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Historic Window Restoration

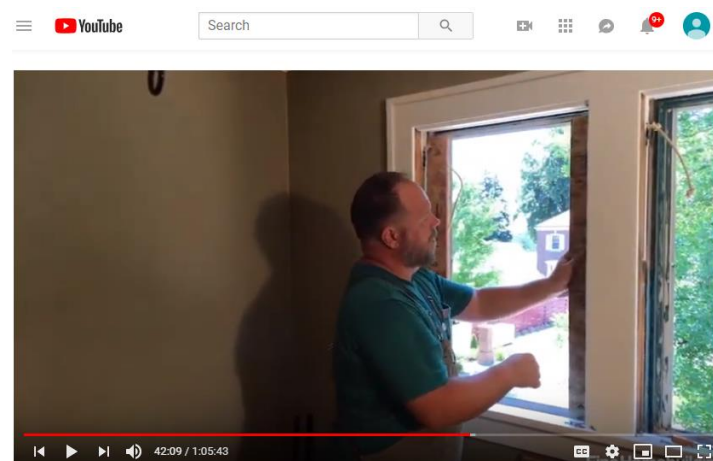
Presented by Ben Brunick

Historic Sioux Falls
CityofSiouxFalls - 5 / 6

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4  History of the Sioux Falls Coliseum
CityofSiouxFalls

22:16



Transcript

00:04 for the last Oh four or five years I've
00:07 been restoring the the windows and the
00:11 sash that are in the mead building
00:15 which
00:15 is a building that's on the HSC
00:17 the Human Services Center the State
00:19 Hospital campus and it's a it's a big
00:24 grand building with there's a arched
00:29 windows and and a whole mess of
00:32 rectangular windows I think there's two
00:34 hundred and thirty some-odd windows
00:38 in
00:38 the in the place and from that I have
00:42 done some oh I was just kind of
00:44 documenting the work that I did on
00:46 Instagram and then from that
00:49 documentation was contacted by a
00:53 magazine called fine home building and
00:55 that's what the the article is is from
00:58 but we did that actually at my house
01:02 just to try to get a more relatable and
01:04 a more residential size you know the
01:08 windows out of the Meade building are
01:10 neat but they're huge you know they're
01:14 five feet wide nine feet high big arch
01:17 tops they're not necessarily relatable
01:19 so we wanted to do an article on the
01:22 UH
01:22 on restoring the windows in the building
01:24 but to begin with I brought a video I
01:28 know probably most of you don't
01:30 necessarily know the meet building or
01:33 me
01:33 saying they're big and round doesn't
01:35 really help so I brought a video that
01:37 shows Oh some of the work that we did
01:40 I
01:40 just pulled these off of my phone I
01:43

don't know it's memories or whatever
01:44 where you can just do a like a video
01:46 slide presentation so this is about a
01:49 about a four and a half minute long
01:51 video and it'll give you an idea of some
01:53 of the work that we did
01:59 [Music]
02:21 [Music]
02:37 [Music]
03:39 [Music]
04:16 [Music]
04:33 I haven't wet
04:39 sucker
04:40 [Music]
05:07 [Music]
05:43 [Music]
06:27 all right well as you can notice there's
06:30 a lot of a lot of finger-pointing in the
06:34 video and my father guys I take a lot of
06:36 the videos myself and I'm in the videos
06:38 I'm kind of explaining what it is that
06:39 I'm what I'm doing so yeah so
06:43 apologize
06:43 for that
06:44 for the finger-pointing and also in in
06:48 that video it shows a it shows me doing
06:51 a lot of rebuilding those sash the arch
06:54 tops that were in that building were
06:57 where were not made all that well to
07:00 begin with they lasted a hundred years
07:03 so I mean that's a relative thing they
07:06 lasted 100 years but they didn't have
07:09 joinery where that we're on the arched
07:12 pieces they were toenail with with nails
07:15 and from that the wind had blown and
07:19 they had rotted out and they had been
07:21 repaired and replaced and and cobbled

07:24 together they had plywood over up
there
07:26 just wasn't anything that I could save
07:27 of those sash so we tried to replicate
07:30 them to look exactly like they did
07:33 before but make them with with the
07:37 joinery so that they'll last a decent a
07:41 decent amount of time and hopefully
hold
07:43 up to the wind also we made storm
sash
07:46 that are on the exterior so all that
07:49 whole building now has storm sash on
it
07:52 which it didn't have to begin with it's
07:55 it's a different time and it's it's a
07:57 different use when that building was
07:59 first built it was it was part of the
08:02 campus and then you had the tunnel
08:04 system it all went to a power plant
08:06 there's a coal-fired power plant they
08:08 had a rail spur that came there they
had
08:10 an infant amount of heat that came via
08:14 the via the tunnels to heat the place so
08:17 they weren't as concerned with energy
08:19 efficiency but now they're changing it
08:23 into the Dakota Territory Museum so
it's
08:26 a it's a real concern both heating and
08:29 cooling and climate control so you're
08:30 not having big changes in humidity
08:33 levels so they wanted to they wanted to
08:36 restore the windows that were there
08:39 but have the energy efficiency or try to
08:42 have the energy efficiency so that's
08:44 where we ended up putting the the
storm
08:46 sash on the outside so we had to make
08:48

make storm sash for all of them but the
08:50 majority of the windows in the building
08:52 we restored we didn't you know I didn't
08:56 I didn't just throw them out and make
08:59 and make new ones we tried to save
09:00 everything that we could and it's one of
09:02 the one of the beauties of traditional
09:06 sash making like the way that the
09:07 windows were made to begin with
09:09 they're
09:09 not they're not glued together they're
09:12 there through mortise and tenon joinery
09:14 and then they have a what's called a
09:18 sash pin which is basically I had a
09:19 headless nail that's driven in there's
09:22 one on the top there's two on the
09:24 bottom
09:24 they're driven into that tenon so they
09:27 so they peg the tenant well by doing
09:32 that you can when you scrape the paint
09:33 off of those and we can get into that
09:36 later here talking about steam box and
09:39 getting the glazing off and get the
09:40 glass out in all that business but by
09:44 driving that by scraping the paint off
09:46 you can see the little white spot where
09:49 the nails are and then you can drive
09:51 those nails out with a Oh a straight a
09:56 straight sided punch you know not a
09:59 tapered punch but a straight sided eight
10:02 denture what-have-you and you can
10:04 drive
10:04 those pins down until they poke out the
10:07 bottom usually you put a 2x4 down you
10:10 set those on top you drive them down
10:11 into the 2x4 until the 2x4 kind of
10:13 sticks then you pop the 2x4 off and
10:17 then
10:17 you can grab with a pair of vise grips
10:19 that pin and pull it out and when you do

10:22 that now you can take that joint apart
10:25 and then you can just replace the
10:27 pieces
10:27 that need to be replaced or do repairs
10:30 usually well almost always it's the low
10:32 horizontal of e to the upper sash or the
10:35 lower sash there that's what's rotted
10:38 the water comes down the glazings off
10:42 it
10:42 sits on that ledge it starts to eat a
10:44 hole and then just more water goes in
10:46 more water goes in and it eventually it
10:48 rots out that
10:49 or horizon that lower rail and if it
10:53 gets real bad it'll ride out the bottom
10:55 of the styles too and in that case then
10:58 the only thing you've got to save is
10:59 that top piece but usually you can just
11:01 replace the bottom rail on the windows
11:05 either the upper or lower sash so in the
11:09 video it looks like I'm making a bunch
11:12 of windows that's just because that's
11:13 the videos that I had on my phone from
11:15 the last you know two years which is
11:19 what we spent we spent a lot of time on
11:21 on those and then also that was some
11:24 of
11:24 the stuff that was a little more
11:25 interesting to do a little bit more
11:27 interesting to show than just the
11:29 rectangular ones so we did do a lot of
11:32 repair to the original I tried to save
11:37 everything we could it's a it's a museum
11:39 but the building has the building sat
11:43 vacant I think since 1981 so you can
11:48 imagine what kind of condition things
11:51 were in and just because it's sat
11:55 making
11:55 since 81 they took it offline years
11:58

before that you know how municipal
12:01 buildings how that works they're not
12:03 gonna put money into something that
12:04 they
12:04 know they're going to not use any
12:08 longer
12:08 so and sometimes it becomes this
12:12 clandestine destiny where you know
12:14 you
12:14 kind of prove that you need a new
12:16 building by letting the building go to
12:17 go to heck but that being said so that's
12:23 what I that's kind of what I worked on
12:24 but I thought something to be more
12:26 relatable would be like residential
12:28 windows those windows are you know
12:30 the
12:30 windows on the me building are huge
12:33 so
12:33 we for the article we decided that we
12:36 try to do some residential ones it's
12:40 more relatable and so we did him we
12:42 actually did him on my house we've got
12:44 a
12:44 like a 1920s bungalow home so I
12:51 thought
12:51 that it would be a good way to to show I
12:54 had access to it so we could make it
12:56 show so that's that that's what the
12:57 handout is
12:59 and so I'll just kind of I'll kind of go
13:02 through the the article here and we can
13:07 we can talk about a few things and then
13:09 hopefully that video you know if you
13:11 have questions we'll certainly do those
13:13 at the end about the bead building or or
13:17 anything that comes up about the
13:19 article
13:19 but to begin with let's see if I can
13:23 figure out that'll make this thing work
13:27 I'm just doing glazing on this this is
13:29 just that just a pretty picture more

13:33
than anything to begin with I mean the
13:36
first part with window restoration is
13:39
figuring out how to get the windows out
13:42
and back it's it's a pretty basic it's
13:46
pretty easy to do but it's not there's a
13:49
there's a number of tricks that go along
13:52
with it that make it a lot easier if you
13:55
just go there and try to take the window
13:56
out a lot of times things kind of get
13:58
broken up but there's somewhat of a
14:00
somewhat of a method to it see if I can
14:03
get this laser pointer to work that that
14:07
first image I'm showing taking off the
14:09
interior stop that that's the that's the
14:13
piece it's it's held on by nails showing
14:17
a trick there where you're using to
14:19
basically to pry bars so that you're not
14:21
marring things up pulling that
14:25
you know prying that open first thing
14:28
that you need to do is usually score
14:30
with a with a putty or not a putty knife
14:33
or a utility knife the paint so when you
14:36
so you can get a clean separation so
14:37
you're not yanking paint off of off of
14:39
one side or another you need to get
that
14:41
that interior stopped off so that you
14:45
can get the lower sash which is you
know
14:48
that one right there so you can get that
14:49
one out that's all you have to do to get
14:52
that one out you pull those the interior
14:56
stop pull that off and then you can get
14:58
get the window out there's ropes that
15:00
hang down that are attached to weights
15:03
that are inside a that are inside the
15:06
elevator boxes that are on either side
15:07
there's just a knot there's a hole
15:10

drilled in the side you can just pull
15:13
the knot and it'll just come come loose
15:15
then leave the ropes hang in place also
15:19
with these with those interior stops
15:22
it's also good to label them as you take
15:25
them apart here you can see I'm taking
15:31
that that rope out there there's a
15:34
there's a channel along the side there's
15:36
a there's a drilled hole that the knot
15:38
goes in and the the channel is what the
15:41
the rope tracks on when it's when it's
15:45
in its I don't know what the heck that's
15:48
called this you know you've got the
15:50
you've got the pulley there and then
15:52
this race area where the where the
lower
15:55
sash can move up and down the upper
sash
15:59
this is the one that's kind of the one
16:01
that causes problems this this lower
16:03
sash that's pretty easy and
16:04
straightforward to get out the upper one
16:06
is is a challenge and usually they're
16:12
painted shut
16:12
almost always they're painted shut
there
16:15
they're supposed to be able to move
16:16
they're suppose to be able to come
down
16:17
you're supposed to be able to move the
16:19
lower one up and the top one down
that's
16:21
why that's where you hear the term
16:23
double hung and and it's actually a
16:27
really efficient way to do it if you can
16:29
pull the top down and the bottom up
and
16:32
you can get air flow you'll you'll get
16:35
you'll get a circular air flow
16:40
from hot air rising and warmer ears on
16:43
top cooler airs on the bottom but it

