

STAFF REPORT 9-11-2019 MEETING

PREPARED BY: J. ROSS

APPLICATION NUMBER 19-6431; 19-6432; 19-6433; 19-6434; 19-6435; 19-6436

ADDRESS: 6540 ST. ANTOINE; 627 E. MILWAUKEE; 6527, 6535, 6539, AND 6545 OAKLAND

HISTORIC DISTRICT: JAM HANDY

APPLICANT: JORDAN KELLER

DATE OF COMPLETE APPLICATION: 8-29-2019

DATE OF STAFF SITE VISIT: 9-9-2019

SCOPE: REHABILITATE BUILDING & REPAVE PARKING LOTS

EXISTING CONDITIONS

The building located at 6540 St. Antoine was erected in 1929 and is known as the Boyer-Campbell Building. The 4-story brick, steel, and reinforced concrete building has a large stone entry portal that is vertically accentuated by courses of brick running to the roofline. The stone portal consists of two fluted columns with an entablature, which is underneath a stone cornice and dentil molding. The façade has many ornate elements, such as patterned brick, stone accents underneath the windows, and carved stone pieces near the roof line. The windows on the first floor are all glass block, while the windows on the second and third floor are metal sash unit. The parcel at 627 Milwaukee sits to the southeast of 6540 St. Antoine and is an empty grassy lot. The parcels at 6527-6545 Oakland compose a paved parking lot to the rear of 6540 St. Antoine. A, 6'-tall chain-link fence encloses the lots at 627 E. Milwaukee and 6527-6545 Oakland.

6540 St. Antoine



627 E. Milwaukee and 6527-6545 Oakland



PROPOSAL

As per the submitted proposal the applicant is seeking this body's approval to rehabilitate the building, to include the following work items:

Rear/East Elevation

- Install new wall-mounted light fixtures (color black)
- Clean masonry and tuckpoint where necessary
- Paint sign ADA ramp which reads "Campbell Boyer" (color not specified)
- Repair existing steel sash
- Install new neon sign at entrance

West Elevation

- Repair existing steel sash
- Remove glass block at second story and install new aluminum sash storefront windows
- Install new wall-mounted light fixtures (color black)
- Clean masonry and tuckpoint where necessary
- Retain and repair existing rolling metal shutter door at primary entrance

North Elevation

- Repair existing steel sash
- Install new wall-mounted light fixtures (color black)
- Clean masonry and tuckpoint where necessary

South Elevation

- Repair existing steel sash

- Clean masonry and tuckpoint where necessary

HVAC Mechanical Units

- At the rear of the building, install two new transformers to be screened with a perforated metal mesh wall

Landscape and hardscape

- As per the submitted site plan, add new concrete/paving and landscaped islands to the existing concrete and grassy parking lots to the rear of the building, at 627 E. Milwaukee and 6527-6545 Oakland
- At alley to rear of building, repair and resurface with asphalt and reclaimed brick
- At alley to rear of building, establish a green amenity space to include pea gravel and concrete walkways, raised planters, and outdoor furniture (type/style not provided)

STAFF OBSERVATIONS AND RESEARCH

- As per the Detroit Historic Designation Advisory Board, architect Charles FJ Barnes designed the building, which initially housed office and warehouse space. From 1930 through the 1950s, the building was occupied by Boyer-Campbell, a machinery and wholesale hardware dealer. City directories indicated that the Jam Handy Organization occupied a portion of the building as early as 1935.
- Jam Handy was designated a local historic district in 2014

ISSUES

- The Standards require that the “...*surface cleaning of structures, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible.*”
- The applicant has outlined the **methods they shall employ** to clean the building’s exterior walls/brick. Staff is unclear if the proposed cleaning method is “the gentlest means possible.” Staff will therefore undertake additional research and discussions with the applicant to confirm. The findings will be presented to the Commission at the 9-11-2019 meeting.

RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends that the Commission issue a Certificate of Appropriateness for all of the proposed work items, ***with the exception of the proposed cleaning***, because they meet the Secretary of the Interior Standards for Rehabilitation, standards # 6) *Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical, or pictorial evidence* and 10) *New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.* However, staff does recommend that the Commission issue this COA with the following conditions:

- Staff shall be afforded the opportunity to review and approve the final signage.
- Any bolts associated with the proposed new signage shall be driven into the mortar only
- Staff shall be afforded the authority to review and approve minor revisions to the approved design. Should staff determine that any such revision does not meet the Standards, staff shall forward the project to the Commission for review at a meeting.

- HDC staff shall be afforded the opportunity to review and approve the project's final landscape plan
- HDC staff shall be afforded the opportunity to review and approve the final furniture selection for the green amenity space
- The new aluminum storefront windows at the first story shall be simulated divided lite units, ie, the muntins shall be applied to the exterior surface of the glass

Regarding the proposed cleaning, as noted above, staff is currently researching the proposed methods for cleaning, paint removal, and repainting of the exterior walls to ensure that they will not damage the masonry. The results of this research will be presented to the Commission at the 9-11-2019 meeting. Staff therefore demurs from proffering a recommendation re: this scope item at this time.

OWNER

METHOD DEVELOPMENT
1510 SURRIA CT.
BLOOMFIELD HILLS, MI 48304

ARCHITECT

OOMBRA ARCHITECTS, LLC.
915 SPRINT GARDEN ST, SUITE 306
PHILADELPHIA, PA 19123
267.741.0007

MEP ENGINEER

ETS ENGINEERING, INC.
P.O. BOX 1116 ROYAL OAK, MI 48068
418-1/2 S. WASHINGTON AVE. ROYAL OAK, MI 48067
215.948.2564

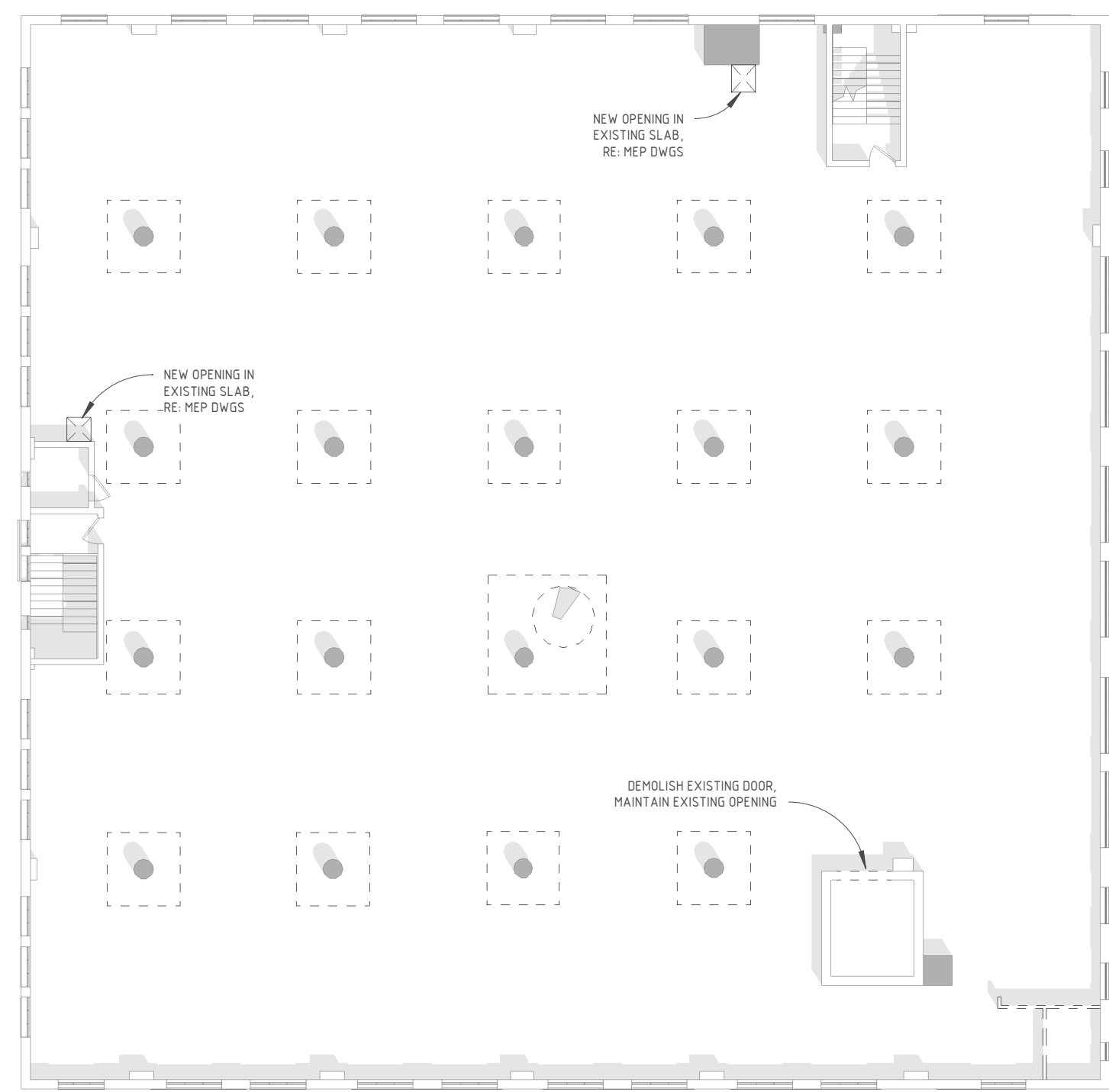
FOR REFERENCE, UNDER SEPARATE CONTRACT:

