

POINTING WITH LIME MORTARS



This leaflet provides practical guidance on the use of soft, permeable lime mortars based on lime putty, which are ideal for repairing and repointing the mortar joints of old masonry walls. It does not deal with the use of mortars containing hydraulic lime or lime putty gauged with cement, both of which provide significantly harder and generally less permeable mortars.

It is essential reading for building owners, building contractors and others who are responsible for the care of an old building but do not specialise in the field.

WHY USE LIME?

In traditional construction, lime is as fundamental a material as timber, stone or brick. Lime is used for making building mortar, external render, internal plaster, limewash and solid floors. Mortars made with lime putty cure slowly but result in strong, yet flexible, permeable and stable building fabric. However, after cement became universally available at the end of the 19th Century, lime putty came to be seen as slow and old-fashioned, and the immediate results obtained with cement were considered superior.

By the 1950s the use of lime in building construction had virtually ceased. Although cement has undoubtedly made possible buildings which could never have been constructed with lime, cement's consistent use in the repair of old buildings has led to increasing problems, especially with damp.

Both cement- and lime-based methods of construction work effectively when properly maintained, but a hybrid of the two - solid walls with a soft lime mortar core and hard cement pointing, for example - is doomed to eventual failure.

Today the use of lime putty is increasing as the damage caused by the use of cement in traditional construction and repair techniques becomes more widely known.

The Advantages of Lime over Cement

Lime-based buildings expand, contract and flex with changes in temperature and moisture. The use of lime also allows damp to be absorbed to a limited degree and then evaporate harmlessly away. Our ancestors accepted that rain and rising damp were bound to find a way into the walls of their houses, so they built them thick, and the soft, permeable mortars and renders acted as a wick to draw the moisture out again.

Modern construction techniques generally rely on a cement mortar to create rigid foundations and walls which allow a minimum of movement and restrict the passage of moisture. (Movement in large areas of masonry is allowed by expansion joints.) Damp is kept out of the structure by damp-proof courses, cement renders, waterproof paints and cavity walls.

Although it might initially seem like a good idea to prevent the ingress of moisture with a hard, waterproof material such as a cement render, in practice such a rigid material cannot cope with the regular small movements of the old building: it becomes cracked (often microscopically) and water is drawn in anyway. As most of the wall surface remains covered with this waterproof layer, evaporation cannot take place and the amount of damp actually increases.

If lime-based masonry is pointed with a cement mortar which is less permeable than the stones or bricks (most cement mortars are), then the moisture will be forced out of the wall through the blocks themselves, causing erosion in that part of the wall which is most difficult to repair. In frosty weather this leads to the rapid deterioration of both stones and bricks as the moisture in them freezes.

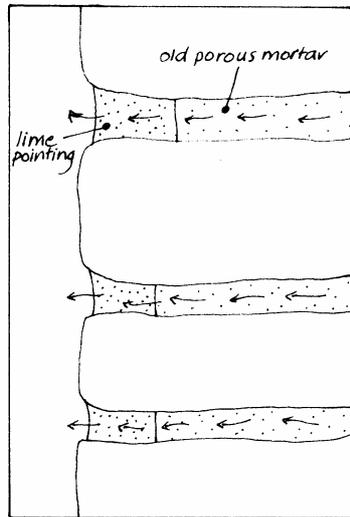
Where the cement pointing is harder than the stone or brick, deterioration may also be caused by the development of stress in the face of the wall. Stress arises because walls move gradually with changes in temperature and moisture content; old lime mortar in the core of the wall acts like a cushion, accommodating expansion and contraction, transferring loads onto the narrow depth of the wall which has been repointed. If the stone or brick is softer than the mortar, the edges of the stone will shear and 'spall'. (In modern construction this movement is accommodated by dividing large areas of cemented masonry into panels separated by flexible joints usually filled with mastic.)

Even more damage has been caused to old masonry where the joints have been made to project beyond the face of the wall with a hard band of cement. Not only does this look wrong, but it also provides small ledges all over the wall face which encourage moisture penetration and promote decay.

Cement pointing has often been 'battered' over existing eroded joints without proper preparation being made, making the joints appear much wider than they really are. These feather-thin edges tend to crack into sections and become detached from the wall, inviting rain and damp into the structure. In some ways this helps in the preparation of the wall prior to repointing as poor pointing is often easier to remove, having already cracked. It can often be picked off by hand!