16:46
does help to to be able to do that we
16:49
just you don't see that as much
anymore
16:51
now it's just always the bottom window
16:53
comes up the the upper sash like I said
16:58
that one's always painted shut so one
of
17:01
the tricks that we came up with and
man
17:03
this is this is a really good trick that
17:06
I'm I'm pretty proud of these these
17:10
clamps you can you can get them there
17:14
they're made by Irwin now you can also
17:17
get them from the Walt there they're a
17:19
heavy they're the heavy-duty version of
17:22
quick clamps okay but they can be
17:24
reversed so they can be flipped over so
17:28
what what you end up doing is you end
up
17:30
putting the top of those against the top
17:34
of the of the casement and then the two
17:38
of them as close to the as close to the
17:43
outer edge on the on the lower rail as
17:46
you can get you don't want to put it in
17:48
the middle because then you'll bow that
17:49
rail you want to try to get it all the
17:51
way out you got to be a little careful
17:53
because on most residential windows
that
17:57
joint right there is usually just a
18:01
bridle joint so really the only thing
18:03
that is holding those is are those sash
18:07
pins so you you want to be kind of
18:09
careful and you do want to score on the
18:11
outside and on the inside with the
18:13
utility knife but if you if you score on
18:17
the inside and the outside usually you
18:22
can pump those clamps so you're
18:24
squeezing them and they're just gonna
18:26

they're gonna pop that thing loose
which
18:29 is which is why I'm why I'm kind of kind
18:33 of proud of it because it it works
18:36 really well and it's pretty gentle and
18:37 it's a lot better than going in there
18:39 with a with a with a hammer and a
block
18:42 and smacking those things down which
is
18:44 kind of the standard way of of doing
18:47 that but yeah these clamps really really
18:51 works great once you get it loose now
18:55 it's a matter of driving that thing all
18:57 the way down to the bottom and the
18:59 reason that you've got to drive it all
19:01 the way down to the bottom is because
19:02 you need to get what's called the
19:04 parting stop that's the wooden piece
19:06 that's between that's between the two
19:09 windows there's that's it's right it's
19:12 right there
19:13 pardon my shake it's a it's a half inch
19:17 wide piece by about I about 3/4 and it
19:21 sits into into the the party and stop
19:24 groove and it's just pushed in there
19:27 it's there it's not mechanically
19:29 fastened it's just a pressure fit and
19:32 usually you can grab a hold of that with
19:35 a pair of duckbill vice grips you can
19:39 grab onto that and pull it and to get it
19:42 out but you have to get that upper sash
19:45 all the way down to the bottom of the of
19:47 the casement so you can pull it out and
19:50 then lift it up if that I don't know if
19:53 any of that makes sense or not but that
19:56 window has to get all the way down
19:57 because at the at the at the meeting
20:02 rail or the check rail this it doesn't
20:06

really show up in these necessarily in
20:10 this drawing but that piece has an
angle
20:14 on it so that those two so the lower
20:17 rail in the or excuse me the lower sash
20:20 in the upper sash so they come
together
20:22 they're going to come together like this
20:24 and then you got the sash lock that
20:26 squeezes it okay well that piece this
20:30 one on the on the upper sash that gets
20:35 in the way because by having these
two
20:38 pieces at an angle they take up the
20:41 space that's between the two windows
you
20:44 can't have the two windows right on top
20:46 of each other there's a half inch space
20:47 between there and that takes up it
takes
20:50 it up the the lower sash it just comes
20:54 out because it's not trapped by
anything
20:56 but that parting stop you can't get
20:59 that thing out because of that
21:02 because of that check reel so that's
why
21:04 you have to get it all the way down to
21:05 the bottom and then pull it out so you
21:07 can I have to bend it and pull it out
21:11 and I think I'm kind of showing that
21:13 here I think if I remember right yeah
21:18 that's like I said half the battle is
21:21 just getting the just getting the sash
21:22 out to begin with
21:24 we'll go on to the next page I think
21:27 this is yeah this is the center of the
21:29 magazine so it's a so the photo looks a
21:33 little odd this is a makeshift steam box
21:37 all right so it's basically foil faced
21:42 insulation with a with a wooden
21:45

framework around it there's a door
21:48 that's hinged I've got some conduit
21:50 metal conduit in there there's some
21:52 copper that the that the sash sits on
21:56 I'll show at the end here we'll show a
22:00 video of of what it does you know as it
22:04 comes out mainly what what I'm doing
22:06 with it is oh and I guess I should
22:09 explain it a little bit more the the
22:12 sash are going to go in into that and
22:13 the door gets closed and then we heat
it
22:16 with a with a turkey fryer and a red gas
22:20 can that does not have gasoline in it
22:23 and it was a new gas can it started off
22:25 that's basically a tea kettle so we fill
22:28 that up with water and I've got a
22:29 radiator hose run to it and there's
22:32 tubing in the back and that's going to
22:34 release steam it's fired by that propane
22:37 tank right there and it's going to once
22:40 the door gets closed the window goes
in
22:42 it's going to heat that sash up to you
22:46 know 200 degrees boiling boiling point
22:49 for the most part and it's going to
22:51 loosen all of the glazing that's what
22:54 I'm after that glazing is is rock-hard
22:57 and you can't get that stuff out really
23:01 any other way unless it's just so badly
23:03 crumbled that it you you know it just
23:05 falls out but by heating it for about 45
23:10 minutes it just softens it right up and
23:12 it comes right out the other thing that
23:13 it does is that it heats the
23:16 all sash it heats it all up evenly which
23:23 is important for the glass itself
23:24 because if if you use a heat gun so you
23:28 you know you can maybe heat the the

23:32
glazing and possibly remove it with the
23:34
heat gun but what happens is that you
23:36
thermally shock the glass you end up
23:38
heating it like a coroner usually is the
23:42
susceptible one you heat the corner of
23:44
the glass there's that slight expansion
23:46
from heating and it breaks it so by
23:50
using the steam box it brings the glass
23:52
all the glass up evenly in temperature
23:56
and and then when you take it out it all
23:58
goes down evenly in temperature and
that
24:01
then preserves that glass for and that's
24:05
that's advantageous for a number of
24:07
reasons one it's it's you don't have to
24:10
buy any more glass you can reuse the
24:12
stuff that you've got so there's a an
24:15
economic efficiency to it but then also
24:17
it's it's the historic glass so it's it
24:20
has these imperfections in it there's a
24:24
wave to it there's air bubbles there's
24:27
just different things that as you look
24:30
out the window you don't necessarily
24:31
pick up on it you don't necessarily know
24:33
oh that's old glass or what-have-you
but
24:36
for some reason it looks right you know
24:39
if you if you have a you know if you're
24:41
looking for it it's easy to spot but you
24:43
know just you know just in your house
or
24:47
at some some older home it's just for
24:55
some reason it just looks right and what
24:56
it is it's it's the distortion you'll
24:58
see you know it'll it won't be like
25:00
crazy funhouse you know distortion but
25:05
it will be it'll just it has a wave to
25:08
it and I think at the end of that the
25:12
end of that video of the of the mead

25:15
building I was showing that in in the
25:17
center arch I rebuilt those windows but
25:21
we used the glass from the building we
25:25
tried to we tried to use the the antique
25:28
glass so that's another
25:30
advantage of the of the steam box so it
25:31
one it's it's getting the glazing soft
25:33
too we're able to reuse the glass and
25:36
three it bubbles all the pain up don't
25:38
necessarily go after the pain at that
25:40
time because it's it's it's wet and the
25:43
wood fibers are easily frayed so we
25:48
usually let that dry for a day and then
25:50
we'll go back in and scrape that and
25:52
scraping paint it's it's lead paint it
25:56
almost always has lead paint if you're
25:59
doing this for yourself you can you can
26:04
do it no problem I mean if it's your own
26:05
home you can basically kind of do what
26:08
you want if you're hiring contractors to
26:11
do this you they should be RRP I think
26:15
that's what it is our removal
26:21
restoration and paint lead compliance
26:23
and playing along with those with those
26:27
rules that was another reason for us
26:31
doing this article of me doing it at our
26:34
house is that by doing it at my house
we
26:38
didn't necessarily have to do the full
26:40
thing on leg compliance otherwise that
26:43
that's all the article would be would be
26:45
about would be like compliance so that
26:49
was an another reason for doing it at
26:51
our house we still tried to follow you
26:53
know it's good practice to follow those
26:55
regulations but it's it's different from
26:59
a contracting point of view and then if
27:02
you have children involved and yeah I

27:05
think you'd that could be a whole other
27:07
whole other topic we'll just stick to
27:09
the two their restoration so that's the
27:10
steam box
27:11
there's the let's see that's the the
27:14
rest of the images here you can see the
27:17
glazing removing that cleaning glass
and
27:26
here here it's scraping down scraping
27:29
down paint so you can see we we tried
to
27:32
do a number of things one we're
outside
27:36
we've got a I've got a plastic area
27:40
underneath there's a two by form
27:42
framework underneath
27:44
where I'm working Tyvek suit let's see
27:50
what what the heck is that called a
27:52
NIOSH 100 I think that's right 100
masks
27:56
that's the the mask that's for lead
27:59
compliance yeah and then I think down
28:04
here at the bottom we're talking a
28:05
little bit about about epoxy repair so
28:10
there's weather checking I'm diggin
28:12
those weather checks out and we're
gonna
28:14
use a product called it's made by abbot
28:17
Ron it's a liquid wood and wood epochs
28:21
they're kind of the industry standards
28:23
as far as as far as epoxy work to fix
28:26
minor repairs not not like it's not the
28:32
best practice to like do a whole corner
28:34
in this stuff but you know for weather
28:36
checking and that kind of thing it's
28:37
it's a it's a good way to to fix minor
28:41
minor problems let's see yeah here's
the
28:46
liquid wood is going on it's basically
28:47
both of these this is the this is the
28:49

product right here abbot Ron liquid wood
28:52 and woody box basically the liquid wood
28:55 is the liquid and that's gonna penetrate
28:57 in into the wood so basically think of
28:59 that as the adhesive okay and then woody
29:03 epochs is it's also a two-part both
29:05 these are two-part products you know
29:07 you're gonna mix them beforehand and
29:08 then put them put them on there there
29:10 epoxies but the the woody pox is is a
29:14 putty and so kind of a lightweight putty
29:18 and that is what fills so usually you're
29:23 putting that on with well like a like a
29:25 putty knife trying to push it into those
29:28 into those voids so the the liquid is
29:31 the adhesive that that glues the putty
29:35 to the wood I don't know if that totally
29:39 makes sense but that's that's the way
29:41 the way the product works once it cures
29:44 out for you know it's usually it the
29:46 next day then you can go in and you can
29:48 sand and smooth smooth everything and
29:51 paint and do whatever you need to do and
29:55 there I'm saying
29:56 there another thing these scrapers
30:00 they're made by Bako which is a Swedish
30:05 company and they are the they're the
30:09 best scrapers out there they just they
30:11 work fantastic the carbide on those they
30:15 come in different in different sizes
30:17 that this handle right here only comes
30:20 with a triangle and then you have to buy
30:22 these things separately but they don't
30:25

come with the handle so you know you can
30:27 either you know you could buy these
30:29 individually or I end up buying a number
30:33 of these with the triangle and then and
30:35 then just end up putting those on so
30:37 I've got a little arsenal of them and
30:40 then just a 2 inch scraper again they're
30:44 they're carbide but there's differences
30:47 between in carbides and these are
30:50 fantastic basically it's the the
30:53 granules the granulars granule
30:56 small particles that make up the the
31:01 carbide the smaller the particle is the
31:03 better the carbides gonna be because if
31:05 they're made up of kinda larger chunks
31:07 those larger chunks are nice and hard
31:08 but when they break off they they dull
31:11 quickly and these they just do a
31:15 fantastic job
31:17 I don't know if you can get them
31:19 anywhere I always get them I ended up
31:23 get them on I get them on Amazon or you
31:25 can get them from some of the
31:27 woodworking magazines Lee Valley or
31:29 Hartville tool or whatever but I haven't
31:33 been able to find at least down in
31:34 Yankton I haven't been able to find a
31:36 local source but yeah it's I guess one
31:41 of the things that Amazon is is good for
31:45 all right now we're now we've got the
31:49 the sashes is it's been is out it's been
31:54 through the Box the steam box it's been
31:58 repaired scraped sanded and and here
32:02 it's painted with with oil-based primer
32:06 usually you're going to use an oil-based
32:07 primer you can top coat with anything

