

ADDENDUM NO. 1

TO: PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR STATE OF MISSOURI

REBID, Change in Scope
Renovate Cabins 1-4, 14 & 19
Sam A. Baker State Park
Patterson, Missouri
PROJECT NO.: X2319-01

Bid Opening Date 1:30 PM, Tuesday, February 10, 2026 (Not Changed)

Bidders are hereby informed that the construction Plans and/or Specifications are modified as follows:

SPECIFICATION CHANGES:

1. SECTION 001116 – INVITATION FOR BID
 - a. REVISE Paragraph 3.0-A as follows:
 - A. Until: 1:30 PM, Tuesday, February 17, 2026
2. Section 012100 – ALLOWANCES
 - a. REMOVE 1.02-B.1 Lump sum allowances in its entirety.
 - b. REMOVE 1.04 Lump-Sum Allowances in its entirety.
3. Section 093000 – TILING
 - a. REVISE Paragraph 2.01.B.2, as follows: Size: As indicated on drawings.
 - b. DELETE Paragraph 2.01.B.3 and 2.01.B.4.
 - c. REVISE Paragraph 2.01.C.1.b, as follows: Size: As indicated on drawings.
4. Section 096500 - RESILIENT FLOORING
 - a. ADD Section
5. Section 103100 - MANUFACTURED FIREPLACES
 - a. ADD Paragraph 2.01-D and E as follows:
 - D. Dimensions
 1. Length – 24” Max
 2. Depth – 12” Max
 3. Height – 20” Max
 - E. Max: Volts: 120; Wattage: 1,375; Amps: 11.5; BTUs: 4,695; Remote: On/off remote
6. APPENDIX
 - a. ADD Appendix B attached:
National Park Service Preservation Brief #2

DRAWINGS CHANGES:

1. Sheet C-002
 - a. REVISE Demo Note 2.
 2. UNDERGROUND FACILITIES, STRUCTURES, AND UTILITIES HAVE BEEN PLOTTED FROM AVAILABLE SURVEYS AND RECORDS AND THEREFORE THEIR LOCATIONS MUST BE CONSIDERED APPROXIMATE ONLY. IT IS POSSIBLE THAT THERE MAY BE OTHERS, THE EXISTENCE OF WHICH IS PRESENTLY NOT KNOWN OR SHOWN. IT IS THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO DETERMINE THEIR EXISTENCE AND EXACT LOCATION BEFORE EXCAVATION OR TRENCHING TO AVOID DAMAGE THERETO. GENERAL CONTRACTOR OR GENERAL CONTRACTORS SUB TO COORDINATE WITH ALL PUBLIC LOCATES WHO WILL MARK THE DIG AREAS FOR ANY SUBSURFACE UTILITIES.
2. Sheet C-100.1
 - a. ADD General Note as follows:
 1. Cabin #3 has no civil work.
3. Sheet C-203
 - a. REVISE Keyed Notes #4 as follows:
 4. Alternate #4 – Poured concrete wall with stone veneer (See C-301/D)
 - b. REVISE Drawing note #4 as follows:
 4. Bid Alternate #4 – Poured concrete wall with stone veneer (See C-301/D)
4. Sheet C-300
 - a. ADD note 3 to E/C-300 CONCRETE VERTICAL CURB as follows:
 3. Concrete curb is used on cabin #1 between the grade and the new parking spot addition this runs for 22-0 lineal feet
 - b. REVISE label G as follows: ALTERNATE #4: MODULAR BLOCK WALL SECTION
5. Sheet C-301
 - a. REVISE label D as follows: ALTERNATE #4: CONCRETE WALL WITH STONE VENEER
 - b. ADD the following dimensions to Detail D: Stem wall to underside of footing to be 36" deep, Stem wall to be 8" wide, Spread footing to be 24" wide and 12" tall.
6. Sheet A-101
 - a. ADD note to KEYED NOTES – DEMOLITION PLANS as follows:

Demo Key Notes for Cabin #1 are typical for cabins #1 - #4, and #14. The notes that are not used on those cabins are used on cabin #19
7. Sheet A-101 through A-105 and Sheet A-106B
 - a. REVISE KEYED NOTES – NEW FLOOR PLANS #27 as follows:
 27. Alternate #1: Synthetic Shake Shingle Roofing (cedar breather has been removed)

8. Sheet A-101 through A-106A
 - a. ADD KEYED NOTES – DEMOLITIONS PLANS #23.a as follows:
 23. Remove existing concrete slab to dimension of existing tub.
 - a. Cut and remove the area at the existing tub to receive a new “Zero Entry Shower Base with a Slot Drain”
9. Sheet A-106B
 - a. REVISE drawing 1/106B, BEDROOM 105, keynote #6 (Carpet Tile) to keynote #5 (Luxury Vinyl Tile).
10. Sheet A-201A through A-206
 - a. REVISE KEYED NOTES – EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS #19 as follows:
 19. Alternate #1: Synthetic Shake Shingle Roofing
(cedar breather has been removed)
11. Sheet A-502
 - a. REVISE Alternate #1 note on detail 4/A-502 as follows: Synthetic Shake Shingle Roofing. (Cedar breather has been removed)
 - b. ADD general note as follows: At gutter attachments where there is a roof without vertical fascia or exposed rafter tails provide adjustable pitch brackets similar to detail 2/A-502.
12. Sheet E-100
 - a. ADD sheet
13. Sheet E-200
 - a. ADD sheet
14. Sheet E-300
 - a. REMOVE and REPLACE in its entirety.

GENERAL COMMENTS:

1. The Pre-Bid Meeting was held January 23, 2026, followed by a walk-through of the project sites. The sign-in sheet is attached.
2. Bidders desiring to perform a site inspection should contact Park Superintendent, Jeff Hand (573) 856-4411 to schedule a time to enter the cabins.
3. Please contact April Howser, Contract Specialist, at (573) 751-0053, april.howser@oa.mo.gov for questions about bidding procedures, MBE\WBE\SDVE Goals, and other submittal requirements.
4. The deadline for technical questions was noon on Friday, January 30, 2026.
5. Changes to, or clarification of, the bid documents are only made as issued in the addenda.
6. All correspondence with respect to this project must include the State of Missouri project number as indicated above.
7. Current Planholders list is available online at: [X2319-01 REBID Renovate Cabins 1-4, 14, & 19 - Sam A. Baker State Park :: Plan Holders :: State of Missouri Office of Administration](#)

8. Prospective Bidders contact American Document Solutions, 1400 Forum Blvd Suite 7A, Columbia MO 65203, (573) 446-7768 to get plans and specifications.
9. **All bids shall be submitted on the bid form without additional terms and conditions, modifications, or stipulations. Each space on the bid form shall be properly filled. Failure to do so will result in rejection of the bid.**
10. **MBE/WBE/SDVE participation requirements can be found in DIVISION 00. The MBE/WBE/SDVE participation goals are 10%/10%/3%, respectively. Only certified firms as of the bid opening date can be used to satisfy the MBE/WBE/SDVE participation goals for this project. If a bidder is unable to meet a participation goal, a Good Faith Effort Determination Form must be completed. Failure to complete this process will result in rejection of the bid.**
11. **The Contractor shall pay not less than the prevailing hourly rate of wages for work of a similar character in the locality in which the work is performed, as determined by the Missouri Department of Labor and Industrial Relations.** Bidders are to adhere to Prevailing Wage Hourly Rate of Wages, and the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations can be contacted to determine the applicable wage rate for the work on this project.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Specification Section 096500
2. Sheet E-100
3. Sheet E-200
4. Sheet E-300
5. Appendix B: National Park Service Preservation Brief #2
6. Pre-Bid Meeting Sign-In Sheet

February 4, 2026

END ADDENDUM NO. 1

SECTION 096500 - RESILIENT FLOORING

PART 1 GENERAL

1.01 SECTION INCLUDES

- A. Resilient tile flooring.
- B. Installation accessories.

1.02 REFERENCE STANDARDS

- A. ASTM F1700 - Standard Specification for Solid Vinyl Floor in Modular Format such as Tile(s) or Plank(s); 2025.

1.03 SUBMITTALS

- A. See Section 013000 - Administrative Requirements for submittal procedures.
- B. Product Data: Provide data on specified products, describing physical and performance characteristics; including sizes, patterns and colors available; and installation instructions.
- C. Shop Drawings: Indicate floor patterns.
- D. Selection Samples: Submit manufacturer's complete set of color samples for Architect's initial selection.
- E. Certification: Prior to installation of flooring, submit written certification that condition of subfloor meets flooring and adhesive manufacturer requirements.

1.04 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Installer Qualifications: Company specializing in installing specified flooring with minimum three years experience.

1.05 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

- A. Upon receipt, immediately remove any shrink-wrap and check materials for damage and the correct style, color, quantity and run numbers.
- B. Store all materials off of the floor in an acclimatized, weather-tight space.
- C. Maintain temperature in storage area between 55 degrees F (13 degrees C) and 90 degrees F (72 degrees C).

1.06 FIELD CONDITIONS

- A. Store materials for not less than 48 hours prior to installation in area of installation at a temperature of 70 degrees F (21 degrees C) to achieve temperature stability. Thereafter, maintain conditions above 55 degrees F (13 degrees C).

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.01 TILE FLOORING

- A. Vinyl Tile - LVT: Printed film type, with transparent or translucent wear layer; acoustic interlayer or backing.
 - 1. Manufacturers:
 - a. Mannington Commercial; Amtico Wood: www.manningtoncommercial.com.
 - b. Patcraft; Highland Forest: www.patcraft.com.
 - c. Tarkett; Contour: www.commercial.tarkett.com.
 - d. Mohawk; Hot and Heavy II: Contour: www.mohawkgroup.com.
 - e. Substitutions: See Section 016000 - Product Requirements.
 - 2. Minimum Requirements: Comply with ASTM F1700, Class III.
 - 3. Plank Tile Size: 6 by 36-48 inch (152 by 1219 mm), nominal.
 - 4. Wear Layer Thickness: 0.020 inch (0.50 mm), minimum.
 - 5. Total Thickness: 0.10 inch (2.5 mm), nominal.
 - 6. Color: To be selected by Architect from manufacturer's full range.

2.02 ACCESSORIES

- A. Subfloor Filler: White premix latex; type recommended by adhesive material manufacturer.
- B. Primers, Adhesives, and Seam Sealer: Waterproof; types recommended by flooring manufacturer.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.01 EXAMINATION

- A. Verify that surfaces are flat to tolerances acceptable to flooring manufacturer, free of cracks that might telegraph through flooring, clean, dry, and free of curing compounds, surface hardeners, and other chemicals that might interfere with bonding of flooring to substrate.

3.02 PREPARATION

- A. Remove subfloor ridges and bumps. Fill minor low spots, cracks, joints, holes, and other defects with subfloor filler to achieve smooth, flat, hard surface.
- B. Prohibit traffic until filler is fully cured.

3.03 INSTALLATION - GENERAL

- A. Starting installation constitutes acceptance of subfloor conditions.
- B. Install in accordance with manufacturer's written instructions.

3.04 INSTALLATION - TILE FLOORING

- A. Mix tile from container to ensure shade variations are consistent when tile is placed, unless otherwise indicated in manufacturer's installation instructions.
- B. Install plank tile with a random offset of at least 6 inches (152 mm) from adjacent rows.

3.05 CLEANING

- A. Remove excess adhesive from floor, base, and wall surfaces without damage.
- B. Clean in accordance with manufacturer's written instructions.

3.06 PROTECTION

- A. Prohibit traffic on resilient flooring for 48 hours after installation.

END OF SECTION



OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION
DIVISION OF FACILITIES
MANAGEMENT,
DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL
RESOURCES DIVISION OF
STATE PARKS

PROJECT TITLE
SAM A. BAKER STATE PARK
RENOVATE CABINS 1-4, 14, & 19
SAM A. BAKER STATE PARK
5580 STATE HIGHWAY 143
PATTERSON, MO 63956

PROJECT # X2319-01
SITE # 5218

ASSET #
CABIN #1: 7815218008
CABIN #2: 7815218007
CABIN #3: 7815218022
CABIN #4: 7815218005
CABIN #14: 7815218003
CABIN #19: 7815218019

DATE # REVISION

ISSUEDATE: 11/20/25

CAD DWG FILE: _____
DRAWN BY: _____
CHECKED BY: _____
DESIGNED BY: _____

SHEET TITLE:

ELECTRICAL
SPECIFICATIONS

SHEET NUMBER:

E-100

52OF 54 SHEETS
11/20/25

CONDUCTORS

- A. ALL CONDUCTORS SHALL BE SOFT DRAWN, ANNEALED COPPER, #12 AWG MINIMUM.
- B. CONDUCTORS #12 AND #10 AWG SHALL BE SOLID; #8 AWG AND LARGER SHALL BE STRANDED.
- C. THE USE OF ALUMINUM CONDUCTORS IS NOT ACCEPTABLE.
- D. EXPOSED, INTERIOR FEEDERS: TYPE THHN-THWN, SINGLE CONDUCTORS IN CONDUIT.
- E. FEEDERS INSTALLED CONCEALED IN CEILINGS, WALLS, PARTITIONS: TYPE THHN-THWN, SINGLE CONDUCTORS IN CONDUIT.
- F. FEEDERS INSTALLED CONCEALED IN CONCRETE, BELOW SLABS-ON-GRADE AND UNDERGROUND: TYPE THHN-THWN, SINGLE CONDUCTORS IN PVC CONDUIT.
- G. EXPOSED, INTERIOR, BRANCH CIRCUITS: TYPE THHN-THWN, SINGLE CONDUCTORS IN CONDUIT.
- H. BRANCH CIRCUITS CONCEALED IN EXISTING AND NEW CEILINGS, WALLS, AND PARTITIONS: TYPE THHN-THWN, SINGLE CONDUCTORS IN CONDUIT.
- I. BRANCH CIRCUITS CONCEALED BELOW SLABS-ON-GRADE, AND UNDERGROUND: TYPE THHN-THWN, SINGLE CONDUCTORS IN CONDUIT.
- J. ACCEPTABLE MANUFACTURERS FOR CONDUCTORS: GENERAL CABLE COMPANY, CAROL, ANACONDA, ROME, SOUTHWIRE.

- K. CLASS 2 CONTROL CIRCUITS: TYPE THHN-THWN, IN CONDUIT.
- L. CLASS 2 CONTROL CIRCUITS: POWER-LIMITED PLENUM RATED CABLE, CONCEALED IN BUILDING FINISHES.
- M. THE USE OF NON-METALLIC-SHEATHED CABLE (TYPE NM) AND ARMORED CABLE (TYPE AC OR BX) IS NOT ACCEPTABLE
- N. WIRE CONNECTORS SHALL BE EQUAL TO SCOTCH LOCK FOR #8 AWG AND SMALLER, THOMAS AND BETTS LOCK-TITE FOR #6 AND LARGER.
- O. PROVIDE #10 AWG CONDUCTORS FOR BRANCH CIRCUITS HAVING A CONDUCTOR LENGTH LONGER THAN 75 FEET.
- P. SIZE OF CONDUCTORS AND CABLES INDICATED OR SPECIFIED ARE IN AMERICAN WIRE GAGE (AWG - BROWN AND SHARPE).

- Q. TYPE MC CABLE: 600V, UNJACKETED: ANS1 E119 AND E814, UL STANDARDS 44 OR 83 (AS APPLICABLE), AND 1569, NFPA 70 ARTICLE 330; ALUMINUM OR GALVANIZED STEEL INTERLOCKED ARMOR; THHN- OR XHHW-INSULATED CONDUCTORS; COLOR CODE: ICEA METHOD 1, WITH GREEN INSULATED GROUNDING CONDUCTOR.
- R. INSTALL ALL WIRING IN APPROVED RACEWAY AND ENCLOSURES, EXCEPT WHERE SPECIFIED OR INDICATED, FOR LOW-VOLTAGE WIRING OR, WHERE TYPE MC CABLE IS INDICATED, SPECIFIED AS ACCEPTABLE, OR BOTH.
- S. SUPPORT ALL CONDUCTORS AND CABLES IN VERTICAL INSTALLATIONS, AS REQUIRED BY NFPA-70, BY INSTALLING CABLE SUPPORTS OR PLUG-TYPE CONDUIT RISER SUPPORTS, OR WIRE-MESH SAFETY GRIPS.
- T. INSTALL ALL CONDUCTORS AND CABLE IN RACEWAYS CONTINUOUS WITHOUT TAPS OR SPLICES. SPICE OR TAP ONLY IN APPROVED BOXES AND ENCLOSURES WITH APPROVED SOLDERLESS CONNECTORS, OR CRIMP CONNECTORS AND TERMINAL BLOCKS FOR CONTROL WIRING, AND KEEP TO THE MINIMUM REQUIRED. INSULATE ALL SPLICES, TAPS, AND JOINTS AS REQUIRED BY CODE.