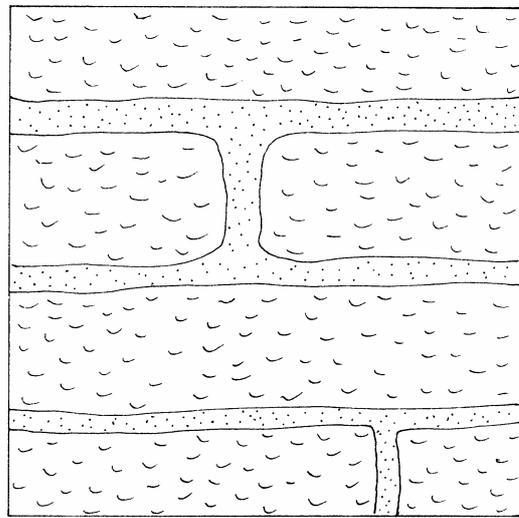
EFFECTS OF POINTING

Passage of moisture

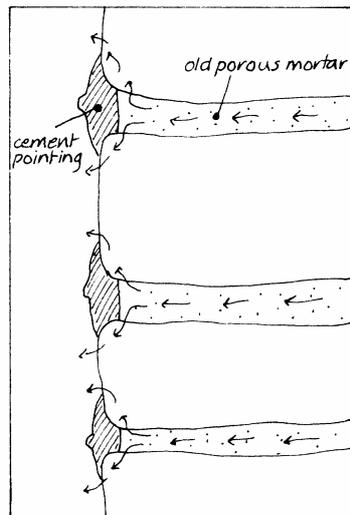


Appropriate lime mortar pointing allows moisture to evaporate quickly and directly. Stones remain dry.

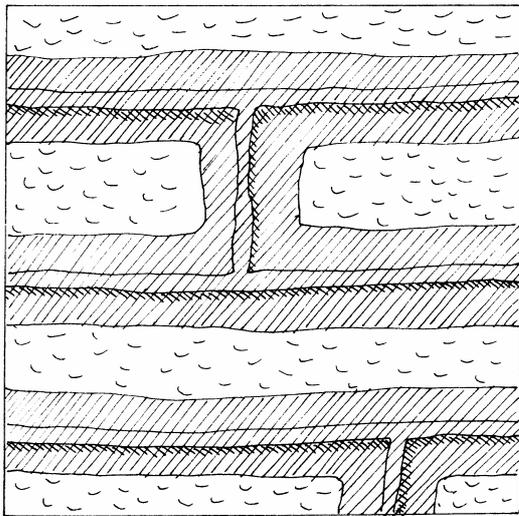
Visual effects



The stones of the wall are visually dominant, as the joints are as narrow as possible.



Wide, shallow cement pointing prevents moisture escaping through joints. Moisture is forced out through the stones which are then vulnerable to frost damage and erosion.



The wide cement pointing dominates the wall, especially where "ribbons" are formed in the mortar.

Figure 1. Effects of Pointing

General Principles

The choice of a mortar will be influenced by the need to maintain the historic interest of the building, its structural integrity, and its appearance.

From the historical perspective, repointing should be carried out using the same material as originally used, in the same proportions and to the same technique, including the same aggregate, binder and other additives unless the original specification is at fault. However, it is often difficult to determine what is 'original' and it is better to err on the side of caution, using a suitable lime-putty based mortar than to recreate mistakes made in the past.

From a practical point of view, a masonry wall should be pointed with a carefully chosen lime mortar, which is just softer and more porous than the material with which the wall is constructed, and the mortar should be finished flush or slightly recessed from the face of the brick or stone (see Figure 1). Any problems which do occur are therefore more likely to affect the mortar which can be repaired through periodic repointing. This is easier and cheaper than having to replace whole areas of masonry.

On a purely visual note, we would all prefer to see stones than joints. A well chosen lime mortar, properly used, will enhance the natural beauty of the stones in the wall, whereas grey cement pointing will contrast with the colour of some stone, dominating the appearance of the wall.

MORTAR INGREDIENTS

Sand

All mortars contain a binder (such as lime or cement, the sticky part that hardens *in situ*), and a filler (the bulk of the mix). All fillers are generically referred to as 'the aggregate' by specifiers, although some builders' merchants use the term 'aggregate' to describe stone chippings.

The choice and quality of the filler or aggregate has as profound an effect on the final mortar as the type of binder (in our case, lime).