32:09 top coat with latex you can top coat
32:11 with oil base you can top coat with
32:13 linseed oil all back you know paint
32:18 that's you know if you want to get
32:22 really really historically accurate you
32:24 can do a linseed oil paint but to begin
32:28 with a oil-based primer seems to
32:34 seems to work the best be basically because
32:36 you can you can then top coat it with
32:37 anything if you go with a latex based
32:39 primer here you're gonna be doing latex
32:41 from from then on the you know the rule
32:43 is is everything let's see you can go
32:52 with latex over oil but you can't go
32:55 with oil over over latex so here we've
32:58 got it's all primed sanded up and we're
33:01 putting putting glass back in I've put a
33:05 bed of glazing compound in this piece
33:10 and then dropping the glass in there's
33:12 something it shows up here and all right
33:17 the the glazing compound is the stuff
33:19 that I use is from Sarco it's a it comes
33:23 in two different kinds it's made in
33:25 Chicago
33:25 it's either type M which is stuff that
33:28 can cure if you're gonna have the
33:30 windows and they're gonna cure inside
33:33 like so they've got a they've got to sit
33:35 and kind of skin over before you can
33:37 paint them the type M has some dryers in
33:40 it that will cause it to skin over a
33:43 little bit quicker and allow you if
33:45 you're going to have them sit inside to
33:47 kind of dry but the dryers will cause
33:50 problems if you set them outside to dry

33:52
like if you if you glazed the windows
33:54
and then put them back in the dryers
can
33:58
cause cracking because it wants to dry
34:01
that glazing and a little bit too quick
34:02
so if that's the case then you would use
34:04
dual glaze I think that's yeah type em
34:08
and dual glaze and dual glazes is just
34:11
regular old glazing compound and all
34:14
glazing compound is all it is its
34:19
it's chalk and linseed oil I mean that's
34:22
basically basically the two the two
34:24
things and and the my ting is chalk
34:28
calcium carbonate is what is what
34:31
whiting is and that's chalk so we I
34:37
don't use I don't necessarily use
34:39
whiting we use whiting it helps to clean
34:42
off the glass and and that kind of thing
34:43
and add to the to the linseed or add to
34:46
the glazing compound if it's a little
34:48
bit if it's a little sticky you can add
34:52
that to it too to make it more oh it's
34:57
like making bread you don't you don't
34:59
want it necessarily to come off on your
35:00
hands but you want it to be good and
and
35:03
valuable so you can add chalk to it
35:06
that's what like I said that's what
35:08
whiting is but I don't necessarily use
35:10
whitey and I use athletic field marker
35:12
you can get it from the hardware store
35:14
and it's a heck of a lot cheaper you can
35:16
get a big bag of it for 20 bucks where
35:18
you can get a you know a small a small
35:21
little pint sized container of whiting
35:23
for about 20 bucks but they're basically
35:26
the same thing their second pardon me
35:31
setting glass in here and like I said
35:34

it's in a bed so there's on the glazing
35:37
rabbit which is a little wooden ledge
35:39
that the glass sits on I've put glazing
35:43
compound on there and on these small
35:46
windows it's easy enough to do it by
35:48
hand you just you just pack that pack
35:52
the the glazing rabbit just by pushing
35:55
the the glazing compound on it in the
35:59
video before I think you maybe saw
where
36:01
I was using a electric or a cordless
36:04
caulk gun and that's what we were
doing
36:06
on that it's just basically to bed the
36:08
glass that way it's sealed on the inside
36:11
it takes up any imperfections of the
36:13
glazing rabbit and it stops the glass
36:14
from rattling once you once you
36:18
glaze it so that gets it on and then
36:21
there's a real good trick here of using
36:24
a sander so like a quarter sheet you
36:28
know just a not a dual action not a disc
36:30
that's
36:31
spins but just a the old-fashioned
36:33
electric sander that is like a third
36:37
sheet or a quarter sheet doesn't have
36:39
any sandpaper on it has a piece of
36:41
flannel shirt wrapped around it and
36:42
basically we're that's just being used
36:44
as a to vibrate the glass and smoosh
the
36:48
glazing compound down you just want
a
36:50
real thin layer on the bottom side so
36:53
that just vibrates and and purges out
36:56
the the excess material and then a
37:00
glazing point gun that's a that's a
37:03
vintage one those are those are the
best
37:06
ones if you have a bunch of sash to do
37:09

that's a great thing to invest in if you
37:11
don't have a bunch of sash to do it's
37:12
probably not worth it you can just get
37:14
the glazing points and you can push
them
37:16
in with oh with a with a putty knife
37:20
what have you and what and what the
37:24
glazing points do they're basically like
37:25
little diamonds and they get pushed
into
37:27
the wood and the reason for those is
37:31
that's what that's what keeps the glass
37:34
you those glazing points go in you've
37:36
got the the glazing compound and that
37:40
the glazing compound is to weather-
tight
37:43
it but it doesn't it doesn't have
37:46
adhesive qualities to it it'll stick
37:49
it'll stick you know to the window in
37:51
that and and stick good enough to stay
37:54
there but it won't necessarily hold the
37:56
window in so you need to have the
37:57
glazing point so that you know the sash
37:59
won't won't fall out if that if that
38:03
makes sense and the glazing is on the
is
38:05
on the outside of the window and then
on
38:11
here we're just going through the
couple
38:13
of different steps of glazing a couple
38:16
of tricks I've got a video or two here
38:18
at the at the end one of them shows a
38:21
little bit of glazing
38:23
I think that's I think that's it for for
38:27
that article once the glazings on
38:30
they're gonna sit for Sarco
recommends
38:35
two weeks that that always seems too
38:36
long to me I basically go until until I
38:39
feel comfortable where I can top coat
38:40

them with paint and usually two coats of
38:45 either an exterior latex or an exterior
38:48 oil depending on you know what it is
38:51 that you want want to use and then and
38:55 then reinstalling and you just basically
38:56 you do things in reverse you put the
38:58 upper sash in you put the party in the
39:00 party and stop see and you put the
lower
39:01 sash in and then you put the interior
39:03 stop and that's basically the the sash
39:07 restoration and then you can also add a
39:11 storm window I've got a I've got another
39:15 article that I'm supposed to do they're
39:17 supposed to come back out sometime
this
39:19 summer and we're supposed to do that
if
39:21 I can find some time to to do that and
39:23 and those are you know that basically
39:25 there's a on the on the outside of your
39:28 window there's a there's a brick mold
on
39:30 his on traditional windows that brick
39:33 mold is one 1/8 inch thick and that's
39:36 how thick your storm sash are and
39:39 they're just basically a full sheet of
39:42 usually you've got a top rail bottom
39:48 rail the two styles and then the mid
39:50 rail matches the matches the check rail
39:54 that's on your that's on your sash so
39:57 that's one of the nice things about
39:59 being able to do like like custom storm
40:01 windows is that you can you can make
40:03 them everything line up otherwise you
40:07 know if you're doing the the storm
40:10 store-bought windows or the
aluminum's
40:12 or what-have-you
40:13 you're kind of stuck with where the

40:14 manufacturer makes them so but I
thought
40:18 this article had a couple of there's a
40:21 couple of videos that went along with it
40:23 that they that they shot at the same
40:26 time and well I think we'll show those
40:30 next it'll show the steam box it'll show
40:34 Oh it'll also show how I how I close
40:37 those windows out when you take the
sash
40:39 out you got to put something in so it
40:43 shows the way that we ply with those
and
40:48 I can try to explain that a little bit
40:49 after that after the video but at least
40:51 it'll give you give you a reference so
40:53 let's start with I don't know if if that
40:55 one that with the enclosing does that I
40:59 don't know how they're labeled I'm
sorry
41:01 the sash repair can take a few weeks to
41:04 complete mostly because there's a lot
of
41:06 waiting for primer glazing and paint to
41:09 dry in the meantime we only need to
41:12 close the window opening to protect the
41:13 house from the weather in this video
Ben
41:16 Bernake shows us his method which
starts
41:18 with the OSB strips inserted into the
41:21 parting bead dado beauty of the system
41:23 is how secure it is without driving any
41:25 screws into the window frame
41:27 [Music]
41:32 by putting these screws
42:32 pre-drill I throw these these when you
42:38 put the screw
42:41 this
43:00 [Music]
43:31 all right so that that just is a way

43:34 that you can secure those windows if
you
43:37 have storms on the outside you don't
43:39 have to do that you can just leave the
43:40 storm so on
43:41 but by having that plywood on it it does
43:44 allow you to then scrape and paint the
43:47 exterior without having to take the
43:49 thing you know take your storm off put
43:51 it back on it's just you've got four
43:53 screws you take it out you put it on and
43:56 it's just a nice way to secure
43:58 everything it does make you know it
does
44:01 make the room dark and you know
44:05 neighbors might not necessarily like
44:07 having OSB for long periods of time but
44:10 it is a it does work really well that
44:13 system works great so this next video
is
44:16 going to be the steam box and it will
44:19 show how the glazing how that works
and
44:22 give an explanation the step to
44:24 restoring a window sash is removing
the
44:26 old glazing putty so you can take the
44:28 glass out of the sash in this video
44:31 anything that shows us how he uses a
44:33 homemade steam box to soften the
putty
44:35 which allows him to more easily
remove
44:37 the glass without breaking in this way
44:48 is it for some reason the glazing with
44:50 Elise no weren't blanks a glass fall out
44:55 just slide them into place once the once
45:11 the steam starts generating we'll let
45:12 them cook for Oh 45 minutes an hour
45:16 stand back when first opening the door
45:18

and let the steam clear wear gloves with
45:21 thermal protection but then stomach
45:23 drugs from atlas quickly move the sash
45:26 to a flat work surface use a putty knife
45:31 to scrape away the old glazing before
45:35 attempting to remove the glass look
45:37 around and make sure all the glazing
45:39 points are out of the sash
45:41 if the putty knife didn't get them out
45:44 use a screwdriver or pliers pry or pull
45:47 them lift the glass from underneath and
45:52 carefully set it aside continue to
45:54 remove all the glazing from the sash let
45:57 the sash dry for about 24 hours before
46:00 beginning to scrape paint and the steam
46:02 box will soften the page but it also
46:04 moisturizes the wood which makes it more
46:07 susceptible to damage from the scraping
46:09 tools all right well in that I say the
46:14 glass glass up and I should have set the
46:17 glazing the glazing side up like I said
46:21 there's a little wooden there's a little
46:23 wood rabbet that the glass sits on and
46:26 you want that to be on the bottom side
46:29 I'm sure that probably makes more sense
46:32 than saying glass up so I think we've
46:35 got is there one more there one more
46:38 video here in this video that shows us
46:41 how to apply glazing putty
46:43 as the final step of restoring the
46:45 window sash for his 1920s bungalow you
46:49 may be surprised how simple to work is
46:51 one of Ben's best tips know when to stop
46:55 now we're doing the actual glazing

46:58 let me show running this and then and
47:00 then doing this corner the corners are
47:02 kind of a kind of the tricky spot to
47:05 begin with I'm just going to pack this
47:08 and kind of set up what what it is that
47:14 that I want to have want to have it
47:16 looking like at the end it's gonna be
47:18 smooth but I'm trying to get it set up
47:20 as well as I can to its to its final
47:24 shape so just pack this in to begin with
47:31 tools of glazing from the top of the
47:33 razing dado to pitch away from the glass
47:35 if he will higher than the top of the
47:38 dado the glazing will be visible from
47:40 inside the house if you are too far
47:42 below the top of the dado there won't be
47:45 adequate pitch oh now I'll come back
47:48 here and I'll set up I'll put some I'll
47:52 put some putty on on that side of the
47:54 blade
48:01 so now I'll come over to this the
48:03 corner's are kind of the tricky part
48:08 again get a little bit fun so it's gonna
48:10 be on that side of the blade I'm gonna
48:13 pack that in and then you want a 45 the
48:21 corners make it a mess here
48:33 though the glazing technique doesn't
48:35 change it's important to work in this
48:37 specific order place the sash upside
48:41 down deglaze the top of each pane first
48:44 turn the sash sideways today is both
48:47 sides of each pane finally turn the sash
48:51 right-side up and raise the bottom of
48:53 each pane a lot of the way seem to set
48:56 up for about two weeks before painting
48:58 and wax the sides of the sash before
49:00

reinstalling them all right so what he's
49:04 talking about there with with like the
49:06 top side and the side and the bottom is
49:08 when you I like to glaze right right
49:11 here instead of trying to do this and
49:13 trying to do this and trying to do the
49:15 the top I like to just do this and
49:19 then rotate the rotate the window but by
49:22 doing that like I said the glazing
49:24 doesn't necessarily have much for
49:26 adhesive qualities so if that glass is a
49:29 little loose at the opening you want to
49:31 start with the window basically upside
49:32 down do do that what would be the top
49:36 and then turn it and do the sides and
49:37 then have it flipped up the correct
49:40 direction that it's going to sit in the
49:42 window and do the bottom that's going to
49:44 look what that does is if that sat if
49:47 that window is going to move at all it's
49:50 not going to mess up the glazing that
49:52 you know that you spent time trying to
49:54 tool and then once it's glazed if you're
49:58 gonna do we're gonna need this basically
50:00 you're gonna need to set it off
50:01 someplace lean it up against a wall or
50:03 whatever you want to keep that in that
50:05 direction the rest of the time well
50:08 until that stuff gets somewhat hard but
50:11 for the most part it's just good
50:12 practice just to leave it in that
50:14 position and then and then you can paint
50:16 it and put the thing back in but that'll
50:18 keep that glass from kind of moving
50:19 around that's a classic problem for
50:22 wrinkling the glazing compound he's been