- U. ALL MATERIALS USED TO TERMINATE, SPICE OR TAP CONDUCTORS: DESIGNED, PROPERLY SIZED, AND UL LISTED FOR THE SPECIFIC APPLICATION AND CONDUCTORS INVOLVED, AND INSTALLED IN STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH THE MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS, USING THE MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDED TOOLS.

- V. WHERE WIRING IS INDICATED AS INSTALLED, BUT THE CONNECTION IS INDICATED "FUTURE" OR "BY OTHER DIVISION, TRADES, OR CONTRACTS", LEAVE A MINIMUM OF 3' FOOT "PIGTAIL" AT THE BOX, TAPE THE ENDS OF CONDUCTORS, AND COVER THE BOX.

- W. VOLTAGE DROP IN BRANCH CIRCUITS SHALL NOT EXCEED 3 PERCENT.

TYPE MC CABLE MAY ONLY BE USED

- A. IN LIEU OF FLEXIBLE CONDUIT AND WIRING FROM LIGHT FIXTURES IN ACCESSIBLE CEILINGS TO JUNCTION BOXES (ATTACHED TO BUILDING STRUCTURE) ABOVE THE CEILING, PROVIDE CABLE WHIPS OF SUFFICIENT LENGTHS TO ALLOW FOR RELOCATING EACH LIGHT FIXTURE WITHIN A 5' FOOT RADIUS OF ITS INSTALLED LOCATION, BUT NOT EXCEEDING 6' FEET IN UNSUPPORTED LENGTHS.
- B. FOR VERTICAL DROPS IN STUD WALLS.
- C. DO NOT USE MC CABLE FOR THE FOLLOWING:
 - D1. HOMERUNS TO PANELBOARDS.
 - D2. WHERE EXPOSED TO VIEW.
 - D3. WHERE EXPOSED TO DAMAGE.
 - D4. HAZARDOUS LOCATIONS.
 - D5. WET LOCATIONS.
 - D6. WHEN RESTRICTED OTHERWISE ABOVE, AND WHEN SPECIFICALLY DISALLOWED BY THE LOCAL AHJ, OWNER OR BOTH.
- D. PROPERLY IDENTIFY ALL TERMINAL BLOCKS AND WIRE TERMINALS FOR CONTROL WIRING WITH VINYL STICK-ON MARKERS OR EQUIVALENT. PROVIDE ENGINEER WITH A LIST OF PROPOSED IDENTIFYING NUMBERS FOR REVIEW PRIOR TO INSTALLING MARKERS.

- E. PROVIDE AN EQUIPMENT-GROUNDING CONDUCTOR, OR BONDING JUMPER, AS APPLICABLE, IN ALL FEEDER AND NON-LIGHTING BRANCH CIRCUITS, SIZED IN ACCORDANCE WITH NFPA 70 TABLES 250.66 OR 250.122, AS APPLICABLE, UNLESS INDICATED AS LARGER ON THE DRAWINGS.
- F. PROVIDE AN EQUIPMENT-GROUNDING CONDUCTOR, OR BONDING JUMPER, AS APPLICABLE, IN ALL BRANCH CIRCUITS AND FEEDERS, SIZED IN ACCORDANCE WITH NFPA 70 TABLES 250.66 OR 250.122, AS APPLICABLE, UNLESS INDICATED AS LARGER ON THE DRAWINGS.
- G. VOLTAGE DROP IN BRANCH CIRCUITS SHALL NOT EXCEED 3 PERCENT.

CONDUCTOR COLOR CODING

- A. PROVIDE COLOR CODING SYSTEM AS LISTED BELOW FOR ALL FEEDERS AND BRANCH CIRCUITS AND USED AS A BASIS FOR BALANCING LOAD ON PANELS.
- B. COLOR CODING FOR CONDUCTOR #12 AWG THROUGH #6 AWG SHALL CONSIST OF COLOR CODED THERMOPLASTIC INSULATION OF THE COLORS SPECIFIED HEREIN.
- C. COLOR CODING FOR CONDUCTORS #8 AWG AND LARGER SHALL BE FIELD APPLIED SELF ADHESIVE TAPE OF THE COLOR SPECIFIED HEREIN FOR THE PARTICULAR PHASE.
- D. 120/240V: PHASE A--BLACK, PHASE B--RED, NEUTRAL--WHITE, EQUIPMENT GROUND--GREEN, ISOLATED GROUND--GREEN WITH DISTINCTIVE WHITE OR YELLOW MARKINGS.

BOXES AND FITTINGS

- A. ALL OUTLET BOXES SHALL BE UL LISTED AND LABELED FOR USE IN THE SPACE THEY OCCUPY AND THE PURPOSE THEY SERVE.
- B. SHEET METAL OUTLET AND DEVICE BOXES FOR DRY, INTERIOR APPLICATIONS: COMPLY WITH NEMA OS 1 AND UL 514A.
- C. CAST-METAL OUTLET AND DEVICE BOXES FOR EXTERIOR APPLICATIONS: COMPLY WITH NEMA FB 1, FERROUS ALLOY, TYPE FS OR FD, WITH GASKETED COVER.
- D. OUTLET BOXES INSTALLED WITHIN FIRE RATED ASSEMBLIES SHALL HAVE A FIRE RATING EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN THE RATING OF THE WALL IN WHICH IT IS INSTALLED.
- E. OUTLET BOXES SHALL BE 4 INCHES SQUARE BY 2 1/8 INCHES DEEP , EXCEPT FOR 2" PARTITIONS SHALL BE AT LEAST 1-1/2" DEEP.
- F. OUTLET BOXES FOR VOICE AND DATA DEVICES SHALL BE 4 11/16 INCHES SQUARE BY 2 1/8 INCHES DEEP.
- G. ALL PULLBOXES SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED OF GALVANIZED STEEL, OF METAL GAUGE AND PHYSICAL SIZE AS REQUIRED BY THE N.E.C. FOR THE NUMBER AND SIZE OF CONDUITS AND CONDUCTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE PULLBOX.

- H. FIXTURE OUTLET BOXES IN/OR ON CEILINGS SHALL NOT BE LESS THAN 1-1/2" DEEP OR LESS THAN 4" SQUARE. ALL OUTLET BOXES INTENDED TO SUPPORT FIXTURES SHALL BE EQUIPPED WITH 3/8" FIXTURE STUDS FASTENED THROUGH THE BOTTOM OF THE BOX WITH FOUR BOLTS.

- I. NEW OUTLET BOXES INSTALLED WITHIN NEW OR EXISTING STUD WALL CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE MOUNTED TO A STUD OR MOUNTED IN A BRACKET THAT SPANS STUD-TO-STUD, CADDY T5GB BRACKET OR APPROVED EQUAL.
- J. ACCEPTABLE MANUFACTURERS FOR BOXES: APPLETON, STEEL CITY, RACO.

PANELBOARDS

- A. PANELBOARDS SHALL BE LOAD CENTER TYPE, DEAD FRONT, SAFETY TYPE, FURNISHED WITH BRANCH CIRCUIT BREAKER OVERCURRENT PROTECTIVE DEVICES, COPPER PHASE, NEUTRAL AND EQUIPMENT GROUNDING BUS BARS, MAIN CIRCUIT BREAKER OR MAIN LUG ONLY AS NOTED ON THE DRAWINGS. MAIN BUSES AND CONNECTORS SHALL BE HARD DRAWN COPPER OF 98% CONDUCTIVITY, LOAD CENTERS ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE FOR USE.
- B. CIRCUIT BREAKERS SHALL BE MOLDED CASE, PLUG-ON TYPE SUITABLE FOR VOLTAGE AND AMPERE RATINGS INDICATED ON DRAWINGS AND IN PANEL SCHEDULES. REFER TO THE PANEL SCHEDULES ON THE DRAWINGS FOR ADDITIONAL ACCESSORIES TO BE PROVIDED AT SELECT CIRCUIT BREAKERS.
- C. CIRCUIT BREAKERS SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM AMPERE INTERRUPTING CAPACITY (AIC) OF 10,000 AMPERES FOR 120/240V SYSTEMS.

- D. WHERE THE POWER SYSTEM STUDY IDENTIFIES AVAILABLE FAULT CURRENT VALUES AT EXISTING AND NEW PANELS THAT ARE HIGHER THAN THE MINIMUM AIC RATINGS SPECIFIED HEREIN, PROVIDE CIRCUIT BREAKERS IN THE PANELS THAT HAVE AIC RATINGS GREATER THAN THE AVAILABLE FAULT CURRENT AT THE PANEL AS DETERMINED BY THE POWER SYSTEM STUDY.
- E. PROVIDE NEMA 1 ENCLOSURES FOR INTERIOR PANELS.

- F. PANELBOARDS SHALL BE EQUIPPED WITH FLUSH TYPE LOCK AND CATCH. ALL LOCKS SHALL BE KEYED ALIKE, WITH TWO KEYS SUPPLIED WITH EACH LOCK.
- G. CIRCUIT BREAKERS SERVING LIGHTING CIRCUITS SHALL BE RATED FOR SWITCH DUTY.
- H. CIRCUIT BREAKERS SERVING HVAC EQUIPMENT SHALL BE HACR RATED.

- I. ALL LUGS SHALL BE OF THE SOLDERLESS TYPE AND RATED AT A MINIMUM OF 75°C.
- J. PROVIDE NEW CIRCUIT DIRECTORIES WITHIN NEW AND EXISTING PANELS TO REFLECT THE WORK OF THIS CONTRACT. DIRECTORY SHALL BE TYPEWRITTEN OR COMPUTER GENERATED. HANDWRITTEN CIRCUIT DIRECTORIES ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE.

- K. UTILIZE FINAL, OWNER ASSIGNED ROOM NAMES AND NUMBERS TO IDENTIFY SPACES WITHIN THE CIRCUIT DIRECTORIES.
- L. PANEL CIRCUITS SHALL BE CONFIGURED SUCH THAT THE LOAD IS DISTRUBUTED EVENLY ACROSS ALL THREE PHASES TO WITHIN 10% IN ACCORDANCE WITH N.E.C. REQUIREMENTS.
- M. ALL NEW AND EXISTING PANELBOARDS SHALL BE LABELED TO IDENTIFY THE AMOUNT OF FAULT CURRENT AVAILABLE AT THE PANEL AS DETERMINED BY THE POWER SYSTEM STUDY TO BE PERFORMED. LABEL SHALL BE MACHINE PRINTED, BLACK TEXT ON CLEAR, SELF ADHESIVE TAPE. INSTALL LABEL ADJACENT TO PANELBOARDS ENGRAVED NAMEPLATE.

- N. ALL NEW AND EXISTING PANELBOARDS SHALL BE LABELED TO IDENTIFY THE ARC FLASH HAZARD CHARACTERISTICS AT THE PANEL AS DETERMINED BY THE POWER SYSTEM STUDY TO BE PERFORMED.
- O. ALL "SPARE" CIRCUIT BREAKERS SHALL BE SET TO THE "OFF" POSITION.

- P. PROVIDE THREE (3) EMPTY 1 INCH CONDUITS FROM EACH FLUSH MOUNTED PANEL STUBBED UP TO ABOVE ACCESSIBLE CEILING.
- Q. ACCEPTABLE MANUFACTURERS FOR PANELBOARDS BY SCHNEIDER, ABB, SIEMENS OR EATON.

SWITCHES

- A. TOGGLE SWITCHES SHALL BE SINGLE POLE, 3-WAY OR 4-WAY AS NOTED ON THE DRAWINGS, 20 AMPERES, 120/277 VOLT AC TYPE, SPECIFICATION GRADE WITH SCREW TERMINALS. HUBBELL 1221-X, 1223-X OR 1224-X OR APPROVED EQUIVALENT BY ONE OF THE ADDITIONAL MANUFACTURERS SPECIFIED HEREIN.
- B. TOGGLE SWITCHES SHALL BE MOUNTED AT DOORS, INSTALLED ADJACENT TO THE TRIM ON THE STRIKING SIDE OF THE DOOR, REGARDLESS OF THE LOCATION INDICATED ON THE DRAWINGS. VERIFY ALL DOOR SWINGS PRIOR TO INSTALLATION OF OUTLET BOXES FOR SWITCHES.
- C. DEVICE COLOR SHALL BE AS SELECTED BY THE OWNER/ARCHITECT.
- D. ADDITIONAL ACCEPTABLE MANUFACTURERS FOR SWITCHES: LEGRAND, LEVITON.

RECEPTACLES

- A. RECEPTACLES SHALL BE 20 AMP, 125 VOLT, 2-POLE, 3-WIRE, GROUNDING TYPE, NEMA 5-20R WITH SCREW TERMINALS. HUBBELL 5362-W OR APPROVED EQUAL BY ONE OF THE ADDITIONAL MANUFACTURERS SPECIFIED HEREIN.
- B. GFI RECEPTACLES SHALL BE 20 AMP, 125 VOLT, 2-POLE, 3-WIRE, GROUNDING TYPE, FEED THROUGH TYPE CAPABLE OF PROTECTING DOWNSTREAM RECEPTACLES ON A SINGLE CIRCUIT, SOLID STATE GROUND FAULT SENSING AND SIGNALING, 5 MILLIAMPS TRIP LEVEL, NEMA 5-20R WITH SCREW TERMINALS. HUBBELL GF5362-X OR APPROVED EQUAL BY ONE OF THE ADDITIONAL MANUFACTURERS SPECIFIED HEREIN.
- C. ISOLATED GROUND RECEPTACLES SHALL BE ORANGE, 20 AMP, 125 VOLT, 2-POLE, 3-WIRE, GROUNDING TYPE, NEMA 5-20R WITH SCREW TERMINALS. HUBBELL I6-5362-W OR APPROVED EQUAL BY ONE OF THE ADDITIONAL MANUFACTURERS SPECIFIED HEREIN.
- D. PROVIDE SPECIAL PURPOSE RECEPTACLES HAVING NEMA CONFIGURATIONS THAT MATE AND MATCH THE NEMA PLUG CONFIGURATION PROVIDED WITH THE EQUIPMENT TO BE CONNECTED.
- E. COVER PLATES FOR EXTERIOR RECEPTACLES SHALL BE RATED FOR "WEATHERPROOF WHILE IN USE".
- F. DEVICE COLOR SHALL BE AS SELECTED BY THE OWNER/ARCHITECT.
- G. ADDITIONAL ACCEPTABLE MANUFACTURERS FOR SWITCHES AND RECEPTACLES: LEGRAND, LEVITON.

COVER PLATES FOR TOGGLE SWITCHES AND RECEPTACLES

- A. COVER PLATES WITHIN NON-FOOD SERVICE AREAS SHALL BE NYLON, OF CONFIGURATION TO MATCH THE WIRING DEVICE.
- B. COVER PLATES WITHIN THE FOOD SERVICE AREA SHALL BE STAINLESS STEEL WITH STAINLESS STEEL HARDWARE, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
- C. CONFIGURATION AND COLOR OF COVER PLATE SHALL MATCH THAT OF THE WIRING DEVICE THAT THE PLATE WILL BE INSTALLED ON.
- D. COVER PLATE COLOR SHALL BE AS SELECTED BY THE OWNER/ARCHITECT.
- E. ADDITIONAL ACCEPTABLE MANUFACTURERS FOR COVER PLATES: LEGRAND, LEVITON.

MOUNTING HEIGHTS FOR ELECTRICAL DEVICES AND EQUIPMENT

- A. DEVICES AND EQUIPMENT SHALL BE INSTALLED AT THE MOUNTING HEIGHTS NOTED BELOW UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE ON THE DRAWINGS OR REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE CODES AND STANDARDS:
 - 1. TOGGLE SWITCHES, WALL SWITCH OCCUPANCY SENSORS AND DIMMERS FOR LIGHTING CONTROL - TOP OF DEVICE 48" AFF
 - 2. CONVENIENCE RECEPTACLES -TOP OF DEVICE 18" AFF
 - 3. CONVENIENCE RECEPTACLES AT COUNTERTOPS - BOTTOM OF DEVICE 44" AFF OR AS NOTED ON THE DRAWINGS
 - 4. RECEPTACLES AT FOOD SERVICE EQUIPMENT - AS INDICATED ON THE FINAL, APPROVED FOOD SERVICE SHOP DRAWINGS.
 - 5. TELEPHONE AND DATA OUTLETS - TOP OF DEVICE 18" AFF OR AS REQUIRED BY THE

ADJACENT CASEWORK

- 6. DISCONNECT SWITCHES - TOP OF ENCLOSURE 66" AFF
- 7. PANELBOARDS - TOP OF ENCLOSURE 72" AFF

DISCONNECT SWITCHES

- A. DISCONNECT SWITCHES SHALL BE HEAVY DUTY TYPE, UL LISTED AND LABELED, EQUIPPED WITH A LUG FOR TERMINATION OF THE EQUIPMENT GROUNDING CONDUCTOR.
- B. DISCONNECT SWITCHES SHALL HAVE NEMA 1 ENCLOSURES FOR DRY, INDOOR APPLICATIONS; NEMA 3R ENCLOSURES FOR OUTDOOR OR WET LOCATION APPLICATIONS.
- C. DISCONNECT SWITCHES INSTALLED EXPOSED IN FOOR SERVICE AREAS SHALL BE NEMA 4X STAINLESS STEEL.
- D. ALL DISCONNECT SWITCHES SHALL BE EQUIPPED WITH AN ENGRAVED NAMEPLATE TO IDENTIFY THE SERVING PANEL, CIRCUIT NUMBERS AND THE LOAD SERVED BY THE SWITCH.
- E. ACCEPTABLE MANUFACTURERS FOR DISCONNECT SWITCHES: SCHNEIDER, ABB, SIEMENS OR EATON.