CIVIL ENGINEER

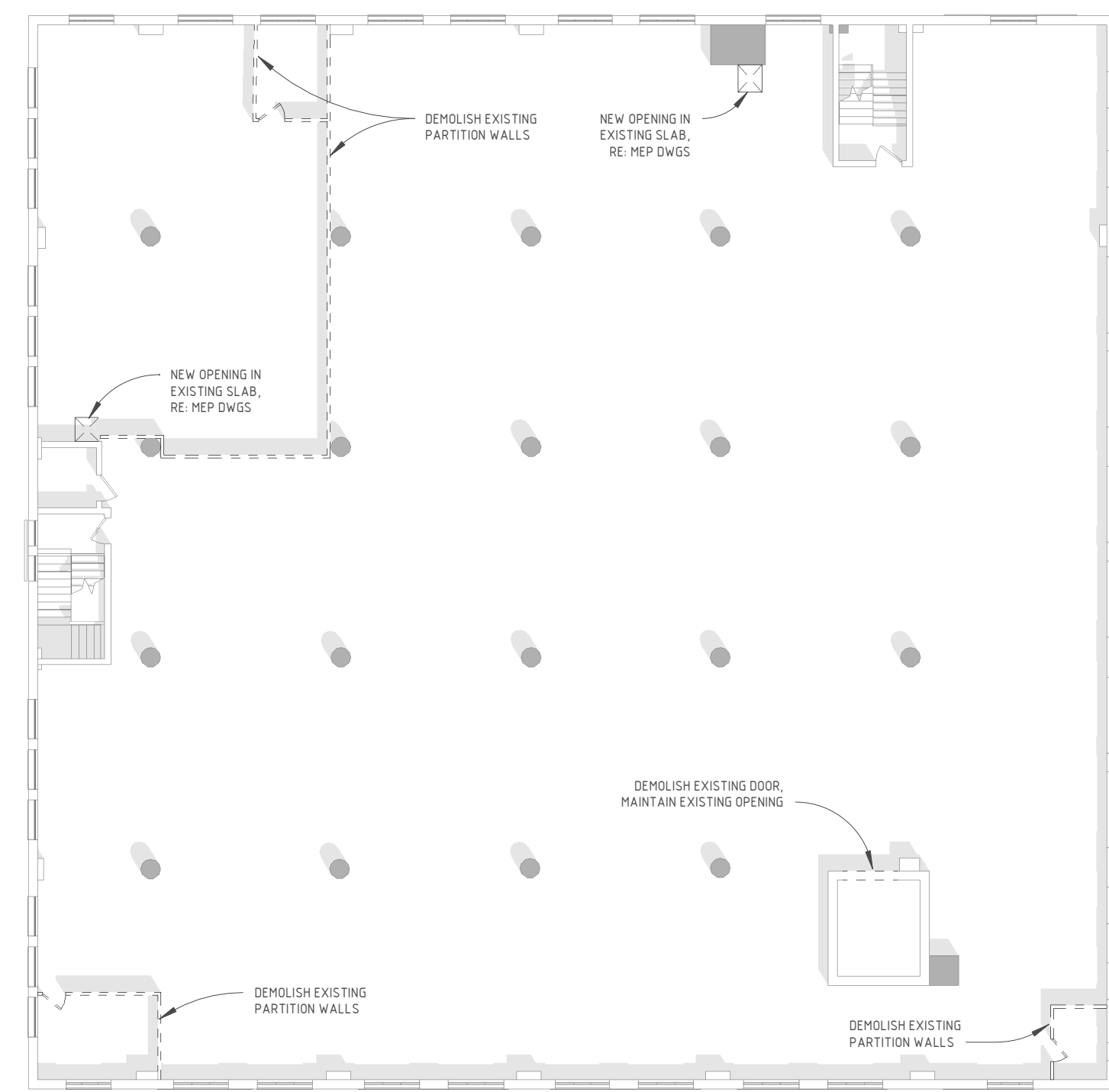
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607 SHELBY STREET, SUITE 200
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248.247.1115

OOMBRA ARCHITECTS, LLC.
PHILADELPHIA, PA
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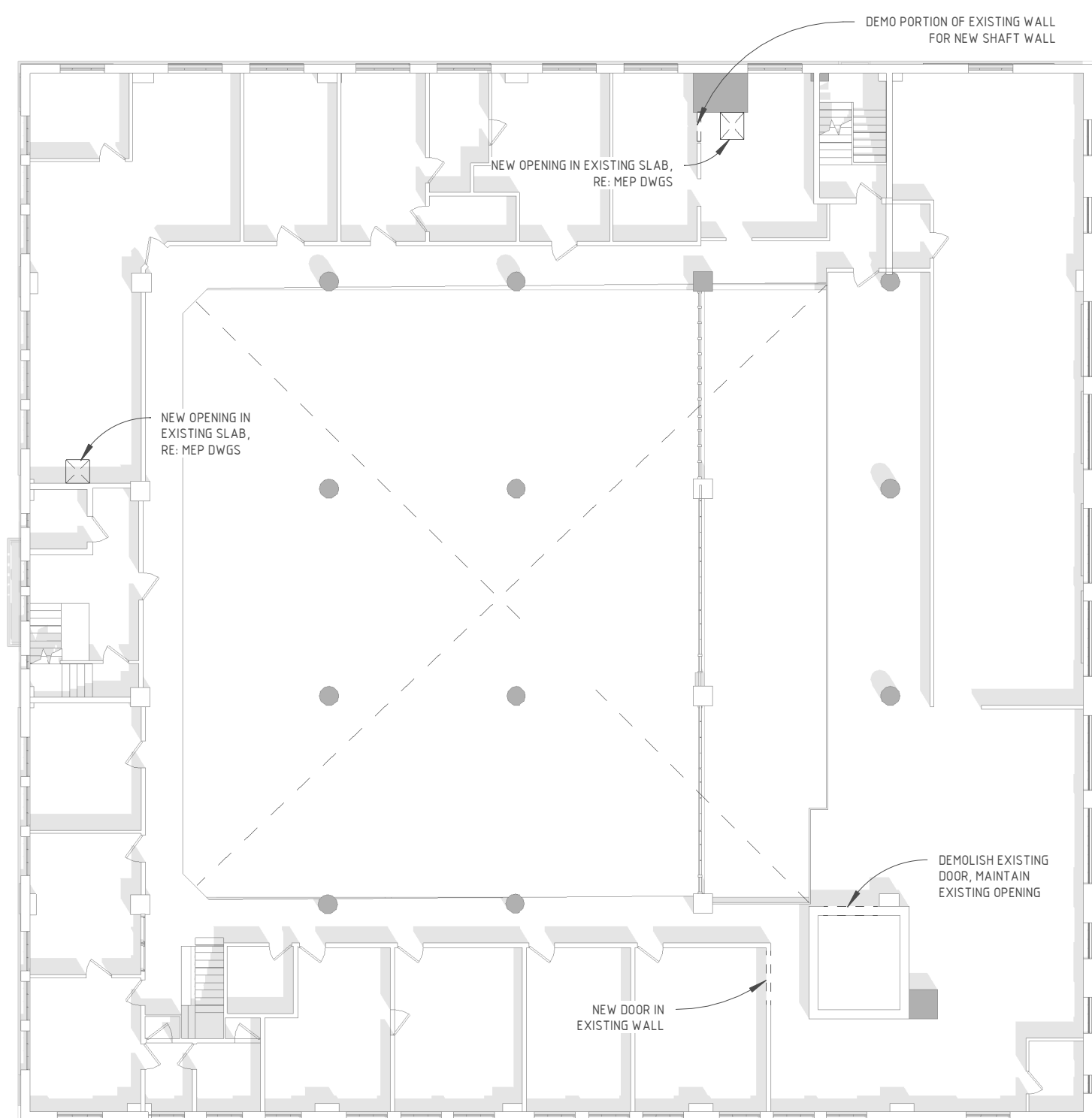
DRAWING ISSUE	DATE
DESIGN DEVELOPMENT	08.02.2019



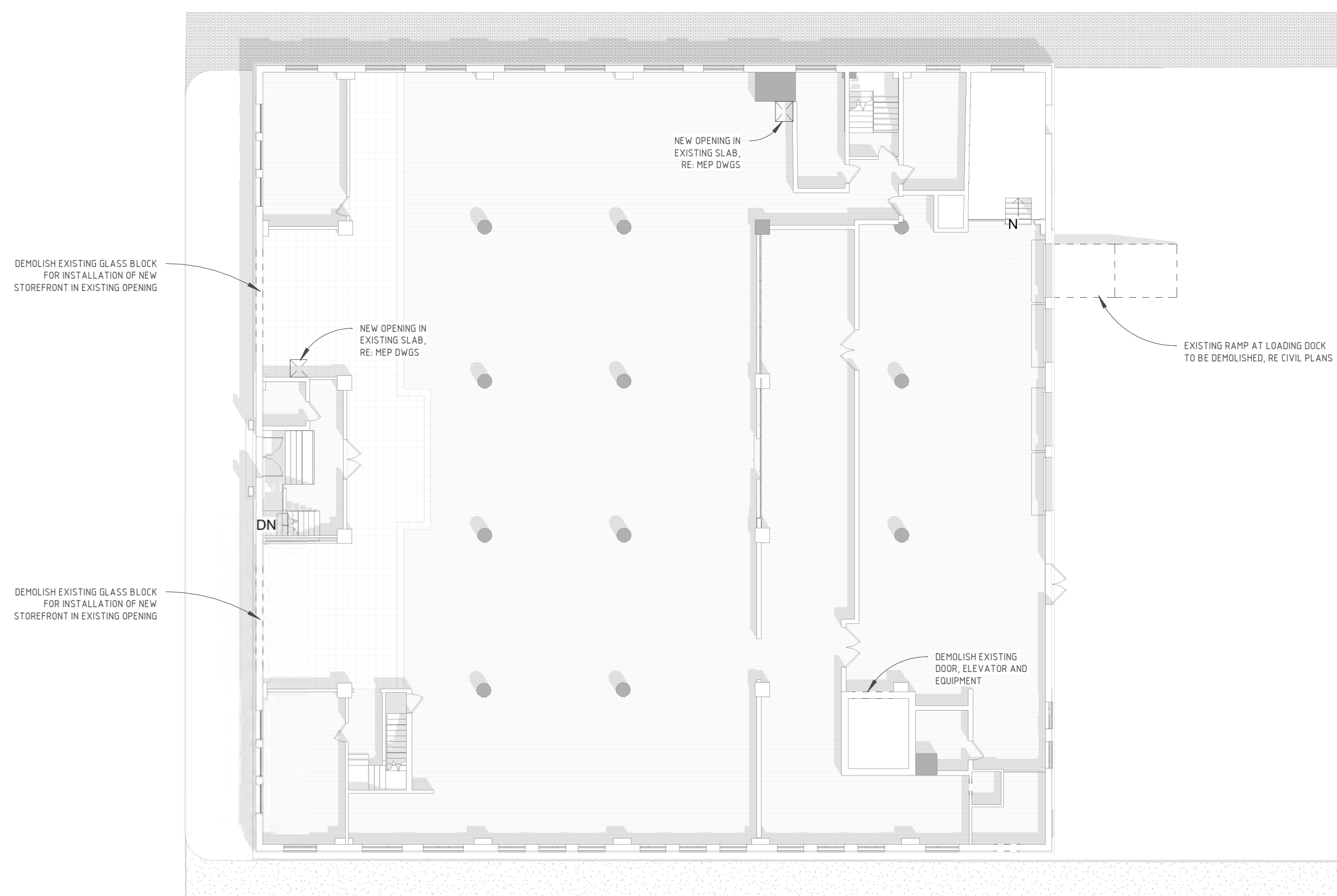
4 DEMOLITION LEVEL 4
Scale: 1/16" = 1'-0"



