indicated below applicable to each form of concrete masonry unit required.

2.1.2 Exterior Exposed Faces: Provide a sand finish suitable for painting. Contractor shall also coordinate with canopy drawings to determine if CMUs are to be painted.

2.1.3 Size: Provide concrete masonry units sized within tolerances specified in the applicable referenced ASTM specification for concrete masonry units.

2.1.3.1 Concrete Masonry Units:

Manufactured to specified dimensions of 3/8 inch less than nominal dimensions indicated on drawings.

2.1.3.2 Concrete Building Brick: As job conditions require

2.1.4 Hollow Concrete Masonry Units: ASTM C 90, Grade N and as follows:

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

2.1.4.2 Weight Classification: As selected by Contractor unless otherwise indicated.

2.1.4.3 Masonry units must be minimum 2 hour rated, per equivalent thickness method.

2. Mortar Materials

2.2.1 General: Comply with ASTM C 270, Property Specification for job-mixed mortar and ASTM C 1142 for ready-mixed mortar.

2.2.1.1 Limit cementitious materials in mortar to portland cement-lime.

2.2.1.2 Use Type S for all applications.

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

2.2.3 Ready-Mixed Mortar: Cementitious materials, water, and aggregate complying with requirements specified in this article, combined with site-controlling admixtures to produce a ready-mixed mortar complying with ASTM C 1142.

2.2.4 Hydrated Lime: ASTM C 207, Type S.

2.2.5 Aggregate for Mortar: ASTM C 144

2.2.6 Water: Clean and potable.

3. Grout Materials for Reinforced Masonry

2.3.1 Comply with ASTM C476, "Standard Specifications for Grout for Masonry"

2.3.2 Provide coarse grout pump mix for filled cells as follows.

2.3.2.1 3000 psi Class fine fly ash, 3/8" pea gravel, 500 lbs. cement minimum)

2.3.2.2 Slump Limits: 8" to 10" at point of placement.

2.3.2.3 Filled cell mix must be from a ready-mix supplier, not site mixed.

4. Reinforcing Steel

2.4.1 General: Provide reinforcing steel complying with requirements of referenced unit masonry standard, Section 03300 Cast-in-Place Concrete, and this article.

2.4.2 Steel Reinforcing Bars: Billet steel complying with ASTM A 615, Grade 60.

2.4.3 Deformed Reinforcing Wire: ASTM A 496.

2.4.4 Plain Welded Wire Fabric: ASTM A 185.

2.4.5 Deformed Welded Wire Fabric: ASTM A 497.

5. Joint Reinforcement

2.5.1 General: Provide joint reinforcement complying with requirements of referenced unit masonry standard and this article, fabricated from the following:

2.5.2 Galvanized carbon steel wire, coating class as required by referenced unit masonry standard for application indicated.

2.5.3 Welded-wire units prefabricated with deformed continuous side rods and plain cross rods having straight lengths of not less than 10 feet, with prefabricated corner and tee units, and complying with requirements indicated below:

2.5.3.1 Wire Diameter for Side Rods: 0.1483 inch (9 gage).

2.5.3.2 Wire Diameter for Cross Rods: 0.1483 inch (9 gage).

2.5.4 For single-wythe masonry provide continuous ladder type truss spaced not more than 16 inches o.c. and single pair of side rods.

2.5.5 Use units with adjustable 2-piece rectangular ties where horizontal joints of facing wythe do not align with those of backup and where indicated.

2.5.6 Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide joint reinforcement of one of the following:

Hohmann & Barnard, Inc.
Masonry Reinforcing Corp. of America.

6. Ties and Anchors

2.6.1 General: Provide ties and anchors specified to subsequent articles that comply with requirements for metal and size of referenced unit masonry standard and of this article.

2.6.2 Galvanized Carbon Steel Wire: ASTM A 82, coating class as required by referenced unit masonry standard for application indicated. Wire Diameter: As indicated.

2.6.3 Galvanized Steel Sheet: ASTM A 366 (commercial quality) cold-rolled carbon steel sheet hot-dip galvanized after fabrication to comply with ASTM A 153, Class B2 (for use with coatings over 15 inches) and Class B3 (for unit lengths under 15 inches), thickness as indicated.

