



GUIDELINE FOR WRITING SPECIFICATIONS WHEN USING Terra Cotta Glaze Repair System

Select Relevant Selection

Division 09900 - Paints and Coatings

Part 1 – GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY OF WORK

- A. For repairing glaze over Jahn mortar repairs and masonry (terra cotta).

1.2 SUBMITTAL

- A. Submit the following items in time to prevent delay of the work and to allow adequate time for review and resubmittals, if needed; do not order materials or start work before receiving the written approval:
 - 1. Glaze repair coating shall be: Terra Cotta Glaze Repair System available through:
Cathedral Stone Products, Inc.
7266 Park Circle Drive
Hanover, MD 21076
Samples shall be submitted for color matching to the same address.
 - 2. Samples of all specified materials and Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) as appropriate.
 - 3. Apply coating samples on masonry—preferably on the building. Do not apply samples to plywood or other non-masonry surfaces.
 - 4. *Written verification from the Contractor that all specified items will be used. Provide purchase orders, shipping tickets, receipts, etc. to prove that the specified materials were ordered and received.*

1.3 QUALITY ASSURANCE/TEST REQUIREMENTS

- A. *Installer Qualifications:* Company specializing in commercial coatings and finishing.
- B. *Coating Samples:* Prepare a sample of each type of repair listed below. Prepare, install, and finish each sample according to the specifications. **All samples must be applied to masonry.** Prepare samples in an area where they will be exposed to the same conditions as will be present on the building during curing. **Allow samples to cure at least three days (or longer, if possible) before obtaining Owner's approval for color match. Samples should be viewed from a minimum distance of 12 feet.**
- C. Perform mock-ups to determine compatibility.
- D. **Do not use when excess moisture is present. Substrate must be dry prior to application (See Section 3.2 for more details)**

1.4 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

- A. Materials are to be delivered, stored, and handled to protect them from damage, extreme temperature, and moisture in accordance with Manufacturer's written instructions.
- B. Deliver and store material in Manufacturer's original, unopened containers with the production date shown on the container or packaging.
- C. Comply with the Manufacturer's written specifications and recommendations for mixing, application, and curing coatings.

1.5 PROTECTION/SITE CONDITIONS

- A. *Hot and Cold Weather Requirements:* The ideal temperature conditions for applying the Terra Cotta Glazing System is between 50° - 90° F. If the ambient and substrate temperatures do not fall in this range, call a Cathedral Stone or Benjamin Moore Technical Representative for special instruction. Building an enclosure and heating areas to maintain this temperature may only be done with the written approval of the Specifier.
- B. *Foul weather requirements:* Do not work when precipitation is expected within 48 hours of installation. The coating needs adequate time to bond to the substrate. Moisture disrupts the curing process.

Part 2 – PRODUCTS

2.1 COATING MANUFACTURER

- A. The Terra Cotta Glaze Repair System is distributed by Cathedral Stone[®] Products, Inc., 7266 Park Circle Drive, Hanover, MD 27016; tel. (410) 782-9150; fax. (410) 782-9155; website: www.cathedralstone.com email: info@cathedralstone.com.
- B. *Substitutions:* If proposed equal is submitted, lab test to establish equivalent performance levels. Use an independent testing laboratory, as determined by the Specifier, and paid for by the submitting party.

Part 3 – EXECUTION

3.1 WORKMANSHIP

- A. Do not use any additives not approved by Cathedral Stone or Benjamin Moore in the coating system.

3.2 PREPARATION FOR REPAIRS

- A. Do not start work until surfaces to be coated are in proper condition to produce finished surfaces of uniform, satisfactory appearance.
- B. Mildew, algae and fungus should be removed by methods recommended by the coating manufacturer.
- C. Remove dust and loose particulate matter from surfaces to receive coatings immediately prior to coating application.

- D. Protect all non-masonry surfaces such as: glass, wood, metal, etc.
- E. Cracks and spalls must be repaired and cured prior to coating application.
- F. To ensure even penetration of the coating, make sure any masonry repairs have been made with repair materials that are compatible to the substrate.
- G. Remove any previous or existing coatings before application of new coating.
- H. **Note**:** **Substrate must be completely dry before coating.** New masonry repairs should not be coated for 14 - 28 days to permit the mortar to cure and dry out unless otherwise directed by the manufacturer. Free water and soluble alkaline salts remaining in the mortar may contaminate coatings or eventually cause delamination, blistering peeling and/ or efflorescence staining. For this reason, repairs/substrate should be visually inspected and tested for moisture content before painting. Damp spots, efflorescence or white salts appearing on the surface are obvious indicators of moisture. **Hidden dampness can be checked by using a polyethylene cover test.** A heavy gauge plastic film, approximately 18 in. square and 4 mils thick, is securely taped to a small section of the repair or substrate. Pieces of test film should be placed at various locations that are likely to be slow drying, such as below grade, low spots in floors, inside corners and lower wall areas. The polyethylene sheet is checked after 24 hours for beads of moisture. If condensation appears on the backside of the film, or if the substrate under the film appears to be darker, damp or wet, this would indicate the presence of moisture in the substrate. Reference ASTM D 4263 for the complete procedure prior to proceeding. If you use a moisture meter to test the substrate do not apply any coatings unless the moisture in the substrate is less than 30%.
- I. Multiple moisture tests should be performed on several areas of the project. Some areas of the structure may accrue more moisture than others such as: parapets, window headers, sills, water tables, any projections, etc.
- J. Do not work when precipitation is expected within 48 hours of installation. The coating needs adequate time to bond to the substrate. Moisture disrupts the curing process.

3.3 MIXING GLAZE REPAIR SYSTEM

- A. It is recommended that proper eye protection be worn during mixing in case of accidental splashing.

3.4 APPLICATION OF Terra Cotta Glaze Repair System

- A. **Masonry Sealer 066 should be used as a primer.** The Aura coatings must be applied over the Masonry Sealer 066 within seven (7) days. If more than seven days has passed since initial application of Masonry Sealer 066, another application of Masonry Sealer 066 must be applied prior to Aura coating applications.
- B. Apply the Terra Cotta Glaze Repair System directly to masonry. The Terra Cotta Glaze Repair System can be applied using brush, roller or sprayer depending on the desired finish.
- C. Allow manufacturer's specified drying time, and ensure correct coating adhesion, for each coat before applying the next coat.
- D. Where coating application abuts other materials or other coating color, terminate coating, making clean sharp termination line without coating overlap.
- E. Do not coat mortar joints with the Terra Cotta Glaze Repair System. This will affect vapor permeability of the mortar joint.

- F. **Recommended DFT (dry film thickness) of 066 Masonry Sealer:** 0.5 to 0.7 mils per coat.
(non-absorbent substrates)

- G. **Recommended DFT (dry film thickness) of Aura Flat 629:** 2.5 mils per coat.
Recommended DFT (dry film thickness) of Aura Low Lustre 634: 2.35 mils per coat.
Recommended DFT (dry film thickness) of Aura Low Semi Gloss 632: 1.5 mils per coat.
Note: number of coats and thickness requirements will vary with substrate, application method and exposure. Spray application typically yields 6 mils per coat. Brush and roll applications yield 2-3 mils per coat, therefore two coats are required for brush and roll applications.

3.5 CLEAN UP

- A. Clean all equipment immediately after use with clean water followed by a final washing with acrylic/epoxy thinner or Ethanol.

END OF SECTION

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