50:26
you know he spent a good amount of
time
50:28
trying to get that nice and smooth and
50:31
looking right and then if you move that
50:33
thing around it it buggers up on you
50:37
and and frustrates you and the the
50:41
glazing there we were showing that
doing
50:45
it by hand and that's I mean that that's
50:48
that that's how we do it but on the on
50:50
the larger windows again we had that I
50:52
had that cordless caulk gun that we
50:55
would fill full of glazing compound and
50:59
we would we would use it to put the put
51:04
the glazing on it just speed things up
51:06
but didn't really work for this article
51:08
I'm not gonna tell people to go get a
51:09
cordless gun and and fill it full
51:12
of glazing compound well yeah that's
51:13
basically the the you know the the
51:18
article and and kind of how you do do
51:22
restoration on the windows so I think
51:25
probably be a good time to do
questions
51:27
and I'll maybe try to stop talking and
51:30
fumbling around here for a little while
51:32
and people that have questions I've got
51:34
a microphone so if you want then that
51:35
that was hugely interesting thank you I
51:38
have a question though for example in
51:41
the picture there's three different
51:42
panes in that in my house I've got nine
51:45
or twelve as you replace the glass and
51:49
glaze it and all that is there a
51:51
technique and you do all of them at the
51:53
same time or do you need to do one
row
51:55
or do you need to do each pane in in
the
51:59
sash individually each paint its each

52:02
little piece of glass within a sash
52:06
usually you're gonna you're gonna put
52:08
all the all the glass in you know it's
52:11
gonna be laying flat on the table you're
52:12
going to put the glazing on that on that
52:15
glazing rabbit and you're gonna set all
52:18
the glass in and you're going to you
52:20
know you can you can push them in or
if
52:22
you use that sander trick that's a good
52:23
way to to get them set in and then and
52:25
then use the glazing points what's the
52:26
glazing points are in you know you can
52:28
move that sash around and the glass
52:30
isn't gonna fall out and then you can I
52:33
set it up on an easel I've got this
52:37
wooden easel that you see in the article
52:39
but a really good way to make an easel
52:40
is to that doesn't really cost anything
52:43
is you can use an a-frame ladder okay
so
52:46
if you have an a-frame ladder and you
52:48
have
52:49
a couple of those quick grip clamps you
52:51
can put a board across the a-frame
52:54
ladder and use those quick clamps to
52:56
clamp the board on and there you've
got
52:58
a got an easel it's just a that's a
53:01
quick way we should have shown that
in
53:03
this in this article it was just
53:06
something that I I didn't I
53:08
we did we did that out at the building
53:10
but we we had made these wooden
easels
53:12
and we had them so he thought well
we'll
53:14
just use him but it was dumb because I
53:16
ended up having to take him up to my
53:18

house and that was a big hassle we
could
53:20
have just thrown up an a-frame ladder
53:21
and and it would have been it would
have
53:23
been a lot more relatable to people also
53:25
but if you've got like a nine light you
53:30
know so it's let's say it's a three but
53:32
three over three okay you would have
53:35
those in and you can you can then do
the
53:37
same same technique where you glaze
you
53:39
know have the thing upside down glaze
53:42
that all the tops turn them glaze all
53:44
the sides just keep rotating but again
53:47
you want to you want to finish in the in
53:50
the position that the windows gonna be
53:52
in just so that they're not going to
53:54
shift around the smaller lights they're
53:56
not they're not going to shift as much
53:58
as maybe maybe some of the bigger
ones
54:01
do I don't know if this I don't know if
54:03
that's necessarily true or not more than
54:05
anything when you if you've got like a
54:07
multi light like a nine light is when
54:10
you take them out try to keep them in
54:12
order so when they go back in or yeah
54:18
try to keep them in order because they
54:20
are different they just they just they
54:23
are and so when when you're putting
that
54:28
glazing on and you're setting that glass
54:30
to begin with you know where you set it
54:31
on I'm going to use the sander a really
54:33
good thing to do before you do that is
54:35
to make sure that all of them fit in
54:38
there in their holes before you put the
54:42
glazing compound on because
inevitably
54:44

if you don't do that you'll end up and
54:47 they won't fit and then your glazing on
54:50 them and then there and then you're
54:51 cleaning that off in your
54:53 you're trying to score and break a small
54:58 amount of glass off because a lot of the
55:01 times when you when you have the
when
55:05 you have the sash out sometimes they
55:07 think they kind of have a little bit of
55:08 racking to them so a lot of the times
55:12 what we'll do is we'll just wreck lamp
55:13 them and repin them we don't we don't
55:16 take the old pins out but we put a new
55:17 pin in and it'll just tighten he'll just
55:20 tighten everything up so that you don't
55:21 have that no you don't have this
55:23 loosey-goosey sash but by doing that a
55:26 lot of times you make things a little
55:28 bit smaller and then you have to do
some
55:31 work to the to the glass and that
55:34 usually is just scoring along the edge
55:37 and then breaking a small amount off
and
55:39 then you can there's a you can use a
55:41 belt sander that has an abrasive a
55:43 sanding belt on it that's made for for
55:46 glass that takes off a small amount but
55:50 usually you just have to score it and
55:51 that's a it's not that much fun to do
55:54 but it's what it is
55:59 hi I have a couple questions my
husband
56:03 and I have been doing our windows
who've
56:06 done two so far in our house and I have
56:08 to say it we just did it we just decided
56:10 to take our time and just figure it out
56:13 step by step and we did it but it was
56:16

tricky the first one but this has helped
56:18 because it's given me some tips that'll
56:20 make it go faster and easier but I was
56:23 wondering for someone who was who
wanted
56:27 to hire someone to redo their windows
56:30 what is your estimated cost what it
56:32 would cost someone to fix their fix it
56:34 and you know I know it was can't be
56:36 specific or exact but just try I'm also
56:40 on the board of preservation so we deal
56:42 with people that are wanting to replace
56:44 their windows and we try and push you
56:46 know fixing them and or having
someone
56:49 fix them and there's always the cost
you
56:51 know what does it cost to fix them
56:52 versus just buy a new one yeah and
that
56:56 and that's an issue you've got
56:58 replacement so you've got replacement
57:00 windows which are really easy to get it
57:03 to get a cost estimate from it's a lot
57:07 more difficult to get a cost estimate if
57:09 you can find somebody that will actually
57:11 do it to do restoration and people are
57:15 leery rightfully so of giving numbers
57:18 because a lot of the times you don't
57:20 know you don't know everything and
then
57:24 you don't know it until you open it up
57:25 and then you open it up and oh boy this
57:28 is this is a real problem so you know
57:35 trying to think I run into this all the
57:39 time because it's because I get asked
57:44 you know what what's it gonna cost in
57:45 it's one of one of the things that has
57:47 been I've been leery of is trying to is
57:51 trying to figure out costs you know you
57:53

basically you try to break it down into
57:54 an hourly so if you figure you know if
57:58 you figure you can do I don't know if
58:00 you can do a sash
58:02 you can do a sash in eight hours I don't
58:05 know I mean you're gonna be doing
more
58:06 than one but it's gonna it's going to be
58:10 it's time-consuming that's just all
58:13 there is to it and I don't necessarily
58:14 know that it's it's probably it's
58:18 probably pretty comparable to the cost
58:21 of replacement windows well it's not
58:27 going to be as cheap as a vinyl window
58:29 is probably but it's going to be
58:31 probably pretty comparable to to a
wood
58:33 window there are advantages to it one
58:38 you're not filling landfill full of full
58:40 of windows - they're going to be they're
58:44 gonna look historically accurate
because
58:45 they are they are historically accurate
58:49 and they're repairable that's a you
know
58:53 a big thing to them where the
58:55 replacements you know that's that the
58:57 old saying that the restoration people
59:01 do is that replacements are are just
59:03 exactly that they're replacements and
59:05 you're going to replace them over and
59:06 over and over because the the thermal
59:08 pain that fails and then you get fogged
59:10 window and there's they're not
59:11 repairable so you have to throw them
out
59:13 and you have to replace them again
where
59:15 with the single panes I know they're not
59:18 energy-efficient wise as the as the
59:21

doubles are but when you put a storm on
59:23 the outside you get that you get the
59:24 efficiency and there is there are some
59:28 manufacturers now that are making
making
59:30 a glass that's a thinner that's that's
59:32 thermally pane that allows you to do
59:34 that but you know I I would guess a
59:37 normal residential you know you're
59:40 probably by the time you get all said
59:42 and done you're probably at about eight
59:43 hours per per window so then take that
59:47 times whatever that how early hourly
59:49 rate is which I don't know what the
59:51 going rate I don't know what the going
59:53 rate in Sioux Falls is if it's it's
59:55 fifty dollars if it's 75 dollars it's a
59:58 hundred dollars I don't I don't know so
60:01 it could be four hundred dollars a
60:02 window oh yeah yeah it could be four
60:04 hundred dollars a window
60:06 nice wood I mean top-of-the-line
windows
60:10 and a property we own have two of
them
60:13 was all we needed to do but I think of
60:15 us I mean they were like \$700 each or
60:18 even close I mean they were maybe
even a
60:20 thousand each we got there big
windows
60:22 we got top of the line so yeah and I'm
60:25 and I'm talking I'm talking about like
60:27 like these you know these are a smaller
60:30 you know and there's no there's there's
60:32 a bank of three so you know that's you
60:35 know right there if \$400 was that was
60:37 the estimate you know you're looking at
60:39 1200 for that for that Bank of of three
60:42 and that's just gonna be that that's

60:43 just gonna be the window itself that's
60:45 not gonna be a storm on the outside
60:47 that's gonna be an additional cost along
60:51 with it so it if you do it yourself it's
60:55 yeah if you do it yourself it's it's
60:57 it's very economically viable if you if
61:02 you're paying somebody else it's it
61:04 there's just no two ways about it
61:06 there's there's a good amount of labor
61:08 involved and there's just not a lot of
61:10 people that are willing to take that on
61:13 and so the and you got to be you got to
61:18 be mobile you've got to be able to go to
61:19 site you've got to be on-site you got to
61:21 have your windows out they're gonna
be
61:23 plywood is up for a period of time it's
61:25 it's not a it's it's not an
61:28 instantaneous bang bang thing like
61:30 replacements are but there's
advantages
61:36 to to the restoration of it but I mean
61:40 I'm not gonna be here to try to convince
61:42 you one direction or another basically I
61:44 wanted to show like like what it is a
61:46 what it is that I do did on that
61:48 building what we did with a magazine
61:50 article and and then you know with
61:54 that information then you can make
61:55 decisions that are educated so I have a
61:59 couple questions one is we don't have
62:02 too many contractors in Sioux Falls that
62:05 offer this kind of work so I'm wondering
62:09 if you have ever done
62:11 a hands-on all-day type of workshop
62:14 where in our case with the board of
62:17 preservation that maybe we could hire
62:19 you for a day to take a window say at
62:22

