

- B. Except as longer terms are specified under the various Technical Sections of the Specifications, and barring any conflicting provisions in any Conditions of the Contract, all work on the Project shall be guaranteed against defects in materials and/or workmanship for a period of one (1) year commencing on the date the project, or portion, thereof, is accepted for beneficial use and occupancy for the purpose intended.
- C. During the warranty period, the following trades will provide 24-hour per day warranty service with a four-hour response time. Names and 24-hour phone numbers for emergency warranty service shall be provided to Owner prior to completion:
1. Automatic Entrance Doors
 2. Refrigeration
 3. HVAC
 4. Plumbing
 5. Roofing
 6. Sprinkler System
 7. Electrical
- D. Any such defects occurring within such period shall be promptly corrected without additional charge to the Owner.
- E. Provide duplicate notarized copies.
- F. Execute and assemble documents from Subcontractors, suppliers, and manufacturers.
- H. For items of Work delayed beyond date of Substantial Completion, provide updated submittal within ten days after acceptance, listing date of acceptance as start of warranty period.
- I. Organize warranty documents into an orderly sequence based on the table of contents of the Project Manual.
1. Bind warranties and bonds in heavy-duty, 3-ring, vinyl-covered, loose-leaf binders, thickness as necessary to accommodate contents.
 2. Provide heavy paper dividers with plastic-covered tabs for each separate warranty. Mark tab to identify the product or installation. Provide a typed description of the product or installation, including the name of the product and the name, address, and telephone number of installer.
 3. Identify each binder on the front and spine with the typed or printed title "WARRANTIES," Project name, and name of Contractor.
- J. Provide additional copies of each warranty to include in operation and maintenance manuals.
- K. Submit prior to final Application for Payment.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 MATERIALS

- A. Cleaning Agents: Use cleaning materials and agents recommended by manufacturer or fabricator of the surface to be cleaned. Do not use cleaning agents that are potentially hazardous to health or property or that might damage finished surfaces.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 FINAL CLEANING

- A. Cleaning: Employ experienced workers or professional cleaners for final cleaning. Clean each surface or unit to condition expected in an average commercial building cleaning and maintenance program. Comply with manufacturer's written instructions.
1. Complete the following cleaning operations before requesting inspection for certification of Substantial Completion for entire Project or for a portion of Project:
 - a. Clean Project site, yard, and grounds, in areas disturbed by construction activities, including landscape development areas, of rubbish, waste material, lime, and other foreign substances.
 - b. Sweep paved areas free from clean. Remove petrochemical spills, stains, and other foreign deposits.
 - c. Rake grounds that are neither planted nor paved to a smooth, even-textured surface.
 - d. Remove tools, construction equipment, machinery, and surplus material from Project site.
 - e. Clean exposed exterior and interior hard-surfaced finishes to a dirt-free condition, free of stains, films, and similar foreign substances. Avoid disturbing natural weathering of exterior surfaces. Restore reflective surfaces to their original condition.
 - f. Remove debris and surface dust from limited access spaces, including roof, plenums, shafts, trenches, equipment vaults, manholes, attics, and similar spaces.
 - g. Sweep concrete floors broom-clean in unoccupied spaces.
 - h. Vacuum carpet and similar soft surfaces, removing debris and excess nap; shampoo if visible soil or stains remain.
 - i. Clean inorganic materials, including mirrors and glass in doors and windows. Remove glazing compounds and other noticeable, vision-obscuring materials. Replace chipped or broken glass and other damaged transparent materials. Polish mirrors and glass, taking care not to scratch surfaces.
 - j. Remove labels that are not permanent.
 - k. Touch up and otherwise repair and restore marred, exposed finishes and surfaces. Replace finishes and surfaces that cannot be satisfactorily repaired or restored or that already show evidence of repair or restoration.
 2. 1) Do not paint over "UL" and similar labels, including mechanical and electrical nameplates.
 - a. Wipe surfaces of mechanical and electrical equipment and similar equipment. Remove excess lubrication, paint and mortar droppings, and other foreign substances.
 - b. Replace parts subject to normal operating conditions.
 - c. Clean plumbing fixtures to a sanitary condition, free of stains, including stains resulting from water exposure.
 - d. Replace disposable air filters and clean permanent air filters. Clean exposed surfaces of diffusers, registers, and grills.
 - e. Clean light fixtures, lamps, globes, and reflectors to function with full efficiency. Replace burned-out bulbs, and those noticeably dimmed by hours of use, and defective and noisy starters in fluorescent and mercury vapor fixtures to comply with requirements for new fixtures.
 - f. Leave Project clean and ready for occupancy.
- B. Comply with safety standards for cleaning. Do not burn waste materials. Do not bury debris or materials on Owner's property. Do not discharge volatile, harmful, or dangerous materials into drainage systems. Remove waste materials from Project site and dispose of lawfully.

END OF SECTION 0170

SECTION 02361 - TERMITE CONTROL

PART 1 - GENERAL

- 1.1 SUMMARY
- A. This section includes soil treatment for termite control.
- 1.2 SUBMITTALS
- A. Product Data: For each manufactured material, including EPA-Registered Label and product certificates.
- QUALITY ASSURANCE
- A. Applicator Qualifications: A pest control operator who is licensed according to regulations of authorities having jurisdiction to apply termite control treatment in jurisdiction where Project is located.
- B. Regulatory Requirements: Formulate and apply termiticides, and label with a Federal registration number, to comply with EPA regulations and authorities having jurisdiction.
- 1.4 WARRANTY
- A. Soil Termiticide Special Warranty: Manufacturer's standard form, signed by applicator and Contractor, certifying that applied soil termiticide treatment will prevent infestation of subterranean termites. If subterranean termite activity or damage is discovered within 5 years from date of Substantial Completion, re-treat soil and repair or replace damage caused by termite infestation.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 TERMITE CONTROL

- A. Soil Treatment: EPA-registered termiticide complying with requirements of authorities having jurisdiction, in a soluble or emulsible, concentrated formulation that dilutes with water or foaming agent. Use only soil treatment solutions that are not harmful to plants.
1. Available Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. AgrEvo Environmental Health, Inc., a company of Hoechst and Schering, Berlin.
 - b. Bayer Corp.; Garden & Professional Care.
 - c. DowElanco.

- a. AgrEvo Environmental Health, Inc., a company of Hoechst and Schering, Berlin.
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PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 SOIL TREATMENT APPLICATION

- A. Apply soil treatment at the label volume and rate for the maximum termiticide concentration allowed for each specific use, according to the product's EPA-Registered Label.
1. Mix termiticide solution to a uniform consistency.
 2. Apply to produce a continuous horizontal and vertical termiticidal barrier or treated zone around and under building construction. Distribute the treatment evenly.
 3. Slab-on-Grade and Basement Slabs: Under ground-supported slab construction, including footings, building slabs, and attached slabs as an overall treatment. Treat soil materials before concrete footings and slabs are placed.
 4. Foundations: Adjacent soil including soil along entire inside perimeter of foundation walls, along both sides of interior partition walls, around plumbing pipes and electric conduit penetrating slab, and around interior column footers, piers, and chimney bases, and along entire outside perimeter from grade to bottom of footing. Avoid soil washout around footings.
 5. Crawlspace: Soil under and adjacent to foundations. Treat adjacent areas including around entrance platforms, porches, and equipment bases. Apply overall treatment only where attached concrete platform and porches are on fill or ground.
 6. Masonry: Treat voids.
 7. Penetrations: At expansion joints, control joints, and areas where slabs will be penetrated.
- B. Avoid disturbance of treated soil after application. Keep off treated areas until completely dry.
- C. Protect termiticide solution, dispersed in treated soils and fills, from being diluted until ground-supported slabs are installed. Use waterproof barrier according to EPA-Registered Label instructions.
- D. Post warning signs in areas of application.
- E. Reapply soil treatment solution to areas disturbed by subsequent excavation, grading, landscaping, or other construction activities following application.

END OF SECTION 02361

SECTION 03300 - CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE

PART 1 - GENERAL

- 1.1 SUMMARY
- A. This Section includes cast-in-place concrete, including reinforcement, concrete materials, mix design, placement procedures, and finishes.
- 1.2 SUBMITTALS
- A. Product Data: For each manufactured material and product indicated.
- B. Design Mixes: For each concrete mix indicated.
- C. Shop Drawings: Include details of steel reinforcement placement including material, grade, bar schedules, stirrup spacing, bar bar diagrams, arrangement, and supports.
- D. Material test reports.
- 1.3 QUALITY ASSURANCE
- A. Manufacturer Qualifications: A firm experienced in manufacturing ready-mixed concrete products complying with ASTM C 94 requirements for production facilities and equipment.
- B. Comply with ACI 301, "Specification for Structural Concrete," including the following, unless modified by the requirements of the Contract Documents.
1. General requirements, including submittals, quality assurance, acceptance of structural and protection of in-place concrete.
 2. Formwork and form accessories.
 3. Steel reinforcement and supports.
 4. Concrete mixtures.
 5. Handling, placing, and constructing concrete.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

- 2.1 MATERIALS
- A. Formwork: Furnish formwork and form accessories according to the following:
- B. Steel Reinforcement:
1. Reinforcing Bars: ASTM A 615/A 615M, Class 60, hot-rolled.
 2. Welded Wire Fabric: ASTM A 185, fabricated from low-carbon steel wire and hot-rolled.
- C. Concrete Materials:
1. Portland Cement: ASTM C 150, Type I.
 2. Normal-weight Aggregate: ASTM C 33, uniformly graded, not exceeding 1/4-inch nominal size.
 3. Light: ASTM C 330.
 4. Flyer: Complying with ASTM C 94.
- D. Admixtures:
1. Air-Entraining Admixture: ASTM C 266.
 2. Water-Reducing Admixture: ASTM C 494, Types A, D, F or G, "J-F", see 2.2A.
- E. Vapor Retarders: Polyethylene sheet, ASTM D 4397, not less than 10 mils thick.
- F. Formwork Joint-Filler: ASTM D 1751, asphalt-saturated cellulosic fiber.
- G. Cold-Chamber Materials:
1. Polyethylene Liner: Waterborne, monosoluble film forming, manufactured for application to fresh concrete.
 2. Moisture-Retaining Cover: ASTM C 171, polyethylene film.
 3. Water: Potable.
 4. Clear, Solvent-Free, Membrane-Forming Curing Compound: ASTM C 309, Type 1, Class B.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

- 3.1 INSTALLATION, GENERAL
- A. Formwork: Design, construct, erect, shore, brace, and maintain formwork according to ACI 301.
- B. Vapor Retarder: Install, protect, and repair vapor-retarder sheets according to ASTM E 1643, place sheets in position with longest dimension parallel with direction of pour.
- C. Steel Reinforcement: Comply with CRSI's "Manual of Standard Practice" for fabricating, placing, and supporting reinforcement.
1. Do not cut or penetrate vapor retarder. Repair damage and reseal vapor retarder before placing concrete.
- D. Joints: Construct joints true to line with faces perpendicular to surface plane of concrete.
1. Construction Joints: Locate and install so as not to impair strength or appearance of concrete, at locations indicated or as approved by Architect.
 2. Isolation Joints: Install preformed joint filler at junctions with slab-on-grade and vertical surfaces, such as column pedestals, foundation walls, grade beams, and other locations, to full width and depth of joint, terminating flush with finished concrete surface, unless otherwise indicated.
 3. Construction Joints in Slab-on-Grade: Form weakened-plane construction joints, sectioning concrete into areas as indicated. Construct construction joints for a depth equal to at least one-fourth of the concrete thickness, as follows:
 - a. Sawn Joints: Form construction joints with power saws equipped with shatterproof abrasive or diamond-tipped blades. Cut 1/8-inch-wide joints into concrete when cutting action will not tear, abrade, or otherwise damage surface and before concrete develops random contraction cracks.
- E. Tolerances: Comply with ACI 117, "Specifications for Tolerances for Concrete Construction and Materials."

3.2 CONCRETE PLACEMENT

- A. Comply with recommendations in ACI 304R for measuring, mixing, transporting, and placing concrete.
- B. Consolidate concrete with mechanical vibrating equipment.
- 3.3 FINISHING FORMED SURFACES
- A. Rough-Formed Finish: As-cast concrete texture imparted by form-facing material with tie holes and defective areas repaired and patched, and fins and other projections exceeding 1/4 inch in height rubbed down or chipped off.
1. Apply to concrete surfaces not exposed to public view.
- B. Smooth-Formed Finish: As-cast concrete texture imparted by form-facing material, arranged in an orderly and symmetrical manner with a minimum of seams. Repair and patch tie holes and defective areas. Completely remove fins and other projections.
1. Apply to concrete surfaces exposed to public view or to be covered with a coating or covering material applied directly to concrete, such as waterproofing, dampproofing, veneer plaster, or painting.
 2. Apply grous-cleaned finish, defined in ACI 301, to smooth-formed finished concrete.
- C. Related Unformed Surfaces: At tops of walls, horizontal offsets, and similar unformed surfaces adjacent to formed surfaces, strike off smooth and finish with a texture matching adjacent formed surfaces. Continue final surface treatment of formed surfaces uniformly across adjacent unformed surfaces, unless otherwise indicated.