3 DEMOLITION LEVEL 3
Scale: 1/16" = 1'-0"



2 DEMOLITION LEVEL 2
Scale: 1/16" = 1'-0"



1 DEMOLITION LEVEL 1
Scale: 1/16" = 1'-0"

1014.1

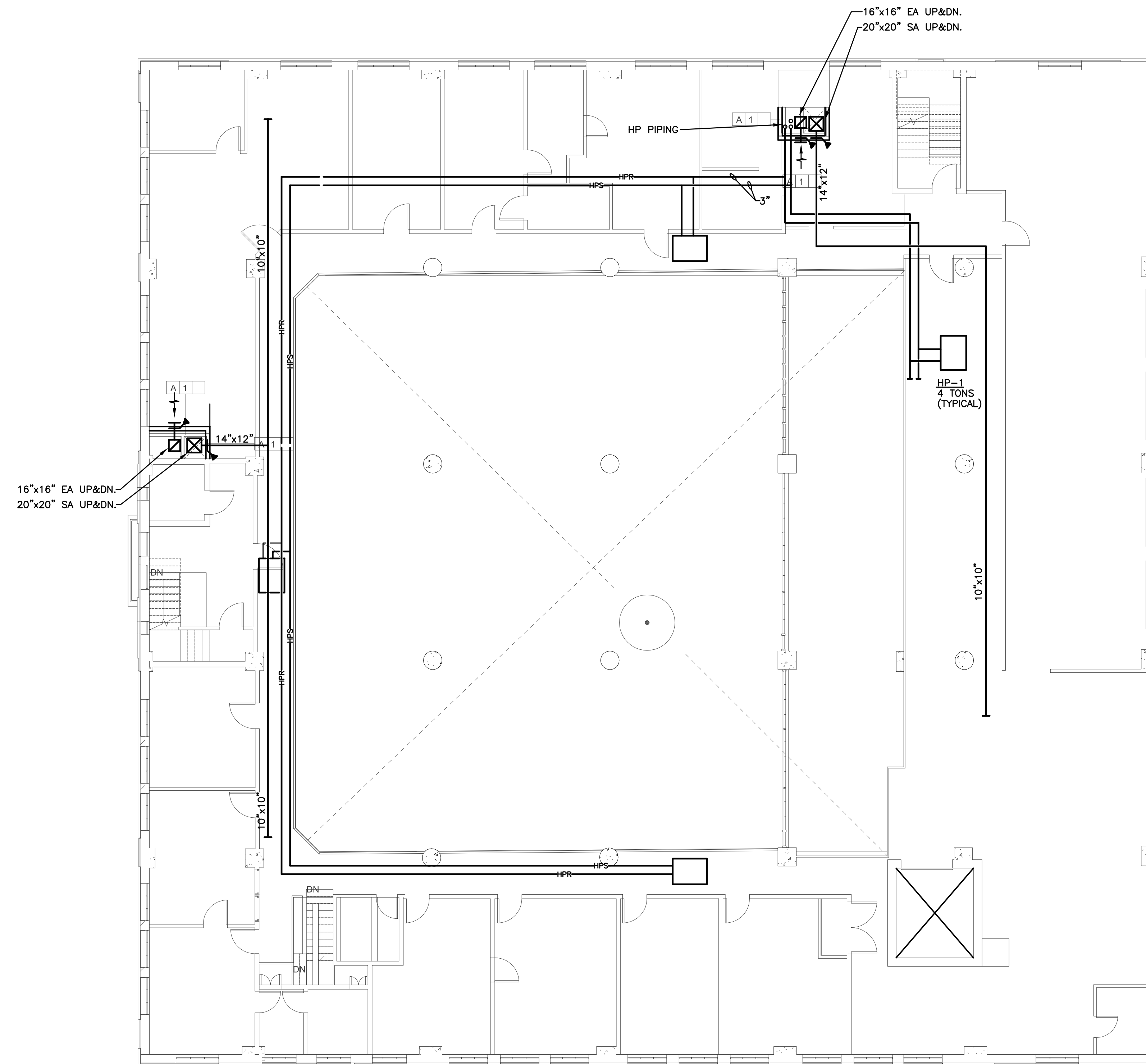
OOMBRA PROJECT #
6540
ST ANTOINE STREET
DETROIT MI 48202

OWNER
 METHOD DEVELOPMENT
 607 SHELBY ST, SUITE 700
 DETROIT, MI 48226

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SECOND LEVEL MECHANICAL
 Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"

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DRAWING ISSUE	DATE
SCHEMATIC DESIGN	06/28/2019
DESIGN DEVELOPMENT	08/01/2019

SECOND LEVEL MECHANICAL

M1.02

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

SCALE : AS INDICATED 6/28/2019 9:54:38 AM

1014.1

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6540
ST ANTOINE STREET
DETROIT MI 48202

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807 SHELBY ST, SUITE 700
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ENERGY RECOVERY VENTILATOR SCHEDULE																																	
MARK	AREA SERVED	SUPPLY FAN SECTION					MOTOR DATA				FILTER SECTION		POWER EXHAUST SECTION					ENERGY WHEEL PERFORMANCE						GREENHECK MODEL#	ACCESSORIES (SEE BELOW)								
		SUPPLY CFM	E.S.P. IN. WG.	T.S.P. IN. WG.	FAN RPM	FAN TYPE	MAX BHP	HP	VOLTS PHASE	MCA/MOP	TYPE	EFF.	C.F.M.	E.S.P.	MOTOR R.P.M.	MAX BHP	HP	EXHAUST AIR CFM	SUMMER PERFORMANCE			WINTER PERFORMANCE											
																			INPUT		EFFECTIVENESS	INPUT				EFFECTIVENESS							
																			O.A.T. °F DB/WB	R.A.T. °F DB		O.A.T. °F DB/WB	R.A.T. °F DB				S.A.T. °F DB/WB	RH %	SENSIBLE ENERGY SAVED	TOTAL			
ERV-1	SEE DWG.	4,000	0.73"	1.605"	1540	FC	---	3.0	---	---	PLEATED	30%	2,500	0.58"	1537	1.67	2.0	2500	4000	90/76	75	78.8/66.3	52.12	80.28 MBH	74.8	0/-1.5	70	52.4/38.5	21.63	119.83 MBH	74.8	ERCH-45H	1-6
ERV-2	SEE DWG.	4,000	0.73"	1.605"	1540	FC	---	3.0	---	---	PLEATED	30%	2,500	0.58"	1537	1.67	2.0	2500	4000	90/76	75	78.8/66.3	52.12	80.28 MBH	74.8	0/-1.5	70	52.4/38.5	21.63	119.83 MBH	74.8	ERCH-45H	1-6

- UNIT CAPACITIES SHALL BE BASED ON ABOVE CONDITIONS.
- ECONOMIZER MODE IS "STOP WHEEL MODE".
- POWERED EXHAUST.
- LOW LEAKAGE MOTORIZED AIR DAMPERS ON SUPPLY AND RETURN.
- DDC CONTROLS BY TEMPERATURE CONTROLS CONTRACTOR
- FIELD MOUNT DUCT SMOKE DETECTORS

HEAT PUMP SCHEDULE																			
MARK	AREA SERVED SEE DWGS	HEATING OUTPUT MBH	COOLING OUTPUT MBH	CFM	ESP (IN.)	FLOW GPM	PRESS. DROP FT.	ELECTRICAL						NOMINAL TONNAGE	OPER. WGT. LBS.	MANUFACTURER & MODEL NO.	REMARKS		
								MOTOR HP	MOTOR FLA	COMPRESSOR RLA/LRA	UNIT FLA	MAX FUSE	V/PH/HZ						
HP-1	SEE DWGS.	40	48	1600	0.75	12	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	CLIMATEMASTER	SEE BELOW

- NOTE/ACCESSORY DESIGNATION:**
 A. ENTERING WATER TEMPERATURE = 70°F WINTER & 90°F SUMMER.
 B. 7-DAY PROGRAMMABLE STAT W/ LOCKOUT (REMOTE)
 C. DISCONNECT SWITCH & STARTER BY MANUFACTURER.
 D. 30% PROPYLENE GLYCOL

FLUID COOLER SCHEDULE																				
MARK	TYPE	CAPACITY					FAN							OPER. WGT. LBS.	MANUFACTURER & MODEL NO.	REMARKS				
		MBH	FLUID	FLOW GPM	PRESS. DROP FT.	WATER TEMP. ENT. LVGS.	AMB. TEMP.	NO.	TYPE	STD. CFM	BHP	HP	RPM				VOLTS/PHASE/HZ			
FC-1	CLOSED SYSTEM	2160	---	540	8.1	95	85	78	2	CENTRIFUGAL	---	---	---	40 EA.	---	---	---	42,000	BAC - VFI - 192	---

- NOTES:**
 A. PROVIDE VIBRATION SWITCH.
 B. PROVIDE VIBRATION ISOLATORS.
 C. PUMPS (2) @ 3 HP EA.

HOT WATER BOILER SCHEDULE															
MARK	LOCATION	GROSS INPUT MBH	NET OUTPUT MBH	TEMP RISE F	FLOW GPM	FUEL	GAS CONNECTION SIZE (IN.)	WATER CONNECTION SIZE (IN.)	VENT CONNECTION SIZE (IN.)	COMB AIR CONNECTION SIZE (IN.)	ELECTRICAL V/PH/HZ	OPERATING WT (LBS)	MANUFACTURER	MODEL NO.	REMARKS
B-1	MECH. ROOM	400	380	---	---	NG	1" NPT	2"	4"	4"	120/1/60	500	LOCHINVAR	KB-399	1-11
B-2	MECH. ROOM	400	380	---	---	NG	1" NPT	2"	4"	4"	120/1/60	500	LOCHINVAR	KB-399	1-11

NOTES:
 1. PROVIDE LOW WATER CUT-OFF
 2. FLUID IS 30% PROPYLENE GLYCOL
 3. PROVIDE ALARM BELL
 4. PROVIDE MANUAL RESET HIGH LIMIT
 5. FLUE AND COMBUSTION AIR MATERIAL SHALL BE 6 AND 6" PVC PIPE.
 6. UNIT SHALL BE FM AND CSD1.
 7. UNITS SHALL HAVE 5 TO 1 MODULATING GAS BURNER.
 8. PROVIDE SINGLE POINT WIRING CONNECTION TERMINATING AT J-BOX (DISCONNECT BY ELECTRICAL).
 9. PROVIDE WITH SMART SYSTEM DIGITAL OPERATING CONTROL BY BOILER MANU.
 10. PROVIDE WITH CONDENSATE NEUTRALIZATION KIT (ONE PER BOILER)
 11. PROVIDE WITH FLOW SWITCH.
 12. VENT PER MANUF. RECOMMENDATIONS AND LOCAL CODES.

EXHAUST FAN SCHEDULE														
MARK	AREA SERVED	C.F.M.	E.S.P.	FAN RPM	TYPE	MOTOR				TYPE DRIVE	WGT. LBS.	INTERLOCKED WITH	MAKE & MODEL NO.	NOTES
						HP	VOLTS	PHASE	FREQ (HZ)					
EF-1	SEE DWGS	700	0.5"	1532	INLINE CENTRIFUGAL FAN	1/10	120	1	60	DIRECT W/ SSC	50	SWITCH	GREENHECK -	A-E

- NOTES:**
 A. PROVIDE W/ SAFETY DISCONNECT SWITCH
 B. PROVIDE W/ GRAVITY BACKDRAFT DAMPER
 C. UNIT SHALL HAVE AMCA SEAL & BE U.L. CERTIFIED
 D. HANG FROM STRUCTURE ABOVE WITH SPRING ISOLATORS.
 E. PROVIDE WITH SOLID STATE SPEED CONTROLLER.

PUMP SCHEDULE															
MARK	PUMP SERVICE	CAPACITY		MOTOR		ELECTRICAL		IMP. DIA.	SUCTION SIZE (IN.)	DISCH. SIZE (IN.)	PUMP EFF. %	MANUFACTURER	MODEL #	VFD	REMARKS
		GPM	HD	RPM	HP	VOLT	PHASE								
P-1	HP LOOP	270	65'	1750	10	---	---	8.875"	1.5	1.25	53.35	B&G	1510	YES	STARTER & DISCONNECT BY ELECTRICAL.
P-2	HP LOOP	270	65'	1750	10	---	---	8.875"	1.5	1.25	53.35	B&G	1510	YES	STARTER & DISCONNECT BY ELECTRICAL.
P-3	BOILER	20	15'	1750	1/3	---	---	8.875"	1.5	1.25	53.35	B&G	---	YES	STARTER & DISCONNECT BY ELECTRICAL.
P-4	BOILER	20	15'	1750	1/3	---	---	8.875"	1.5	1.25	53.35	B&G	---	YES	STARTER & DISCONNECT BY ELECTRICAL.

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DRAWING ISSUE	DATE
SCHEMATIC DESIGN	06/28/2019
DESIGN DEVELOPMENT	08/01/2019

MECHANICAL SCHEDULES

M4.00

FIRE ALARM SYMBOLS			
SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	MH	LEGEND NOTE
	ADDRESSABLE INTERFACE DEVICE	-	
	DUCT MOUNTED SMOKE DETECTOR, PHOTOELECTRIC	DUCT	
	HEAT DETECTOR, 190 DEGREES F FIXED TEMPERATURE (UNO), CEILING MOUNTED	CLG	
	PHOTOELECTRIC SMOKE DETECTOR, CEILING MOUNTED	CLG	
	FIRE ALARM ANNUNCIATION PANEL	56"	
	FIRE ALARM POWER SUPPLY	-	
	FIRE ALARM CONTROL PANEL	-	S
	AUDIBLE AND VISIBLE NOTIFICATION APPLIANCE (HORN/STROBE), WALL MOUNTED	80"	
	AUDIBLE AND VISIBLE NOTIFICATION APPLIANCE (HORN/STROBE), CEILING MOUNTED	CLG	
	VOICE/ALARM COMMUNICATIONS AUDIBLE AND VISIBLE NOTIFICATION APPLIANCE (SPEAKER/STROBE), WALL MOUNTED	80"	
	VOICE/ALARM COMMUNICATION AUDIBLE AND VISIBLE NOTIFICATION DEVICE (SPEAKER/STROBE), CEILING MOUNTED	CLG	
	VISIBLE NOTIFICATION APPLIANCE (STROBE), WALL MOUNTED	80"	
	VISIBLE NOTIFICATION APPLIANCE (STROBE), CEILING MOUNTED	CLG	
	MANUAL FIRE ALARM PULL STATION, AND AUDIBLE AND VISIBLE NOTIFICATION APPLIANCE ABOVE (HORN/STROBE), WALL MOUNTED	44"/80"	
	MANUAL FIRE ALARM PULL STATION, WALL MOUNTED	44"	
	VOICE/ALARM COMMUNICATIONS HORN TYPE LOUDSPEAKER, CEILING MOUNTED	CLG	
	VOICE/ALARM COMMUNICATIONS HORN TYPE LOUDSPEAKER, WALL MOUNTED	96"	
	SMOKE DETECTOR BEAM TRANSMITTER	-	
	SMOKE DETECTOR BEAM RECEIVER	-	
	SMOKE DAMPER ACTUATOR AND ASSOCIATED SMOKE DETECTOR, TYPE PER PLANS	-	
	WATER FLOW SWITCH CONNECTION	-	D
	SUPERVISORY VALVE TAMPER SWITCH CONNECTION	-	D
	SURFACE MAGNETIC DOOR HOLDER	6" BELOW TOP OF DOOR	
	ELECTRONIC RELEASE DOOR CLOSER	-	
	FIRE ALARM BELL, WALL MOUNTED	96"	
	MICRO SWITCH IN KITCHEN HOOD FOR FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEM. SUPPLIED BY OTHERS, WIRED BY EC	HOOD	
	POST INDICATOR VALVE TAMPER SWITCH	-	

ELECTRICAL SYMBOL LEGEND NOTES

- KH**
- PV**
- A. VIDEO PROJECTOR RECEPTACLE TO BE MOUNTED AT 96" A.F.F. U.N.O., BEHIND WALL MOUNTED PROJECTOR BRACKET. COORDINATE EXACT LOCATION WITH PROJECTOR ROUGH-IN DETAIL ON THE "E3" SERIES DRAWINGS AND DIVISION 27 CONTRACTOR PRIOR TO ROUGH-IN.
 - B. CONTRACTOR SHALL NOT BE PERMITTED TO CONSOLIDATE INDIVIDUAL BRANCH CIRCUIT CONDUIT HOME RUNS EXCEPT AS FOLLOWS:
 - a: WHEN SHOWN ON DRAWINGS.
 - b: WITH PRIOR WRITTEN APPROVAL BY THE ENGINEER
 - c: FOR MULTIWIRE BRANCH CIRCUIT HOME RUNS PROVIDE 3#12 + 1#10 NEUTRAL AND 1#12 GROUND IN 3/4" MIN. CONDUIT. A HOME RUN SHALL CONSIST OF A MAX. OF 3 SEPARATE PHASE CONDUCTORS.
 - C. MOUNT DEVICE ABOVE COUNTERTOP, BACKSPLASH, OR LAVATORY. COORDINATE LOCATION AND MOUNTING HEIGHT WITH OTHER TRADES. MOUNTING HEIGHTS OTHER THAN 44" SHALL BE NOTED ON DRAWINGS.
 - D. QUANTITY AND LOCATION OF TAMPER AND FLOW SWITCHES IS FOR BIDDING PURPOSES ONLY. VERIFY EXACT QUANTITY AND LOCATIONS WITH SPRINKLER CONTRACTOR PRIOR TO FIRE ALARM SHOP DRAWING SUBMITTAL.
 - E. PROVIDE 2#10, 1#10, 3/4" C TO CONNECT TO SOURCE INDICATED
 - F. COMBINATION MAGNETIC MOTOR STARTERS SHALL BE NEMA SIZE 1 (UNO) WITH H.O.A. SWITCH AND RED PILOT LIGHT (RUNNING).
 - J. COORDINATE FINAL MOUNTING HEIGHT WITH VENDOR SUPPLIED EQUIPMENT IN SHOP DRAWINGS.
 - K. REFER TO ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR MOUNTING HEIGHT.
 - L. MOUNT AT HEIGHT INDICATED ON PLANS.
 - M. GROUND FAULT PROTECTION FOR EQUIPMENT VIA GFCI TYPE CIRCUIT BREAKER SERVING CIRCUIT IN PANELBOARD. REFER TO PANELBOARD SCHEDULES.
 - S. MAX MOUNTING HEIGHT 72" TO HIGHEST OPERABLE DEVICE.
 - T. FURNISHED AND INSTALLED BY OTHERS, WIRED BY DIV 26 CONTRACTOR
 - U. CONNECT RECEPTACLE TO "THROUGH-FEED" TERMINALS ON ADJACENT GFI RECEPTACLE. PROVIDE GFI STICKER ON COVERPLATE
 - V. WHEN REQUIRED TO BE WALL MOUNTED, INSTALL AT MOUNTING HEIGHT INDICATED ON LEGEND.

POWER SYMBOLS			
SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	MH	LEGEND NOTE
	CONDUIT CONCEALED ABOVE CEILING OR IN WALL	-	
	CONDUIT CONCEALED IN OR BELOW FLOOR, OR UNDER GROUND	-	
	BURIED GROUNDING CONDUCTOR	-	
	TYPICAL HOME RUN INDICATES NUMBER OF CONDUCTORS IN CONDUIT TO BE USED AS A GENERAL GUIDE TO SHOW INTENT OF CIRCUITING AND SWITCHING ARRANGEMENT...NOT SHOWN IN ALL CASES... CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY AND INSTALL ADDITIONAL CONDUCTOR WHERE REQUIRED		
	PANEL AND CIRCUIT NO. DESIGNATION NOTED	-	B
	GROUND CONDUCTOR(S)		
	NEUTRAL CONDUCTOR(S)		
	PHASE CONDUCTOR(S)		
	20 AMP, 125 VOLT, DUPLEX RECEPTACLE WITH COVER PLATE MOUNTED VERTICALLY. X INDICATES RECEPTACLE TYPE, 2 ON THE SIDE INDICATES CIRCUIT NUMBER, U.N.O. NEMA 5-20R, UNO	16"	
	20 AMP, 125 VOLT, DUPLEX RECEPTACLE WITH COVER PLATE MOUNTED VERTICALLY. A NUMBER IN FRONT INDICATES LOAD TYPE, SEE BELOW. NEMA 5-20R, UNO		
	2 TV, 250VA		
	3 COFFEE MAKER, 500VA		
	4 UNDERCOUNTER REFRIGERATOR, 600VA		
	5 REFRIGERATOR, 1000VA		
	6 MICROWAVE, 1500VA		
	7 COPY MACHINE, 1500VA		
	8 WASHING MACHINE, 1200 VA		
	9 WALL MOUNTED VIDEO PROJECTOR, 400 VA		A
	20 AMP DUPLEX RECEPTACLE WITH COVER PLATE, EXTRA LINE INDICATES MOUNTED HORIZONTALLY, NEMA 5-20R, UNO	16"	
	20 AMP DUPLEX RECEPTACLE WITH COVER PLATE, EXTRA LINE INDICATES MOUNTED HORIZONTALLY, DARK CENTER INDICATES MOUNTED ABOVE COUNTER TOP, NEMA 5-20R, UNO	44"	C
	20 AMP DUPLEX RECEPTACLE, DARK CENTER INDICATES MOUNTED ABOVE COUNTER TOP VERTICALLY, NEMA 5-20R, UNO	44"	C
	20 AMP SINGLE RECEPTACLE, NEMA 5-20R	16"	
	SINGLE STRAIGHT BLADE RECEPTACLE, 30A, 125 VOLT, NEMA 5-30R	16"	
	15 AMP SINGLE RECEPTACLE, SEMI-RECESSED WALL MOUNTED WITH CLOCK HANGER, NEMA 5-15R	76"	
	20 AMP DUPLEX RECEPTACLE FLUSH CEILING MOUNTED, NEMA 5-20R	CLG	
	20 AMP DUPLEX RECEPTACLE, GROUND FAULT CIRCUIT INTERRUPTING TYPE, NEMA 5-20R	16"	
	20 AMP DUPLEX RECEPTACLE, NEMA 5-20R. CONNECT TO AN ADJACENT GF RECEPTACLE. DARK CENTER INDICATES MOUNTED ABOVE THE COUNTER.	44"	U
	20 AMP DUPLEX RECEPTACLE, ISOLATED GROUND, ORANGE, NEMA 5-20R	16"	
	20 AMP DUPLEX RECEPTACLE FOR WASHFOUNTAIN/LAVATORY, NEMA 5-20R. CONNECT TO THROUGH FEED GFCI RECEPTACLE IN NEAREST RESTROOM.	-	J
	20 AMP DUPLEX RECEPTACLE WITH SLIDING SAFETY GUARD, NEMA 5-20R	16"	
	20 AMP DUPLEX RECEPTACLE WITH 20 AMP SINGLE POLE SWITCH IN 2 GANG BOX AND COMMON COVER PLATE, NEMA 5-20R	44"	
	20 AMP DUPLEX RECEPTACLE FOR ELECTRIC WATER COOLER, NEMA 5-20R. FEED FROM GFCI BREAKER IN PANELBOARD	-	J,M
	20 AMP DUPLEX RECEPTACLE FOR VENDING MACHINE, NEMA 5-20R. FEED FROM GFCI BREAKER IN PANELBOARD.	16"	
	20 AMP DUPLEX RECEPTACLE, WEATHER RESISTANT GFCI, WITH IN-USE TYPE CLEAR WEATHERPROOF COVER HINGED AT TOP, NEMA 5-20R	16"	
	20 AMP DUPLEX, EXPLOSION PROOF RECEPTACLE, UNO	16"	Q
	20 AMP DUPLEX RED RECEPTACLE WITH COVER PLATE TO MATCH REST OF ROOM, NEMA 5-20R CONNECTED TO EMERGENCY POWER	16"	
	TWO 20 AMP DUPLEX RECEPTACLES WITH COMMON COVER PLATE (QUAD), NEMA 5-20R	16"	
	TWO 20 AMP DUPLEX RECEPTACLES WITH COMMON COVER PLATE (QUAD), NEMA 5-20R FOR STUDENT COMPUTER FIXED CASE/WORK STATION. REFER TO WORKSURFACE DETAILS AND ELEVATIONS ON THE ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS FOR MOUNTING HEIGHT APPLICABLE TO RECEPTACLE LOCATION.	-	K
	QUAD BOX WITH ONE 20 AMP DUPLEX, GROUND FAULT CIRCUIT INTERRUPTING TYPE RECEPTACLE AND ONE 20 AMP DUPLEX CONNECTED VIA THE "THROUGH FEED" TERMINAL ON GFI, WITH COMMON COVER PLATE, NEMA 5-20R	16"	
	TWO 20 AMP DUPLEX RECEPTACLES WITH COMMON COVER PLATE (QUAD). DARK CENTER INDICATES MOUNTED ABOVE COUNTER TOP, NEMA 5-20R	44"	C
	TWO 20 AMP DUPLEX RED RECEPTACLES(QUAD), WITH COVER PLATE TO MATCH REST OF ROOM, NEMA 5-20R CONNECTED TO EMERGENCY POWER	16"	
	SPECIAL POWER RECEPTACLE, AMPS, VOLTS AND NEMA CONFIGURATION AS DEFINED ON PLANS BY CODED NOTE	16"	
	SINGLE STRAIGHT BLADE, SPECIAL RECEPTACLE, 20A, 125/250 VOLT, 3P, 4W, NEMA 14-20R	16"	
	SINGLE STRAIGHT BLADE, WELDING RECEPTACLE, 60A, 250 VOLT, 3P, 3W, NEMA 15-60R	44"	
	SINGLE STRAIGHT BLADE, RANGE RECEPTACLE, 50A, 125/250 VOLT, 3P, 4W, NEMA 14-50R	8"	
	SINGLE STRAIGHT BLADE, GROUNDED DRYER RECEPTACLE, 30A, 125/250 VOLT, 3P, 4W, NEMA 14-30R	32"	
	SINGLE STRAIGHT BLADE, UNGROUNDED DRYER RECEPTACLE, 30A, 125/250 VOLT, 3P, 3W, NEMA 10-30R	32"	
	30 AMP, 120 VOLT, SINGLE TWIST LOCK RECEPTACLE, UNO, NEMA L5-30R	16"	
	20 AMP DUPLEX RECEPTACLE IN FLUSH FLOOR MOUNTED BOX, NEMA 5-20R. USE A CAST BOX AT GRADE LEVEL, USE A STAMPED STEEL BOX FOR UPPER FLOORS	F	Q
	20 AMP DUPLEX RECEPTACLE IN FIRE RATED POKE-THRU FLOOR DEVICE, NEMA 5-20R	F	Q
	20 AMP DUPLEX RECEPTACLE IN PEDESTAL MOUNTED ABOVE FLOOR SERVICE FITTING, NEMA 5-20R	F	Q