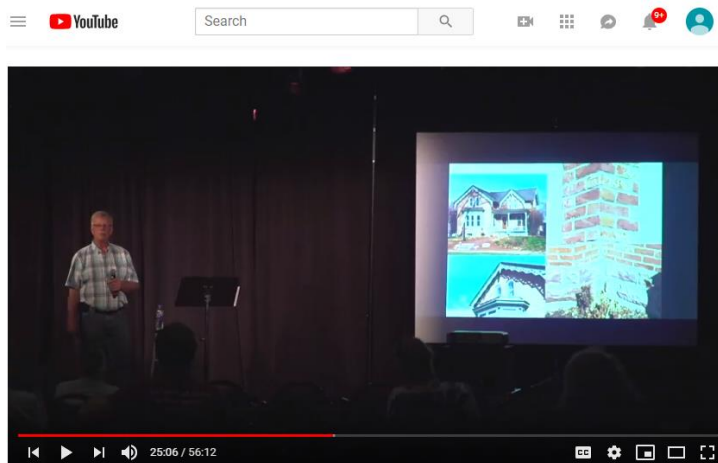
somebody like Rachel's house
62:23 to show us how to restore it and have
62:27 you know people there to be able to
62:30 watch listen and learn sure at some
62:36 point that's that's certainly possible
62:38 yeah that's the issue that I've got
62:40 right now I just I just built a new shop
62:42 in Yankton and I've been working on
62:45 doors so I built I build doors also so
62:49 I've got seven quarter sawn white oak
62:51 doors that I've got for a Congregational
62:53 Church in town that are it's a historic
62:57 project beautiful beautiful Church
63:00 they're renovating took all the stained
63:04 glass out but my job is the is the doors
63:06 and and I need to get them scheduled
63:13 yeah yeah sure sure and then and then
63:18 like I said I've got another article
63:19 with fine home building that's gonna be
63:22 on on storm windows so hopefully we
can
63:25 get that get that done I'm kind of in
63:26 the same boat with them where they've
63:28 been asking when can we come out
and and
63:30 I I answered about as well as I answer
63:34 it here and for everybody here we are
63:38 videotaping so we'll have that on the
63:41 Sioux Falls org website on border
63:45 preservation so you'll have access to
63:46 that as well as those videos that Ben
63:49 showed us today to my other question
is
63:52 regarding the bead building how many
63:53 windows were on that and how long did
it
63:56 take you to repair replace all of those
64:00 I think there's about 230 its 230 240
64:05 windows and they're not all complete
64:10 they're not all done yet they've all

64:13
been the storm windows have been
made
64:15
for everything they were there was
64:18
questions as far as some of the
windows
64:20
and whether or not some of them are
just
64:22
are shot
64:24
there's a there's a back side of the
64:26
building that's a north side that's
64:28
inside there's two wings that go back
64:30
and there's going to be there's a bunch
64:32
of windows on that wall but a number of
64:34
those windows are being filled in
64:35

there's an elevator that's going up
64:37
there and it's a north-facing never get
64:42
Sun it's always in shadow and had and
64:46
there's a flat roof that's up above it I
64:49
think what they've decided to do with
64:52
some of those is to do and also the the
64:55
windows are completely rotted out I
mean
64:58
casement window everything it's gone
65:02
there's just nothing but a hole in the
65:05
in the stonework and so they've
decided
65:08
to do replacements there instead of
65:11
instead of rebuilding and I think
65:13

they're going with I think I think
65:19
they're a metal clad with wood on the
on
65:22
the interior I believe is the case it
65:25
just has to do with it with their
65:27
location on the building it's on the
65:29
back side of the building but it like I
65:32
said it doesn't receive any Sun and
65:34
there's been mooster issues back there
65:36
it's going to be there's going to be an
65:38
elevator there so there's a number of
65:40
those windows that that are not going
to
65:42
be done

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3pS0rQUYCRI&list=PL76F00D9979955042&index=6>



Transcript

00:04
let me let me fill you guys in a little
00:06
bit first of all I've been doing this
00:08
business since I was age 15 working
with
00:12
my dad I started young really enjoyed it
00:16
got a liking to it and been doing it
00:20
ever since so I did a lot of
00:23
construction work in my earlier years
00:25
and then I had an opportunity to get
00:27
back into this because there was only
00:29
one other competitor in Sioux Falls and
00:31
I got called to see if I wanted to start
00:34
doing it again and I decided I would I
00:36

would go ahead and do it so so from
that
00:39
point on it just everything has just
00:40
taken off so so that's a little bit of
00:43
background on me what I'm gonna do
is go
00:48
through these houses that we've
worked
00:50
on some of you might know the house
and
00:54
who the people are that live in it but
00:57
this house here is Judge gene Keynes
and
01:01
if you notice the steps we draw
01:04
attention to the steps here those steps
01:06
are really rough shape they were just

01:08
totally falling apart
01:09
and he had a lot of brick that was just
01:14
just disintegrated and luckily enough I
01:18
had some at my warehouse I try to
keep
01:21
as many of these as we can if I have
01:23
somebody that's tearing down a house
or
01:25
something I ask him if we can get those
01:26
brick and luckily enough we have and
01:29
then of course this year we did a job
01:31
over at the VA and they're very
01:34
meticulous on on the color of the brick
01:37
and everything and fortunately we

01:40
matched the brick you know it was a
01:43
blend and I ended up getting a lot more
01:47
so I got plenty of those at my
warehouse
01:48
now so I was just so thankful you know
01:52
to be able to get some of this color
01:54
here so but anyway back to the step
here
01:58
gene steps was pretty well shot those
02:02
brick were literally falling out on the
02:03
first and second step there so we just
02:06
totally rebuilt that did totally tuck
02:09
point on it cut all the joints out and
02:13
made that look this the way it is right
02:16
now and then you'll notice let me see if
02:18
I can make this pointer work here there
02:22
we go
02:22
notice on this sidewalk right here and
02:25
then it wraps up and goes over to this
02:27
step here what we did is up on top here
02:30
there's a kinda like a little sidewalk
02:33
that goes across here all the way down
02:34
to here
02:35
we ended up there's a bunch of brick
02:39
that wasn't really bad cracked and
02:42
chipped and everything Jean wanted
those
02:44
replaced and luckily enough Jean had
02:49
those in his backyard by his shed so
02:52
they were dirty and everything but we
02:55
got to use them and he was so happy
and
02:57
then some of them I did have some up
my
03:00
warehouse and everything too so we
did
03:01
have to put some more but we lucked
out
03:03
and made him very happy
03:06
and then his front step up here that was
03:10

pretty rough shape also not near as
bad
03:12
as this one here but we made that look
03:15
really nice and he's very happy now
he's
03:17
got one around the site right about
03:19
there he's gonna have me do here in a
03:21
near-future
03:22
but it turned out really great he really
03:27
made him happy so and I enjoy seeing
03:30
stuff like this you know when you come
03:35
and look at it and see how bad it is and
03:37
just knowing what I can do in order to
03:39
restore it and make it look good so I
03:42
enjoy doing stuff like that but this was
03:45
Jean Keens place here let's go to the
03:48
next one yeah okay this is bird's house
03:52
on six then I think it's is it something
03:58
Duluth I think it's what it is Doug yeah
04:04
years ago we did the tough pointing on
04:09
the foundation here and that notice is
04:13
on the bottom there it's got a quartzite
04:19
foundation and stuff and
04:22
to me find that there we go no to it
04:30
here right here this this foundation
04:35
right here that was pretty rough shape
04:37
as it was on Lauren Jones halls - what
04:42
we did is we cut out those mortar joints
04:44
there and a lot of times years ago these
04:49
people would not not I'm not pointing a
04:52
finger that birds by any means but they
04:56
have somebody come by a Mason or
04:58
something and they what would
dispatch
05:00
it putting a flat joint on it and not
05:03
putting the beaded joint back on to it
05:06
like it was originally supposed to be so
05:08
I like doing that you know restore it
05:12
back to its original condition so they
05:15

were very happy we we cut those all
out
05:17
chipped it all out and then put the
05:20
mortar back in with a beater joint and
05:22
back then they either use a red more
05:25
mortar color or they left it natural so
05:28
we tried to match as best we could and
05:33
make a nice looking mortar joint out of
05:36
it for a beaded joint so now I notice
05:39
this chimney here this was done in
years
05:42
and years ago and I noticed from the
05:45
picture that up on the top they got a
05:48
couple brick that looks like they got
05:49
moved here for some reason I don't
know
05:51
what happened but that that chimney
was
05:54
repaired many many years ago I think
05:56
back in the 80s I think was I think it's
05:58
probably about time it might need some
06:00
more so and they're probably well
aware
06:02
of it but this that was a bird's house
06:06
do they still live there
06:13
you know it's funny I don't know why
06:16
they did I think it was just for
06:17
architectural look it was what I'm
06:19
assuming because it flat it doesn't look
06:21
very nice with that bead on there it
06:24
really looks nice I'm currently doing a
06:26
house down in Canton foundation and
that
06:30
house there has some flat joints on it
06:33
too and I had told amber I said I'll
06:36
really make that look nice by putting a
06:38
bead of joint and she's all for it well
06:39
I got the front done and she's just just
06:43
a me he's by himself she really likes it
06:46
so so she said just continue on so
we're
06:49

doing the back of the house now too
06:53
anyway it's for its fur looks mostly the
06:56
flat flat look just doesn't look good so
06:59
okay we'll move on here okay I think
07:02
this one here is Kathy and Arles whole
07:05
furs and what we did on this one here
is
07:09
that step was the same as Jeanne
Keens
07:12
and it doesn't work taking snowblowers
07:16
of it by any means and Kathy kind of
07:19
chuckled about it she told me Darla's
07:22
took a snow blower help it
07:24
so I chipped a bunch of them but it was
07:27
kind of funny listening door but that
07:29
whole step there was all totally rebuilt
07:32
and then this one here she was kind of
07:33
really meticulous on she didn't want
07:35
this one really torn up too much to put
07:39
it back to you know new like condition
07:42
so she had us leave some of the the
07:44
chipped brick in this area here left it
07:47
alone for the authenticity of it so we
07:52
didn't we didn't do too much with that
07:55
now the other thing is is on this house
07:59
here we also did some tuck playing
08:01
around the foundation you know the
08:04
perimeter of the house and the
chimney
08:06
on this house also was done it's right
08:08
up about there so it was funny because
08:10
when we started putting the mortar
back
08:13
into it we got the color off a little
08:15
bit so she called me and she's a gene
08:19
that colors are all it looks terrible I
08:20
said don't worry about it we'll cut it
08:22
all out right good work but it was
08:26
she was happy you know that I was
08:28
willing to go ahead and cut out the

08:30
mortar and redo it but made her happy
08:33
but we used them were it was a mortar
08:35
color called root beer so blended did
08:39
pretty good so anyway and then on
HOFers
08:44
house also what we did by the way
08:47
there's the chimney right there that we
08:50
did on HOFers house the cold coal
chute
08:54
been in their basement years ago
Cathy
08:59
called me and she said Jean can you
uh
09:02
sandblast and I said yeah I certainly
09:04
can and she asked me if I would come
09:08
over and do her Kolb and I said what
09:10
coal bin so I went over to looked at it
09:15
and said yeah we can go ahead and
and
09:17
get your coal bin sandblast an i7 it's a
09:21
dirty mess I said we're gonna have to
09:23
block everything off plug your vents in
09:26
your house I said just be where you're
09:28
gonna have a big mess well we
contained
09:31
it pretty good and we ended up
sandblast
09:34
on it and she was very meticulous we
09:36
couldn't do a real good job on it she
09:38
wanted the authenticity left you know
on
09:40
the walls so he did but and Sean I was
09:44
just talking to him briefly he said he
09:46
went in there and it looks pretty sharp
09:47
I've seen it after the fact there but
09:51
that that is just beautiful isn't it
09:53
Sean their Hawaiian wine room it's a
09:56
controlled environment though but we
09:59
also did that for a whole first air so
10:02
we'll move on here oh I wonder whose
10:05
house this is
10:06

huh Lauren Chandra Hodes house
10:10
this one here really needed a tuck
flame
10:12
job really bad on it and notice the
10:17
granite down below here see that's a
10:20
bead of joint there and a beaded joint
10:22
comes out and a lot of that was gone
and
10:26
some of it was flat if I remember right
10:28
wasn't it yeah yeah
10:31
yeah there was a lot of repair done
over
10:34
the years on it but anyway we saw it
10:38
every one of these joints out on this
10:40
whole entire house all the way around
10:43
this house diddly and we didn't do too
10:45
bad of a mess did we for dust in sight
10:49
yeah we did good so I'm pretty happy
10:51
with it and I didn't get your house -
10:53
dusty today I warned you though didn't
I
10:58
that was gonna be dusty but we saw it
11:01
every one of those joints out and tuck
11:04
point of them back in and it was just
11:05
two of us on it and I don't remember
how
11:09
long it took deal the reason we hired
11:18
you is because when we were applying
for
11:20
the deadwood grant you took the time
to
11:23
help answer all the questions yeah
11:25
and the point yeah when it's do you
want
11:28
to talk a little bit about I don't know
11:30
if the mortar you use for historic
11:33
buildings is different than the mortar
11:35
you use for non historic buildings but
11:37
it okay no no no good point Laura yeah
11:43
when she called me and stuff she
asked
11:46
me to bid it and stuff and of course
11:49

they did went through the bidding
11:50
process too you know I had other
bidders
11:52
on it and luckily enough we got the bid
11:56
for it and to my knowledge we weren't
11:59
the cheapest I guess but we got it
12:04
but anyway it turned out really good
12:07
made you happy made me happy so
that we
12:10
may not mean a nice-looking house like
12:13
that come back though to life again
12:14
sold and your other question was Laura
12:18
as far as the mortar no the mortar we
we
12:21
use what we call spec mix it's all
12:23
blended you know through through a
12:26
machine process and we get it over by
12:30
concrete materials offer a street so
12:32
it's a spec mix and that way you don't
12:34
get the mix is off the only thing we got
12:36
to do is add our color and I got a
12:39
formula for that you know each each
12:41
house is different
12:42
once I get the mix done because I'll
12:45
waste a bag of mortar when I do it but
12:49
this one here I didn't have because
12:50
yours was a natural but if I add color
12:53
what I usually do is do a test at my
12:56
shop we'll add the color to it and we'll
13:00
dry it and we'll see if that matches so
13:03
we've been pretty fortunate so
speaking
13:06
of that BA again that one error trying
13:10
to match that as old as those buildings
13:12
were we ended up pulling it off we
13:17
matched it to a tee so and the BA is
13:20
tough to work for and the project
13:22
manager that I was working with was
very
13:24
good see he complimented us and told
us