MOTOR CONTROLLERS

- A. PROVIDE ENCLOSED MOTOR CONTROLLERS AS SPECIFIED HEREIN FOR CONTROL OF MOTORS RATED FOR 600 VOLTS AND LESS.

- B. FRACTIONAL HORSEPOWER MANUAL CONTROLLERS: "QUICK-MAKE, QUICK-BREAK" TOGGLE OR PUSH-BUTTON ACTION; PILOT LIGHT TO INDICATE "MOTOR RUNNING", MARKED TO SHOW WHETHER UNIT IS OFF, ON, OR TRIPPED.

- 1. CONFIGURATION: NON-REVERSING.
- 2. OVERLOAD RELAYS: INVERSE-TIME-CURRENT CHARACTERISTICS; NEMA ICS 2, CLASS 10 TRIPPING CHARACTERISTICS; HEATERS MATCHED TO NAMEPLATE FULL-LOAD CURRENT OF ACTUAL PROTECTED MOTOR; EXTERNAL RESET PUSH BUTTON.
- 3. FLUSH MOUNTED WITHIN FINISHED SPACES; SURFACE MOUNTED WITHIN UNFINISHED SPACES.
- 4. ACCEPTABLE MANUFACTURERS: SCHNEIDER, ABB, SIEMENS, EATON.

FUSES

- A. PROVIDE CARTRIDGE FUSES RATED FOR 250 V AC AND 600 V AC AND LESS FOR USE AS SPECIFIED HEREIN.
- B. COORDINATE FUSE RATINGS WITH UTILIZATION EQUIPMENT NAMEPLATE LIMITATIONS OF MAXIMUM FUSE SIZE AND WITH SYSTEM SHORT-CIRCUIT CURRENT LEVELS.
- C. CARTRIDGE FUSE APPLICATIONS:
 - 1. FEEDERS, UP TO AND INCLUDING 600 AMPS: CLASS RK1, BUSSMANN LPN-RK-SP FOR 250 VOLTS, BUSSMANN LPS-RK-SP FOR 600 VOLTS .
 - 2. CONTROL POWER TRANSFORMER (CPT) CIRCUITS: CLASS CC, TIME DELAY, CONTROL TRANSFORMER DUTY.
 - 3. BASIS OF DESIGN FOR FUSES SHALL BE BUSSMANN. ADDITIONAL ACCEPTABLE MANUFACTURERS FOR SPECIFIED FUSES SHALL BE LITTLEFUSE AND MERSEN.

LIGHTING FIXTURES

- A. ALL LIGHTING FIXTURES AND LIGHT SOURCES SHALL BE FURNISHED, INSTALLED AND CONNECTED BY THE ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR, UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
- B. THIS CONTRACTOR SHALL INSTALL LIGHTING FIXTURES AND LIGHT SOURCES AS INDICATED ON THE DRAWINGS AND AS SPECIFIED BELOW. PROVIDE LIGHTING FIXTURES COMPLETE WITH HANGERS, PLASTER FRAMES, AND ALL OTHER NECESSARY ACCESSORIES
- C. LED DRIVERS SHALL BE SOLID STATE AND ACCEPT 120 THROUGH 277 VAC AT 60 HZ INPUT.
- D. THE LED LIGHT SOURCE SHALL BE FULLY DIMMABLE WITH USE OF COMPATIBLE DIMMER SWITCH DESIGNATED FOR LOW VOLTAGE LOADS.
- E. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE LIGHTING CONTROL DEVICES (DIMMERS) THA ARE COMPATIBLE WITH LED DRIVER BEING PROVIDED WITH THE FIXTURE.

LIGHTING CONTROLS

- A. TIME SWITCHES, PHOTOCELLS AND CONTACTORS SHALL BE AS DETAILED ON DRAWINGS.
- B. WALL SWITCH OCCUPANCY SENSORS SHALL BE WATT STOPPER WS-250 OR APPROVED EQUAL.

ROUGH-IN SYSTEM FOR VOICE AND DATA

- A. PROVIDE A ROUGH-IN SYSTEM AS SPECIFIED HEREIN FOR SERVICE TO THE OWNER'S VOICE AND DATA NETWORK.
- B. PROVIDE A PLYWOOD BACKBOARD FOR TERMINATION OF TELEPHONE SERVICE AND DISTRIBUTION COMPONENTS. PLYWOOD BACKBOARD SHALL BE 2' X 3' X 3/4", FIRE RATED, PAINTED WITH TWO (2) COATS OF LIGHT GRAY ENAMEL PAINT. MASK FIRE RATED LABEL TO PREVENT THE LABEL FROM BEING PAINTED OVER.
- C. OUTLET BOXES FOR TELEPHONE AND DATA DEVICES SHALL CONSIST OF 4 11/16 IN SQUARE BY 2 1/8 INCH DEEP OUTLET BOXES WITH SINGLE DEVICE COVER.
- D. PROVIDE A 3" EMPTY CONDUIT WITH PULLSTRING FROM THE WALL MOUNTED PLYWOOD TELEPHONE TERMINAL BOARD IN THE TENANT SPACE TO THE LANDLORDS TELEPHONE DISTRIBUTION OR POINT OF SERVICE DELIVERY. PROVIDE A NYLON BUSHING ON EACH END OF CONDUIT FOR CABLE PROTECTION.
- E. ROUGH-IN FOR WIRING DROPS TO WALL MOUNTED VOICE AND DATA DEVICES SHALL BE INSTALLED WITHIN EMT CONDUIT, 1". PROVIDE A CONDUIT STUB FROM THE DEVICE BOX TO ABOVE ACCESSIBLE CEILING. PROVIDE A PLENUM RATED NYLON BUSHING ON THE END OF THE CONDUIT STUB FOR PROTECTION OF THE WIRING.
- F. PRIOR TO BEGINNING WORK, THIS CONTRACTOR SHALL FULLY COORDINATE HIS CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS AND ALL TERMINATION LOCATIONS WITH AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OF THE TELEPHONE UTILITY COMPANY AND THE OWNER'S DATA NETWORK PROVIDER BY TIMELY NOTICE OR SCHEDULING OF SERVICE EQUIPMENT DATES, SERVICE MODIFICATION DATES AND NOTIFICATION OF REQUIRED OWNER AUTHORIZATIONS INVOLVING THE UTILITY COMPANY.

DUCT MOUNTED SMOKE DETECTORS

- E. PROVIDE A 120 VOLT POWER SOURCE TO ALL DUCT MOUNTED SMOKE DETECTORS INSTALLED WITHIN NEW AND EXISTING ROOF TOP UNITS.
- F. PROVIDE A DUCT MOUNTED SMOKE DETECTORS WITHIN NEW AND EXISTING MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT AS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE CODES. FINAL ELECTRICAL CONNECTION AND ALL INTERLOCK WIRING BY THE ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR.
- G. PROVIDE ALL INTERLOCK WIRING IN CONDUIT BETWEEN ALL DUCT DETECTORS SUCH THAT UPON DETECTING SMOKE IN ANY ONE DETECTOR, ALL ROOF TOP UNITS SHALL BE SHUT DOWN.
- H. PROVIDE TEST/RESET SWITCH AND PIEZO ALERT SOUNDER AND REMOTE ANNUNCIATOR ALARM LED MOUNTED AS DIRECTED BY LOCATION AHJ. EC TO PROVIDE ALL REQUIRED INTERLOCK WIRING BETWEEN DUCT DETECTOR AND REMOTE SWITCH.
- I. REFER TO DETAILS ON MECHANICAL DRAWINGS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

TESTING

- A. PROVIDE ALL TESTS AS REQUIRED BY THE AUTHORITY HAVING JURISDICTION.
- B. PROVIDE THE TESTS AS OUTLINED HEREINAFTER AND OTHER TESTS REQUIRED TO ESTABLISH THE ADEQUACY, QUALITY, SAFETY, COMPLETED STATUS AND SUITABLE OPERATION OF EACH SYSTEM.
- C. PROMPTLY CORRECT ANY FAILURES, DEFICIENCIES AND/OR DEFECTS REVEALED BY THESE TESTS. AFTER CORRECTING FAILURES, DEFICIENCIES OF DEFECTS, CONDUCT NEW TESTING TO VERIFY THAT THE DEFICIENCY HAS BEEN RECTIFIED AND THE SYSTEM IS FUNCTIONING PROPERLY.

- D. NEW AND EXISTING PANELBOARDS SHALL HAVE PHASE CURRENTS BALANCED TO WITHIN +/- 10% VARIATION BETWEEN AVERAGE PHASE CURRENT AND MEASURED INDIVIDUAL PHASE.

- E. AN OPERATIONAL TEST OF THE EMERGENCY LIGHTING/EXIT SIGNAGE SYSTEM SHALL BE PERFORMED IN THE PRESENCE OF THE OWNER AND THE AUTHORITY HAVING JURISDICTION TO DEMONSTRATE PROPER OPERATION AND COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE CODES AND SPECIFIED REQUIREMENTS.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUALS

- A. THIRTY (30) DAYS PRIOR TO SUBSTANTIAL COMPLETION, SUBMIT OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE MANUALS FOR EQUIPMENT TO ENGINEER FOR APPROVAL. INCLUDE ONE COPY OF EACH FINAL APPROVED SUBMITTAL FOR RECORD PURPOSES, INDICATING THE ACTUAL PRODUCT INSTALLED. INCLUDE SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE PRODUCT DELIVERED TO PROJECT SITE AND CHANGES IN MANUFACTURER'S WRITTEN INSTRUCTIONS FOR INSTALLATION.
- B. PROVIDE COMPREHENSIVE CONTACT LIST INCLUDING CONTRACTOR AND SUBCONTRACTOR'S NAMES, ADDRESSES, TELEPHONE AND CONTACT PERSON FOR OWNER'S USE.

TRAINING OF OWNER'S DESIGNATED PERSONNEL

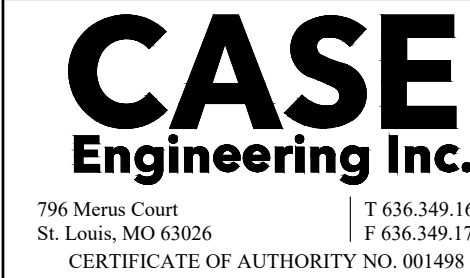
- A. PREPARE AND SUBMIT OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS AND PROVIDE ON-SITE TRAINING OF OWNER'S PERSONNEL IN USE AND MAINTENANCE OF OPERATING EQUIPMENT.

WARRANTY

- A. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL GUARANTEE ALL MATERIALS, EQUIPMENT AND THE INSTALLATION TO BE FREE OF DEFECTS THAT MAY DEVELOP IN ANY PART OF THEIR WORK CAUSED BY FAULTY WORKMANSHIP, MATERIAL OR EQUIPMENT FAILURES, FOR A MINIMUM OF ONE (1) YEAR FROM THE DATE OF SUBSTANTIAL COMPLETION OR FOR AS LONG AS NORMAL EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURER WARRANTIES ARE IN EFFECT FROM THE DATE OF OWNER ACCEPTANCE OF THE PROJECT, WHICHEVER IS LATER.
- B. DURING THE ONE (1) YEAR WARRANTY PERIOD, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY DAMAGE TO THE PREMISES CAUSED BY DEFECTS IN WORKMANSHIP OR DEFECTS IN THE WORK OR EQUIPMENT FURNISHED AND/OR INSTALLED UNDER THE WORK OF THE ELECTRICAL CONTRACT.

FIRE ALARM SYSTEMS

- A. FIRE ALARM SYSTEM WORK IS A DELEGATED DESIGN AND IS NOT INCLUDED AS PART OF THE ELECTRICAL SCOPE OF WORK.
- B. FIRE ALARM SYSTEM WORK SHALL BE PROVIDED BY THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR AS A DELEGATED DESIGN.
- C. GENERAL CONTRACTOR (GC) SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR RETAINING THE SERVICES OF A FIRE ALARM SYSTEM VENDOR/DESIGN PROFESSIONAL TO PREPARE THE FIRE ALARM SYSTEM DESIGN, DETAILS, CALCULATIONS, ETC. AS REQUIRED BY ALL APPLICABLE CODES AND THE AUTHORITY HAVING JURISDICTION.
- D. GC/VENDOR/DESIGN PROFESSIONAL SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR VERIFYING ALL APPLICABLE CODE REQUIREMENTS AND ALL LOCAL FIRE ALARM SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS WITH THE LOCAL AUTHORITY HAVING JURISDICTION.
- E. GC/VENDOR/DESIGN PROFESSIONAL SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR PROVIDING ALL REQUIRED SUBMITTAL DRAWINGS TO THE AUTHORITY HAVING JURISDICTION FOR REVIEW AND APPROVAL PRIOR TO COMMENCING WORK.
- F. GC/VENDOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING ALL REQUIRED PERMITS FOR THE FIRE ALARM WORK.



02/04/2026

PROFESSIONAL SEAL



OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION
DIVISION OF FACILITIES
MANAGEMENT,
DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL
RESOURCES DIVISION OF
STATE PARKS

PROJECT TITLE
SAM A. BAKER STATE PARK
RENOVATE CABINS 1-4, 14, & 19
SAM A. BAKER STATE PARK
5580 STATE HIGHWAY 143
PATTERSON, MO 63956

PROJECT # X2319-01
SITE # 5218

ASSET #
CABIN #1: 7815218008
CABIN #2: 7815218007
CABIN #3: 7815218022
CABIN #4: 7815218005
CABIN #14: 7815218003
CABIN #19: 7815218019

DATE # REVISION

ISSUE DATE: 11/20/25

CAD DWG FILE: _____
DRAWN BY: _____
CHECKED BY: _____
DESIGNED BY: _____

SHEET TITLE:

ELECTRICAL
SPECIFICATIONS

SHEET NUMBER:

E-200

53 OF 54 SHEETS
11/20/25

SUMMARY

- A. GENERAL AND SUPPLEMENTARY CONDITIONS WITHIN THE SPECIFICATIONS ARE HEREBY INCORPORATED AND BECOME PART OF THESE SPECIFICATIONS AND AS SUCH SHALL BE APPLICABLE TO THE WORK OF THE ELECTRICAL CONTRACT.
- B. PRIOR TO SUBMISSION OF A BID PROPOSAL, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL VISIT THE SITE AND BECOME FAMILIAR WITH ALL CONDITIONS AND LIMITATIONS THAT IMPACT THE WORK OF THIS CONTRACT. NO ADDITIONAL COSTS TO THE OWNER SHALL BE PERMITTED FOR CHANGES TO THE WORK AS A RESULT OF THE CONTRACTORS FAILURE TO VISIT THE SITE PRIOR TO BIDDING AND IDENTIFY ITEMS THAT WERE ABLE TO BE VERIFIED DURING A SITE VISIT PRIOR TO THE SUBMISSION OF A BID PROPOSAL.
- C. CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE ALL LABOR, MATERIAL, EQUIPMENT, RIGGING, AND MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS AS REQUIRED FOR A COMPLETE, OPERATIONAL AND FUNCTIONAL ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION AS SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS AND AS SPECIFIED IN THESE SPECIFICATIONS.

LANDLORDS REQUIREMENTS

- A. ALL WORK OF THIS CONTRACT SHALL BE COMPLETED IN STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE LANDLORD'S CONSTRUCTION CRITERIA AND/OR THE TENANT/LANDLORD AGREEMENT. THIS CONTRACTOR SHALL EXAMINE THE LANDLORD CRITERIA AND THE TENANT/LANDLORD AGREEMENT.
- B. ALL APPLICABLE REQUIREMENTS OF THE LANDLORDS CONSTRUCTION CRITERIA AND/OR THE TENANT/LANDLORD AGREEMENT DOCUMENTS SHALL BE CONSIDERED PART OF THESE SPECIFICATIONS.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

- A. THE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS ARE BASED ON INFORMATION PROVIDED TO THE CONSULTANT AT THE TIME OF DESIGN. THIS CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY ALL EXISTING CONDITIONS.