Traditionally, fillers have included sand and a wide variety of other materials including earth, stone dust, brick dust or rubble, reused old mortar, and crushed shells. The reuse of old mortar and other forms of calcium carbonate such as shell and limestone has meant that mortar analysis sometimes suggests a disproportionately high lime content. (Limestone and shell may be distinguished from carbonated lime under a magnifying glass, despite being chemically the same. However, lime which was

added as an aggregate or filler in the form of old, carbonated mortar cannot be distinguished, either visually or by chemical analysis, from lime which was added as fresh lime putty when the mortar was made.)

Where possible the sand and other aggregates used in repair and restoration work should match those originally used, so that the character and historic interest of the original structure is maintained. Usually it will be sufficient to crush a sample and examine it under a magnifying glass to identify the size and range of particle size. However, in some cases the conservation officer involved may require samples to be sent away for laboratory analysis, particularly if it is clear that important samples cannot be matched by locally available material.

Generally, the best aggregate for lime mortar is a well graded sand mix comprising angular particles ranging in size from large to small (from 6 millimetres in diameter to dust)* in a suitable colour. This sort of sand has various names according to locality: it is sometimes called 'concreting sand'. Sand should always be ordered from a sample, not just from a description. On visiting the builders' merchants, sand should be made available for you to examine. Do not assume that the builders' merchants will know what you need. A suitable sand will feel gritty and 'crunchy' when squeezed in the hand, and there should be little colour staining on your hands. Sometimes a combination of sand and 'aggregate' is needed to obtain the right range of particle sizes. 'Sharp sand' does not have enough fine particles. Sea sand should be avoided, even if described as 'washed', as any residual salt will cause further problems for the masonry.

Mortar colours may be adjusted with pigment, but the effect often looks rather artificial; choosing the right coloured sand is always preferable.

If possible, sand should be stored under cover, or at least sheeted over during rain, to keep it as dry as possible.

Although not strictly an aggregate, earth can be very useful for making extremely soft mortars - such as for stone plinths in earth buildings. Subsoil should be used and sticky clays avoided. However, earth is difficult to mix in an ordinary drum mixer as it tends to form balls, and may have to be mixed by hand or in a pan mixer. These 'lime stabilised earth mortars' tend to shrink more than conventional lime mortars. However, they are often appropriate for garden

* A more comprehensive specification for the grading of aggregates is to be found in the English Heritage Technical Handbook Volume 2 (see 'Recommended Reading').

walls and barns where used originally.

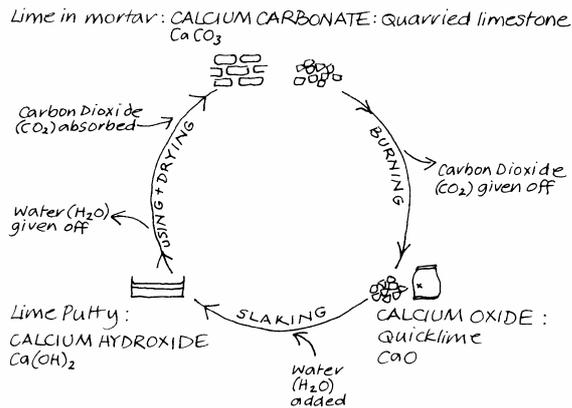


Figure 2. The Lime Cycle

Lime Putty (non-hydraulic lime)

Lime is produced by burning limestone (calcium carbonate - CaCO_3) during which process carbon dioxide (CO_2) is driven off. The resulting 'super-dry' material is quicklime (calcium oxide - CaO). When mixed with water, a process called 'slaking', the quicklime reacts violently and the water boils. The result is a creamy textured slurry of slaked lime (calcium hydroxide Ca(OH)_2) known as lime putty, which is sieved and stored in its moist state until used.

The longer lime putty is stored, the better it will be as the particles of slaked lime gradually break down and any unslaked particles will eventually slake themselves during storage.

When exposed to the air the lime putty makes its 'set', a process known as 'carbonating', by re-absorbing carbon dioxide and combining with it to form calcium carbonate once again. Thus the lime processes effectively transfer lime from rock to building in a neat cycle of chemical reactions:

Lime produced in this way is described as 'non-hydraulic' because it requires exposure to air to carbonate, and will not set under water. (The term 'hydraulic' means the ability to set under water.) Non-hydraulic lime is the form of lime which allows buildings to 'breathe' most easily because it is so permeable, and it is generally the most appropriate form to use in the repair of old buildings.

Small-scale lime slaking is quite feasible, but for the majority of jobs it is more practical to purchase commercially produced lime putty. Ideally it should be bought in advance and stored for a few months before use.