13:27
how nice of a job we did and he was
very
13:30
impressed with the color that we got he
13:33
said you can't even see it and it's true
13:34
we played around with the color and we
13:36
pulled it off but not always does it
13:38
work that easy though by any means
so so
13:41
we do have some problems with the
color
13:44
mixes so but anyway as far as the
13:48
masonry it's all all special mixed so
13:51
so anybody got any questions so far
John
13:58
what's up the root beer mix no no yours
14:04
was just a natural no color at all a
14:07
whole first west of the root beer and
14:10
root beer is kind of a brown though and
14:13
I learned something new to this you're
14:15
at the BA my competitors we're all
close
14:18
together you know he showed me a
14:21
different technique my dad taught me
the
14:23
way to mix that I'm so used to but I
14:26
learned a new technique and what we
do
14:28
is well let me back up here look the old
14:32
technique is what we did is we dumped
14:34
our mortar into the mixer and then we
14:36
take the powder it's all pre measured in
14:38
cups we use measuring cups and we'll
14:42
take that powder and dump into the
mixer
14:45
but that powder gets all over the
14:48
paddles and everything
14:49
so it doesn't all get blended in you
14:52
know like it should but we get a good
14:54
color he he showed me to take that call
14:58
the same color we'll take a gallon of
15:00
water mix it up stir it up and then add
15:04

that to our mix first and that's a well
15:07
I think we were so successful on the
VA
15:09
so so and here my dad just just to show
15:14
you my dad was an older guy teaching
a
15:16
younger guy and I learned from a
younger
15:19
guy on this mix so it was pretty neat so
15:22
in fact I just
15:23
he's just stopped over to my house just
15:24
a few minutes before I came down here
so
15:27
so we're all good friends so no any
15:31
other questions well I have a comment
15:36
and I have a question my first comment
15:37
is on your the beaded joint just made
me
15:39
think of it seems like with historic
15:42
houses it's all about texture and detail
15:45
and that's what makes them come alive
so
15:47
I thought that was a good point
because
15:50
I think you know if you take away the
15:51
original windows put in vinyl windows
15:53
put on vinyl siding Rheem order without
15:55
the bead joint I mean just one little
15:57
thing one little change at a time that
15:59
doesn't seem like a big deal but it adds
16:02
up so I think that that extra detail of
16:06
the beaded joint is just one of many
16:08
examples of how if you're gonna treat
an
16:10
old house right and make it look right
16:12
you have to have the the texture and
the
16:15
dimension so my question is we have a
16:19
house we had retucked pointed a few
16:21
years ago we just moved into the
house
16:23
about a year ago and I've learned so
16:25

much since I moved in and there's some
16:27 things I wish I'd done differently our
16:28 foundations quartzite it was already
16:31 painted and the paint was peeling off
16:35 and we repainted it because we didn't
16:39 even think about sandblasting the paint
16:41 off and so we've had yeah so I am I'm
16:43 thinking the answer to my question is
16:46 that it's too late and if I refine
16:48 blasted the paint off I would need to
16:50 retouch point it again is that true you
16:54 know a good question everything you
16:58 know
17:00 if you get a good sand blaster and stuff
17:02 he might be able to
17:05 to make it work and moulder and Sons
17:07 over in Hartford they're pretty good
17:11 about it and not only do you have to
17:12 say
17:15 you know they got different methods of
17:19 sandblasting they can use walnut chips
17:21 they use glass baking soda baking
17:23 soda
17:25 works really good for sandblasting but
17:27 if you're interesting get that paint off
17:31 and stuff I contact molder & Sons
17:33 because I mean there's so many things
17:36 they use you know nowadays baking
17:38 soda I
17:40 know it's real good okay so I wouldn't
17:42 necessarily take out the new I'm not
17:44 gonna say it's not gonna it kind of
17:46 depends on how good the TUC plain
17:48 job
17:50 was you know before so you know and
17:52 then
17:54 again it depends on the sandblaster too
17:56 so there are so many buddy else
17:58 alright the only thing you can do is
18:00 try it if it damages it so what's more
18:02 17:52

important getting this the paint off you
17:55 know and then probably having
17:57 somebody
17:59 come over and tuckpointing
18:01 you can give us a call alright so but I
18:04 would go for it I mean there's different
18:06 ways of trying to attack it you can use
18:08 chemicals too but that's so
18:10 time-consuming
18:11 you know if you're trying to get the
18:12 paint off it's very time consuming but I
18:15 recommend trying to trying to get it off
18:18 with a sandblasting technique or some
18:21 sort so and they can advise you on that
18:23 all right maybe not not hopeless no no
18:27 nothing's hopeless it's hopeless only if
18:29 you don't try a good point Thanks I
18:31 have
18:33 a basement quartzite foundation as
18:35 well
18:37 and it is in great need of tuckpointing
18:40 where are the main things you have to
18:42 keep in mind if you try to do it
18:44 yourself a good point
18:46 what you got to do is this messy if
18:48 you're gonna do it and Shawn's gonna
18:50 attack his - here he is telling me so
18:52 sure I don't know how soon but anyway
18:54 what you got a got a remember is it's
18:56 very dirty if you do it right you know
18:58 you got to take chipping hammers
19:00 either
19:02 that or else you got to take hammer
19:04 and
19:06 chisel in that sole so time-consuming
19:08 trying to do that
19:10 air fed chipping hammer we'll go ahead
19:12 and clean all that loose mortar out and
19:14 you should get it back fairly deep you
19:16 know to where it's solid surface again
19:18 19:24

you know to get it done but I warn you
19:27 it's time-consuming and it's dirty you
19:29 know especially if he's there you know
19:31 you can plastic it off you know and take
19:33 all the proper measures you know for it
19:35 but it can be done you know I would do
19:37 it so you know you can always clean up
19:39 the mess but I'd go ahead and do it
19:41 so did I answer you but yeah and so
19:43 doing a thorough job in removing the
19:45 old
19:47 stuff and then in terms of putting in
19:49 the new mortar what are what do you
19:51 what
19:53 do you have to keep keep in mind
19:55 where
19:57 can you go wrong the only thing you
20:01 can
20:03 go wrong is by smearing it all over
20:05 everything but it's it's not that hard
20:07 you know to do it what I would
20:09 recommend
20:11 is getting a spec mix that way you're
20:13 not off on your mixes and stuff it's
20:15 always consistent and you mix it to a
20:17 consistency that's not like pancake
20:19 batter but a little bit stiffer you know
20:21 and then you got to have the
20:23 tuckpointing tools to do it you put put
20:25 your mortar on a hawk and stuff and
20:27 then
20:29 you tuck pointed in and you try to
20:31 follow around that rock as close as you
20:33 can without getting it all over it so
20:35 you got to have the mortar to the right
20:37 consistency is what you have to do not
20:39 too sloppy drier is better you know a
20:41 little bit more dry on the drier side
20:43 don't get it real slop because it'll run
20:45 down the wall but if you need some
20:47 advice if you're gonna go ahead and

20:54 tackle it yourself I'd be more than
20:56 happy to come over and show you you know
20:58 how to do it I mean it doesn't bother me
21:01 I can show you guys any time how to do
21:03 it sure yeah I'd be happy I D happy to
21:09 so because I know it's it's expensive to
21:13 do it but you know if you can do it
21:15 yourself you know more power to you so
21:17 but I'd be happy you know when you guys
21:19 get ready to do it I'd be happy to show
21:21 you so any part of me I said thank you
21:25 well you're welcome
21:27 any other
21:27 questions gene does have business carts
21:32 at the back table so you can pick those
21:34 up as well
21:36 Josh you don't mind maybe I'll come over
21:39 to your place when he comes over to your
21:40 house they get it all done oh yeah
21:43 what question had Jean is I've heard
21:46 that some people use a decorators cake
21:49 bag have you ever used that before and
21:52 in good point Shawn yes I have it's a
21:56 little bit bigger
21:57 it's a grout bake we have used that
21:59 before too yeah and I'd be happy to show
22:02 you that route too yeah so and then if
22:04 you use the grout bag you don't have to
22:07 have the mortar is stiff you can leave
22:10 it a little bit looser because what
22:12 happens when it contacts the old mortar
22:15 the little part of the wall just like

22:18 the moisture just sucks right out of
22:19 that masonry just like that it's all
22:22 like good point yeah yeah I didn't even
22:26 think about using that I use a gun you
22:29 know you know that drill that we used
22:30 over at your place we use that we used
22:32 to use the grout bag so so on occasion
22:35 we'll use a grout bake too that works
22:38 pretty good
22:38 - good point so and just one more of I
22:42 was actually talking to a guy they said
22:44 he did point and he said on a foundation
22:47 he always starts from there any truth to
22:52 the advantage to doing starting one
22:54 point do you do it like layers or how
22:57 where do you start out were you
22:58 well you know a good point you know on a
23:00 basement like that I would probably
23:02 recommend doing the bottom up you know
23:04 because you know it's old and everything
23:06 and you don't want to you know crumble a
23:08 basement you know I don't know how
23:09 chances are it's not gonna be that bad
23:11 but you don't want to run into an
23:14 incident like what happened downtown you
23:16 know that definitely went wrong and
23:19 something you know and I'm sorry that he
23:22 had to have a loss of light you know or
23:24 but yeah if I would have done it I would
23:27 have handled it different but you know
23:29 it's done and over like now
23:31 yeah good point but I'd start at the
23:33 bottom
23:34 you know shore up everything solid no

23:37 take on about two three feet at a time
23:39 and then do it you didn't let it dry
23:42 completely and then before it going
23:44 further out I went yeah so definitely so
23:49 yeah and I don't think you guys will
23:52 have a problem I really don't because we
23:54 we did chains salmon Gail Laura yeah we
24:00 did Kane's house and we took it all out
24:03 you know it wasn't that bad you know we
24:06 went back in the in some places two
24:08 inches but yeah we went ahead and
24:10 tackled it you know the whole thing
24:12 so we it's one of those things you got
24:15 to check you know before you start doing
24:16 it yep if you start cutting into it and
24:19 the whole thing comes a hug then you
24:21 better think we got to approach this a
24:23 little bit different oh yeah I'd be
24:27 happy to show you guys so when you're
24:28 ready to do that and show you what the
24:30 grout bag - because I do have some of
24:32 those on em thanks you bet you next
24:39 I have an old chimney that is brick at
24:44 least is brick from what we can see
24:46 inside the house but apparently it's got
24:49 structural issues and at some point
24:51 somebody put some kind of a limestone
24:53 coating or some kind of a white
24:55 marshmallow looking thing around the
24:58 chimney so there's something on the
25:00 exterior on the outside of the chimney
25:04 to kind of hold it in place I'm guessing
25:07 and my question is do you know is there
25:11 a way that we can get that off and get