BIDS AND SUBSTITUTIONS

- A. PRIOR TO SUBMISSION OF A BID PROPOSAL, CONTRACTOR SHALL THOROUGHLY REVIEW THE BID INSTRUCTIONS AND ALL CIVIL, ARCHITECTURAL, STRUCTURAL, AND MEPP CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS.
- B. SHOULD THE CONTRACTOR WISH TO SUBMIT AN ALTERNATE PRODUCT TO THE MANUFACTURERS NAMED IN THESE SPECIFICATIONS OR ON THE DRAWINGS FOR ANY EQUIPMENT, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL SUBMIT A VOLUNTARY ALTERNATIVE A MINIMUM OF SEVEN (7) CALENDAR DAYS PRIOR TO BID, STATING THE MANUFACTURER'S NAME, MODEL NUMBER, WRITTEN, DETAILED PRODUCT DATA.
- C. WORK PERFORMED OR CONSTRUCTED WITH UNAPPROVED EQUALS IS AT CONTRACTOR'S RISK AND ANY REQUIRED CORRECTION OF WORK INCORPORATING UNAPPROVED EQUALS SHALL BE AT CONTRACTOR'S SOLE COST AND EXPENSE.
- D. NO SUBSTITUTIONS PERMITTED FOR LIGHTING FIXTURES.

QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. ALL MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT SHALL BE NEW.
- B. PROVIDE PERMITS, INSPECTIONS, FINAL CERTIFICATES OF INSPECTION BY THE AUTHORITY HAVING JURISDICTION, PERMIT AND INSPECTION FEES AND ALL MATERIALS, EQUIPMENT AND LABOR AS REQUIRED FOR A COMPLETE, FUNCTIONAL AND FULLY OPERATIONAL ELECTRICAL SYSTEM.
- C. THIS CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE ALL MATERIALS AND ACCESSORIES FOR CODE COMPLIANT SUPPORT OF THE ELECTRICAL WORK, WHETHER OR NOT SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS OR SPECIFIED IN THESE SPECIFICATIONS.
- D. REQUIREMENTS OF REGULATORY AGENCIES:
- PERMITS: ARRANGE AND PAY FOR ALL PERMITS, INSPECTIONS AND UTILITY CONNECTIONS REQUIRED.
 - PROVIDE ALL TESTS AND INSPECTIONS REQUIRED BY THE AUTHORITY HAVING JURISDICTION.
 - PROVIDE A SIGNED CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION AT THE COMPLETION OF THE PROJECT. INCLUDE IN OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUALS.
- E. CODES AND STANDARDS

- COMPLY WITH SPECIFIED CODES AND STANDARDS. IF CONFLICT EXISTS BETWEEN CODES OR STANDARDS AND DRAWINGS, PROJECT MANUAL OR ADDENDA REQUIREMENTS, REQUEST CLARIFICATION FROM ARCHITECT/ENGINEER.
- CONFORM TO THE INSTALLATION RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE CODES AND STANDARDS LISTED INCLUDING ALL SUBSEQUENTLY PUBLISHED AMENDMENTS THERETO ISSUED PRIOR TO THE DATE OF THE BIDDING DOCUMENTS.
- CONFORM TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF ALL LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL AGENCIES WHICH HAVE AUTHORITY OVER THIS PROJECT.
- COMPLY WITH THE APPLICABLE EDITION OF THE FOLLOWING CODES AND STANDARDS THAT HAVE BEEN ADOPTED BY AND ARE ENFORCED BY THE AUTHORITY HAVING JURISDICTION:
 - INTERNATIONAL BUILDING CODE.
 - INTERNATIONAL ENERGY CONSERVATION CODE
 - INTERNATIONAL MECHANICAL CODE
 - NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE
 - INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE
 - LIFE SAFETY CODE, NFPA 101
 - AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT ACCESSIBILITY GUIDELINES
 - ALL LOCAL CODES AND ORDINANCES ADOPTED AND ENFORCED BY THE AUTHORITY HAVING JURISDICTION.

F. UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES, INC. (UL) REFERENCED STANDARDS:

- ALL EQUIPMENT, APPARATUS, MATERIALS AND SYSTEMS SHALL BE RATED, TESTED, FABRICATED AND INSTALLED WITH THE APPLICABLE INDUSTRY STANDARDS.
- ALL EQUIPMENT, APPARATUS, MATERIALS AND SYSTEMS SHALL BE UL LISTED AND LABELED.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACT DOCUMENTS

- A. THE ELECTRICAL DRAWINGS (DRAWINGS) AND THE SPECIFICATIONS SHALL TOGETHER FORM A SET OF CONTRACT DOCUMENTS FOR THE ELECTRICAL WORK. NEITHER THE DRAWINGS OR THE SPECIFICATIONS SHALL BE COMPLETE WITHOUT THE OTHER. ANY ITEM SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS OR SPECIFIED IN THE SPECIFICATIONS SHALL BE CONSIDERED AS IF SHOWN AND SPECIFIED IN BOTH.
- B. ELECTRICAL DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS: COMPLY WITH THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS:
- CONTRACTOR SHALL FAMILIARIZE THEMSELVES WITH ALL DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS WITHIN THE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS, INCLUDING, BUT NOT NECESSARILY LIMITED TO, GEOTECHNICAL, LANDSCAPE, CIVIL, ARCHITECTURAL, STRUCTURAL, FOOD SERVICE, MECHANICAL, PLUMBING AND FIRE PROTECTION DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS.
 - THE ELECTRICAL DRAWINGS ARE DIAGRAMMATIC IN NATURE AND ARE INTENDED TO INDICATE APPROXIMATE LOCATION ONLY OF ELECTRICAL WORK. THE ACTUAL LOCATION OF ANY ELECTRICAL WORK SHALL NOT INTERFERE WITH THE LOCATION, CLEARANCES, ETC. REQUIRED BY THE WORK OF OTHER TRADES.
 - PRIOR TO ROUGH-IN, CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE ALL DEVICE LOCATIONS WITH THE ARCHITECTURAL WALL ELEVATIONS AND THE FINAL, APPROVED FOOD SERVICE SHOP DRAWINGS.
- C. DEFINITIONS: THE FOLLOWING TERMS ARE USED ON THE ELECTRICAL DRAWINGS AND IN THE SPECIFICATIONS AND SHALL BE DEFINED AS FOLLOWS:

- CONTRACTOR - THE ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR OR ANY OF THEIR SUB-CONTRACTORS.
- WORK - ALL MATERIAL, LABOR, TRANSPORTATION OF THE ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR OR ANY OF THEIR SUB-CONTRACTORS.
- FURNISH - PURCHASE, SUBMIT FOR REVIEW AND APPROVAL, COORDINATE WITH THE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS AND DELIVER TO THE PROJECT SITE IN NEW, UNDAMAGED CONDITION.
- INSTALL - TO STORE AS DIRECTED, PROTECT FROM DAMAGE, INSTALL IN PLACE, MAKE READY FOR CONNECTION TO THE REQUIRED SERVICE.

- CONNECT - CONNECT TO THE REQUIRED SERVICE AS REQUIRED FOR PROPER OPERATION, TEST FOR PROPER OPERATION AND FUNCTIONALITY IN ACCORDANCE WITH MANUFACTURER'S REQUIREMENTS AND REQUIREMENTS SPECIFIED WITHIN THESE SPECIFICATIONS AND TURN OVER TO THE OWNER IN FULL OPERATING CONDITION.
- FURNISH - FURNISH, INSTALL AND CONNECT AS DEFINED ABOVE FOR A COMPLETE, FUNCTIONAL AND CODE COMPLIANT INSTALLATION READY FOR INTENDED USE.
- FINISHED SPACE - SPACES HAVING WALLS PAINTED OR FINISHED WITH WALL COVERING, LAY-IN OR DRYWALL CEILINGS, AND FINISHED FLOORING MATERIALS. EXAMPLES OF FINISHED SPACES INCLUDE, BUT ARE NOT NECESSARILY LIMITED TO, ALL SPACES IN A DWELLING UNIT, OFFICES, LOBBIES, CORRIDORS, TOILET ROOMS, ETC.
- UNFINISHED SPACES - SPACES WITH UNFINISHED WALLS AND FLOORS AND TYPICALLY ARE NOT EQUIPPED WITH A CEILING. EXAMPLES INCLUDE, BUT ARE NOT NECESSARILY LIMITED TO, MECHANICAL ROOMS, ELECTRICAL ROOMS, SERVICE AREAS, ETC.
- SHALL - ACTION THAT IS REQUIRED WITHOUT OPTION OR QUALIFICATION.

SUBMITTALS

- A. REVIEW OF THE SHOP DRAWINGS IS RENDERED AS A SERVICE ONLY AND SHALL NOT BE CONSIDERED AS A GUARANTEE OF MEASUREMENTS OR OF BUILDING CONDITIONS; NOR SHALL IT BE CONSTRUED AS RELIEVING THE CONTRACTOR'S OF BASIC RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER HIS CONTRACT. ARCHITECT/ENGINEER WILL REVIEW SHOP DRAWINGS ONLY FOR CONFORMANCE WITH DESIGN CONCEPT OF THE PROJECT. REVIEW BY THE ARCHITECT/ENGINEER SHALL NOT BE CONSTRUED:

- AS PERMITTING ANY DEPARTURE FROM THE CONTRACT REQUIREMENTS.
- AS RELIEVING THE CONTRACTOR OF THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY ERROR IN DETAILS, DIMENSIONS OR OTHERWISE THAT MAY EXIST.
- AS APPROVED DEPARTURES FROM ADDITIONAL DETAILS OR INSTRUCTIONS PREVIOUSLY FURNISHED BY THE ARCHITECT/ENGINEER.

N. SHOP DRAWINGS:

- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL SUBMIT SHOP DRAWINGS AND DESCRIPTIVE LITERATURE OF EQUIPMENT TO BE FURNISHED UNDER THIS CONTRACT. DRAWINGS SHALL STATE CAPACITIES, SIZES, ETC., OF ALL EQUIPMENT AND SHALL BE CERTIFIED. SEE GENERAL CONDITIONS AND SUPPLEMENTARY CONDITIONS FOR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.
 - PROVIDE SUBMITTALS FOR LIGHTING FIXTURES, PANELBOARDS, LIGHTING CONTROL DEVICES, CONTACTORS, WIRING DEVICES, POWER SYSTEM STUDY.
- O. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PERFORM NO PORTION OF THE WORK REQUIRING SUBMITTAL AND REVIEW OF SHOP DRAWINGS, PRODUCT DATA, SAMPLES OR SIMILAR SUBMITTALS UNTIL THE RESPECTIVE SUBMITTALS HAS BEEN APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER.

ELECTRICAL COORDINATION DRAWINGS

- A. PREPARE ELECTRICAL COORDINATION DRAWINGS AS REQUIRED BY THE WORK AND AS DIRECTED BY THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR.
- B. MEET WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE OTHER DISCIPLINES/TRADES TO COORDINATE THE ELECTRICAL WORK WITH THE WORK OF EACH DISCIPLINE AND TO OBTAIN INFORMATION REGARDING THEIR WORK THAT IS TO BE INDICATED ON THE COORDINATION DRAWINGS.

RECORD DOCUMENTS

- A. DURING THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK, CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN A CURRENT (DAILY) AS-BUILT SET OF THE DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS, INDICATING THEREON ALL WORK INSTALLED AT VARIANCE WITH SUCH CONTRACT DOCUMENTS INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, WORK COVERED BY ADDENDA, FIELD WORK ORDERS, CHANGE ORDERS, AND ENGINEERS
- B. CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE THE TENANT WITH THE FINAL AS-BUILT SET OF DRAWINGS AT THE COMPLETION OF THE WORK.

COORDINATION WITH LANDLORD AND UTILITY COMPANIES

- A. PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF WORK, CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE THE WORK OF THIS CONTRACT WITH THE LANDLORD'S AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE AND AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVES OF EACH SERVING UTILITY THAT WILL PROVIDE SERVICE TO THIS SITE, INCLUDING BUT NOT NECESSARILY LIMITED TO, ELECTRIC, TELEPHONE AND CABLE/SATELLITE TV SERVICE PROVIDERS.
- B. CONTRACTOR SHALL MEET WITH AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVES OF THE LANDLORD AND EACH UTILITY TO DISCUSS UTILITY COMPANY SCOPE OF WORK, CONTRACTOR SCOPE OF WORK, POINT OF SERVICE PICK-UP, DETAILS REGARDING SYSTEM INTERFACE, UTILITY COMPANY STANDARDS TO BE COMPLETED WITH, ETC.

COORDINATION WITH OTHER TRADES

- A. ELECTRICAL WORK SHALL BE INSTALLED SO AS TO NOT CONFLICT WITH THE WORK OF OTHER TRADES.
- B. SET ALL SLEEVES AND CUT AND PATCH ALL MISCELLANEOUS HOLES NECESSARY FOR THE CONVENIENT AND PROPER INSTALLATION OF THE WORK.
- C. CONFER WITH THE OTHER CONTRACTORS REGARDING THE LOCATION AND SIZE OF PIPES, EQUIPMENT, DUCTS, OPENINGS AND SPECIAL ARCHITECTURAL TREATMENTS IN ORDER THAT THERE MAY BE NO INTERFERENCES BETWEEN THE INSTALLATION OR THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK OF ANY CONTRACTOR ON THE PROJECT.
- D. ALL LINE VOLTAGE WIRING AND FINAL CONNECTIONS TO COMPLETE MECHANICAL SYSTEMS SHALL BE PROVIDED BY THE ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR.
- E. PROVIDE FINAL ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS TO EQUIPMENT FURNISHED/PROVIDED BY OTHERS, (HVAC EQUIPMENT, PLUMBING EQUIPMENT, COMMERCIAL KITCHEN EQUIPMENT, ETC.
- F. COORDINATE THE NEMA CONFIGURATION OF THE RECEPTACLE TO BE PROVIDED WITH THE NEMA PLUG CONFIGURATION OF THE CORD/PLUG ASSEMBLY FURNISHED WITH THE EQUIPMENT TO BE INSTALLED. PROVIDE RECEPTACLES HAVING A NEMA CONFIGURATION THAT MATCHES THE NEMA CONFIGURATION OF THE PLUG ON THE EQUIPMENT.
- G. PROVIDE FINAL COORDINATION OF AVAILABLE POWER (VOLTAGE/PHASE) WITH OTHER TRADES PRIOR TO THEIR ORDERING OF EQUIPMENT.

TEMPORARY POWER

- A. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE ALL REQUIRED TEMPORARY POWER AND LIGHTING TO ALLOW ALL CONTRACTORS AND SUB-CONTRACTORS TO PERFORM THE WORK OF THEIR CONTRACTS.
- B. PRIOR TO THE SUBMISSION OF A BID PROPOSAL, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CONTACT THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR TO COORDINATE THE TYPE OF EQUIPMENT TO BE UTILIZED DURING THE WORK OF THIS CONTRACT

SEQUENCING AND SCHEDULING

- A. COORDINATE ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT INSTALLATION WITH OTHER BUILDING COMPONENTS AND THE PROJECT PHASING PLAN.

UTILITY COMPANY METERING EQUIPMENT

- A. PROVIDE ALL EQUIPMENT REQUIRED FOR ELECTRICITY METERING BY UTILITY COMPANY.
- B. ELECTRICAL SERVICE CONNECTIONS: COORDINATE WITH UTILITY COMPANIES AND COMPONENTS THEY FURNISH AS FOLLOWS:
- COMPLY WITH REQUIREMENTS OF UTILITIES PROVIDING ELECTRICAL POWER SERVICES.
 - COORDINATE INSTALLATION AND CONNECTION OF UTILITIES AND SERVICES, INCLUDING PROVISION FOR ELECTRICITY-METERING COMPONENTS.
- C. METERS SHALL BE FURNISHED BY UTILITY COMPANY; INSTALLED BY ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR.
- D. METER SOCKETS: COMPLY WITH REQUIREMENTS OF ELECTRICAL-POWER UTILITY COMPANY.
- E. INSTALL ALL CONDUITS AND EQUIPMENT ACCORDING TO UTILITY COMPANY'S WRITTEN

REQUIREMENTS. PROVIDE EMPTY CONDUITS FOR METERING LEADS AND EXTEND GROUNDING CONNECTIONS AS REQUIRED BY UTILITY COMPANY.

FIRE STOPPING

- A. PROVIDE FIRE STOPPING FOR PENETRATIONS BY CONDUIT OR CABLES AND OTHER EQUIPMENT THROUGH FIRE-RATED VERTICAL BARRIERS (WALLS AND PARTITIONS), HORIZONTAL BARRIERS (FLOOR/CEILING ASSEMBLIES) AND VERTICAL SHAFT WALLS AND PARTITIONS.
- B. FIRESTOP SYSTEM INSTALLATION SHALL COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF ASTM E 814 OR UL 1479 TESTED ASSEMBLIES THAT PROVIDE A FIRE RATING EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN THAT OF THE CONSTRUCTION BEING PENETRATED.

