



WORKRITE®
 CEMENTS FOR MASONRY
A DIVISION OF YORK BUILDING PRODUCTS

CERTIFICATION

Colored Portland Cement & Lime

TYPE S

DATE:

TO:

COMPANY:

PROJECT:

GC:

MC:

ARCH:

COLOR:

This is to certify that WORKRITE® Colored Portland Cement & Lime Blend – **Type S** shipped from our plant in Thomasville, PA, conforms to:

Type I Portland Cement - ASTM Standard C 150, "Specification for Portland Cement."

Type S Hydrated Lime - ASTM Standard C 207, "Specification for Hydrated Lime for Masonry Purposes."

WORKRITE® Colored Portland Cement & Lime Blend – Type S meets ASTM Standard C 270, "Specification for Mortar for Unit Masonry" when blended with sand that complies with ASTM Standard C 144, "Specification for Aggregate for Masonry Mortar."

Table 1 in ASTM C 270 provides the following proportions, by volume, for a Portland/Lime Cement Type S: 1 part Portland Cement, to over ¼ to ½ parts Hydrated Lime.

The integral pigment used in our colored mortars conforms to ASTM C 979.

Very truly yours,

KEVIN LA PORTE

Kevin LaPorte
 Director of Operations
 WORKRITE Packaged Cement Products

RECOMMENDATION FOR PRE-CONSTRUCTION JOBSITE SAMPLE PANELS

We strongly recommend the practice of building pre-construction jobsite panels in the manner in which the walls will be built, cured, and cleaned during actual construction for pre-approval. Please note, there are several factors that can affect the final appearance of a mortar joint:

Sand Color- WORKRITE strips are made with a neutral light tan sand color. Sand color can have an effect on the final color of the mortar.

Sand Gradation- The gradation of sand affects the water demand required to achieve desired workability. Mortars with higher water-to-cement ratios tend to be lighter in color than those have having lower water contents.

Proportion and Mixing- Controlling mortar texture and color requires consistent materials. A change in aggregate ratio changes the amount of water required to achieve desired workability, which affects texture and color in the finished mortar joint.

Unit Suction and Tooling- Different brick and block have varying initial rates of absorption (IRA). When freshly-mixed mortar is placed between units, the amount of water absorbed varies depending upon the unit. Tooling a very wet joint pulls higher water content paste to the surface resulting in a porous lighter surface color. If the mortar is tooled too stiff, the resulting friction delivers in a darker surface color.

Cleaning- Improper cleaning can completely alter the appearance of the mortar joint, changing both texture and color. Use the least aggressive cleaning technique possible.