

## Tinting Mortar System

Cathedral Stone® Products, Inc.'s Tinting Mortar System, allows Cathedral Stone® standard mortars to be adjusted on site. The standard colors are the basic building blocks for the tinting mortar system and can be infinitely adjusted to give the installer an array of colors. (*Custom colors are still available through Cathedral Stone Products, Inc.*)

### Custom Colors

The system developed in our laboratory for matching masonry is unparalleled in the industry. The system was developed by masons to closely simulate actual on-site application methods. This system, established in 1984 and improved for the last twenty years, allows us to quickly and accurately match most masonry. Generally, samples go out within a few days; however, there are colors that are more difficult or are unable to be matched due to exceeding pigment levels (destabilizing the mortar). The color matching process also applies to our Silin potassium silicate paints and to our Terra Cotta glazing system.

In addition to Cathedral Stone's custom color system, a standard color chart is available. The standard color chart is the basis for the Jahn Tinting Mortar System. The Tinting Mortar System was developed for onsite custom color matching. Please contact a Cathedral Stone representative for more information on the Jahn Tinting Mortar System.

### Other Services Offered by Cathedral Stone® Products, Inc.

- Consulting
- Training
- Technical Service
- Lab Analysis/ Testing
- Custom Formulated Mortars



7266 Park Circle Drive  
Hanover, MD 21076  
Phone: 410-782-9150 Fax: 410-782-9155  
www.cathedralstone.com

### Step 9



While mortar is still damp, pre-screed or scrape the mortar down, leaving it approximately 1/8" proud. Once the pre-screeding is complete, let the mortar dry before final finishing.

Clean around edge of the patch with sponge and water, removing any excess mortar from substrate.

### Step 10



For the best result, wait until the Jahn Mortar is the consistency of slightly damp sand before final screeding. Mortar should not stick to finishing tool. Screeding too early or late will affect final color.

After achieving initial set, scrape away excess mortar until the desired profile is reached. The waiting period for scraping must be determined on the job, due to the effects of heat, humidity, and wind on the final color.

### Step 11



Care must be taken when scraping the Jahn mortar down.

Do not scrape all of the excess mortar at once, this will tear the mortar, scrape material down a little at a time.

### Step 12



After final tooling and texturing, clean around the edge of the patch with a sponge and water, removing any excess mortar from the substrate. Do not introduce water into the fresh mortar. Repeat cleaning several times with clean water to avoid a "halo" around the repair.

See datasheet for curing procedures.



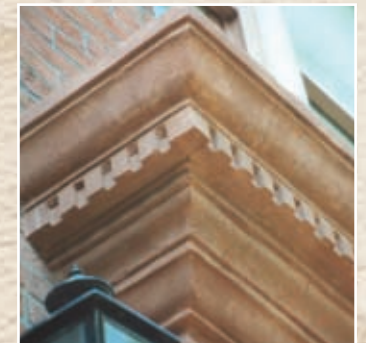
Cathedral Stone Products, Inc.

*Setting the Standard for Masonry Restoration Products*

## Jahn Mortars Basic Patching Procedures



Before



After

*Before and after pictures of a sandstone repair project in Washington, DC. Jahn M70 repair mortar was used to patch damaged sandstone.*

*Disclaimer: This guide shows the basic application and finishing techniques for Jahn M70, M90 and M100. This guide is not a substitute for the Jahn Certification Class. Onsite conditions and the scope of work could dictate alternative application techniques.*

### Step 1



Proper preparation of any substrate is crucial for the success of the repair.



Correct (*Square Cut*) Surface Preparation



Incorrect (*Feathered Edge*) Surface Preparation

### Step 2



Cut 1/2" shoulder around patch (NO FEATHER EDGE PATCHING).

Remove all deteriorated stone plus an additional 1/4" to sound substrate.

Use a toothed chisel to provide more surface area.

### Step 3



Thoroughly clean substrate with water, removing all dust and debris that may prevent proper adhesion.

If pins/anchors are specified, only use stainless steel threaded rods or spiral anchors.

### Step 4



Moisten substrate with water until glistening wet on vertical surfaces, and no pooling of water on horizontal surface. Substrates that are very porous must be moistened several times. **If the surface is allowed to dry out before applying Jahn mortar, this step must be repeated. This is very important.**

### Step 5



Apply "Peanut Butter" coat into the glistening wet substrate. The Jahn mortar should be mixed with water to the consistency of wet putty, also known as the "Peanut Butter" coat. Apply the "Peanut Butter" coat to the glistening wet substrate approximately 1/8" inch thick. **Important – To achieve proper bond, the "Peanut Butter" coat must not dry out.** When repairing large areas, divide work into smaller sections.

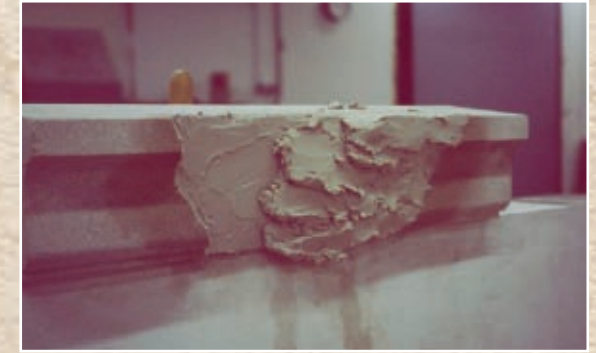
### Step 6



The "Peanut Butter" coat must be applied approximately 1/8" thick to the repair area. It is very important to apply the "Peanut Butter" coat to the shoulders of the repairs.

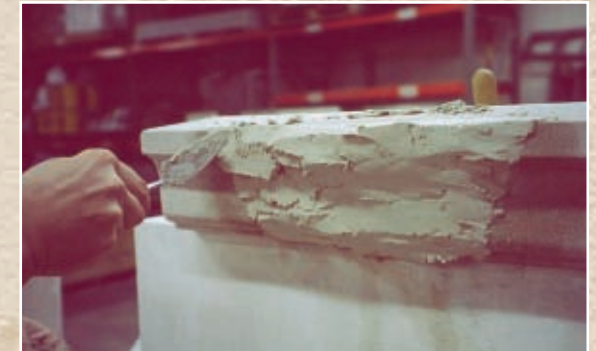
On larger repairs, apply "peanut butter" coat to an area no larger than can be covered with the repair mortar before this coat dries out. If the "peanut butter" coat dries before this application, scrape it off, re-wet the surface to glistening, and re-apply.

### Step 7



While the "Peanut Butter" coat is still wet, apply the drier (approximately 5 parts powder to 1 part water for M70 and M90, see data sheet for specific mixing instructions for other mortars) Jahn mortar mix into the wet "Peanut Butter" coat. If the "Peanut Butter" coat is allowed to dry out, a sufficient bond may not be achieved.

### Step 8



Build the material out beyond the surface of the original stone (minimum of 1/8").