SEISMIC RESTRAINT

- A. PROVIDE SEISMIC RESTRAINT FOR ELECTRICAL WORK AND SYSTEMS AND EQUIPMENT IN STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPLICABLE BUILDING CODE AND THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE AUTHORITY HAVING JURISDICTION.
- B. SUBMIT ALL REQUIRED DETAILS TO THE AUTHORITY HAVING JURISDICTION FOR REVIEW AND APPROVAL.

CUTTING & PATCHING

- A. CORE-DRILL OR SAW-CUT EXISTING FLOORS, WALLS, ROOF, ETC., AS REQUIRED FOR THE INSTALLATION OF THE ELECTRICAL WORK. STRUCTURAL COMPONENTS, INCLUDING BUT NOT NECESSARILY LIMITED TO, COLUMNS, BEAMS, GIRDIRS, PLATES OR JOISTS SHALL NOT BE CUT.
- B. PATCH SURROUNDING AREAS FLUSH WITH ADJACENT SURFACES AND PREPARE TO RECEIVE SPECIFIED FINISHES. PATCH AND REPAIR ROOF TO MATCH EXISTING ROOFING SYSTEM. ALL ROOF WORK SHALL BE PERFORMED TO MEET THE WARRANTY REQUIREMENTS OF THE EXISTING ROOFING SYSTEM.

GROUNDING

- A. PROVIDE ELECTRICAL SYSTEM AND EQUIPMENT GROUNDING IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPLICABLE N.E.C. REQUIREMENTS.
- B. PROVIDE AN INSULATED EQUIPMENT GROUND CONDUCTOR WITHIN ALL FEEDERS AND BRANCH CIRCUITS.
- C. PROVIDE AN ISOLATED GROUND CONDUCTOR IN ADDITION TO THE EQUIPMENT GROUNDING CONDUCTOR IN SELECT BRANCH CIRCUITS AS NOTED ON THE DRAWINGS.
- D. PROVIDE A #6 AWG GREEN INSULATED GROUNDING CONDUCTOR FROM THE GROUND BAR AT TELEPHONE TERMINAL BOARD TO THE ELECTRICAL SERVICE GROUND.
- E. PROVIDE A COPPER GROUNDING BAR AT THE TELEPHONE TERMINAL BACKBOARD. GROUNDING BAR SHALL BE ¼ INCH X 4 INCHES X 12 INCHES, PRE-DRILLED FOR CONDUCTOR TERMINATIONS, WITH NON-METALLIC STAND-OFF BRACKETS WITH INSULATORS. CHATSWORTH PRODUCTS 10622-012 OR APPROVED EQUAL.

EQUIPMENT IDENTIFICATION

- A. PROVIDE EQUIPMENT LABELS ON PANELBOARDS, DISCONNECT SWITCHES, CONTACTORS, CONTROLS, ETC. EQUIPMENT LABELS SHALL BE ENGRAVED PHENOLIC RESIN NAMEPLATES ATTACHED TO ENCLOSURE WITH MECHANICAL FASTENERS. SELF-ADHESIVE NAMEPLATES ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE. LETTERING SHALL BE 1/2" HIGH, BLACK TEXT ON WHITE BACKGROUND.
- B. THE COVERS OF ALL OUTLET AND JUNCTION BOXES INSTALLED ABOVE CEILINGS AND INSTALLED EXPOSED IN UNFINISHED SPACES SHALL BE LABELED TO IDENTIFY THE SERVING PANEL, VOLTAGE, PHASE AND CIRCUIT NUMBERS CONTAINED WITHIN THE BOX. LABEL SHALL BE LEGIBLY HANDWRITTEN WITH BLACK, FELT TIP PERMANENT MARKER.
- C. THE COVER PLATES OF ALL WIRING DEVICES SHALL BE LABELED TO IDENTIFY THE SERVING PANEL AND THE CIRCUITS SERVING THE DEVICE. LABELS SHALL BE MACHINE PRINTED, BLACK TEXT ON A CLEAR, SELF ADHESIVE LABEL.

CONDUIT AND FITTINGS

- A. ALL INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR CONDUITS SHALL BE INSTALLED AND SUPPORTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH N.E.C. REQUIREMENTS.
- B. MINIMUM CONDUIT SIZE SHALL BE ¾" TRADE SIZE. SWITCH LEGS SHALL BE ½" TRADE SIZE.
- C. WITHIN INTERIOR FINISHED AREAS, ALL CONDUIT SHALL BE INSTALLED CONCEALED WITHIN NEW AND EXISTING WALLS AND ABOVE NEW AND EXISTING CEILINGS.
- D. CONDUIT INSTALLED WITHIN THE INTERIOR OF THE BUILDING SHALL BE GALVANIZED ELECTRICAL METALLIC TUBING (EMT). CONDUIT FITTINGS FOR INDOOR EMT CONDUITS SHALL BE CAST METAL, COMPRESSION TYPE.
- E. EMT SHALL BE USED FOR INTERIOR FEEDERS AND BRANCH CIRCUITS INSTALLED CONCEALED ABOVE CEILINGS OR CONCEALED WITHIN EXISTING AND NEW INTERIOR PARTITIONS.
- F. CONDUITS INSTALLED EXPOSED ON THE EXTERIOR OF THE BUILDING SHALL BE GALVANIZED RIGID STEEL. FITTINGS SHALL BE THREADED TYPE.
- G. CONDUITS INSTALLED UNDER SLAB ON GRADE CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE RIGID NON-METALLIC (RNC), SCHEDULE 40 PVC. RNC COMPLYING WITH NEMA TC 2 AND UL 651 UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED. FITTINGS FOR RIGID NON-METALLIC CONDUIT SHALL COMPLY WITH NEMA TC 3; MATCH TO CONDUIT TYPE AND MATERIAL.
- H. PROVIDE CONDUIT EXPANSION FITTINGS IN ALL CONDUIT RUNS THAT EXTEND ACROSS BUILDING EXPANSION JOINTS AND WHERE MOVEMENT MAY BE ENCOUNTERED.
- I. CONDUIT SHALL BE SUPPORTED FROM STRUCTURE ONLY.
- J. PVC CONDUIT SHALL ONLY BE USED BELOW GRADE.
- K. PROVIDE FLEXIBLE METAL CONDUIT FOR CONNECTIONS TO VIBRATING EQUIPMENT. MAXIMUM CONDUIT LENGTH SHALL BE 36 INCHES.
- L. PROVIDE LIQUID-TIGHT FLEXIBLE METAL CONDUIT FOR CONNECTIONS TO VIBRATING EQUIPMENT IN WET OR OUTDOOR LOCATIONS. MAXIMUM CONDUIT LENGTH SHALL BE 36 INCHES.
- M. PROVIDE FLEXIBLE METAL CONDUIT FOR FINAL CONNECTIONS TO RECESSED LIGHT FIXTURES (FIXTURE WHIPS). MAXIMUM CONDUIT LENGTH SHALL BE 72 INCHES.
- N. PROVIDE LIQUID-TIGHT FLEXIBLE METAL CONDUIT FOR FINAL ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS TO FOOD SERVICE EQUIPMENT.
- O. CONDUITS THAT EXTEND UP TO THE ROOF LEVEL TO SERVE ROOF MOUNTED MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT INSTALLED ON A CURB SHALL BE ROUTED WITHIN THE EQUIPMENT CURB. COORDINATE ELECTRICAL WORK WITH MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT INSTALLER.
- P. PROVIDE CONDUIT SEALING FITTINGS IN ALL CONDUITS THAT EXTEND FROM NON-REFRIGERATED SPACES TO REFRIGERATED SPACES.
- Q. ALL CONDUITS INSTALLED IN ASSOCIATION WITH THE WALK-IN COOLER FREEZER SHALL BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE WALK-IN MANUFACTURERS RECOMMENDATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS. COORDINATE ALL CONDUIT INSTALLATION WITH WALK-IN EQUIPMENT INSTALLER.
- R. ACCEPTABLE MANUFACTURERS FOR GALVANIZED RIGID CONDUIT, EMT, FLEXIBLE METAL CONDUITS AND LIQUID-TIGHT FLEXIBLE METAL CONDUITS SHALL BE ALLIED, REPUBLIC, WHEATLAND, ELECTRI-FLEX AND ANACONDA.
- S. ACCEPTABLE MANUFACTURERS FOR CONDUIT FITTINGS SHALL BE THOMAS AND BETTS OR APPROVED EQUAL.

2 PRESERVATION BRIEFS

Repointing Mortar Joints in Historic Masonry Buildings

Robert C. Mack, FAIA
John P. Speweik



U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Cultural Resources
Heritage Preservation Services



Figure 1. After removing deteriorated mortar, an experienced mason repoints a portion of this early-20th century limestone building. Photo: Robert C. Mack, FAIA.

Masonry — brick, stone, terra-cotta, and concrete block — is found on nearly every historic building. Structures with all-masonry exteriors come to mind immediately, but most other buildings at least have masonry foundations or chimneys. Although generally considered “permanent,” masonry is subject to deterioration, especially at the mortar joints. Repointing, also known simply as “pointing” or—somewhat inaccurately—“tuck pointing”*, is the process of removing deteriorated mortar from the joints of a masonry wall and replacing it with new mortar (Fig. 1). Properly done, repointing restores the visual and physical integrity of the masonry. Improperly done, repointing not only detracts from the appearance of the building, but may also cause physical damage to the masonry units themselves.

The purpose of this Brief is to provide general guidance on appropriate materials and methods for repointing historic masonry buildings and it is intended to benefit building owners, architects, and contractors. The Brief should serve as a guide to prepare specifications for repointing historic masonry buildings. It should also help develop sensitivity to the particular needs of historic masonry, and to assist historic building owners in working cooperatively with architects, architectural conservators and historic preservation consultants, and contractors. Although specifically intended for historic buildings, the guidance is appropriate for other masonry buildings as well. This publication updates *Preservation Briefs 2: Repointing Mortar Joints in Historic Brick Buildings* to include all types of historic unit masonry. The scope of the earlier Brief has also been expanded to acknowledge that the many buildings constructed in the first half of the 20th century are now historic and eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and that they may have been originally constructed with portland cement mortar.

*Tuckpointing technically describes a primarily decorative application of a raised mortar joint or lime putty joint on top of flush mortar joints.

Historical Background

Mortar consisting primarily of lime and sand has been used as an integral part of masonry structures for thousands of years. Up until about the mid-19th century, lime or quicklime (sometimes called lump lime) was delivered to construction sites, where it had to be slaked, or combined with water. Mixing with water caused it to boil and resulted in a wet lime putty that was left to mature in a pit or wooden box for several weeks, up to a year. Traditional mortar was made from lime putty, or slaked lime, combined with local sand, generally in a ratio of 1 part lime putty to 3 parts sand by volume. Often other ingredients, such as crushed marine shells (another source of lime), brick dust, clay, natural cements, pigments, and even animal hair were also added to mortar, but the basic formulation for lime putty and sand mortar remained unchanged for centuries until the advent of portland cement or its forerunner, Roman cement, a natural, hydraulic cement.

Portland cement was patented in Great Britain in 1824. It was named after the stone from Portland in Dorset which it resembled when hard. This is a fast-curing, hydraulic cement which hardens under water. Portland cement was first manufactured in the United States in 1872, although it was imported before this date. But it was not in common use throughout the country until the early 20th century. Up until the turn of the century portland cement was considered primarily an additive, or "minor ingredient" to help accelerate mortar set time. By the 1930s, however, most masons used a mix of equal parts portland cement and lime putty. Thus, the mortar found in masonry structures built between 1873 and 1930 can range from pure lime and sand mixes to a wide variety of lime, portland cement, and sand combinations.

In the 1930s more new mortar products intended to hasten and simplify masons' work were introduced in the U.S. These included **masonry cement**, a premixed, bagged mortar which is a combination of portland cement and ground limestone, and **hydrated lime**, machine-slaked lime that eliminated the necessity of slaking quicklime into putty at the site.

Identifying the Problem Before Repointing

The decision to repoint is most often related to some obvious sign of deterioration, such as disintegrating mortar, cracks in mortar joints, loose bricks or stones, damp walls, or damaged plasterwork. It is, however, erroneous to assume that repointing alone will solve deficiencies that result from other problems (Fig. 2). The root cause of the deterioration—leaking roofs or gutters, differential settlement of the building, capillary action causing rising damp, or extreme weather exposure—should always be dealt with prior to beginning work. Without appropriate repairs to eliminate the source of the problem, mortar deterioration will continue and any repointing will have been a waste of time and money.

Use of Consultants. Because there are so many possible causes for deterioration in historic buildings, it may be desirable to retain a consultant, such as a historic architect or architectural conservator, to analyze the building. In addition to determining the most appropriate solutions to the problems, a consultant can



Figure 2. Much of the mortar on this building has been leached away by water from a leaking downspout. The downspout must be replaced and any other drainage problems repaired before repointing. Photo: Robert C. Mack, FAIA.

prepare specifications which reflect the particular requirements of each job and can provide oversight of the work in progress. Referrals to preservation consultants frequently can be obtained from State Historic Preservation Offices, the American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (AIC), the Association for Preservation Technology (APT), and local chapters of the American Institute of Architects (AIA).

Finding an Appropriate Mortar Match

Preliminary research is necessary to ensure that the proposed repointing work is both physically and visually appropriate to the building. Analysis of unweathered portions of the historic mortar to which the new mortar will be matched can suggest appropriate mixes for the repointing mortar so that it will not damage the building because it is excessively strong or vapor impermeable. Examination and analysis of the masonry units—brick, stone or terra cotta—and the techniques used in the original construction will assist in maintaining the building's historic appearance (Figs. 3-4). A simple, non-technical, evaluation of the masonry units and mortar can provide information concerning the relative strength and permeability of each—critical factors in selecting the repointing mortar—while a visual analysis of the historic mortar can provide the information necessary for developing the new mortar mix and application techniques.

Although not crucial to a successful repointing project, for projects involving properties of special historic significance, a mortar analysis by a qualified laboratory can be useful by providing information on the original ingredients. However, there are limitations with such an analysis, and replacement mortar specifications should not be based solely on laboratory analysis. Analysis requires interpretation, and there are important factors which affect the condition and performance of the mortar that cannot be established through laboratory analysis. These may include: the original water content, rate of curing, weather conditions during original construction, the method of mixing and placing the mortar, and the cleanliness and condition of the sand. *The most useful information that can come out of laboratory analysis is the identification of sand by*

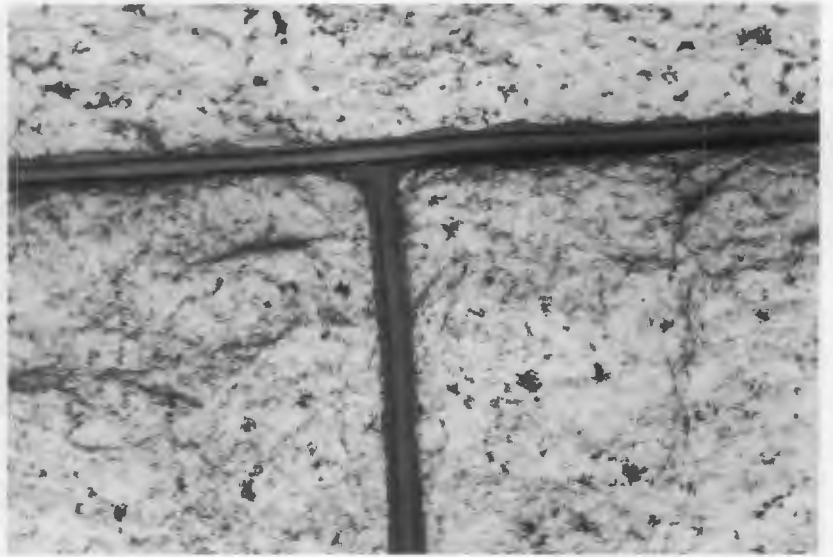
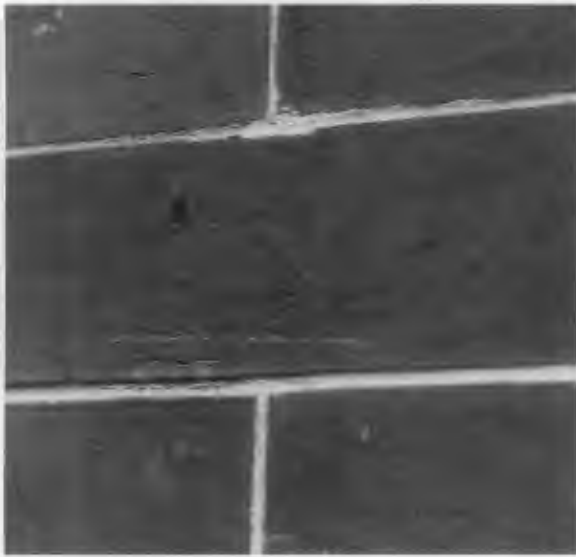


Figure 3. Good-quality repointing closely replicates the original in composition, texture, joint type and profile on this 19th century brick building (left), and on this late-19th century granite on H.H. Richardson's Glessner House in Chicago (right). Photos: Charles E. Fisher; Sharon C. Park, FAIA.

gradation and color. This allows the color and the texture of the mortar to be matched with some accuracy because sand is the largest ingredient by volume.