2.6.4 Steel Plates and Bars: ASTM A 36, hot-dip galvanized to comply with ASTM A 123 or ASTM A 153, Class B3, as applicable to size and form indicated.

7. Cavity Caps: Plastic or stamped metal, galvanized.

8. Embedded Flashing: Provide where indicated

9. Miscellaneous Masonry Accessories

2.9.1 Preformed Control Joint Gaskets: Styrene-Butadiene Rubber Compound, ASTM D 2000, Designation 2A-805.

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

3. Execution

3.1. Examination

3.1.1 Examine conditions, with installer present, for compliance with requirements for installation tolerances and other specific conditions, and other conditions affecting performance of unit masonry.

3.1.2 Examine rough-in and built-in construction to verify actual locations of piping connections prior to installation.

3.1.3 Do not proceed until unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

2. Installation, General

3.2.1 Comply with referenced unit masonry standard and other requirements indicated applicable to each type of installation included in Project.

3.2.2 Thickness: Build cavity and composite walls and other masonry construction to the full thickness shown. Build single-wythe walls to the actual thickness of the masonry units, using units of non-uniform thickness as required.

3.2.3 Build chases and recesses as shown or required to accommodate items specified in this and other Sections of the Specifications. Provide not less than 8 inches of masonry between chases or recesses and jambs of openings, between adjacent chases or recesses, and between chases and openings.

3.2.4 Leave openings for equipment to be installed or built in. Provide holes required for work. After installation of equipment, complete masonry to match construction immediately adjacent to openings.

3.2.5 Cut masonry units with motor-driven saws to provide clean, sharp, unchipped edges. Cut units as required to provide continuous pattern bonds to fit adjoining construction. Use full units without cutting where possible.

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

3. Mortar Joint Thickness: Comply with referenced unit masonry standard.

Laying Masonry Walls

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

Bond masonry units to comply with specified construction tolerances, with courses accurately spaced and coordinated with other construction.

Bond Patterns for Masonry: Lay masonry in running bond pattern with vertical joints in each course centered on units in courses above and below.

Do not use units with less than nominal 4-inch horizontal face dimensions at corners or jambs.

Stopping and Resuming Work: In each course, rack back 1/2-unit length; do not toothe. Clean exposed surfaces of set masonry, wet clay masonry units lightly (if required), and remove loose masonry units and mortar prior to laying fresh masonry.

Built-In Work: As construction progresses, build-in items required. Fill in solidly with masonry units and mortar as built-in items.

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

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

Mortar Bedding and Jointing:

Provide full mortar coverage on horizontal and vertical face shells.

Bed webs in mortar in starting course on footings and in all courses of piers, columns, and pilasters, and where adjacent to cells or cavities to be filled with grout. For starting course on footings where cells are not grouted, spread out full mortar bed including areas under cells.

Joints in masonry units shall be 3/8" (nom.) thick.

As a mortar takes its initial set, cut flush and rub smooth.

Tool all joints, both interior and exterior, with 5/8" dia x 24" rod, compacting the mortar tightly against masonry units to produce a watertight joint smooth and free of voids.

Tool bead joints before tooling intersecting horizontal joints.

Intersecting and Abutting Walls: Unless vertical expansion or control joints are shown at junction, provide same type of bonding specified for structural bonding between walls.

Keep cavities/air spaces clean of mortar droppings and other materials during construction.

Form vertical expansion joints at control and expansion joints, unless otherwise indicated.

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

7. Control (Movement) Joints

3.7.1 General: Install control joints in unit masonry where indicated. Build in related items as the masonry progresses. Do not form control joints or continuous joints in mortar beds unless provisions are made to prevent in-plane restraint of wall or partition movement.

3.7.2 Build in joint fillers where indicated. Use such filler loads joints at control joint locations.

3.7.3 Seal joints using foam backer rod pressed against joint filler flange, with sealant bead between masonry units. Tool sealant bead concave.

8. Lintels

3.8.1 Provide precast lintels as noted on drawings

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

9. Flashing

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

3.9.2 Prepare masonry surfaces so that they are smooth and free from projections that could puncture flashing. Place through-wall flashing on sloping bed of mortar and cover with mortar. Seal penetrations in flashing with adhesive/sealant type as recommended by flashing manufacturer before covering with mortar

10. Installation of Reinforced Unit Masonry

3.10.1 General: Install reinforced unit masonry to comply with requirements of referenced unit masonry standard.

3.10.2 Construct forms sufficient to confine to shape, line, and dimensions shown. 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.