Hydrated Lime (non-hydraulic lime)

Non-hydraulic lime is also available as dry 'hydrated' lime or 'bag lime' from most builders'

merchants. It is produced by slaking quicklime with a precise amount of water so that all the water either combines in the reaction or is driven off in the process. For making lime mortars this dry powder is better than nothing, but it is inferior to properly made lime putty due to its coarse particle size and its tendency to carbonate on contact with air from the moment it is made. By the time it is delivered some hydrated lime will already have turned to calcium carbonate, the proportion depending on its age, treatment and storage condition, making its effect on a mortar less predictable. Just as you would not grind up an old bag of cement and expect it to set, it is unreasonable to expect dry hydrated lime to work effectively in a mortar if its setting properties are already exhausted.

If hydrated lime is the only option it should be obtained as fresh as possible, and soaked in clean water for a couple of days (or longer) to form a putty. However, no matter how long it is soaked it will never be as good as a lime putty of a similar age, and freshly soaked hydrated lime cannot be compared with mature lime putty.

Hydraulic Lime

Hydraulic lime is produced in the same way as hydrated lime but from limestone containing clay, and it sets by a complex chemical reaction with water, without exposure to air. Mortars made with a hydraulic lime have the advantage that they set more rapidly than those made with a non-hydraulic lime but they are also harder and they can be less permeable.

In the past, hydraulic lime was principally used in areas where the local limestone produced a naturally hydraulic lime - a feebly hydraulic lime from Totternhoe near Dunstable, for example, was widely used in London. Its ability to set rapidly and its relative hardness made it ideal for exposed conditions, and it was widely used for engineering structures until it was ultimately replaced by cement.

Some limes produced in the UK are 'mildly' hydraulic when fresh and one is 'moderately' hydraulic. The strongest hydraulic limes are mainly imported from the Continent, some of which contain cement or pozzolanic additives (see below).

Hydraulic lime certainly has the potential to replace cement in much new construction, and it has advantages over cement in both its flexibility and, to a lesser degree, its vapour permeability (depending on its degree of hydraulicity). From the ecological perspective, less fuel is burnt during the manufacture of hydraulic lime as it is fired at a lower temperature than cement, and some carbon dioxide, a 'greenhouse' gas, is also absorbed as it sets. Nevertheless, hydraulic

limes are less permeable than non-hydraulic limes, and eminently hydraulic limes can be almost as hard and impermeable as cement. Furthermore, for most repair and conservation work they are unnecessary.

Cement

Cement is made by burning a mixture of chalk and clay in a series of firings, with some types having various other additives such as gypsum. Like hydraulic lime it sets under water and makes a hard impermeable mortar.

When those responsible for the maintenance of our older buildings became aware of the damage caused by hard cement mortars, the use of lime was gradually revived. However, common practice has been to 'gauge' lime mortars with a small amount of cement to provide a more rapid and slightly more durable set, particularly on very exposed buildings. Lime mortars gauged with cement are certainly less damaging to masonry than the hard cement mixes of previous decades. However, very weak cement mortars (less than 1 part cement to 3 parts lime to 12 parts aggregate) should never be used because the cement actually weakens the mortar through a process known as 'segregation', and even moderately strong cement mortars are significantly harder and less porous than non-hydraulic mixes. There is a risk that these mixes may damage soft stone and it is best to avoid them.

Pozzolanic Additives

The term 'pozzolan' derives from the volcanic ash of Pozzuoli in Italy which was used by the Romans to encourage the set of lime mortars. Today it is used to describe several materials including brick dust which can be added to a non-hydraulic lime mortar to give it hydraulic properties, so that the mortar sets without exposure to carbon dioxide in the air. However, unlike cement, pozzolanic additives do not reduce the permeability of mortars, and can actually enhance it.

Pozzolanic materials commonly used as additives in lime mortars include the following:

Crushed Brick or Tile: Brick fired at a low temperature provides probably the best pozzolanic additive of all and is widely found in old mortars. Particles of old handmade clay bricks or tiles, even flowerpots, can be ground up and used. However, their pozzolanic effect varies and some may have no pozzolanic effect at all. Crushed brick supplied specially for this purpose by a supplier of lime mortars is more reliable, although more expensive.

Metakaolin and High Temperature Insulation

(HTI): These highly reactive pozzolanic additives are both forms of fired china clay, which is white, so it will not add colour to the mortar. Metakaolin is readily available from mortar suppliers in a form developed for the concrete industry and is most reliable.

