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Repair masonry as per VCC standard details (attached) and paint to match existing




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APPROVED

SEE NOTES



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22 2022

Vieux Carré Commission Approved Standard Mortar & Stucco Details

Mortar: No more than:

- 1 part Portland Cement, to
- 3 parts lime,
- 9 parts sand, and
- enough water to form a workable mix.

PREPACKAGED MIXES ARE NOT PERMITTED.

The resulting mortar should range in color from white to beige but should not be grey in color. When repointing, all mortar to be tooled to match existing joint profiles. Consult with VCC staff if existing joint profile indeterminate.

Stucco: Base coat consists of 2 coats, doubled up work of 5/8" total thickness. Proportioned as follows:

- no greater than 1:12 part Portland Cement, to
- 3 parts lime, and
- 9 parts sand,
- 6 lbs./cubic yard hair or fiber, and
- enough water to form a workable mix.

Finish coat is 1/4" in total thickness proportioned as follows:

- No more than 1 Part Portland cement,
- 3 Parts Lime,
- 9 Parts Sand,
- Enough water to form a workable mix.

PREPACKAGED MIXES ARE NOT PERMITTED.

LATH OF ANY KIND IS NOT ALLOWED.

The resulting mix should range in color from **off-white to beige** but should not be grey in color.

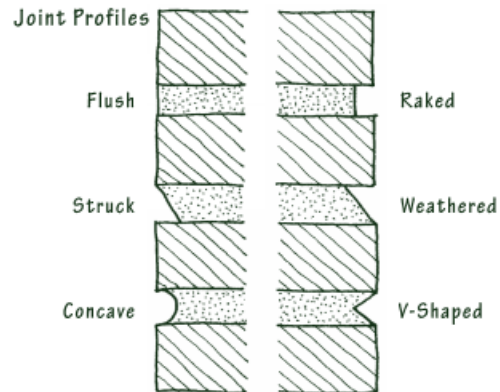
Note: RATIO OF PORTLAND CEMENT NOT TO EXCEED 1:12.

An incorrect mortar can damage an historic building and its materials.

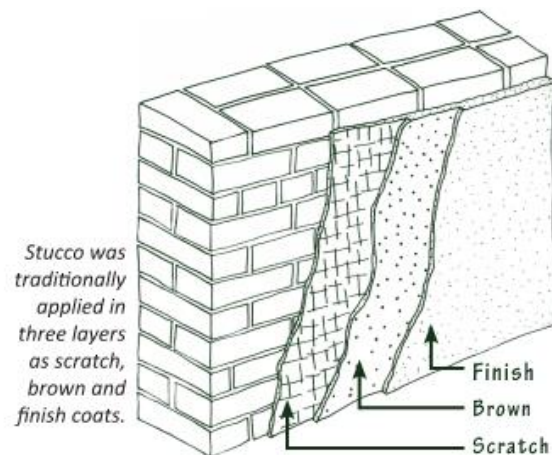
MORTAR IS NOT TO BE APPLIED OVER THE FACE OF THE BRICKS UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES.

VOIDS IN THE BRICK ARE NOT TO BE FILLED WITH MORTAR. BROKEN, DETERIORATED BRICKS MUST BE REPLACED WITH BRICKS MATCHING THE PREVIOUS.

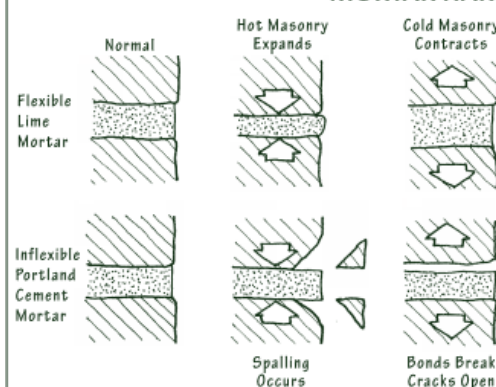
Doing so will result in a **STOP WORK ORDER** being placed on the property and a violation case will be opened on the property. Violation cases can lead to hearings where \$500 per violation will be placed on the property.



There are numerous joint profile types, or shapes, of mortar joints, each producing different shadow lines and highlights. When repointing an area of masonry, it is important to tool the mortar to match the existing joint profile for a consistent appearance.



MORTAR HARDNESS & MASONRY



Temperature changes cause masonry units to expand when heated and contract when cold. The expansion and contraction of the masonry units result in compression and flexing of the adjacent mortar joints.

Lime-based mortar is pliable and is more likely to compress and flex through temperature cycles. If properly formulated, it is softer than the adjacent masonry.

Portland cement-based mortars are significantly harder than lime-based mortars and far less elastic. In addition, cement mortars tend to be substantially harder than historic masonry. When masonry units expand in warm temperatures, they press against the harder cement mortar often spalling at the edges. During colder temperatures, masonry units tend to pull away from mortar, resulting in open cracks that can allow moisture to penetrate.