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

3.10.4 Reinforcing Steel:

3.10.4.1 Conform to applicable requirements of Section 03300 Cast-in-Place Concrete.

3.10.4.2 Shop form all reinforcing to fullest extent possible. Where not possible, field form before placement. Conform to requirements of ACI Standard referenced.

3.10.5 Grout Placement:

3.10.5.1 Conform to applicable requirements of Section 03300 Cast-in-Place Concrete for field quality control.

3.10.5.2 Place grout (pump mix concrete) as noted on plans.

11. Insulation Installation

3.11.1 Comply with manufacturer's installation instructions. Fill all cells full height of wall.

3.11.2 If required, punch through interior face shell of block to obtain access to cells. Patch holes to match surrounding face of block so that, when painted, the patch is an inconspicuous as possible.

3.11.3 Completed installation shall be at least 95% filled.

12. Repairing, Pointing, and Cleaning

3.12.1 Remove masonry units that are loose, chipped, broken, stained, or otherwise damaged. Install new units to match adjoining units as fresh mortar or grout, pointed to eliminate evidence of replacement.

3.12.2 Pointing: During the tooling of joints, enlarge any voids or holes, except weep holes, and completely fill with mortar. Point up all joints including corners, openings, and adjacent construction to provide a neat, uniform appearance, prepared for application of sealants.

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

3.12.3.1 Remove large mortar particles by hand with wooden paddles and nonmetallic scrapers and brushes.

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

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

3.12.3.4 Wet wall surfaces with water prior to applying cleaning materials; remove cleaners promptly by rinsing thoroughly with clean water.

3.12.3.5 Clean concrete masonry using chemical-cleaning materials.

3.12.3.6 Protection: Provide final protection and maintain conditions, in manner acceptable to installer and Architect, that ensure unit masonry is without damage and deterioration at time of Substantial Completion.

End of Section 04 20 00

Section 04 21 00

Interlocking Brick Pavers

V01.2017

1. General

1.1. Coordinate drawings with [illegible] Provisions of Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 1 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

1.2. Summary: This Section includes the following:

1.2.1 Interlocking Brick Pavers.

1.2.2 Related Sections:

Section 03 30 00 Cast-in-Place Concrete
Section 04 20 00 Unit Masonry

2. Submittals

2.1.1 Submit LOI in accordance with Section 01 33 00 Submittal Procedures

2.1.2 Submit Product Literature to prove compliance with specified requirements.

3. Quality Assurance

3.1.1 Use adequate numbers of skilled laborers who are thoroughly trained and experienced in the necessary crafts and who are completely familiar with the specified requirements and the methods needed for proper performance of the work of this Section.

3.1.2 Installation: Public may retain the services of a testing organization to perform testing necessary to confirm installation conformance to standards specified.

4. Delivery, Storage, and Handling

4.1.1 Deliver masonry materials to project in undamaged condition.

4.1.2 Store and handle brick units off the ground, under cover, and in a dry location to prevent their deterioration or damage due to moisture, temperature changes, contaminants, corrosion, and other causes. If units become wet, do not place until units are in an air-dried condition.

5. Project Conditions

5.1.1 Protection of Masonry: During erection of walls, all exposed units and wall openings shall be covered at ends of each day's work. Cover completed walls or other work when work is not in progress.

5.1.2 Extend cover [illegible] of 24 hours after completion. Hold cover securely in place. Where wythes of walls are built at different times, protect projecting [illegible] and other temporary stopping with a cover of [illegible] surface next [illegible] protected with waterproof paper or plastic.

5.1.3 Protect [illegible] and [illegible] roof loads from staining the face of masonry to be left exposed or painted. Remove immediately all grout, mortar, and soil that come in contact with such masonry.

5.1.4 Wall Protection: Prevent [illegible] and soil from staining the face of masonry to be left exposed or painted. Remove immediately all grout, mortar, and soil that come in contact with such masonry.