Pulverised Fuel Ash: PFA is a waste product from coal-fired power stations and, when uncontaminated by sulphates, is a useful artificial pozzolan. However, its dark grey colour can be a problem (unless the mortar being matched is similarly dark in colour).

Pumice: Some types of pumice imported from volcanic areas provide a natural pozzolan which is effective but expensive. Trass from Germany and Tufa from Santorini, Greece, both of which are volcanic, may be used as alternatives.

Pozzolans are most useful where deep holes need to be filled quickly, in one go, as their use avoids the need to wait for carbonation to take place before applying the next layer of mortar. They are also useful in exposed conditions where a more rapid set is required.

Although pozzolans may be useful in some conservation work, most pointing can be carried out with a simple non-hydraulic lime mortar (composed of lime putty and sand only).

Hair, Straw and Other Fibres

Although used extensively in lime and earth plasters to reduce the effects of shrinkage, fibre is not usually added to mortar for pointing, as shrinkage across the relatively small area of a masonry joint can be accommodated more easily. However, fibres such as ox hair are sometimes found in old mortars and may be used where historically appropriate.

Other Additives

A wide variety of other additives, including casein, beer and oil mastics, have been used in the past and may be revealed by analysis of original material. However, modern plasticisers, anti-freeze, air entrainers, waterproofing materials and other additives commonly found in modern cement mortars are generally unnecessary and, in some cases, may also impair the performance of a lime mortar.

The following tables give some guidance on suitable mixes for the wide range of conditions likely to be met with in repointing old masonry.

TABLE 1 — MORTAR GROUPS

Group Number	Cement	Hydraulic Lime	Lime	Pozzolanic Additive* PFA or Brick Dust	Aggregate
1	1		$\frac{1}{2}$		4
2	1		1		5-6
3	1		2		8-9
4		2			5
5		1			3
6	1		3		10-12
7			2	$\frac{1}{2}$ or 2	5
8			2		5
9			1	$\frac{1}{2}$ or 1	1
10			1		1

*N.B. The pozzolanic additives may significantly affect the final colour of the mortar, especially if light coloured aggregates are used. PFA is normally dark grey, and brick dusts vary, of course, with type and firing condition.

TABLE 2 — SELECTION OF MORTAR GROUP NUMBERS

MASONRY TYPE	CONDITIONS					
	Internal Walls	External Walls — Sheltered	External Walls — Moderate Exposure	External Walls — Severe and Marine Exposure	Paving Internal	Paving External
High durable stones and bricks of low porosity	3, 4, 5, 6	3, 4, 5, 6	2, 3, 4, 5	1	2, 3, 4, 5	1
Average durability and porosity stones and bricks	4, 5, 6, 7, 8	4, 5, 6, 7, 8	3, 4, 5, 6, 7	2, 3	3, 4, 5, 6, 7	2, 3
Lower durability or decayed, friable stones or under-fired bricks	4, 5, 6, 7, 8	4, 5, 6, 7, 8	4, 5, 6, 7	4	—	—
Very fine jointed ashlar or gauged and rubbed brickwork	10	10	9, 10	9, 10	9, 10	9, 10

N.B. Where alternative group numbers are given, select the lower group numbers for more durable stones or bricks within the category, or for the more severe exposure.

Figure 3. Mortar Groups and Selection of Mortar Group Numbers

PRACTICAL GUIDANCE

Slaking Lime

If it is decided to make lime putty on site, slaking should take place out of doors, well away from children and animals as quicklime reacts violently with all moisture (including perspiration) causing burns to the skin. It should be slaked as soon as possible after delivery not only because it is dangerous to store, but also because it tends to slake itself in damp air and carbonate.

The quicklime is best slaked in a metal container such as an old galvanised water tank or a drinking trough. A strong water-tight wooden container can also be used, but plastic is not suitable as the lime gets extremely hot.

Remember that quicklime boils in water - if you get a bit in your eye, it will boil there instead - and the dust can burn the skin. **WEAR GOGGLES.** You will also need protective clothing and gloves, and so will any onlookers. You will also need a strong stick, or better still a rake, to stir with, and something to cover the tank afterwards (see illustration).