25:14
it back to the original brick and repair
25:16
the original chimney or what you know
25:20
probably if they did that chances are
25:23
I'm just thinking now that that brick
25:26
was so bad up there they went ahead
and
25:29
put this material whatever it was on it
25:31
because the brick was so bad is what
I'm
25:34
guessing they did so I may be wrong
but
25:37
I would recommend it if if you're gonna
25:42
do that you'll probably have to take the
25:44
chimney down to the roof line there and
25:47
they have it all rebuilt if I took the
25:55
chimney down to the if I don't have
26:00
anything else in the house using the
26:02
chimney would would it be legal for us
26:05
to just you know repair the roof not
26:10
have a chimney there anymore or
would we
26:12
have to do something with the chimney
um
26:14
how old the house is is it in a
26:16
historical district it is in the
26:18
historic district is one of the historic
26:20
contributing historic structures okay I
26:22
would yes a you're probably not gonna
be
26:24
able to tear it all down you know to
26:27
keep us historical effect to it you're
26:32
gonna have to rebuild it is what I would
26:34
do I definitely would I mean you know it
26:37
might be a little costly project but I
26:40
definitely would and I think the
26:42
Historical Society sees that they're
26:44
gonna agree with me on it they're
gonna
26:46
say you know let's put it back and try
26:48
to try to get it the brick the color you
26:51

close as weekend yeah we won't be
able
26:53
to match them back you know like they
26:55
got the brick back then just not gonna
26:57
happen
26:57
so but you have brick in your
warehouse
27:00
so is this something that you your team
27:04
does okay what what is the brick red is
27:08
that the red brick well I assume so
27:11
because I can't really see it underneath
27:13
all that covering inside the house it is
27:16
painted white okay is your house does
27:19
your house have brick on it
27:21
yeah it does okay chances are the brick
27:24
that's on your house matches chimney
27:25
okay so that's what we'd have to look at
27:29
is a goal go of that you know try to
27:32
match that brick as close as we can
27:34
we're not gonna get identical but might
27:36
get close in color sometimes texture
but
27:40
it's it's getting a little bit tougher
27:42
you know to get it so Warren Buffett
27:46
bought a bunch of these brick places
too
27:48
so it's a little bit tougher now and he
27:50
closed some of them down so it's
tougher
27:53
to get some of those brick so stuff that
27:55
wasn't selling fancy brickwork on the
28:02
chimney now I don't know maybe I do
28:04
underneath all that coating I hope so
28:07
because if I have to rebuild it I want
28:09
it to look really awesome mm-hmm
28:11
do you do fancy brickwork um I don't
but
28:15
I have a guy that would do it a masonry
28:17
contractor I I work with a couple
28:19
masonry contractors so yeah we can
also
28:22

do some research to see if the museum
28:24
might have any photos of your home
would
28:26
include the chimney before that was
28:29
covered up so well you know and if
there
28:32
is then that's probably the direction
28:34
that the board would go and approving
28:37
to rebuild if that's your choice but to
28:40
try to be consistent with what was there
28:42
originally so yeah I would definitely
28:46
check you got another question but
28:51
pardon me pardon me just pardon me
you
28:59
know what's the proportion of sand and
29:01
cement that you use for your masonry
29:04
material to repoint a basement wall
29:07
normally when I did it the old way
29:09
before I start going to spec mix it was
29:12
three parts of sand to one part of
29:14
masonry is what I'd use it and then I'd
29:16
spike it with some Portland Portland
29:18
cement which got a little bit harder but
29:21
now I use spec mix it's called spec mix
29:26
SP EC and then mix and you can get
that
29:29
at show Nimmons I believe or better yet
29:35
cyber Suns they got Hebron brick right
29:38
behind it that's where I get all my spec
29:40
mix so three two one Sam
29:48
three two one yeah yeah three parts of
29:51
sand to one part of masonry so like
29:55
Yellin if you're using gallons to to
29:57
measure three gallons to one gallon
30:00
masonry and and then I go ahead and
a
30:03
spike with a little bit of Portland so
30:05
what you can get away from doing that
by
30:08
just getting spec mix I mean by the time
30:10
you go by the sand by what's that I

30:14 already have sanded all you do okay all
30:17 right okay so just remember three parts
30:20 of Sammi went one part of masonry
you
30:23 can go a little bit stronger if you
30:24 don't have the Portland cement you
know
30:27 separately you can go a little bit
30:28 stronger on on the masonry too you
know
30:31 like one on a quarter
30:35 well yet still go three parts of sand
30:37 three parts of sand to one part of
30:40 masonry so our one-and-a-half beams
you
30:44 don't have port one okay
30:45 does that answer okay what are you
using
30:51 to color your mixes them if I heard your
30:55 aim what are we use to color or mixes
we
30:59 use it's a powdered form it's it's
31:03 masonry color that's what it is it comes
31:05 in a lot of different colors again that
31:07 you get over at Hebron brick you can
get
31:10 a lot of different colors and if they
31:12 don't have it in stock you can order it
31:15 you know they they have a whole chart
of
31:17 different colors that you can give but
31:19 it's it's a powder it's crushed up
31:21 powder you know and and you just use
a
31:23 measuring cup as I mentioned before
and
31:26 then just mix it according to whatever
31:28 your color is on your tuckpointing
31:32 that you're using so now you might if
31:34 you got a darker darker red you're
gonna
31:37 have to add more color you know cuz
we
31:38

we use like I think it's 1/3 cup pretty
31:44 much general I do you know for 1
gallon
31:47 of water and then if I need to make it a
31:50 little bit redder you know I can either
31:53 add more red or I can go to a darker
31:55 maroon colored color tint so there's a
32:00 lot of different colors I mean it's just
32:02 amazing how many colors that are but
32:05 that's what I usually do and as I
32:08 mentioned earlier to it's best to mix it
32:10 with water no new technique so what I
32:12 learned so does that answer your
32:15 question
32:15 ok ok next one
32:19 I was wondering about stucco
32:23 I've just had a curiosity about stucco a
32:26 lot of my life seems like certain parts
32:30 of the country and even up in Winnipeg
32:32 where my sister lives there's a lot of
32:34 stucco used but we don't see it so
much
32:38 here I know in some of the older homes
32:41 we do but I was just wondering in
32:43 general why isn't it used more what
32:46 would the benefits I know it's more of a
32:48 permanent thing but said you know is it
32:50 worth it's the cost good question you
32:55 know the there is there is a lot of
32:59 stucco houses over in the mckannon
area
33:02 I've come across some cost-effective I
33:05 think it probably was they seem to be a
33:07 little bit warmer houses more solid as
33:11 far as I know probably more
soundproof -
33:14 but yeah there's a few quite a few
33:19 houses over in a mckennon area that
that
33:20 do have stucco and around the city I
33:22

mean you get around Phillips Avenue it
33:24 has some down there we've worked on
a
33:26 few of those newer homes no and what
how
33:33 do you do stucco what is what's the
33:36 method of that method there is usually
33:39 done by a plastering contractor I've
33:41 done some stucco in years ago but I
33:43 won't do it anymore
33:45 what you got to do is you gotta prep
33:47 your what make sure your wall is good
33:50 and solid and everything there isn't any
33:51 rot behind it and then you take it's
33:54 kind of like roofing paper and you put
33:57 that over it and then there's kind of
33:59 like I call it chicken wire they used to
34:03 use chicken wire but now they got a
34:05 different plastering wire that they use
34:07 and they nail that to the to the wall
34:10 and in what they do is they use a skim
34:13 coat and they probably use the speck
mix
34:16 also and a skim coat it you know to fill
34:20 in all the voids and everything and then
34:21 scratch it so you got good bond for the
34:24 next finished part of the stucco they
34:29 don't do too much stuccoing anymore
34:31 and I think it's because it cost now
34:33 what they do is they do a an ephah
34:36 system it's energy-efficient finish
34:38 system I think if I recall and that's
34:42 where they put this you see these
34:44 buildings that have white board on it
34:47 first it's kind of like a bead board
34:49 they fasten it on and and they put a
34:51 skim coat over all the joints and the
34:53 nails and everything and then you put a
34:55 mesh over it and they skim coat it and
a

35:00 skim coat is with the the back the base
35:03 part and then they come back later and
35:06 they do their finish system
35:09 whichever you know color they choose
or
35:11 you know and they go over the top of
35:14 that it so that's that's known as the
35:17 ephah system now years ago they
used to
35:19 have a lot of problems with that you
35:21 know out on the East Coast they had
35:24 problems with mold with it now they've
35:28 come a long ways with it now and I
think
35:32 they got most the bugs out of it no so
35:34 but I know they're for a while when I
35:36 first come out they had some serious
35:37 problems of it with mold we had quite a
35:41 few buildings downtown with the Efus
35:43 over it
35:45 and most people would recognize once
35:48 that's come down there was some
35:49 beautiful masonry work underneath it
35:52 that was the police law firm yeah yeah
35:55 and then I think over at McKenzie I
mean
35:58 all over downtown there might be one
or
36:01 two buildings left that happening of
36:02 this so it isn't something that we try
36:04 to promote you know in our historic
36:07 areas but right there is certainly a
36:09 place for that sure did they have the
36:14 mold issue also no not that I'm aware of
36:18 it could be because I know that for
many
36:21 of them they were on for quite a long
36:22 time but the fact is that they just
36:25 covered up they wanted to modernize
and
36:27

they covered up some nice-looking
wood
36:30 yeah yeah hard to believe or
understand
36:33 why but I think it was their right to
36:36 modernize right and years ago to like
36:38 some of the buildings out
36:40 caner them you know peanut that
36:41 beautiful brick I've seen houses that
36:43 you know beautiful brick they covered
36:45 well you got a sand last you know well I
36:48 say San Blas it's probably either baking
36:49 soda or whatever you know so but blast
36:53 it off you know you can either do that
36:55 or take chemicals well chemicals are
36:57 running down the sidewalk and stuff
and
36:59 to our river system that doesn't fly
37:01 either anymore so I don't like using
37:05 chemicals anymore than I have to so
37:08 especially paint remover stuff that
37:10 stuff's really nasty it stinks and gets
37:13 into the water system and and
everything
37:15 it's not good so so and I don't know if
37:19 I said the city has a policy on that
37:21 anymore with you some paint remover
you
37:24 know on anything but I don't like using
37:28 I'll just refer you know like it did
37:31 Mulder and Sons you know to do the
blast
37:34 you know stuff that's a lot safer being
37:36 clean it up a lot easier so okay so any
37:40 other questions okay move on Oh
37:49 everybody recognize that building
excuse
37:52 me everybody recognize that building
38:00 that's the Odd Fellows building
downtown
38:02 I did that years ago when I'm basically
38:07 when I first started a little more guts

38:10 here going up high but anyway um you
38:16 notice up at the top here whoa back up
38:20 here notice at the top there it says odd
38:25 fellow sign I think it's 1889 if I
38:27 remember right on there we went up
and
38:30 clean that sign up and then we painted
38:32 that and then of course up here we had
a
38:34 lot of tuckpointing in the new
38:35 down through here and so and then
cocked
38:38 the windows and everything on nose
and
38:40 that cleaned up pretty good and I think
38:42 if I remember right - that was way back
38:45 in the 80s I think I did this but I
38:48 think there was paint on these columns
38:51 here I remember right and the gal that
38:55 owned it wanted it taken off so we used
38:57 paint remover back then we use paint
38:59 remover but we got most of it off and
39:02 then we water blast of it and I like
39:05 using just plain cold water to water
39:07 blast you know I like I say I don't like
39:09 using any more chemicals and I have
to
39:11 if I can achieve them you know the
looks
39:15 by just plain cold water blast me or hot
39:18 water you know I like doing it that way
39:20 but I have used restoration cleaner
39:23 works good too but I try to achieve
39:28 cleaning as best I can look just going
39:31 with cold water so but now that was a
39:35 nice project there - this is Minerva's
39:39 excuse me here's the goal that was
baby
39:43 way back in about the 80s - we did it
39:46 now a sense that you know all every
one
39:49

of those joints we took pointed you know
39:52 on the front of it now the I think
39:56 several years ago what they did is they
39:58 put a whole new facade here but up at
39:59 the top here I think on most of this is
40:02 still original so I think this part down
40:06 here if I remember yeah I know that is
40:08 that's all new facade that they put on
40:10 here
40:11 so what what they did with though if
40:13 they went rock over the top or what
40:16 what
40:16 the the brick I don't know or if this
40:17 was an anvil I don't remember but all
40:20 that was every one of those joints we
40:22 talked pointed dolls so that was a nice
40:25 job too
40:30 Oh what they do but maybe that was
40:34 the
40:34 end of the brick is there some kind of a
40:45 sealant that you use on the bricks
40:47 specifically and also on the quartzite
40:50 but you know separately is it the same
40:52 sealant what do you recommend for
40:54 brick
40:54 versus quartzite good question and I
40:59 think if I recall our if I'm reading you
41:03 right you're talking about the clear
41:05 sealant the waterproofing is that that
41:08 way you're talking about okay alright
41:09 because when sealants to me as
41:12 caulking
41:12 sealants but sealer is like here it's
41:15 like you wanted no sealer yeah yeah
41:18 yeah
41:18 we can use and again we test the
41:21 sealer
41:21 we use one from forget our name brand
41:27 gaya that we get them from its sure
41:29 clean there we go
41:31

it's pre-mixed up the factory and you
41:33 can get this stuff you know in gallons
41:35 and mix it on your own but I'm back to
41:37 thinking you know I want it to be
41:39 perfect you know and get it from the
41:41 factory I know it's gonna be perfect so
41:44 I order all my waterproofing it's a
41:47 milky white substance but it dries clear
41:49 and what we'll do is we'll do it
41:52 sometimes we'll do a test to make sure
41:54 that it doesn't discolor you know the
41:57 the brickwork and stuff and this
42:00 material that I use doesn't do that so
42:03 that's why I've used it for years but
42:05 I've used on school projects and
42:07 everything we used on the VA also and
42:11 it
42:11 sprays on it's like liquid milk but it
42:14 dries clear the brick to protect it from
42:21 water that's a water sealing yes yeah
42:24 yep we super after we're totally done
42:26 with the restoration project total clean
42:29 down and everything we talked pointed
42:31 first and then we clean it down with a
42:32 cleaner and then effort dries then we
42:36 come back
42:37 in providing that that you sold the job
42:39 that way then you spray this on us with
42:41 low-pressure sprayers and what you
42:44 usually do is you start at the bottom
42:45 and you work your way up so you got
42:48 that
42:48 overflow you know running down the
42:51 wall
42:51 you know so it doesn't doesn't get
42:52 wasted so you can't see overflow so
42:55 you
42:55 saturate it and I just soaks in red
42:59 brick is really well known for sucking
43:01 it in too so and sometimes we'll two