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

5.1.6 Cold-Weather Construction:

5.1.6.1 Comply with referenced unit masonry standard for cold-weather construction and the following:

5.1.6.2 Do not lay masonry units that are wet or frozen. Remove masonry damaged by freezing conditions.

5.1.7 Hot-Weather Construction: Comply with referenced unit masonry standard.

6. Products

6.1.1 Provide interlocking Clay Pavers complying with ASTM C 902

6.1.2 2.5x"x8" Non-beveled, flat edge paver with spacer nibs. Unit weight: 6.5 lbs., Unit size = 380, 84 square feet per package

6.1.3 Approved Manufacturers:

Stoller ProSoco SLX 100 Water and Oil Repellent
Address: 3741 Greenway Circle Lawrence, KS 66046
Phone: 1-800-255-4525

7. Materials

7.1.1 Aggregates: Comply with ASTM C33, washed, graded sand and natural aggregates, no expanded shale or lightweight aggregates. Manufactured sand not accepted.

7.1.2 Joint Filler/Sweeping Sand: ASTM C144, fine aggregate masonry sand.

7.1.3 Clay pavers shall have SandLOCK joint sand stabilizer mixed in the sand fill to interlock into the paver joints.

7.1.4 Filter/Separator Fabric: a) Celanese Corp. "Mirafi". b) E. I. DuPont de Nemours and Co. "Typar", c) International Paper Co, "Contil"

7.1.5 Pedestrian Areas and Vehicular Traffic Areas: JDR Enterprises "J-Drain 1000" double sided drainage composite with filter fabric bonded to one side of the drainage core.

7.1.6 Expansion Joint Filler: Polyethylene closed-cell backing (min 94 lb/cf thick) with Sonolastic joint Sealant, as manufactured by BASF.

8. Bituminous Setting Bed

8.1.1 Bituminous Setting Bed for interlocking pavers shall be made from the following materials:

8.1.1.1 Dry Application, Polymer-Modified

8.1.2.2 ASTM C379, Compressive Strength: 6,350psi

-----OR-----

8.1.2.3 Asphalt cement to be used on the bituminous setting bed shall conform to ASTM Designation D 3381 the viscosity grade A.C. 10 or A.C. 20.

8.1.3 The fine aggregate to be used in the bituminous setting bed shall be clean, hard and with durable particles and free from adherent coatings, lumps of clay, alkali salts and organic matter. It shall be uniformly graden from "coarse" to "fine" and all passing the No. 4 sieve and meet the gradation requirements when tested in accordance with the standard of test for sieve or screen analysis of fine and coarse aggregates ASTM Designation C 136-01.

8.1.4 The dried fine aggregate shall be combined with hot asphalt cement, and the mix shall be heated to approximately 300 degrees F at an asphalt plant. The approximate proportion of materials shall be seven (7) percent asphalt cement and ninety three (93) percent fine sand. Each ton shall be apportioned by weight in the approximate ratio of 185 pounds asphalt to 1,295 pounds of sand. The contractor shall determine the exact proportions to produce the best possible mixture for construction of the bituminous setting bed to meet construction requirements.

8.1.10.3 Neoprene-Modified Asphalt Adhesive Under Interlocking pavers

Mastic (asphalt adhesive):

Solids (base)	75+1%
Pounds/Gallons	9.8-.5 pounds
Solvent	Varsol over 100 F. Flash)

BASE (2% Neoprene, 10% fibers, 88% Asphalt)

Melting Point—ASTM D-36	200 F Min
Penetration 77 F, 100 Gram Load five Second (ASTM D-5)	23-27
Ductility ASTM D-113-44 at 25 C. 5cm per minute	125cm Min

11. Joint filler for interlocking clay pavers: Sand and SandLOCK joint sand stabilizer should be used

2. Execution

2.1. SURFACE CONDITIONS

2.1.1 Examine the areas and conditions under which work of this Section will be performed. Correct conditions detrimental to timely and proper completion of the Work. Do not proceed until unsatisfactory conditions are corrected.

2.2. INSTALLATION

2.2.1 Concrete Base Slab: A minimum of four (4) inch deep concrete slab must be constructed in accordance with state and local code specifications. To aid drainage, provide 1/2 inch diameter drainage holes, through concrete slab, spaced not more than 24 inches on center at low points of slab while it is being poured. Fill holes with fine crushed gravel such as pea gravel. Provide weep holes 24 inches on center at all concrete curb and wall interfaces.

2.2.2 Vehicular Traffic: If there is to be vehicular traffic over the interlocking clay pavers, prime the concrete slab with an unfilled asphalt (RS-1 or CRS-1) prior to the installation of the bituminous setting bed.