EQUIPMENT FOR SLAKING

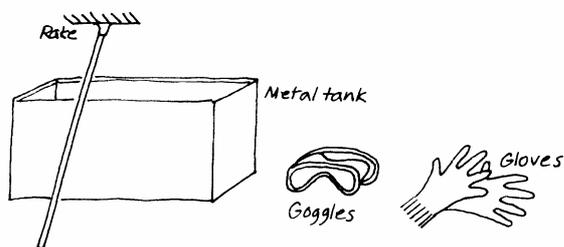


Figure 4 (a) Equipment for Slaking

First make sure your tank is level, then run in clean cold water, no more than halfway up the sides. (One 25kg bag of quicklime will need approx. 40 litres of water - if in doubt, use more water). Gently tip the quicklime into the water. If using less than a whole bag, be sure water does not splash back into the remainder in the bag. The reaction may start immediately, and the lime will need to be stirred continuously to prevent caking and sticking. This stirring should continue until the lime is no longer reacting and no lumps remain (10 minutes or so). The lime may then be sieved by running through some mesh into another container to remove any particles of unburnt limestone (which will be grey) and odd bits of duff lime (which will be white). If baling out the tank and sieving by hand, it is probably better to leave the lime to cool first. Cover the tank securely to prevent anything falling in.

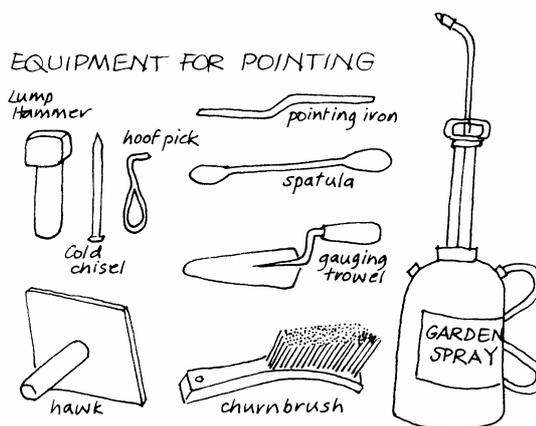


Figure 4 (b) Equipment for Pointing

Storage

Lime water, which will form on top of this putty as it settles, should be prevented from evaporating as it protects the lime from the air. Plastic dustbins with lids make good storage containers but, being large, they will be heavy. Lidded 10 litre tubs (often available cheaply from bakeries or restaurants) may be stacked up when full, and are easier to move.

Although lime putty may still be used after it has frozen, it becomes granular and is difficult to mix. If storing lime over the winter, efforts should be made to avoid letting it freeze. Large quantities can be stored in a polythene-lined pit in the ground, where freezing is less likely (covered with rigid boards to prevent accidents). Lime should be stored as long as possible before use: two months is the absolute minimum; after six months the lime will be much easier to use; and after one year it will be better still. Well stored, it will last indefinitely.

Buying Lime Putty

There are many outlets for lime putty, some of whom hold stocks of older putty. However, if you can plan ahead, buy your putty as early as possible and store it yourself as matured lime putty costs more. (Ideally every old building should have a store of lime putty put by.) Ask your supplier how old the putty is, and beware: the most expensive is not necessarily the oldest.

Basic Rules of Use

1. If the lime mortar dries out too quickly it will shrink and pull away from the stone or brick; the slower it dries out and makes its set, the better and stronger the end result. In practice this means that the surface the lime is applied to should be thoroughly dampened to prevent the water being drawn out of the mortar too fast. It also means that lime should not be used on a south-facing wall on a hot sunny day unless some temporary covering (such as wet sacking and plastic sheeting) can be provided to reduce the effects of the sun. Similar protection will also be required if there is a stiff drying breeze.
2. As with all building work, frost can be very damaging. As lime takes longer to go off, the threat from frost is greater, and protection may be needed for several weeks if the weather is bad. Ideally lime work should be avoided from six weeks before the first frosts are likely.
3. The more mixing, turning and 'knocking up', the softer and more pliable the lime becomes, without any water having to be added. Coarse stuff (sand and lime which has been mixed and stored) often seems dry and impossible to use, but mixing and turning will make it workable again. If water is added to this dry coarse stuff before knocking up, then the end result will be far too wet. Too much water increases the shrinkage and cracking occurs. All lime mortars should be used as dry as possible, and pressed very firmly into place. Lime is physically harder to work than the squishier soft sand and cement, but there is considerably more time available to work it before it sets, compensating for this problem.

Mixing

The lime mortar may be mixed as it is required or, if preferred, prepared in advance and stored as coarse stuff until required. This can be very useful in DIY pointing, as the labour and the mixer can be hired for the arduous task of mixing the mortar, then the slower, skilful job of pointing can be carried out at leisure. (However, a hydraulic mortar or a mortar to which a pozzolan or cement has been added must be used immediately or it will start to set prematurely.) The coarse stuff, which must be kept well covered (in a dustbin for example) will stiffen up naturally in storage, but quickly loses its stiffness when it is turned out and 'knocked up' before use - without adding extra water.

Lime mortar can be mixed perfectly well in an ordinary drum cement mixer, though a mortar mill makes mixing easier. Small quantities can be

mixed by hand. A good basic mix would be one part lime putty to three parts sand/aggregate, by volume. Less lime may lead to an incomplete set and lack of durability. Too much lime (more than one part lime putty with two parts sand/aggregate) may lead to lime being washed out of the mortar, causing staining and frost damage.

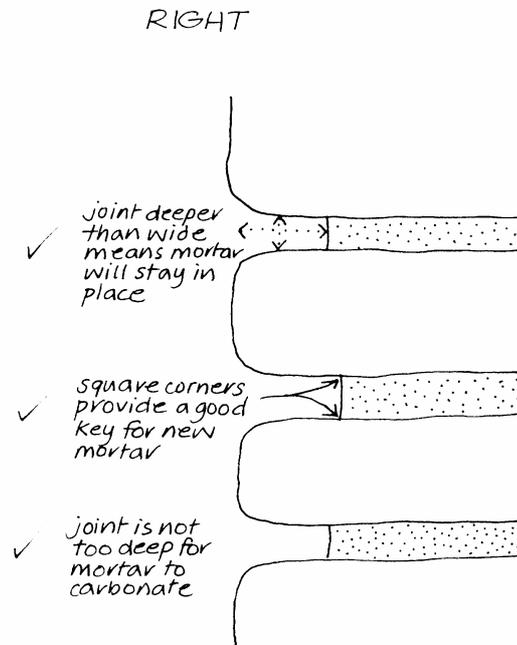


Figure 5. Preparation for Pointing



Figure 6. Good example of new facing brickwork. Showing slightly recessed pointing with the faces of the brick kept clean of mortar.

With the mixer running, add sand and lime alternately (and in the right proportions), and leave to mix for about ten minutes. If the mixture sticks to the drum and does not drop off the paddles, it can be helpful to raise the back feet of the mixer slightly. Do not add any water until the lime has been mixing for some time, or the mortar will end up too wet. With lime putty and sand that is not bone dry, you may not need to add any water at all. 20 - 30 minutes overall is ample mixing time.

Preparation of the Wall

Preparing the wall for pointing is often the longest part of the job as it is vital to prepare it adequately. Old cement mortar may well come off quite easily, but the joints will need to be raked out carefully, to a depth greater than that of the width of the joint. With some really wide joints in rubble stone this depth is not always practical. With narrow joints, the depth should be twice the width. The back of the raked-out joint should be square so that the new mortar may be packed well into the corners. For raking out soft mortar joints, a hoof-pick is a very useful tool (which is available from a saddler for about 50p).

Where the joints were raked out thoroughly prior to cement pointing and the cement mortar has stuck firmly, the mortar may be tapped out with a narrow chisel, taking great care not to break off the edges or 'arrisés' of the stones or bricks. Best results are achieved with narrow, flat-bladed chisel, sometimes known as a 'quirk', which has a blade no wider than its shaft. Using a chisel with a shaft or blade which is wider than the joint risks damaging the arrises. Joints should never be cleaned out with an angle grinder for the same reason.

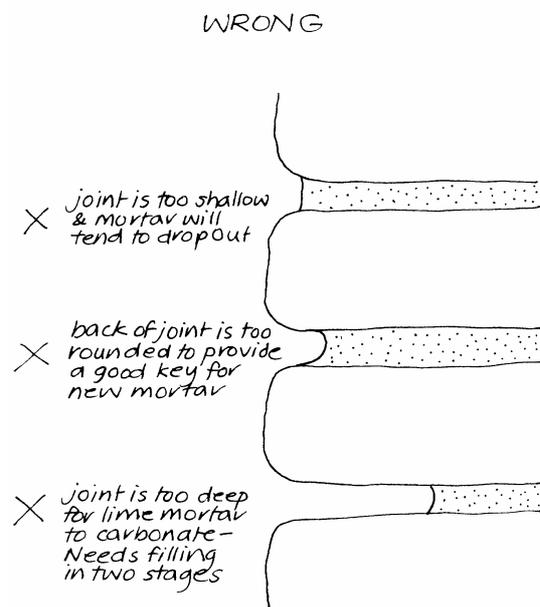


Figure 7. Bad example of pointing with cement mortar.
Wide cement pointing prevents moisture escaping through joints, causing bricks to crack and lime mortar to erode.