43:04 coats it put two coats on that help the
43:08 tuckpointing last or what is that
43:10 absolutely yeah yeah it seals seals the
43:12 house or the structure up a lot better
43:15 okay so when we decided well when
43:17 we
43:17 painted our tuckpointing like I said the
43:20 people we had do it did say that that
43:22 was actually better for the tuckpointing
43:24 job to have paint on it does that do the
43:27 same thing or is that crazy
43:28 no all right that's great okay I
43:30 wouldn't cover up a good tuck planes
43:32 out
43:32 with hate I know well I think it was
43:34 because of it had already been painted
43:36 yeah for us and we said no we're just
43:38 gonna paint it again you know and I
43:41 think they said that that would actually
43:43 help the painting job what would have
43:46 been nice when a tuck pointer did was
43:50 had that paint taken off ratio they
43:52 probably probably should have said
43:54 hey
43:54 you know you can't take this off yeah
43:55 but they didn't we just didn't even
43:57 think that that's what I probably would
44:00 have approached you know if I if I
44:01 would
44:01 have been doing a job I would have
44:03 said
44:03 well how about if you don't like this
44:05 paint we get this off and get it back to
44:07 its original look you know and before
44:11 we
44:11 talk pointed because sandblasting
44:13 definitely does some work
44:17 so if Rachel does decide to do that like
44:22 what kind of protection does she do for
44:25 the wood of her house cuz San Blas
scene

44:28 is so but I'm sure the San Blas sure
44:30 would tell you right yeah they'd cover
44:32 it up again if it depends on what they
44:35 use if these baking soda you don't have
44:37 to worry so much but if they use black
44:39 diamond which now that now they got
44:41 to
44:41 use black diamonds for sandblasting
44:43 cuz
44:43 he can't use silica sand
44:45 silly old scissors you can't use it they
44:48 don't I don't know if they even sell it
44:50 anymore but they use black diamond
44:53 but
44:53 that that's really got some cutting
44:54 power to it but your sandblaster he
44:58 would definitely take the appropriate
45:00 measures I would hope to cover up the
45:02 wood you know with a piece of plywood
45:04 or
45:04 some you know some remnant pieces
45:06 of
45:06 thin plywood so you don't damage it it's
45:09 the way I would approach it so might be
45:13 if you're gonna do that you know if he
45:15 doesn't want to cover it and which I'm
45:17 sure he will just suggest you know I
45:20 don't want the wood damaged
45:21 you know can you protect it before you
45:23 do it and then have them do a test test
45:26 run a tour - if he can't see if it's if
45:30 it comes off next one next question oh
45:35 that's fine you can bring as many more
45:37 as you know it's for the tuckpointing
45:46 does it work on the brick and stone yes
45:50 okay it's about the pointy not really
45:58 right the the waterproofing won't suck
46:04 into the quartzite quartzite won't take
46:06 any water broke it'll just continuously
46:08 run down brick will brickle take it some

46:12 some of the brick well it depends if
46:13 it's got a glaze on it and stone but yes
46:15 your question is if I hear you right can
46:18 we use the same waterproofing on the
46:20 brick as we do the quartzite yes
46:20 because
46:23 what we want is on the quartzite
46:25 tuckpointing we want that seal though
46:28 so
46:28 we definitely would waterproof that also
46:30 okay so does that answer your
46:30 question
46:33 there yeah yeah we can okay
46:37 do we need to provide a sealer
46:40 periodically or is once right after a
46:42 fresh Chuck point gonna do it Intel
46:45 next time you need to tuck point in 25
46:47 or 30 years that's another good
46:50 question
46:50 waterproofing is normally good
46:53 between
46:53 five and ten years so you should if
46:57 you're gonna go ahead and maintain it
46:59 between five and ten years oh yeah
47:04 any
47:04 other questions behind you behind you
47:09 Kelly
47:10 why doesn't mortar last longer a good
47:14 question I don't know why don't our
47:16 bodies I don't know you know a good
47:22 question too i I think a reasonable
47:25 answer to that is because the elements
47:27 of the weather we're subject to South
47:29 Dakota here we got four seasons look
47:32 at
47:32 we go from from plus or minus forty to
47:35 forty below and we get up to 90 so
47:38 we're
47:38 dealing with 140 degrees variants you
47:42 know either way and that's that's
47:44 probably why it why it's not last and
47:46

like it should but you know what really
47:49 it lasts or is it really is last and you
47:53 know for a long period of time you
47:55 know
47:55 when you stop and think about look at
47:56 the historical houses how many years
47:58 of
47:58 that that's been in the wall am I am
48:01 that's that's good and now with this new
48:05 spec mixed you know it should last a lot
48:09 longer though but you know what if you
48:12 get about 25 years autumn autumn
48:15 mortar
48:15 you know because some of the schools
48:17 we've had the tuck point those two so
48:23 not necessarily no core course
48:26 because
48:26 you got a bigger bigger pebble to help
48:29 hold it together no I I'm a strong
48:34 believer of using that spec mix now I
48:36 for years I used we had a trailer full
48:39 we'd go get the sand and then we'd you
48:43 know use a five gallon but we mixed
48:45 ours
48:45 in 5 gallon buckets because we used
48:47 so
48:47 much but we go three parts the sand in
48:49 the mixer and then you have to
48:49 measure
48:51 out your more hurt and then mix that
48:53 and then we despite it with Portland
48:53 and
49:00 yet that helps harden it a little more
49:04 Portland helps harden it a little bit
49:06 more I asked what is Portland rather
49:09 than regular cement is that yeah yeah
49:13 well you gotta use the ring verse man
49:14 the masonry cement first but I usually
49:17 Spica with what it's just pure cement
49:22 it's a harder cement this is called
49:24 Portland so and I just spiked it I don't
49:28 do it anymore

49:29 because of the spec mix but this was the
49:31 old way so that we did know I'm a firm
49:35 believer of that spec mix now it takes
49:37 all the guessing out of everything so
49:41 any other questions I have a question on
49:48 is there a process or are there steps
49:51 that a person should do when looking at
49:54 the outside of your house to determine
49:56 if it is in need of current tuckpointing
49:59 and is it common that the entire house
50:03 would need it or would maybe just once
50:05 I'd like is it the north side the you
50:07 know the windy side or the sunny side or
50:09 where does it often need to be done
50:13 first again good good questions there
50:16 I'll answer the first on first step we
50:18 do is when you call us we'll come and
50:21 look the house over and advise you on it
50:26 what needs to be repaired and what don't
50:29 need to be repaired and we've come
50:30 across many that just needs some
50:32 minor repair you know and and then we've
50:38 can't some that need a total tough paint
50:39 job it kind of depends on the number of
50:44 years the house the aging of the house
50:46 you know how old the house is you know
50:49 how much it's going to need and to your
50:53 other question if I got it right is the
50:55 one site worse than the other
50:57 sometimes it usually is you know it just
51:00 kind of depends on the elements of the
51:03 weather and
51:03

everything - so what we do is well we'll
51:07 come and check it over you know evaluate
51:09 everything let you know and if it just
51:13 needs a partial tuck point job we can do
51:15 that of course no if you do a partial
51:17 tuck point job trying to match the old
51:19 mortar on a partial tuck point it's a
51:22 lot tougher you can't match it you know
51:24 so you'll definitely see that old and
51:26 the new on a tough point so there's I
51:31 don't know of any way to make it match
51:33 and unless you do a total tuck point but
51:35 we don't want to do a total tuck point
51:37 cuz the thing you got the cost involved
51:39 in it and you know all those factors so
51:45 that answer it for you any other thing
51:52 is related to health issues so if you
51:56 have mortar that's a hundred and twenty
51:59 years old that's crumbling to a find
52:01 silt and then you go to retype pointer
52:05 you just try to clean up some of that
52:06 old silt do you guys wear masks and do
52:12 homeowners you know I I don't know that
52:15 there's anything out there telling
52:16 homeowners if you're trying to clean all
52:18 that mortar off your floor wear a mask
52:23 because you end up breathing it so are
52:26 there health issues that you guys endure
52:29 as a result of accidentally breathing
52:31 this stuff what do I need to expect as a
52:34 homeowner another good question and that
52:36 that that is the answer key question is
52:39 yes we didn't realize it you know years
52:41 ago but that's why they don't have
52:45 silica sand anymore there is health
52:48

issues with the sand and stuff so you
52:50 should and the dust and the cement and
52:53 everything you should wear a mask we
52:56 wear masks if we're sawing or anything
52:59 we have your hoods that we use and we
53:03 don't breathe any of it in but as far as
53:06 homeowners now definitely wear a good
53:09 mask don't buy something that's real
53:10 cheap if you're gonna do it
53:12 you know your health is worth a lot more
53:14 than trying to save a few bucks on a
53:17 good Mouse so I would definitely work
53:20 for a good one good work so um to
53:29 Diane's question did they use silica 100
53:32 years ago you know good question I don't
53:36 really know Laura I'm not sure but I
53:38 know that's why they're making us on
53:41 these buildings now oh she has come down
53:43 the regulation and they just accident
53:46 last year we got to contain all the dust
53:48 now we you know how we did yours we
53:51 didn't have to now we have to so there's
53:53 just about zero dust particles going
53:56 through the air so they enacted that so
53:59 we're scrambling now and that's why my
54:02 competitor that come over and talk to me
54:04 I talk to him on funding this dust
54:06 containment and it's very expensive it
54:08 adds about 30% more onto a tuck point
54:11 job but I'll touch briefly on this with
54:14 OSHA they enacted this law that we
54:18 contain all this dust and it's not not
54:21 with just us it's with anybody that
54:22

deals with cement the guys out on the
54:25 interstate highway they got to contain
54:28 that dust to saw you know how they
saw
54:29 in you you see all this dust all over
54:31 they're supposed to be containing that
54:33 too for example another situation to the
54:38 out on the interstate that big milling
54:40 machine you seen and they dumped
the
54:43 slurry over into the ditch they can't do
54:45 that anymore either honor all our job
54:49 sites now we go the electrician's when
54:54 they're drilling a hole into the
54:55 concrete
54:56 it's got to be contained it's got to

54:57 have a vacuum on it to contain it
54:59 because of the dust so so it's it's
55:03 tough but it adds on to construction
55:05 costs and everything but back to your
55:07 question no I definitely recommend on
55:09 getting a very good mask and then
55:11 protect the eyes to when you do that so
55:15 not to scare anybody but I would
55:18 definitely do that and then try to
55:21 contain your dish put shrouds around
No
55:24 plastic up and I've done that for years
55:26 you know put plastique around me
know if
55:28 I'm cutting out or sandblasting we
55:31

usually plastic it off but definitely
55:34 were some safety mask of some sort
and
55:38 goggles and long with I just protect my
55:42 whole body wear long sleeves if you
can
55:45 you know you don't want that in the
skin
55:47 and for so many years you know I
could
55:49 be used it to you know it had all that
55:51 masonry on me too so hopefully I'll be
55:54 around for another 100 years
55:56 so we'll see so so is there one last
55:59 question anybody has well Jean thank
you
56:06 very much it's very helpful my pleasure