3. Placing bituminous setting bed for interlocking pavers

3.3.1 To install the setting bed over the concrete base, place 5," deep control bars directly over the base. Grade must be adjusted by placing sand under or under depth control bars to proper grade. Set two bars parallel to each other approximately nine feet six inches (9'-6") apart to serve as guides for striding bed (10'x2"x4"). The depth control bars must be set carefully to true the pavers, when laid, to proper grade.

3.3.2 Place sand-bituminous bed between the parallel depth control bars. Pull the bed with the striding board over these bars several times. After each passage, low pocket spots must be showered with fresh bituminous material to produce an even, free and even setting bed. As soon as this striding bed is completed, advance the first bar to the next position, in readiness for striding the next panel. Joints in masonry walls shall be 3/8" (nom.) thick.

3.3.3 Carefully fill up any depressions that remain after removing the depth control bar and plastic sheets while asphalt is still hot and pliable.

3.3.4 The setting bed shall be rolled with a power roller to a nominal depth of 3/4" while still hot. Tool head joints before rolling intersecting horizontal joints.

3.3.5 Provide Neoprene-Modified Asphalt Adhesive type layer between bituminous setting bed and interlocking pavers.

3.3.6 The composite thickness shall be adjusted so that when the interlocking pavers are placed, the top surface of the pavers will be at the required finished grade, approximately 3/16" above the adjacent surface.

3.3.7 Note: Do not roll the setting bed when installing concrete slabs thicker than 6" over 12" square.

3.3.8 After the neoprene modified asphalt adhesive is applied, carefully place the pavers by hand in straight courses with hand tight joints and uniform alignment. At openings, and adjacent construction to provide a neat, uniform appearance, prepared for application of sealants.

3.3.9 Where required, cut pavers with an approved power driven cutter to fill spaces less than a full unit without damaging edges.

3.3.10 Equipment

3.3.10.1 Equipment to be used for the installation of the [illegible] materials shall be approved by the manufacturer / wall, pavers / deck, or bond). Provide [illegible] and [illegible] striking (min ¼" thick) with [illegible] Sonolastic [illegible] Sealant.

3.3.10.2 [illegible] fine [illegible] into joints [illegible] are full. Sweep a dry mixture of [illegible] to fill joints. Vibrate [illegible] joints. Vehicular areas installed in the [illegible] shall have SandLOCK joint sand stabilizer mixed in the sand to interlock into the paver joints. The SandLOCK and sand mixture shall be swept down to properly activate the SandLOCK.

3.3.10.3 All work will be [illegible] feet of laying face must be left fully compacted with sand filled joints at completion of each day. Cover remaining uncompacted edge of laying face and sand with waterproof covering.

Allowable Installation Tolerance:

3.4.1 Maintain Line and Grades to the Following:

1. Lines and Levels: Within 3/8" in 10'
2. Maximum Height Variations Between Adjacent Pavers 1/16"
3. Maximum Variation in Aggregate base Specified Thickness +/- 1/4"

3.4.2 General: Cleaning, Sealing, and Protecting

3.4.2.1 Remove and replace all chipped, cracked, discolored or stained pavers.

3.4.2.2 Clean pavers with the soft bristle brushed and water.

3.4.2.3 Apply sealer per manufacturer's printed specifications.

End of Section 04 21 00

Section 05 12 00

Structural Steel Framing

V02212011

1. General

1.1. Scope of Work

1.1.1 Furnish all materials, labor, equipment and services necessary and incidental to complete installation of structural steel work indicated, implied on contract drawings, or as specified.

1.1.2 The Contractor shall cooperate with other trades regarding installation of associated work as needed to support HVAC units, ducts, and other mechanical equipment, roof penetration frames for plumbing, and other items requiring support from the steel structure.

1.2. Qualifications:

1.2.1 Fabricator: Not less than 5 years experience in fabrication of structural steel for projects of similar scope.

1.2.2 Steel Erector: Not less than 5 years experience in the erection of structural steel structures of similar magnitude of the proposed structure.

1.3. References: The following specifications, codes and standards of current issue (hereafter referred to by acronym or alphanumeric designation only) form a part of this specification:

1.3.1 The American Institute of Steel Construction: