

## Mixing Directions

Empty contents of sack into mortar box, wheel barrow or onto a smooth surface. Form a crater for adding water. Add clean water as recommended on the bag and mix thoroughly. If mix is too stiff, add more water, a cupful at a time. Avoid a soupy mix. In cold weather use warm water to accelerate the set. Protect from freezing until cured.

## Anchoring Posts and Poles

Make a master plan before digging. Unless you are using pressure-treated lumber, apply a wood preservative such as creosote to that portion of the post that will be below ground level.

1. In areas subject to freezing, set the posts between 3' and 4' deep. The hole diameter for a 4" by 4" post should be 8" to 10". Fill the bottom with 6" of crushed stone or gravel for drainage.
2. Two bags of Westcon Concrete Mix are required to firmly anchor each post. Using a rod or stick, force the concrete around the post in succeeding 12" to 15" layers. Proceed until the hole is filled.
3. Mound the concrete around the post to about 2" above ground level and slope the top towards the ground. Keep the posts braced for a day or two to allow the concrete to achieve sufficient strength. While doing this, keep the concrete damp.

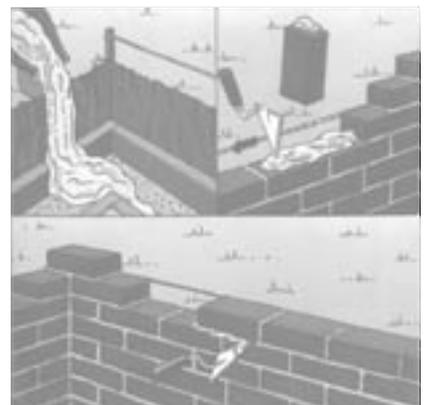
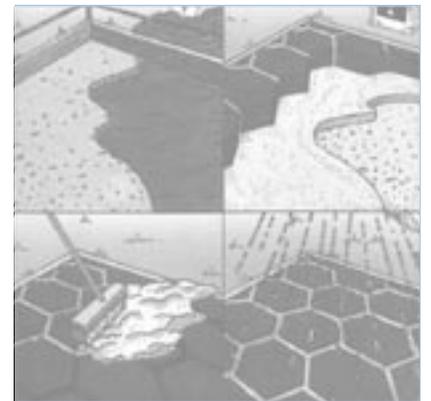
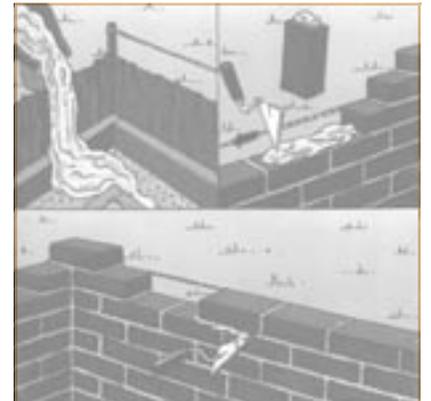
## Laying Brick or Concrete Blocks

All brick and concrete block work should be placed on a properly constructed slab or footing. First, dig a trench below the frost line. Pour in 3" to 4" of crushed stone or gravel and compact it at the bottom. Place 2" x 4" lumber to form the footings directly on top of the gravel or stone.

1. Pour a 3" to 4" thickness of Westcon Mortar Mix into the forms. Level off and finish smooth. Allow one day for curing before proceeding. If you're working with bricks, dampen them first. Concrete blocks must always be dry. Mix only enough Westcon Mortar Mix that you can reasonably use in an hour. Lay out the first course (layer) of bricks on the previously constructed footing, allowing 3/8" between each. With a pencil, mark the location of the bricks on the footing. Drive stakes at the corners of project and stretch taut string lines between them at the proper height for the first layer.
2. Start at one corner by laying a 3/4" bed of mortar long enough for 3 or 4 bricks. It should be the full width of the brick. (Joints between subsequent layers should be 3/8" thick). Lay the first corner brick and tap it level. Butter the end of the next brick and press it down into the mortar against the first brick allowing for a 3/8" joint. Do the other corners, then fill in the first course.
3. Once the first layer is complete start building up each corner (up to 4 or 5 layers depending on the job). Use levels and straight edge frequently.
4. With the help of a mason's string line build up the subsequent layers, cutting off excess mortar with an upward sweep of the trowel.
5. The mortar must set before finishing the joints. When the mortar can take a thumb print, tool all the joints in a V-shaped fashion. Wipe off small drippings with a clean burlap cloth. Working with concrete blocks is similar except that the blocks should not be laid wet. When applying mortar coat the entire top of the block.

## Repairing Mortar Joints

1. Dig out the old damaged masonry with a small chisel or screw driver. Remove all loose mortar and unsound material. Go at least 1" deep and use a small brush to clean out completely. Wet the area to be repaired several times with clean water. Mix Westcon Mortar Mix as per the



directions on the bag.

- Place the prepared mortar on a board and hold it up against the wall against the joint to be repaired. Using a small trowel designed for this purpose, slide some mortar off the board and force it directly into the opening.



Use a squared-off piece of wood to tamp the mix into all recessed areas of the cavity at the back. Do not leave gaps between the old and new mortar which could trap water and cause future problems. Once the mortar becomes "thumb print" hard, finish to match the existing joint. Remove small drippings with a clean piece of burlap.

## Resurfacing a Masonry Wall

Before starting, make sure that the wall surface is clean and sound. Any deteriorated or severely worn areas should be thoroughly repaired. Before applying the parge coat, spray the wall several times with clean water. The blocks should be damp, but not soaked. This will preclude them from draining too much moisture from the finishing mix.

- For best results, apply a concrete bonder to the wall before applying the Westcon Topping Mix.
- Apply up to 1/4" thick layer of the Topping Mix with a trowel. Try to obtain even coverage over the entire wall.
- Finish with wood trowel or float. Keep moist for at least 48 hours.

NOTE: if a second coat is required, apply a coarser first coat. Before applying the second coat, let the first one harden a bit and then roughen the surface with a stiff bristle broom. Don't allow the first coat to dry out. Keep it moist for 24 hours before applying the second coat, which, in turn, should be kept moist for 48 hours.

## Helpful Hints

It is best to consult local utilities before digging any deep holes or trenches and local building authorities before erecting any deck or other above ground structure. The instructions contained in this booklet are intended as a general guide only.



Product Name	Pieces/Pallet	Weight kg
Concrete Mix #1	50	25
Topping Mix #2	50	25
Mortar Mix #3	50	25
Play Sand	50	22.68
Jointing Sand	50	22.68
Concrete Mix - Post Haste	50	25
Chemstar Type S Lime	50	25
Hydrated Lime	50	20
Cement - Normal Portland	40	40
Cement - Mortar Type S	40	34
Cement - Stucco	40	34
Cement - Sulphate Resistant	40	40
Cement - White	40	40
Cement - Oilwell "G"	40	40
Cement - High Early	40	40
Cement - Fondu	45	40
Safety Marker	48	20