

Glenwood



Masonry and Restoration

Tuckpointing or “Pointing”

In the case of tuckpointing, the existing brick/block/stone is good enough shape to keep. It is only the surrounding mortar joints that are structurally unsound. When it comes to tuckpointing you have two options.

- ① Replace the mortar in the areas where the existing mortar has fallen out. “TUCKPOINT”
- ② Remove any bad mortar, and repoint with new mortar. “GRIND AND REPOINT”

How can I tell if the mortar is bad?

The simplest way to distinguish between good and bad mortar is by taking your finger and picking away at the mortar that appears “bad. If it flakes out in large pieces or scrapes out like sand, then it needs replacing.

My mortar neither flakes or scrapes away. It appears as a large crack going along a large portion of the wall between the bricks. What can I do?

Cracks are normally caused when a structure shifts. The problem may be from a foundation “settling” or it may be from an improper foundation. If the foundation has settled or been repaired, then pointing would be an ideal solution. In these cases, only mortar joints with cracks are removed and repointed. This both serves are a structural and cosmetic solution. Some mortar has been coloured to better match the surrounding structure. Repointed mortar can be tinted to ensure that the replaced sections match with the existing joints.



Joint Chisel



2 lbs Sledge hammer



Masonry Saw



Grinder

How is old or bad mortar removed?

Removal of mortar can be done by several methods. A more traditional way of removal is with a hammer and chisel. Being the most time consuming of methods, this is preferred for more fine detailed projects. Typically, a power saw or grinder with the proper blade will be used for mortar removal. The mason will choose the appropriate devices depending on the specifications of the project.

Unfortunately dust is created regardless of the removal method used. Every care is used to minimize the spread of this unwanted dust. Most commonly the wall will be wetted down prior to grinding. This significantly lessens the air borne particles. Our experience has seen a reduction of dust by as much as 90%. In instances where wetting the wall is not an possibility, there are several options;

- ① Tarping and sealing the area - This is normally done inside or areas of high traffic.
- ② Use of a “dustless grinder” - A dustless grinder is a grinder with a vacuum attachment.

What happens after the grinding is done?



After the job of grinding is done, mortar is made (with proper dyes – if needed) and joints are repointed using a pointing bag or with a slicker. Once the joints have dried to the touch we tool-in the joints with a jointer. Joints require normally 30 minutes to set, and an additional 24 hours to fully cure.

Hopefully we have answered all of your questions. Should you require additional information, feel free to call or email glenwood@glenwoodconstruction.ca at any time.

Always remember to wear safety goggles, gloves and the appropriate workwear, including safety boots and a hard hat.

“If your not happy – where not happy”
You – our client comes first

Glenwood has been serving clients now since 2003.

All of our work is completed in a *professional* manner according to standard practices.

Our workers are fully covered by *Workers Compensation Insurance*.

Our workers are *fully trained* on every device on our work site.

We have our Scaffolding, WHMIS, Propane, Fall Arrest, and First Aid Certificates

We have *liability* insurance.

We *guarantee* all of our new work.

We do *free* quotes.

We *clean-up* after all of our work

Thank-you for considering **Glenwood Masonry and Restoration**

Sincerely,

Rudyard Edwards
(President)

Glenwood Masonry and Restoration

www.glenwoodconstruction.ca

G.S.T. #87480 3109 RT0001

195 Milestone Crescent

Aurora, Ontario

T: 705-717-7304 T: 1-866-324-6499