3.4 FINISHING UNFORMED SURFACES

- A. General: Comply with ACI 301.1R for screening, restraughtening, and finishing operations for concrete surfaces. Do not wet concrete surfaces.
- B. Screed Surfaces with a straightedge and strike off. Begin initial floating using bull floats or darbies to form a uniform and open-textured surface plane before excess moisture or bleedwater appears on the surface.
- C. Scratch Finish: Apply scratch finish to surfaces to receive concrete floor topping or mortar setting bed for ceramic or quarry tile, portland cement terrazzo, and other bonded cementitious floor finish, unless otherwise indicated.
- D. Float Finish: Apply float finish to surfaces indicated, to surfaces to receive trowel finish, and to floor and slab surfaces to be covered with fluid-applied or sheet waterproofing, built-up or membrane roofing, or sand-bed terrazzo.
- E. Trowel Finish: Apply a hard trowel finish to surfaces indicated and to floor and slab surfaces exposed to view or to be covered with resilient flooring, carpet, ceramic or quarry tile set over a cleavage membrane, paint, or another thin-film-like coating system.
- F. Nonslip Brown Finish: Apply a nonslip brown finish to surfaces indicated and to exterior concrete platforms, steps, and ramps. Immediately after float finishing, slightly roughen trafficked surface becoming with fiber-bristle broom perpendicular to main traffic route.

3.5 CONCRETE PROTECTION AND CURING

- A. General: Protect freshly placed concrete from premature drying and excessive cold air temperatures. Comply with ACI 306.1 for cold-weather protection, and follow recommendations in ACI 308 for hot-weather protection during curing.
- B. Evaporation Retarder: Apply evaporation retarder to concrete surfaces if hot, dry, or windy conditions occur before and during curing operations. Apply according to manufacturer's written instructions after placing, screeding, and bull floating or darbying concrete. Do not apply before floor finishing.
- C. Begin curing after finishing concrete, but not before free water has evaporated from concrete surface.
- D. Care for newly formed concrete for at least seven days as follows:
1. Cure continuously: Apply uniformly in continuous operation by power spray or roller according to manufacturer's written instructions. Keep surfaces subjected to heavy rainfall within three hours after treatment. Do not allow loss of continuity of coating and repair damage during curing period.

3.6 FIELD JOINT CONTROL

- A. Testing Agency: Owner will engage a qualified independent testing and inspecting agency to sample materials, perform tests, and submit test reports during concrete placement. Tests will be performed according to ACI 308.
1. Testing Frequency: One composite sample for each day's pour of each concrete mix exceeding 5 cu. yd., but less than 25 cu. yd., plus one set for each additional 50 cu. yd. or fraction thereof.

END OF SECTION 03300

SECTION 04 21 13 BRICK MASONRY

PART 1 - General

- 1.1 SUMMARY
- A. Section Includes:
1. Clay Masonry Units
 2. Steel Reinforcement
 3. Brick Anchors and Ties
 4. Expansion Joints
 5. Flashing/Weep Materials
 6. Mortar
- 1.2 REFERENCES
- A. ASTM International List of Applicable Standards:
1. ASTM A36 Standard Specification for Carbon Structural Steel.
 2. ASTM A675 Standard Specification for Steel Wire, Plain, for Concrete Reinforcement.
 3. ASTM A153 Standard Specification for Zinc Coating (Hot Dip) on Iron and Steel Hardware.
 4. ASTM A615 Standard Specification for Deformed and Plain Carbon Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement.
 5. ASTM A775 Standard Specification for Epoxy-Coated Steel Reinforcing Bars.
 6. ASTM A496 Standard Specification for Hot-Dip and Hot-Rolled Steel Deformed Bars for Concrete Reinforcement.
 7. ASTM A1098 Standard Specification for Steel Sheet, Cold-Rolled Carbon, Structural, High-Strength Low-Alloy, High-Strength Low-Alloy with Improved Formability, Solution Hardened, and Bake Hardenable.
 8. ASTM C67 Standard Test Method for Sampling and Testing Brick and Structural Clay Tile.
 9. ASTM C144 Standard Specification for Aggregate for Masonry Mortar.
 10. ASTM C150 Standard Specification for Portland Cement.
 11. ASTM C207 Standard Specification for Hydrated Lime for Masonry Purposes.
 12. ASTM C218 Standard Specification for Facing Brick (Solid Masonry Units Made from Clay or Shale).
 13. ASTM C270 Standard Specification for Mortar for Unit Masonry.
 14. ASTM C652 Standard Specification for Hollow Brick (Hollow Masonry Units Made from Clay or Shale).
 15. ASTM D1026 Standard Specification for Flexible Cellular Materials, Sponge or Expanded Rubber.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