POWER SYMBOLS			
SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	MH	LEGEND NOTE
	DISTRIBUTION PANEL, SEE ONE LINE DIAGRAM	-	S,P
	SURFACE CIRCUIT BREAKER PANELBOARD, SEE ONE LINE DIAGRAM	-	S,P
	FLUSH MOUNTED CIRCUIT BREAKER PANELBOARD, SEE ONE LINE DIAGRAM	-	S,P
	UTILITY METER	-	
	PUSH BUTTON STATION, TYPE INDICATED	44"	
	PHOTOCELL AIMED NORTH	-	L
	RECESSED WALL BOX FOR HAIR DRYER	-	E,K
	RECESSED WALL BOX FOR HAND DRYER	-	E,K
	CIRCUIT BREAKER DISCONNECT SWITCH, 30A - 3P, UNO	48"	
	NON-FUSED DISCONNECT, 30 AMP - 3 POLE, UNO	48"	
	NON-FUSED DISCONNECT, AMPERAGE AND QUANTITY OF POLES AS NOTED. -WP SUFFIX DESIGNATES NEMA 3R ENCLOSURE. -WP4X SUFFIX DESIGNATES NEMA 4X STAINLESS STEEL ENCLOSURE	48"	
	FUSED DISCONNECT, 30 AMP - 3 POLE, UNO	48"	
	FUSED DISCONNECT, AMPERAGE AND QUANTITY OF POLES AS NOTED. -WP SUFFIX DESIGNATES NEMA 3R ENCLOSURE. -WP4X SUFFIX DESIGNATES NEMA 4X STAINLESS STEEL ENCLOSURE	48"	
	MAGNETIC STARTER, 30 AMP - 3 POLE, NEMA SIZE 1, UNO	48"	F
	COMBINATION MAGNETIC MOTOR STARTER, WITH 30 AMP - 3 POLE CIRCUIT BREAKER DISCONNECT SWITCH, NEMA SIZE 1, UNO	48"	F
	COMBINATION MAGNETIC MOTOR STARTER, WITH 30 AMP - 3 POLE MOTOR CIRCUIT PROTECTOR (MCP) DISCONNECT SWITCH, NEMA SIZE 1, UNO	48"	F
	COMBINATION MAGNETIC MOTOR STARTER, WITH 30 AMP - 3 POLE FUSED DISCONNECT SWITCH, NEMA SIZE 1, UNO	48"	F
	MANUAL MOTOR STARTER WITH THERMAL OVERLOAD PROTECTION AND PILOT LIGHT, UNO. FLUSH MOUNTED IN FINISH SPACES.	44"	
	MANUAL MOTOR STARTER WITH THERMAL OVERLOAD PROTECTION, UNO. FLUSH MOUNTED IN FINISH SPACES.	44"	
	MANUAL MOTOR STARTER, NO OVERLOADS. FLUSH MOUNTED IN FINISH SPACES.	44"	
	SPRING WOUND TIMER, HP RATED	44"	
	CONTROL SWITCH FOR DEVICES SUCH AS MOTORIZED SHADES, SOLAR LIGHT TUBES, PROJECTION SCREENS, ETC. FURNISHED BY OTHERS, INSTALLED FLUSH MOUNTED WITH COVER PLATE AND WIRED BY DIV. 26	44"	
	VARIABLE FREQUENCY CONTROLLER, PROVIDED BY DIV. 26 CONTRACTOR, UNO	60"	J,Q
	AUTOMATIC TRANSFER SWITCH	60"	J,Q
	DIGITAL TIME CLOCK SWITCH	60"	
	ELECTRICALLY HELD CONTACTOR, 30A - 3P, UNO	48"	J,Q
	COMBINATION ELECTRICALLY HELD CONTACTOR, WITH 30 AMP - 3P CIRCUIT BREAKER DISCONNECT SWITCH, UNO	48"	J,Q
	RELAY	-	
	MOTOR	-	
	DRY TYPE TRANSFORMER	-	
	SURGE PROTECTIVE DEVICE	-	Q
	GENERATOR ANNUNCIATOR PANEL	56"	
	UTILITY POLE	-	
	JUNCTION BOX	-	
	JUNCTION BOX WITH FLEXIBLE CONDUIT CONNECTION TO EQUIPMENT	-	
	CEILING PADDLE FAN WITH JUNCTION BOX SECURELY MOUNTED TO STRUCTURE	CLG	
	CONTROL PANEL SUPPLIED BY VENDOR, INSTALLED AND WIRED BY CONTRACTOR	-	J
	CODED NOTE SYMBOL		

2857; 2863
EAST GRAND BLVD
DETROIT MI 48202

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ELECTRICAL LEGENDS AND SYMBOLS