Joints filled deeply with cement may be broken up by drilling a series of holes with a masonry bit, then chipping out the remainder by hand. If this method fails, then the mortar should probably be left in place until such time as it is starting to fail, to avoid damaging the masonry.

The joints should be dust-free and well wetted before repointing. Lime mortar will not carbonate satisfactorily at a depth of more than about 25mm, so any really deep holes must be packed out in stages in advance, unless a pozzolanic additive is used.

A stiff bristle churn brush (see Figure 4) is useful for sweeping out debris - even more efficient is a length of flexible tube which can be used to blow out dust without sending it straight into your face. Wire brushes should not be used unless they are non-ferrous as fragments of wire become lodged in the masonry and rust. (Brushes made of copper or phosphor-bronze wire, for example, would be fine, as are stiff nylon brushes.)

Pointing

Ensure that the joints are clean and damp. Wetting is best carried out in two operations, once about half an hour before repointing, then again immediately before starting. The wall should be wet, but not so wet that water is running down it. Little and often with a garden sprayer is infinitely better than one soaking with a hose. Water may also be flicked into the joints with a brush and bucket.

A few trowelfuls of mortar should be slapped onto a hawk so it sticks and then small 'slices' may be cut with a spatula to fit the joint (see Figure 4). Each slice of mortar may then be pressed in place without smearing the mortar on the face of the stone. Little attempt should be

made at this stage to achieve a smooth, tidy joint - it just needs to be filled firmly, with the right amount of mortar, bringing it roughly level with the face of the blocks (or slightly recessed if the blocks are badly eroded), leaving no air pockets in the back of the joint. Mortar need not be 'struck' at an angle as it is not intended to shed water like a cement joint.

It is important that the mortar is well compacted in the joint, otherwise as it dries out the loss of water will cause it to crumble. If the mortar is put in very dry it may be compacted immediately. However, the safest method is to go back over the joints 20 minutes or so after the mortar has been introduced and compact it once again with the spatula.

The joints are then left until the mortar has become 'green-hard' or 'leather-hard' (too hard to dent with a knuckle, but soft enough to mark with a fingernail). The timing of this stage varies according to the conditions - anything from three hours to three days - but it is ideally achieved over about 24 hours, as the mortar should not be encouraged to dry out too fast.

When the green-hard stage is reached, then the vitally important brushing takes place. (Brushing too soon results in brush marks in the mortar, and lime may be smeared over the stones: brushing too late becomes very hard work indeed.) Brushing fulfils four purposes: it cleans any smears and blobs of mortar off the edges of the stones; it improves the contact between the edges of the stones and the mortar; it cleans the lime off the large particles of the mix so that the shapes and colours of the aggregate are exposed, giving the joints a much more interesting finish; and finally, it also removes any 'spare' surface lime which might be washed over the stonework by the rain, causing white stains.

The pointing will continue to dry and carbonate over several weeks, and should be protected from the effects of severe weather (frost, torrential rain, blazing sun) where feasible.

Conclusion

Good pointing can transform a building, both in practical terms (reducing levels of damp, preventing erosion, keeping the structure sound) and visually. A well pointed wall looks solid and sound, and the appearance of the stones and bricks is enhanced.

Lime mortars made with lime putty without hydraulic lime or cement are soft and porous and are unlikely to harm even soft old bricks and stones. The key to success lies in careful preparation and lots of patience.

There are excellent short courses designed for

builders and owners of historic buildings and a number of invaluable publications offering further guidance.

Pointing with lime mortar is the ideal introduction to the use of lime, and confidence to tackle other projects will be gained from doing it.

Recommended Reading

Ashurst, John & Nicola; *Practical Building Conservation/English Heritage Technical Handbook, Volume 3: Mortars, Plasters & Renders*. Gower Technical Press, Aldershot, Hants, 1988

Ashurst, John & Nicola; *Practical Building Conservation/English Heritage Technical Handbook, Volume 2: Brick, Terracotta & Earth*. Gower Technical Press, Aldershot, Hants, 1988

The English Heritage Directory of Building Limes. Donhead Publishing, Shaftesbury, Wiltshire 1996

Schofield, Jane; *Lime in Building - a Practical Guide*. Black Dog Press, Crediton, Devon, 1997.

A video is also available from English Heritage.

Council Information

Re-rendering or re-pointing of a listed building may require listed building consent, and advice from the Heritage and Conservation department should be sought prior to the commencement of any works.

Further Information

For further information and advice concerning these leaflets please contact:

The Conservation and Heritage Department
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