In creating a repointing mortar that is compatible with the masonry units, the objective is to achieve one that matches the historic mortar as closely as possible, so that the new material can coexist with the old in a sympathetic, supportive and, if necessary, sacrificial capacity. The exact physical and chemical properties of the historic mortar are not of major significance as long as the new mortar conforms to the following criteria:

- The new mortar must match the historic mortar in color, texture and tooling. (If a laboratory analysis is undertaken, it may be possible to match the binder components and their proportions with the historic mortar, if those materials are available.)
- The sand must match the sand in the historic mortar. (The color and texture of the new mortar will usually fall into place if the sand is matched successfully.)

- The new mortar must have **greater vapor permeability** and be **softer** (measured in compressive strength) than the masonry units.
- The new mortar must be **as vapor permeable and as soft or softer** (measured in compressive strength) than the historic mortar. (Softness or hardness is not necessarily an indication of permeability; old, hard lime mortars can still retain high permeability.)

Properties of Mortar

Mortars for repointing should be softer or more permeable than the masonry units and no harder or more impermeable than the historic mortar to prevent damage to the masonry units. It is a common error to assume that hardness or high strength is a measure of appropriateness, particularly for lime-based historic mortars. Stresses within a wall caused by expansion, contraction, moisture migration, or settlement must be accommodated in some manner; in a masonry wall these



Figure 4. (left) The poor quality of this repointing—it appears to have been “tooled” with the mason’s finger—does not match the delicacy of the original beaded joint on this 19th-century brick wall. (right) It is obvious that the repointing on this “test patch” is not an appropriate replacement mortar joint for this early-19th century stone foundation. Photos: Lee H. Nelson, FAIA.

stresses should be relieved by the mortar rather than by the masonry units. A mortar that is stronger in compressive strength than the masonry units, will not “give,” thus causing the stresses to be relieved through the masonry units—resulting in permanent damage to the masonry, such as cracking and spalling, that cannot be repaired easily (Fig. 5). While stresses can also break the bond between the mortar and the masonry units, permitting water to penetrate the resulting hairline cracks, this is easier to correct in the joint through repointing than if the break occurs in the masonry units.

Permeability, or rate of vapor transmission, is also critical. High lime mortars are more permeable than denser cement mortars. Historically, mortar acted as a bedding material—not unlike an expansion joint—rather than a “glue” for the masonry units, and moisture was able to migrate through the mortar joints rather than the masonry units. When moisture evaporates from the masonry it deposits any soluble salts either on the surface as *efflorescence* or below the surface as *subflorescence*. While salts deposited on the surface of masonry units are usually relatively harmless, salt crystallization within a masonry unit creates pressure that can cause parts of the outer surface to spall off or delaminate. If the mortar does not permit moisture or moisture vapor to migrate out of the wall and evaporate, the result will be damage to the masonry units.

Components of Mortar

Sand. Sand is the largest component of mortar and the material that gives mortar its distinctive color, texture and cohesiveness. Sand must be free of impurities, such as salts or clay. The three key characteristics of sand are: particle shape, gradation and void ratios.



Figure 5. The use of hard, portland-cement mortar that is less permeable than the soft bricks has resulted in severe damage to this brick wall. Moisture trapped in the wall was unable to evaporate through the mortar which is intended to be sacrificial, and thus protect the bricks. As a result the moisture remained in the walls until water pressure eventually popped the surface off the bricks. Photo: National Park Service Files.

When viewed under a magnifying glass or low-power microscope, particles of sand generally have either rounded edges, such as found in beach and river sand, or sharp, angular edges, found in crushed or manufactured sand. For repointing mortar, rounded or natural sand is preferred for two reasons. It is usually similar to the sand in the historic mortar and provides a better visual match. It also has better working qualities or plasticity and can thus be forced into the joint more easily, forming a good contact with the remaining historic mortar and the surface of the adjacent masonry units. Although manufactured sand is frequently more readily available, it is usually possible to locate a supply of rounded sand.

The gradation of the sand (particle size distribution) plays a very important role in the durability and cohesive properties of a mortar. Mortar must have a certain percentage of large to small particle sizes in order to deliver the optimum performance. Acceptable guidelines on particle size distribution may be found in ASTM C 144 (American Society for Testing and Materials). However, in actuality, since neither historic nor modern sands are always in compliance with ASTM C 144, matching the same particle appearance and gradation usually requires sieving the sand.

A scoop of sand contains many small voids between the individual grains. A mortar that performs well fills all these small voids with binder (cement/lime combination or mix) in a balanced manner. Well-graded sand generally has a 30 per cent void ratio by volume. Thus, 30 per cent binder by volume generally should be used, unless the historic mortar had a different binder: aggregate ratio. This represents the 1:3 binder to sand ratios often seen in mortar specifications.

For repointing, sand generally should conform to ASTM C 144 to assure proper gradation and freedom from impurities; some variation may be necessary to match the original size and gradation. Sand color and texture also should match the original as closely as possible to provide the proper color match without other additives.

Lime. Mortar formulations prior to the late-19th century used lime as the primary binding material. Lime is derived from heating limestone at high temperatures which burns off the carbon dioxide, and turns the limestone into quicklime. There are three types of limestone—calcium, magnesium, and dolomitic—differentiated by the different levels of magnesium carbonate they contain which impart specific qualities to mortar. Historically, calcium lime was used for mortar rather than the dolomitic lime (calcium magnesium carbonate) most often used today. But it is also important to keep in mind the fact that the historic limes, and other components of mortar, varied a great deal because they were natural, as opposed to modern lime which is manufactured and, therefore, standardized. Because some of the kinds of lime, as well as other components of mortar, that were used historically are no longer readily available, even when a conscious effort is made to replicate a “historic” mix, this may not be achievable due to the differences between modern and historic materials.

Lime, itself, when mixed with water into a paste is very plastic and creamy. It will remain workable and soft indefinitely, if stored in a sealed container. Lime (calcium hydroxide) hardens by carbonation absorbing carbon dioxide primarily from the air, converting itself to calcium carbonate. Once a lime and sand mortar is mixed and placed in a wall, it begins the process of carbonation. If lime mortar is left to dry too rapidly, carbonation of the mortar will be reduced, resulting in poor adhesion and poor durability. In addition, lime mortar is slightly water soluble and thus is able to re-seal any hairline cracks that may develop during the life of the mortar. Lime mortar is soft, porous, and changes little in volume during temperature fluctuations, thus making it a good choice for historic buildings. *Because of these qualities, high calcium lime mortar may be considered for many repointing projects, not just those involving historic buildings.*

For repointing, lime should conform to ASTM C 207, Type S, or Type SA, Hydrated Lime for Masonry Purposes. This machine-slaked lime is designed to assure high plasticity and water retention. The use of quicklime which must be slaked and soaked by hand may have advantages over hydrated lime in some restoration projects if time and money allow.

Lime putty. Lime putty is slaked lime that has a putty or paste-like consistency. It should conform to ASTM C 5. Mortar can be mixed using lime putty according to ASTM C 270 property or proportion specification.

Portland cement. More recent, 20th-century mortar has used portland cement as a primary binding material. A straight portland cement and sand mortar is extremely hard, resists the movement of water, shrinks upon setting, and undergoes relatively large thermal movements. When mixed with water, portland cement forms a harsh, stiff paste that is quite unworkable, becoming hard very quickly. (Unlike lime, portland cement will harden regardless of weather conditions and does not require wetting and drying cycles.) Some portland cement assists the workability and plasticity of the mortar without adversely affecting the finished project; it also provides early strength to the mortar and speeds setting. Thus, it may be appropriate to add some portland cement to an essentially lime-based mortar even when repointing relatively soft 18th or 19th century brick under some circumstances when a slightly harder mortar is required. The more portland cement that is added to a mortar formulation the harder it becomes—and the faster the initial set.

For repointing, portland cement should conform to ASTM C 150. White, non-staining portland cement may provide a better color match for some historic mortars than the more commonly available grey portland cement. But, it should not be assumed, however, that white portland cement is always appropriate for all historic buildings, since the original mortar may have been mixed with grey cement. The cement should not have more than 0.60 per cent alkali to help avoid efflorescence.

Masonry cement. Masonry cement is a preblended mortar mix commonly found at hardware and home repair stores. It is designed to produce mortars with a compressive strength of 750 psi or higher when mixed

MORTAR ANALYSIS

Methods for analyzing mortars can be divided into two broad categories: **wet chemical** and **instrumental**. Many laboratories that analyze historic mortars use a simple **wet-chemical** method called *acid digestion*, whereby a sample of the mortar is crushed and then mixed with a dilute acid. The acid dissolves all the carbonate-containing minerals not only in the binder, but also in the aggregate (such as oyster shells, coral sands, or other carbonate-based materials), as well as any other acid-soluble materials. The sand and fine-grained acid-insoluble material is left behind. There are several variations on the simple acid digestion test. One involves collecting the carbon dioxide gas given off as the carbonate is digested by the acid; based on the gas volume the carbonate content of the mortar can be accurately determined (Jedrzejewska, 1960). Simple acid digestion methods are rapid, inexpensive, and easy to perform, but the information they provide about the original composition of a mortar is limited to the color and texture of the sand. The gas collection method provides more information about the binder than a simple acid digestion test.

Instrumental analysis methods that have been used to evaluate mortars include polarized light or thin-section microscopy, scanning electron microscopy, atomic absorption spectroscopy, X-ray diffraction, and differential thermal analysis. All instrumental methods require not only expensive, specialized equipment, but also highly-trained experienced analysts. However, instrumental methods can provide much more information about a mortar. Thin-section microscopy is probably the most commonly used instrumental method. Examination of thin slices of a mortar in transmitted light is often used to supplement acid digestion methods, particularly to look for carbonate-based aggregate. For example, the new ASTM test method, ASTM C 1324-96 "Test Method for Examination and Analysis of Hardened Mortars" which was designed specifically for the analysis of modern lime-cement and masonry cement mortars, combines a complex series of wet chemical analyses with thin-section microscopy.

The drawback of most mortar analysis methods is that mortar samples of known composition have not been analyzed in order to evaluate the method. Historic mortars were not prepared to narrowly defined specifications from materials of uniform quality; they contain a wide array of locally derived materials combined at the discretion of the mason. While a particular method might be able to accurately determine the original proportions of a lime-cement-sand mortar prepared from modern materials, the usefulness of that method for evaluating historic mortars is questionable unless it has been tested against mortars prepared from materials more commonly used in the past.

Lorraine Schnabel.



Figure 6. Tinted mortar. (left) Black mortar with a beaded joint was used here on this late-19th century hard pressed red brick and, (center) a dark brown tinted mortar with an almost flush joint was used on this early-20th century Roman brick. (right) When constructed at the turn-of-the-century, this building was pointed with a dark gray mortar to blend with the color of the stone, but the light-colored mortar used in spot repointing has destroyed this harmony and adversely impacts the building's historic character. Photos: Anne Grimmer.

with sand and water at the job site. It may contain hydrated lime, but it always contains a large amount of portland cement, as well as ground limestone and other workability agents, including air-entraining agents. Because masonry cements are not required to contain hydrated lime, and generally do not contain lime, they produce high strength mortars that can damage historic masonry. *For this reason, they generally are not recommended for use on historic masonry buildings.*

Lime mortar (pre-blended). Hydrated lime mortars, and pre-blended lime putty mortars with or without a matched sand are commercially available. Custom mortars are also available with color. In most instances, pre-blended lime mortars containing sand may not provide an exact match; however, if the project calls for total repointing, a pre-blended lime mortar may be worth considering as long as the mortar is compatible in strength with the masonry. If the project involves only selected, "spot" repointing, then it may be better to carry out a mortar analysis which can provide a custom pre-blended lime mortar with a matching sand. In either case, if a preblended lime mortar is to be used, it should contain Type S or SA hydrated lime conforming to ASTM C 207.

Water. Water should be potable—clean and free from acids, alkalis, or other dissolved organic materials.

Other Components

Historic components. In addition to the color of the sand, the texture of the mortar is of critical importance in duplicating historic mortar. Most mortars dating from the mid-19th century on—with some exceptions—have a fairly homogeneous texture and color. Some earlier mortars are not as uniformly textured and may contain lumps of partially burned lime or "dirty lime", shell (which often provided a source of lime, particularly in coastal areas), natural cements, pieces of clay, lampblack or other pigments, or even animal hair. The visual characteristics of these mortars can be duplicated through the use of similar materials in the repointing mortar.

Replicating such unique or individual mortars will require writing new specifications for each project. If possible, suggested sources for special materials should

be included. For example, crushed oyster shells can be obtained in a variety of sizes from poultry supply dealers.

Pigments. Some historic mortars, particularly in the late 19th century, were tinted to match or contrast with the brick or stone (Fig. 6). Red pigments, sometimes in the form of brick dust, as well as brown, and black pigments were commonly used. Modern pigments are available which can be added to the mortar at the job site, but they should not exceed 10 per cent by weight of the portland cement in the mix, and carbon black should be limited to 2 per cent. Only synthetic mineral oxides, which are alkali-proof and sun-fast, should be used to prevent bleaching and fading.

Modern components. Admixtures are used to create specific characteristics in mortar, and whether they should be used will depend upon the individual project. *Air-entraining agents*, for example, help the mortar to resist freeze-thaw damage in northern climates. *Accelerators* are used to reduce mortar freezing prior to setting while *retarders* help to extend the mortar life in hot climates. Selection of admixtures should be made by the architect or architectural conservator as part of the specifications, not something routinely added by the masons.

Generally, modern chemical additives are unnecessary and may, in fact, have detrimental effects in historic masonry projects. The use of antifreeze compounds is not recommended. They are not very effective with high lime mortars and may introduce salts, which may cause efflorescence later. A better practice is to warm the sand and water, and to protect the completed work from freezing. No definitive study has determined whether air-entraining additives should be used to resist frost action and enhance plasticity, but in areas of extreme exposure requiring high-strength mortars with lower permeability, air-entrainment of 10-16 percent may be desirable (see formula for "severe weather exposure" in **Mortar Type and Mix**). Bonding agents are not a substitute for proper joint preparation, and they should generally be avoided. If the joint is properly prepared, there will be a good bond between the new mortar and the adjacent surfaces. In addition, a bonding agent is difficult to remove if smeared on a masonry surface (Fig. 7).

Mortar Type and Mix

Mortars for repointing projects, especially those involving historic buildings, typically are custom mixed in order to ensure the proper physical and visual qualities. These materials can be combined in varying proportions to create a mortar with the desired performance and durability. The actual specification of a particular mortar type should take into consideration all of the factors affecting the life of the building including: current site conditions, present condition of the masonry, function of the new mortar, degree of weather exposure, and skill of the mason. Thus, no two repointing projects are exactly the same. Modern materials specified for use in repointing mortar should conform to specifications of the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) or comparable federal specifications, and the resulting mortar should conform to ASTM C 270, Mortar for Unit Masonry.

Specifying the proportions for the repointing mortar for a specific job is not as difficult as it might seem. Five mortar types, each with a corresponding recommended mix, have been established by ASTM to distinguish high strength mortar from soft flexible mortars. The ASTM designated them in decreasing order of approximate general strength as Type M (2,500 psi), Type S (1,800 psi), Type N (750 psi), Type O (350 psi) and Type K (75 psi). (The letters identifying the types are from the words MASON WORK using every other letter.) Type K has the highest lime content of the mixes that contain portland cement, although it is seldom used today, except for some historic preservation projects. The designation "L" in the accompanying chart identifies a straight lime and sand mix. Specifying the appropriate ASTM mortar by proportion of ingredients, will ensure the desired physical properties. Unless specified otherwise, measurements or proportions for mortar mixes are always given in the following order: cement-lime-sand. Thus, a Type K mix, for example, would be referred to as 1-3-10, or 1 part cement to 3 parts lime to 10 parts sand. Other requirements to create the desired visual qualities should be included in the specifications.

