



Mortar Mix No. 1102

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

Basic use: QUIKRETE® Mortar Mix (#1102) is a type N masonry mortar for use in laying brick, block or stone; and repairing of masonry walls. Use for brick or stone fireplaces, brick walls, block walls, parge coats, tuck pointing, stucco and plaster.

Composition and materials: QUIKRETE® Mortar (Masonry) Mix consists of a uniformly blended mixture of fine sand, and type N masonry cement.

Packaging: Available in three sizes: 80 lbs. (36.3 kg), 60 lbs. (27.2 kg), and 40 lbs. (18.1 kg).

Technical Data

QUIKRETE® Mortar Mix meets and exceeds the physical property requirements of ASTM designation 387 (Standard Specifications for Packaged, Dry, Combined Materials for Mortar and Concrete) and ASTM C 270 for Type N Mortar. Product achieves a compressive strength in excess of 750 psi (5.17 MPa) in 28 day.

INSTALLATION

Building Walls

Before application: Surfaces to receive Mortar Mix should be dry and clean, and free of dirt, loose debris, grease, oil, etc. for best possible bond.

Mixing: To mix an 80# (kg) bag of Mortar Mix in a mortar tub, empty the bag into the tub. Create a trough in the powder and add about 9 pints (L) of fresh potable water. Mix with a hoe or shovel until a workable consistency is achieved. As more water if needed to achieve the correct consistency.

Application: Apply a full bed of mortar onto the base, approx. 1/2" to 3/4" (12-19 mm) thick. Push downward into the mortar bed and sideways against the previously laid block with a slight twisting motion. Tool the mortar joints

when they become "thumb print" hard. This will make the mortar joint water-tight and provide a neat appearance.

Coverage: Refer to table 1 for approximate coverage for each bag size.

Table 1: Mortar Mix Usage Chart

Bag Size	Standard Block 8" X 8" X 16" (200 mm X 200 mm X 410 mm)	Standard Brick 8" X 2" X 4" (200 mm X 50 mm X 100 mm)
80-lb. (36.3 kg)	12	37
60 lbs. (27.2 kg)	9	28
40 lbs. (18.1 kg)	6	19

Tuck Pointing or Repointing

Mixing: Mix QUIKRETE Mortar Mix with just enough water to form a damp unworkable mix that retains its form when pressed into a ball in the hand. Let the mortar set for about 30 to 45 minutes, and then add enough water to make the mortar workable. The end result will be a mix slightly drier than that normally used to lay new brick. Never make large batches of mortar for repointing; mix an amount you can use in about 45 minutes.

Preparing the Joints

1. Cut out the mortar joints to an approximate depth of 3/4" to 1" with a chisel.
2. Rake out excess mortar and brush out the joints to remove loose mortar or sand.
3. Flush out any remaining particles with a garden hose equipped with a spray attachment.

Replacing Badly Damaged Bricks

Any bricks that are broken or badly damaged should be cut out and replaced prior to

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repointing. Select new bricks that match the old bricks as closely as possible.

1. Cut out the old brick.
2. Clean out the recess carefully.
3. Dampen the cavity and the replacement brick. Apply a thick layer of Mortar Mix to the bottom and sides of the cavity.
4. Apply mortar to the top of the replacement brick and slide it into the cavity. Mortar should squeeze out from the joints.
5. Clean excess mortar off the brick faces as soon as possible.

Repointing

1. Dampen the cleaned joints with a brush and water.
2. Load the trowel with mortar. Pick up the mortar from the trowel with a jointer tool and pack it firmly into the joints. Repoint the head (vertical) joints first and then bed (horizontal) joints. This sequence allows you to make unbroken horizontal strokes with the jointer to form straight, even bed joints.
3. Before the mortar becomes too hard to work, use the jointer or other appropriate tool to finish the repaired joints so that they match the existing joints.
4. Clean excess mortar off the brick faces as soon as possible.

(Note: To decrease the possibility of cracking or sagging in extremely deep joints, fill in about half of the joint depth, wait until the mortar is thumb-print hard, and then repoint the remainder of the joint).

Curing: Curing of masonry mortars is required only if conditions are very hot, dry, or windy. In such cases, a gentle mist of water applied to the surface will prevent premature drying and improve the strength of the mortar.

Protect mortar from freezing during the first 48 hours. Plastic sheeting and insulation blankets should be used if temperatures are expected to fall below 32°F.

(Note: Excess moisture trapped behind the wall can cause deterioration of walls and rusting of metal components. Assure proper moisture drainage from behind the wall).

Warranty

The QUIKRETE® Companies warrant this product to be of merchantable quality when used or applied in accordance with the instructions or applied in accordance with the instructions

herein. The product is not warranted as suitable for any purpose or use other than the general purpose for which it is intended. Liability under this warranty is limited to the replacement of its product (as purchased) found to be defective, or at the shipping companies' option, to refund the purchase price. In the event of a claim under this warranty, notice must be given to The QUIKRETE® Companies in writing at Atlanta, GA 30305. The limited warranty is issued and accepted in lieu of all other express warranties and expressly excludes liability for consequential damages.

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