- B. The Brick Industry Association (BIA):
1. Technical Note 20, Cleaning Brickwork.
- 1.3 SUBMITTALS
- A. General: Submit listed submittals in accordance with Conditions of the Contract and Section 013300 - Submittal Procedures.
- B. Product Data: Submit product data for specified products.
- C. Samples: Submit brick samples showing range of color and texture to be expected.
- D. Test Reports: Submit reports of brick tests specified in Part 2.

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Mock-Ups:
1. Provide a mock-up panel for each type of brick specified and as indicated on the drawings.
 2. Build the mock-up(s) according to the Architect's direction; do not move, alter or destroy the mock-up(s) until directed to do so by the Architect.
 3. For each mock-up, provide brick of color and texture that represents the brick to be used on the project. Do not begin installation of bricks until the Architect accepts the mock-up(s). Build in masonry mock-ups as required to obtain the Architect's acceptance. Remove unacceptable mock-ups from the site.

1.5 DELIVERY, STORAGE & HANDLING

- A. Storage and Protection:
1. Store materials to prevent damage due to moisture, contamination, breakage, chipping or other causes.
 2. Store materials on pallets or stable aggregate bed to reduce contamination and staining.
 3. Cover with a non-staining waterproof membrane allowing for airflow around brick while protecting it from airborne contaminants and wind-borne dirt.

PART 2 - Products

- 2.1 CLAY MASONRY UNITS
- A. Face brick shall be A Grade units manufactured by the following members of the Brick Industry Association (BIA). Alternative manufacturers will be considered:
1. Boral Bricks, Inc.
 2. Glas Gery Brick
 3. Chesker Brick & Tile Company
- B. Brick Specification:
1. Size: Reference plans and color rendering.
 2. Color/Product Name: Reference plans and color rendering.
 3. ASTM Designation: Face Brick: ASTM C216, Grade SW, Type FBS

2.2 OTHER MATERIALS A.

- Steel Reinforcement:
1. Billet Steel Deformed Bars: ASTM A615.
 2. Rail Steel Deformed Bars: ASTM A996.
 3. Axle Steel Deformed Bars: ASTM A996.
 4. Epoxy-Coated Steel Bars: ASTM A775.
- Note: Fabricated steel lints or shelf angles are a normal supply item over most masonry. Vertical expansion joint installation in multi-story construction for the design cases where the masonry wall cannot be supported from below. Steel designations listed in this section are listed in Division 05: Metal.
- B. Brick Anchors and Ties:
1. Not Used
 2. Foot Reinforcement: AS-10 galvanized metal, conforming with ASTM A185, Class B-2.
 3. Wire Wall Ties: AS-2.
 - a. Galvanized steel, conforming with ASTM A185, Class B-2.
 4. Dovetail Anchors, ASTM A708:
 - a. Galvanized in accordance with ASTM A153, Class B-2.
- C. Expansion Joint:
1. Preformed Form: ASTM D1056, Type 2, Class A, Grade 1.
 - a. Preformed Form: ASTM D1056, Type 2, Class A, Grade 1.
 - a. Preformed Form: ASTM D1056, Type 2, Class A, Grade 1.
- Note: A flexible sealant is normally installed in the expansion joint after the expansion material has been installed. Since the sealant is part of the flashing or moisture management strategy for the project, it is covered in detail under Division 07: Thermal and Moisture Protection.
- D. Mortar:
1. Portland Cement: ASTM C150, Type I.
 2. Hydrated Lime: ASTM C207, Type S.
 3. Sand: ASTM C144.
 4. Water: Potable.
- Mortar should be mixed by proportion according to ASTM C270 for Type-N mortar.