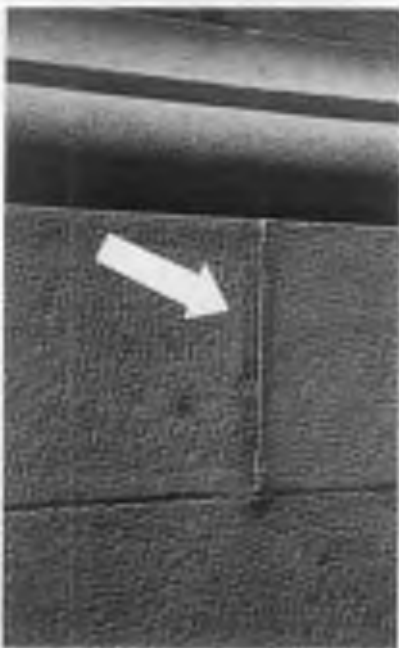


Figure 7. The dark stain on either side of the vertical joint on this sandstone watertable probably resulted from the use of a bonding agent that was not properly cleaned off the masonry after repointing. Photo: Anne Grimmer.



Figure 8. Due to inadequate joint preparation, the repointing mortar has not adhered properly and is falling out of the joint. Photo: Robert C. Mack, FAIA.

The strength of a mortar can vary. If mixed with higher amounts of portland cement, a harder mortar is obtained. The more lime that is added, the softer and more plastic the mortar becomes, increasing its workability. A mortar strong in compressive strength might be desirable for a hard stone (such as granite) pier holding up a bridge deck, whereas a softer, more permeable lime mortar would be preferable for a historic wall of soft brick. Masonry deterioration caused by salt deposition results when the mortar is less permeable than the masonry unit. A strong mortar is still more permeable than hard dense stone. However, in a wall constructed of soft bricks where the masonry unit itself has a relatively high permeability or vapor transmission rate, a soft, high lime mortar is necessary to retain sufficient permeability.

Budgeting and Scheduling

Repointing is both expensive and time consuming due to the extent of handwork and special materials required. It is preferable to repoint only those areas that require work rather than an entire wall, as is often specified. But, if 25 to 50 per cent or more of a wall needs to be repointed, repointing the entire wall may be more cost effective than spot repointing. Total repointing may also be more sensible when access is difficult, requiring the erection of expensive scaffolding (unless the majority of the mortar is sound and unlikely to require replacement in the foreseeable future). Each project requires judgement based on a variety of factors. Recognizing this at the outset will help to prevent many jobs from becoming prohibitively expensive.

In scheduling, seasonal aspects need to be considered first. Generally speaking, wall temperatures between 40 and 95 degrees F (8 and 38 degrees C) will prevent freezing or excessive evaporation of the water in the mortar. Ideally, repointing should be done in shade, away from strong sunlight in order to slow the drying process, especially during hot weather. If necessary, shade can be provided for large-scale projects with appropriate modifications to scaffolding.

The relationship of repointing to other work proposed on the building must also be recognized. For example, if paint removal or cleaning is anticipated, and if the mortar joints are basically sound and need only selective repointing, it is generally better to postpone repointing

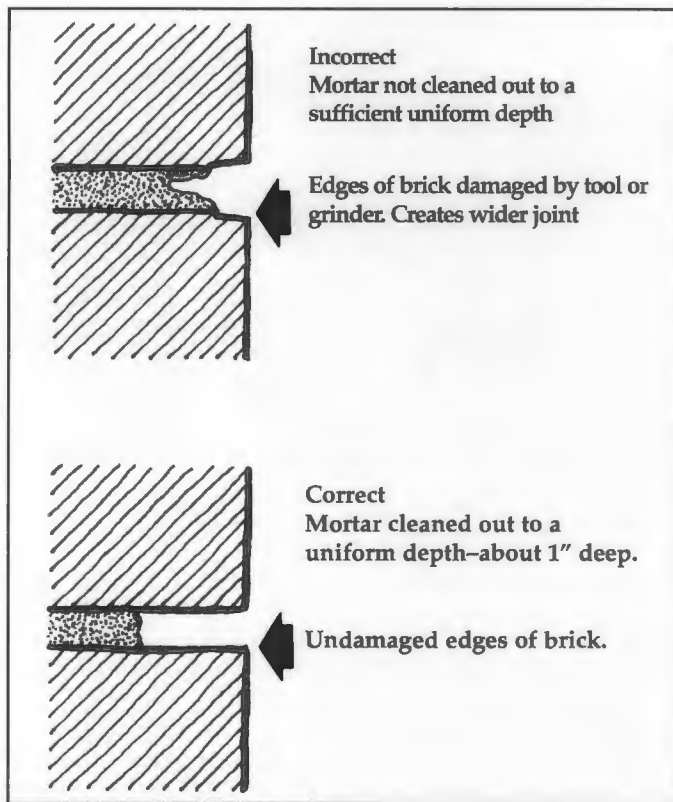


Figure 9. Comparison of incorrect and correct preparation of mortar joints for repointing. Drawing: Robert C. Mack, FAIA, and David W. Look, AIA.

until after completion of these activities. However, if the mortar has eroded badly, allowing moisture to penetrate deeply into the wall, repointing should be accomplished before cleaning. Related work, such as structural or roof repairs, should be scheduled so that they do not interfere with repointing and so that all work can take maximum advantage of erected scaffolding.

Building managers also must recognize the difficulties that a repointing project can create. The process is time consuming, and scaffolding may need to remain in place for an extended period of time. The joint preparation process can be quite noisy and can generate large quantities of dust which must be controlled, especially at air intakes to protect human health, and also where it might damage operating machinery. Entrances may be blocked from time to time making access difficult for both building tenants and visitors. Clearly, building managers will need to coordinate the repointing work with other events at the site.

Contractor Selection

The ideal way to select a contractor is to ask knowledgeable owners of recently repointed historic buildings for recommendations. Qualified contractors then can provide lists of other repointing projects for inspection. More commonly, however, the contractor for a repointing project is selected through a competitive bidding process over which the client or consultant has only limited control. In this situation it is important to ensure that the specifications stipulate that masons must have a minimum of five years' experience with repointing historic masonry buildings to be eligible to bid on the project. Contracts are awarded to the lowest *responsible*

bidder, and bidders who have performed poorly on other projects usually can be eliminated from consideration on this basis, even if they have the lowest prices.

The contract documents should call for unit prices as well as a base bid. Unit pricing forces the contractor to determine in advance what the cost addition or reduction will be for work which varies from the scope of the base bid. If, for example, the contractor has fifty linear feet less of stone repointing than indicated on the contract documents but thirty linear feet more of brick repointing, it will be easy to determine the final price for the work. Note that each type of work—brick repointing, stone repointing, or similar items—will have its own unit price. The unit price also should reflect quantities; one linear foot of pointing in five different spots will be more expensive than five contiguous linear feet.

Execution of the Work

Test Panels. These panels are prepared by the contractor using the same techniques that will be used on the remainder of the project. Several panel locations—preferably not on the front or other highly visible location of the building—may be necessary to include all types of masonry, joint styles, mortar colors, and other problems likely to be encountered on the job. If cleaning tests, for



Figure 10. Using a hammer and masonry chisel is the least damaging and, thus, generally the preferred method of removing old mortar in preparation for repointing historic masonry. Photo: John P. Speweik.



Figure 11. The damage to the edges and corners of these historic bricks was caused by using a mechanical grinder to rake out the joints. Note the overcutting of the head joint and the damage to the arises (corners) of the bricks. Photo: Lee H. Nelson, FAIA.

example, are also to be undertaken, they should be carried out in the same location. Usually a 3 foot by 3 foot area is sufficient for brickwork, while a somewhat larger area may be required for stonework. These panels establish an acceptable standard of work and serve as a benchmark for evaluating and accepting subsequent work on the building.

Joint Preparation. Old mortar should be removed to a minimum depth of 2 to 2- 1/2 times the width of the joint to ensure an adequate bond and to prevent mortar "popouts" (Fig. 8). For most brick joints, this will require removal of the mortar to a depth of approximately 1/2 to 1 inch; for stone masonry with wide joints, mortar may need to be removed to a depth of several inches. Any loose or disintegrated mortar beyond this minimum depth also should be removed (Fig. 9).

Although some damage may be inevitable, careful joint preparation can help limit damage to masonry units. The traditional manner of removing old mortar is through the use of hand chisels and mash hammers (Fig. 10). Though labor-intensive, in most instances this method poses the least threat for damage to historic masonry units and produces the best final product.

The most common method of removing mortar, however, is through the use of power saws or grinders. The use of power tools by unskilled masons can be disastrous for historic masonry, particularly soft brick. Using power saws on walls with thin joints, such as most brick walls, almost always will result in damage to the masonry units by breaking the edges and by overcutting on the head, or vertical joints (Fig. 11).

However, small pneumatically-powered chisels generally can be used safely and effectively to remove mortar on historic buildings as long as the masons maintain appropriate control over the equipment.



Figure 12.. A power grinder, operated correctly by a skilled mason may be used in preparation for repointing to cut wide, horizontal mortar joints, typical of many early-20th century brick structures without causing damage to the brick. Note the use of protective safety equipment. Photo: Robert C. Mack, FAIA.

Under certain circumstances, thin diamond-bladed grinders may be used to cut out *horizontal* joints only on hard portland cement mortar common to most early-20th century masonry buildings (Fig. 12). Usually, automatic tools most successfully remove old mortar without damaging the masonry units when they are used in combination with hand tools in preparation for repointing. Where horizontal joints are uniform and fairly wide, it may be possible to use a power masonry saw to assist the removal of mortar, such as by cutting along the middle of the joint; final mortar removal from the sides of the joints still should be done with a hand chisel and hammer. Caulking cutters with diamond blades can sometimes be used successfully to cut out joints without damaging the masonry. Caulking cutters are slow; they do not rotate, but vibrate at very high speeds, thus minimizing the possibility of damage to masonry units (Fig. 13). Although mechanical tools may be used safely in limited circumstances to cut out horizontal joints in preparation for repointing, they should never be used on vertical joints because of the danger of slipping and cutting into the brick above or below the vertical joint. Using power tools to remove mortar without damaging the surrounding masonry units also necessitates highly skilled masons experienced in working on historic masonry buildings. Contractors



Figure 13. (left) In preparation for repointing, the mortar joints on these granite steps are first cut out mechanically (note the vacuum attached to the cutting tool in foreground to cut down on dust). (right) Final removal of the old mortar is done by hand to avoid damage to the edges of the joints. Mechanical preparation of horizontal joints by an experienced mason may sometimes be acceptable, especially where the joints are quite wide and the masonry is a very hard stone. Photos: Anne Grimmer.

should demonstrate proficiency with power tools before their use is approved.

Using any of these power tools may also be more acceptable on hard stone, such as quartzite or granite, than on terra cotta with its glass-like glaze, or on soft brick or stone. The test panel should determine the acceptability of power tools. If power tools are to be permitted, the contractor should establish a quality control program to account for worker fatigue and similar variables.

Mortar should be removed cleanly from the masonry units, leaving square corners at the back of the cut. Before filling, the joints should be rinsed with a jet of water to remove all loose particles and dust. At the time of filling, the joints should be damp, but with no standing water present. For masonry walls—limestone, sandstone and common brick—that are extremely absorbent, it is recommended that a continual mist of water be applied for a few hours before repointing begins.

Mortar Preparation. Mortar components should be measured and mixed carefully to assure the uniformity of visual and physical characteristics. Dry ingredients are measured by volume and thoroughly mixed before the addition of any water. Sand must be added in a damp, loose condition to avoid over sanding. Repointing mortar is typically pre-hydrated by adding water so it will just hold together, thus allowing it to stand for a period of time before the final water is added. Half the water should be added, followed by mixing for approximately 5 minutes. The remaining water should then be added in small portions until a mortar of the desired consistency is reached. The total volume of water necessary may vary from batch to batch, depending on weather conditions. It is important

to keep the water to a minimum for two reasons: first, a drier mortar is cleaner to work with, and it can be compacted tightly into the joints; second, with no excess water to evaporate, the mortar cures without shrinkage cracks. Mortar should be used within approximately 30 minutes of final mixing, and “retempering,” or adding more water, should not be permitted.

Using Lime Putty to Make Mortar. Mortar made with lime putty and sand, sometimes referred to as roughage or course stuff, should be measured by volume, and may require slightly different proportions from those used with hydrated lime (Fig. 14). No additional water is usually needed to achieve a workable consistency because enough water is already contained in the putty. Sand is proportioned first, followed by the lime putty, then mixed for five minutes or until all the sand is thoroughly coated with the lime putty. But mixing, in the familiar sense of turning over with a hoe, sometimes may not be sufficient if the best possible performance is to be obtained from a lime putty mortar. Although the old practice of chopping, beating and ramming the mortar has largely been forgotten, recent field work has confirmed that lime putty and sand rammed and beaten with a wooden mallet or ax handle, interspersed by chopping with a hoe, can significantly improve workability and performance. The intensity of this action increases the overall lime/sand contact and removes any surplus water by compacting the other ingredients. It may also be advantageous for larger projects to use a mortar pan mill for mixing. Mortar pan mills which have a long tradition in Europe produce a superior lime putty mortar not attainable with today’s modern paddle and drum type mixers.

For larger repointing projects the lime putty and sand can be mixed together ahead of time and stored indefinitely, on or off site, which eliminates the need for piles of sand on the job site. This mixture, which resembles damp brown sugar, must be protected from the air in sealed containers with a wet piece of burlap over the top or sealed in a large plastic bag to prevent evaporation and premature carbonation. The lime putty and sand mixture can be recombined into a workable plastic state months later with no additional water.

If portland cement is specified in a lime putty and sand mortar—Type O (1:2:9) or Type K (1:3:11)—the portland cement should first be mixed into a slurry paste before adding it to the lime putty and sand. Not only will this ensure that the portland cement is evenly distributed throughout the mixture, but if dry portland cement is added to wet ingredients it tends to “ball up,” jeopardizing dispersion. (Usually water must be added to the lime putty and sand anyway once the portland cement is introduced.) Any color pigments should be added at this stage and mixed for a full five minutes. The mortar should be used within 30 minutes to 1 ½ hours and it should not be retempered. Once portland cement has been added the mortar can no longer be stored.

Filling the Joint. Where existing mortar has been removed to a depth of greater than 1 inch, these deeper areas should be filled first, compacting the new mortar in several layers. The back of the entire joint should be filled successively by applying approximately ¼ inch of mortar, packing it well into the back corners. This



Figure 14. Mixing mortar using lime putty: (a) proportioning sand; (b) proportioning lime putty; (c) placing lime putty on top of sand; (d) mixing sand over lime putty; (e) hand mixing mortar; and, (f) sample of mortar after mixing. Photos: John P. Speweik.

application may extend along the wall for several feet. As soon as the mortar has reached thumb-print hardness, another $\frac{1}{4}$ inch layer of mortar—approximately the same thickness—may be applied. Several layers will be needed to fill the joint flush with the outer surface of the masonry. It is important to allow each layer time to harden before the next layer is applied; most of the mortar shrinkage occurs during the hardening process and layering thus minimizes overall shrinkage.

When the final layer of mortar is thumb-print hard, the joint should be tooled to match the historic joint (Fig. 15). Proper timing of the tooling is important for uniform color and appearance. If tooled when too soft, the color will be lighter than expected, and hairline cracks may occur; if tooled when too hard, there may be dark streaks called “tool burning,” and good closure of the mortar against the masonry units will not be achieved.

If the old bricks or stones have worn, rounded edges, it is best to recess the final mortar slightly from the face of the masonry. This treatment will help avoid a joint which is visually wider than the actual joint; it also will avoid creation of a large, thin featheredge which is easily damaged, thus admitting water (Fig. 16). After tooling, excess mortar can be removed from the edge of the joint by brushing with a natural bristle or nylon brush. Metal bristle brushes should never be used on historic masonry.

Curing Conditions. The preliminary hardening of high-lime content mortars—those mortars that contain more lime by volume than portland cement, i.e., Type O (1:2:9), Type K (1:3:11), and straight lime/sand, Type “L” (0:1:3)—takes place fairly rapidly as water in the mix is lost to the porous surface of the masonry and through evaporation. A high lime mortar (especially Type “L”) left to dry out too rapidly can result in chalking, poor adhesion, and poor durability. Periodic wetting of the repointed area after the mortar joints are thumb-print hard and have been finish tooled may significantly accelerate the carbonation process. When feasible, misting using a hand sprayer with a fine nozzle can be simple to do for a day or two after repointing. Local conditions will dictate the frequency of wetting, but initially it may be as often as every hour and gradually reduced to every three or four hours. Walls should be covered with burlap for the first three days after repointing. (Plastic may be used, but it should be tented out and not placed directly against the wall.) This helps keep the walls damp and protects them from direct sunlight. Once carbonation of the lime has begun, it will continue for many years and the lime will gain strength as it reverts back to calcium carbonate within the wall.

Aging the Mortar. Even with the best efforts at matching the existing mortar color, texture, and materials, there will usually be a visible difference between the old and



Figure 15. The profile of the repointed joints on the left replicate the historic joints around the corner to the right on the front of this stone building in Leesburg, VA. The contractor's pride in the repointing work is evident by the signature in the vertical joint. Photo: Anne Grimmer.

new work, partly because the new mortar has been matched to the unweathered portions of the historic mortar. Another reason for a slight mismatch may be that the sand is more exposed in old mortar due to the slight erosion of the lime or cement. Although spot repointing is generally preferable and some color difference should be acceptable, if the difference between old and new mortar is too extreme, it may be advisable in some instances to repoint an entire area of a wall, or an entire feature such as a bay, to minimize the difference between the old and the new mortar. If the mortars have been properly matched, usually the best way to deal with surface color differences is to let the mortars age naturally. Other treatments to overcome these differences, including cleaning the non-repointed areas or staining the new mortar, should be carefully tested prior to implementation.

Staining the new mortar to achieve a better color match is generally not recommended, but it may be appropriate in some instances. Although staining may provide an initial match, the old and new mortars may weather at different rates, leading to visual differences after a few seasons. In addition, the mixtures used to stain the mortar may be harmful to the masonry; for example, they may introduce salts into the masonry which can lead to efflorescence.

Cleaning the Repointed Masonry. If repointing work is carefully executed, there will be little need for cleaning other than to remove the small amount of mortar from the edge of the joint following tooling. This can be done with a stiff natural bristle or nylon brush after the mortar has dried, but before it is initially set (1-2 hours). Mortar that has hardened can usually be removed with a wooden paddle or, if necessary, a chisel.

Further cleaning is best accomplished with plain water and natural bristle or nylon brushes. If chemicals must

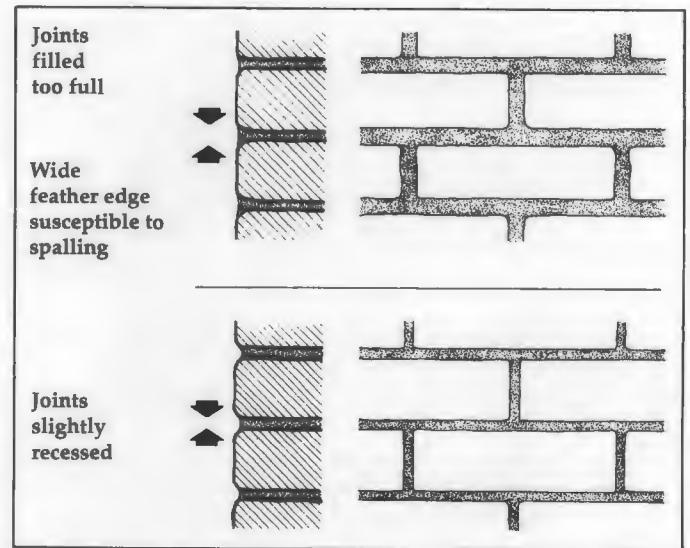


Figure 16. Comparison of visual effect of full mortar joints vs. slightly recessed joints. Filling joints too full hides the actual joint thickness and changes the character of the original brickwork. Drawing: Robert C. Mack, FAIA.

be used, they should be selected with extreme caution. Improper cleaning can lead to deterioration of the masonry units, deterioration of the mortar, mortar smear, and efflorescence. New mortar joints are especially susceptible to damage because they do not become fully cured for several months. Chemical cleaners, particularly acids, should never be used on dry masonry. The masonry should always be completely soaked once with water before chemicals are applied. After cleaning, the walls should be flushed again with plain water to remove all traces of the chemicals.

Several precautions should be taken if a freshly repointed masonry wall is to be cleaned. First, the mortar should be fully hardened before cleaning. Thirty days is usually sufficient, depending on weather and exposure; as mentioned previously, the mortar will continue to cure even after it has hardened. Test panels should be prepared to evaluate the effects of different cleaning



Figure 17. This photograph shows the significant visual change to the character of this historic brick building that has resulted from improper repointing procedures and a noticeably increased thickness of the mortar joints. Photo: Lee H. Nelson, FAIA.

Mortar Types				Suggested Mortar Types for Different Exposures			
(Measured by volume)				Exposure			
Designation	Cement	Hydrated Lime or Lime Putty	Sand	Masonry Material	Sheltered	Moderate	Severe
M	1	1/4	3 - 3 3/4	Very Durable: granite, hard-cored brick, etc.	O	N	S
S	1	1/2	4 - 4 1/2				
N	1	1	5 - 6				
O	1	2	8 - 9	Moderately Durable: limestone, durable stone, molded brick	K	O	N
K	1	3	10 - 12				
"L"	0	1	2 1/4 - 3	Minimally Durable: soft hand-made brick	"L"	K	O

methods. Generally, on newly repointed masonry walls, only very low pressure (100 psi) water washing supplemented by stiff natural bristle or nylon brushes should be used, except on glazed or polished surfaces, where only soft cloths should be used.**

New construction "bloom" or efflorescence occasionally appears within the first few months of repointing and usually disappears through the normal process of weathering. If the efflorescence is not removed by natural processes, the safest way to remove it is by dry brushing with stiff natural or nylon bristle brushes followed by wet brushing. Hydrochloric (muriatic) acid, is generally ineffective, and it should not be used to remove efflorescence. It may liberate additional salts, which, in turn, can lead to more efflorescence.

Surface Grouting is sometimes suggested as an alternative to repointing brick buildings, in particular. This process involves the application of a thin coat of cement-based grout to the mortar joints and the mortar/brick interface. To be effective the grout must extend slightly onto the face of the masonry units, thus widening the joint visually. The change in the joint appearance can alter the historic character of the structure to an unacceptable degree. In addition, although masking of the bricks is intended to keep the grout off the remainder of the face of the bricks, some level of residue, called "veiling," will inevitably remain. Surface grouting cannot substitute for the more extensive work of repointing, and it is not a recommended treatment for historic masonry.

**Additional information on masonry cleaning is presented in *Preservation Briefs 1: The Cleaning and Waterproof Coating of Masonry Buildings*, Robert C. Mack, AIA, Washington, D.C.: Technical Preservation Services, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1975; and *Keeping it Clean: Removing Exterior Dirt, Paint, Stains & Graffiti from Historic Masonry Buildings*, Anne E. Grimmer, Washington, D.C.: Technical Preservation Services, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1988.

Summary

For the Owner/Administrator. The owner or administrator of a historic building should remember that repointing is likely to be a lengthy and expensive process. First, there must be adequate time for evaluation of the building and investigation into the cause of problems. Then, there will be time needed for preparation of the contract documents. The work itself is precise, time-consuming and noisy, and scaffolding may cover the face of the building for some time. Therefore, the owner must carefully plan the work to avoid problems. Schedules for both repointing and other activities will thus require careful coordination to avoid unanticipated conflicts. The owner must avoid the tendency to rush the work or cut corners if the historic building is to retain its visual integrity and the job is to be durable.

For the Architect/Consultant. Because the primary role of the consultant is to ensure the life of the building, a knowledge of historic construction techniques and the special problems found in older buildings is essential. The consultant must assist the owner in planning for logistical problems relating to research and construction. It is the consultant's responsibility to determine the cause of the mortar deterioration and ensure that it is corrected before the masonry is repointed. The consultant must also be prepared to spend more time in project inspections than is customary in modern construction.

For the Masons. Successful repointing depends on the masons themselves. Experienced masons understand the special requirements for work on historic buildings and the added time and expense they require. The entire masonry crew must be willing and able to perform the work in conformance with the specifications, even when the specifications may not be in conformance with standard practice. At the same time, the masons should not hesitate to question the specifications if it appears that the work specified would damage the building.

Visually Examining the Mortar and the Masonry Units

A simple in-situ comparison will help determine the hardness and condition of the mortar and the masonry units. Begin by scraping the mortar with a screwdriver, and gradually tapping harder with a cold chisel and mason's hammer. Masonry units can be tested in the same way beginning, even more gently, by scraping with a fingernail. This relative analysis which is derived from the 10-point hardness scale used to describe minerals, provides a good starting point for selection of an appropriate mortar. It is described more fully in "The Russack System for Brick & Mortar Description" referenced in **Selected Reading** at the end of this Brief.

Mortar samples should be chosen carefully, and picked from a variety of locations on the building to find unweathered mortar, if possible. Portions of the building may have been repointed in the past while other areas may be subject to conditions causing unusual deterioration. There may be several colors of mortar dating from different construction periods or sand used from different sources during the initial construction. Any of these situations can give false readings to the visual or physical characteristics required for the new mortar. Variations should be noted which may require developing more than one mix.

- 1) Remove with a chisel and hammer three or four unweathered samples of the mortar to be matched from several locations on the building. (Set the largest sample aside—this will be used later for comparison with the repointing mortar). Removing a full representation of samples will allow selection of a "mean" or average mortar sample.
- 2) Mash the remaining samples with a wooden mallet, or hammer if necessary, until they are separated into their constituent parts. There should be a good handful of the material.
- 3) Examine the powdered portion—the lime and/or cement matrix of the mortar. Most particularly, note the color. There is a tendency to think of historic mortars as having white binders, but grey portland cement was available by the last quarter of the 19th century, and traditional limes were also sometimes grey. Thus, in some instances, the natural color of the historic binder may be grey, rather than white. The mortar may also have been tinted to create a colored mortar, and this color should be identified at this point.
- 4) Carefully blow away the powdery material (the lime and/or cement matrix which bound the mortar together).
- 5) With a low power (10 power) magnifying glass, examine the remaining sand and other materials such as lumps of lime or shell.
- 6) Note and record the wide range of color as well as the varying sizes of the individual grains of sand, impurities, or other materials.

Other Factors to Consider

Color. Regardless of the color of the binder or colored additives, the sand is the primary material that gives mortar



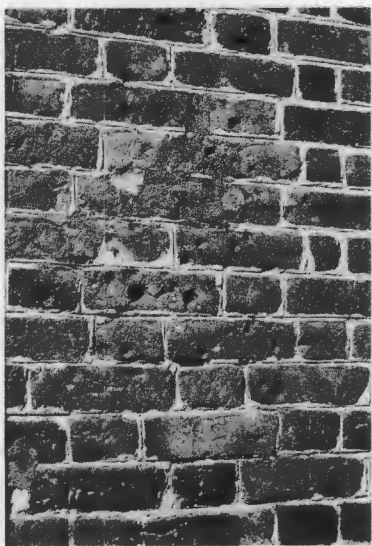
Figure 19. Mortar joints of 18th century brick buildings were often as much as 1/2 inch wide, cut flush and struck with a grapevine joint, but for window and door surrounds where a finer quality rubbed brick was used, mortar joints were very thin. Photo: National Park Service Files.

its color. A surprising variety of colors of sand may be found in a single sample of historic mortar, and the different sizes of the grains of sand or other materials, such as incompletely ground lime or cement, play an important role in the texture of the repointing mortar. Therefore, when specifying sand for repointing mortar, it may be necessary to obtain sand from several sources and to combine or screen them in order to approximate the range of sand colors and grain sizes in the historic mortar sample.

Pointing Style. Close examination of the historic masonry wall and the techniques used in the original construction will assist in maintaining the visual qualities of the building (Fig. 18). Pointing styles and the methods of producing them should be examined. It is important to look at both the horizontal and the vertical joints to determine the order in which they were tooled and whether they were the same style. Some late-19th and early-20th century buildings, for example, have horizontal joints that were raked back while the vertical joints were finished flush and stained to match the bricks, thus creating the illusion of horizontal bands. Pointing styles may also differ from one facade to another; front walls often received greater attention to mortar detailing than side and rear walls (Fig. 19). **Tuckpointing** is not true repointing but the



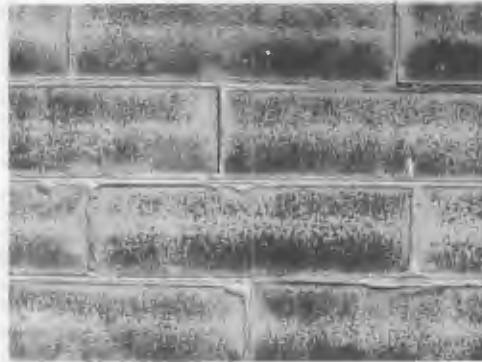
Figure 20. This stone garden wall was tuckpointed to match the tuckpointing on the c. 1920s house on the property. Photo: Anne Grimmer.



a



b



c

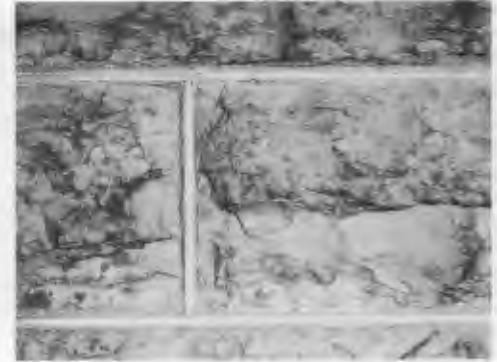
Figure 18. A cross-section of mortar joint types. (a) Grapevine joints on a mid-18th century brick building; (b) flush joints on a mid-to-late 19th century brick building; (c) beaded joints on a late-19th century brick building; (d) early-20th century beaded joints on rough-cut limestone where the vertical joints were struck prior to the horizontal joints; (e) raked joints on 1920s wire brick; (f) horizontal joints on a 1934 building designed by Frank Lloyd Wright were raked back from the face of the bricks, and the vertical joints were filled with a red-tinted mortar to emphasize the horizontality of the narrow bricks, and struck flush with the face of the bricks; (g) the joints on this 20th century glazed terracotta tile building are raked slightly, emphasizing the glazed block face. Photos: National Park Service Files (a,b,e); Robert C. Mack, FAIA (c,d,f,g).



e



f



d



g

application of a raised joint or lime putty joint on top of flush mortar joints (Fig. 20). **Pencil**ing is a purely decorative, painted surface treatment over a mortar joint, often in a contrasting color.

Masonry Units. The masonry units should also be examined so that any replacement units will match the historic masonry. Within a wall there may be a wide range of colors, textures, and sizes, particularly with hand-made brick or rough-cut, locally-quarried stone. Replacement units should blend in with the full range of masonry units rather than a single brick or stone.

Matching Color and Texture of the Repointing Mortar

New mortar should match the unweathered interior portions of the historic mortar. The simplest way to check the match is to make a small sample of the proposed mix and allow it to cure at a temperature of approximately 70 degrees F for about a week, or it can be baked in an oven to speed up the curing; this sample is then broken open and the surface is compared

with the surface of the largest "saved" sample of historic mortar.

If a proper color match cannot be achieved through the use of natural sand or colored aggregates like crushed marble or brick dust, it may be necessary to use a modern mortar pigment.

During the early stages of the project, it should be determined how closely the new mortar should match the historic mortar. Will "quite close" be sufficient, or is "exactly" expected? The specifications should state this clearly so that the contractor has a reasonable idea how much time and expense will be required to develop an acceptable match.

The same judgment will be necessary in matching replacement terra cotta, stone or brick. If there is a known source for replacements, this should be included in the specifications. If a source cannot be determined prior to the bidding process, the specifications should include an estimated price for the replacement materials with the final price based on the actual cost to the contractor.

Conclusion

A good repointing job is meant to last, at least 30 years, and preferably 50-100 years. Shortcuts and poor craftsmanship result not only in diminishing the historic character of a building, but also in a job that looks bad, and will require future repointing sooner than if the work had been done correctly (Fig. 17). The mortar joint in a historic masonry building has often been called a wall's "first line of defense." Good repointing practices guarantee the long life of the mortar joint, the wall, and the historic structure. Although careful maintenance will help preserve the freshly repointed mortar joints, it is important to remember that mortar joints are intended to be sacrificial and will probably require repointing some time in the future. Nevertheless, if the historic mortar joints proved durable for many years, then careful repointing should have an equally long life, ultimately contributing to the preservation of the entire building.

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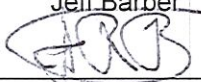

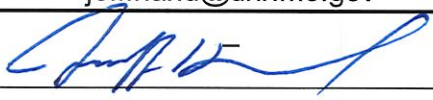
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This publication has been prepared pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, which directs the Secretary of the Interior to develop and make available information concerning historic properties. Comments about this publication should be directed to de Teel Patterson Tiller, Chief, Heritage Preservation Services Program, National Park Service, 1849 C Street, N.W. Suite NC200, Washington, D.C. 20240. This publication is not copyrighted and can be reproduced without penalty. Normal procedures for credit to the authors and the National Park Service are appreciated.

Front Cover: Repointing a historic brick building using a lime-based mortar. Traditional lime mortars have a consistency that enables the mortar to cling to a repointing tool while in a vertical position. Photo: John P. Speweik.

**Pre-Bid Meeting Attendance Sheet
 REBID – Change in Scope
 Renovate Cabins 1-4, 14, & 16
 Sam A Baker State Park
 Patterson, Missouri**

**Project No. X2319-01
 January 13, 2026 10:00 AM**

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