2.3 FLASHING/WEEP MATERIALS

- A. Flashing for all masonry openings and drainage planes should be installed according to prevailing building codes and industry best practice and are covered separately under Division 07: Thermal and Moisture Protection.
- B. Weeps are to be used in conjunction with flashing materials for proper functioning of the masonry wall drainage system. The specified weep material is:
1. Cotton sack cord, 12 inches long with lead in air cavity
 2. Plastic tube, 1/4 inch minimum diameter
 3. Plastic warts or colls
 4. Aluminum warts or colls
- 2.4 PRODUCT SUBSTITUTIONS
- A. Substitutions are permitted in accordance with Division 01 20.00: Product Substitution Procedures.

PART 3 - Execution

3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Verify that substrate conditions are acceptable for product installation in accordance with manufacturer's instructions and industry best practice.

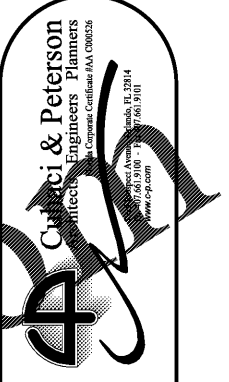
3.2 PREPARATION

- A. Prepare all surfaces using the methods recommended by the manufacturer and industry best practice for achieving the best result for the substrate under the project conditions.
- B. Remove mud, loose rust, ice and contaminants that may interfere with mortar-to-unit bonding or mortar-to-footing/brick ledge bonding.

3.3 INSTALLATION

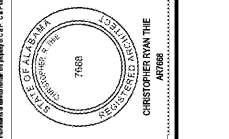
- A. Bond Pattern: Units will be installed in the pattern specified in the plans and/or color rendering. Laying Clay Masonry Units:
1. Lay brick making care head joints and bed joints are full of mortar.
 2. Lay brick with plumb and true to line.
 3. Where fresh mortar joints partially set mortar, remove loose brick and mortar and lightly wet the exposed surface of set mortar.
 4. When adjustments must be made after mortar begins to harden, remove hardened mortar and replace it with fresh mortar.
- C. Tooling and Pointing:
1. Tool mortar joints to a concave appearance.
 2. For exposed joints where they are show-through hard.
 3. Flush-cut all joints when they are not tooled.
 4. When pointing a section in a wall, rake the mortar joints to a depth of not less than 1/2 inch. Fill the joint completely with pointing mortar and tool to match the surrounding masonry.
- D. Flashing:
1. Remove any projections on the brick surface or mortar bed that might puncture the flashing material.
 2. Place through-wall flashing on a bed of mortar so that the flashing projects 1/4 inch from wall face and forms a drip edge. Overlap flashing a minimum of 6 inches.
 3. Cover flashing with mortar.
- E. Weeps:
1. Install weeps in the head joints of the first brick course immediately above the through wall flashing. Place weeps at not more than 24 inches on center horizontally.
 2. Keep the air cavity free of mortar as much as possible.
- F. Expansion Joints:
1. Install expansion joints as indicated on drawings.
 2. Keep joints free of mortar and any debris that may hinder movement.
 3. Install expansion joint material and finish the joint with a sealer.
- G. Cold Weather Procedures:
1. Preparation:
 - a. If ice or snow has formed on the masonry bed, remove it by carefully applying heat not to exceed 120 degrees F until the surface is dry to the touch.
 - b. Remove any brick units or mortar that is frozen or damaged.
 - c. When the clay masonry unit suction exceeds 30 grains per minute per 30 square inches, sprinkle with heated water as follows:
 - 1) When units are 32 degrees F or above, heat water to 70 degrees F or above.
 - 2) When units are below 32 degrees F, heat water to 150 degrees F or above.
 2. Work in Progress:
 - a. Air temperature: 40 degrees F to 32 degrees F:
 - 1) Heat sand or mixing water to produce mortar temperatures that match air temperature.
 - b. Air temperature: 32 degrees F to 25 degrees F:
 - 1) Heat sand and mixing water to produce mortar temperatures between 40 degrees F and 120 degrees F.
 - 2) Maintain temperature of mortar on boards above freezing.
- Installation in colder air temperatures will require heat sources on the wall and the use of windbreaks or

Order Plans



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DATE	CRT

A-003