E101.1

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













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LIGHTING SYMBOLS

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	MH	LEGEND NOTE
	OCCUPANCY SENSOR - CEILING MOUNTED (UNO), HIGH BAY INFRARED, 360 DEGREE PATTERN, 36" DIA. COVERAGE PATTERN (MIN.) AT 20' MOUNTING HEIGHT. PROVIDE WITH RELAY OPTION.	CLG	
	OCCUPANCY SENSOR - CEILING MOUNTED, ULTRASONIC SENSOR FOR CORRIDOR/HALLWAY APPLICATIONS, 56"x16" (MIN.) RECTANGULAR SHAPED COVERAGE PATTERN. PROVIDE WITH RELAY OPTION. "A" PORTION OF SYMBOL INDICATES AIMING OF ULTRASONIC SENSORS.	CLG	
	OCCUPANCY SENSOR - CEILING MOUNTED, DUAL TECHNOLOGY, 360 DEGREE PATTERN, 2000 S.F. COVERAGE. PROVIDE WITH RELAY OPTION. "A" PORTION OF SYMBOL INDICATES AIMING OF ULTRASONIC SENSORS.	CLG	
	OCCUPANCY SENSOR - CEILING MOUNTED, INFRARED, 360 DEGREE PATTERN, 1200 S.F. COVERAGE (MIN.). PROVIDE WITH RELAY OPTION.	CLG	
	OCCUPANCY SENSOR - CEILING MOUNTED, ULTRASONIC, 360 DEGREE PATTERN, 2000 S.F. COVERAGE. PROVIDE WITH RELAY OPTION. "A" PORTION OF SYMBOL INDICATES AIMING OF ULTRASONIC SENSORS.	CLG	
	OCCUPANCY SENSOR - CEILING MOUNTED, DUAL TECHNOLOGY, DIRECTIONAL/180 DEGREE PATTERN, 1200 S.F. COVERAGE (MIN.). PROVIDE WITH RELAY OPTION. PROVIDE WITH CEILING MOUNTING BRACKET ACCESSORY IF NOT SUPPLIED AS STANDARD WITH SENSOR. "A" PORTION OF SYMBOL INDICATES AIMING.	CLG	
	OCCUPANCY SENSOR - CEILING MOUNTED, INFRARED, DIRECTIONAL/180 DEGREE PATTERN, 1200 S.F. COVERAGE (MIN.). PROVIDE WITH RELAY OPTION. PROVIDE WITH CEILING MOUNTING BRACKET ACCESSORY IF NOT SUPPLIED AS STANDARD WITH SENSOR. "A" PORTION OF SYMBOL INDICATES AIMING.	CLG	
	OCCUPANCY SENSOR - WALL MOUNTED, DUAL TECHNOLOGY, 180 DEGREE PATTERN, 1200 S.F. COVERAGE (MIN.). PROVIDE WITH RELAY OPTION.	96"	
	OCCUPANCY SENSOR - WALL MOUNTED, INFRARED, 180 DEGREE PATTERN, 1200 S.F. COVERAGE (MIN.). PROVIDE WITH RELAY OPTION.	96"	
	OCCUPANCY SENSOR - WALL SWITCH TYPE, DUAL TECHNOLOGY WITH MANUAL OVERRIDE SWITCH	44"	
	OCCUPANCY SENSOR - WALL SWITCH TYPE, INFRARED WITH MANUAL OVERRIDE SWITCH	44"	
	OCCUPANCY SENSOR POWER SUPPLY/RELAY	-	
	DAYLIGHT SENSOR	CLG	
	KEY OPERATED SINGLE POLE SWITCH, 277V, 20A, FLUSH UNO	44"	
	KEYED 4-WAY SINGLE POLE SWITCH, 277V, 20A, FLUSH UNO	44"	
	3-WAY, KEYED SINGLE POLE SWITCH, 277V, 20A, FLUSH UNO	44"	
	3-WAY SINGLE POLE SWITCH, 277V, 20A, FLUSH UNO	44"	
	DOUBLE POLE SWITCH, 277V, 20A, FLUSH UNO	44"	
	4-WAY SINGLE POLE SWITCH, 277V, 20A, FLUSH UNO	44"	
	MOMENTARY CONTACT SNAP KEYED SINGLE POLE SWITCH, DOUBLE THROW, CENTER-OFF	44"	
	MOMENTARY CONTACT SNAP SINGLE POLE SWITCH, DOUBLE THROW, CENTER-OFF	44"	
	SINGLE POLE SWITCH, 277V, 20A, FLUSH UNO WITH LIGHTED HANDLE	44"	
	SINGLE POLE SWITCH, 277V, 20A, FLUSH UNO	44"	
	SINGLE POLE SWITCH, 277V, 20A, FLUSH UNO TYPICAL. SUBSCRIPT a, b, c INDICATES WHICH LUMINAIRE THAT WILL BE CONTROLLED VIA SWITCH LEG	44"	
	SINGLE POLE SWITCH, 277V, 20A, FLUSH UNO WITH PILOT LIGHT	44"	
	WALL BOX DIMMER 277V, 1200 WATT MINIMUM, FLUSH, UNO. PROVIDE WATTAGE SIZE TO EXCEED CIRCUIT LOAD	44"	
	LIGHTING CONTACTOR, MECHANICALLY HELD, 30A - 3P, UNO	48"	
	COMBINATION LIGHTING CONTACTOR, MECHANICALLY HELD, WITH 30A - 3P CIRCUIT BREAKER, UNO	48"	

LUMINAIRE SCHEDULE

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	VOLT	LAMP	MANUFAC TURER
L-1	6" DIAMETER SURFACE MOUNTED LED DOWNLIGHT WITH WHITE PAINTED FLANGE.	120V	LED: 3000K 10W 1000 LUMENS	PHILIPS: SLIM-SURFACE SERIES
L-2A	PENDANT MOUNTED CHUNGER - FINISH AND MOUNTING HEIGHT TO BE SELECTED BY ARCHITECT.	120V	LED: 3000K 14W 1400 LUMENS	EUREKA: SCOUT 4049 SERIES
L-2B	WALL MOUNTED CHUNGER - FINISH AND MOUNTING HEIGHT TO BE SELECTED BY ARCHITECT.	120V	LED: 3000K 14W 1400 LUMENS	EUREKA: SCOUT 3049 SERIES
L-3	SUSPENDED TRACK WITH FIXTURES AS SHOWN ON PLANS - FINISH AND MOUNTING HEIGHT TO BE SELECTED BY ARCHITECT.	120V	LED: 3000K 15W 2200 LUMENS	EUREKA: FOCUS 2047 HEADS WITH ANATOMY TRACK PROVIDE ALTERNATE TO BE DELTA-LIGHT BODY-R-AD SERIES
L-4	UNDERCABINET LIGHT - COORDINATE EXACT LENGTHS WITH ARCHITECT ELEVATIONS AND DETAILS	120V	LED: 3000K 50W/FT	GM LIGHTING: LARG6 SERIES
L-5	COMBINATION BATH EXHAUST/LIGHT - BID AS ALTERNATE INSTEAD OF CONNECTION TO EF-1	120V	LED: 3000K 8W SCREW IN LAMP	DELTA: SG80-110LED SERIES
L-6	24" SURFACE MOUNTED VANTY LIGHT ABOVE MIRROR. COORDINATE EXACT LOCATION WITH ARCHITECT.	120V	LED: 3000K 11W 900 LUMENS	EUREKA: 3542 SERIES
L-10	MONOPONT MOUNTED PENDANT FIXTURE - FINISHES AND MOUNTING HEIGHT TO BE SELECTED BY ARCHITECT.	120V	LED: 3000K 37W 3000 LUMENS	KUZZO: PD9117 SERIES
L-11	4' LENGTH WALL MOUNTED STAIRWELL FIXTURE WITH BUILT IN OCCUPANCY SENSOR AND DIMMER DOWN TO 10%.	120V	LED: 3000K 28W 3000 LUMENS	LITHONIA: WL SERIES
F4	4' LENGTH CHAIN HUNG INDUSTRIAL FIXTURE WITH LENS	120V	LED: 3000K 25W 3000 LUMENS	LITHONIA: ZLN SERIES
EBU	POLYCARBONATE SURFACE MOUNTED EMERGENCY BATTERY UNIT WITH WHITE FINISH AND EMERGENCY BATTERY PACK CAPABLE OF FULL WATTAGE OUTPUT FOR A MINIMUM OF 90 MINUTES.	120V/277V	3-54 WATT LED LAMPS	LITHONIA: ELMLT SERIES OR EQUAL
X	DE CAST ALUMINUM LED EXIT SIGN WITH UNIVERSAL MOUNTING, 6" HIGH WITH 3/4" STROKE RED LETTER, WHITE FINISH, AND EMERGENCY BATTERY PACK CAPABLE OF OPERATING EXIT WITH FULL INTENSITY FOR A MINIMUM OF 90 MINUTES. PROVIDE SELF DIAGNOSTICS, PROVIDE STEM MOUNTING FOR ALL AREAS THAT EXCEED 12FT IN HEIGHT AND WALL MOUNT IS NOT AN OPTION.	120V/277V	L.E.D.	LITHONIA: LE SERIES OR EQUAL

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ELECTRICAL LEGENDS AND SYMBOLS

E101.2

2857; 2863
 EAST GRAND BLVD
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GENERAL POWER NOTES:

- ALL ELECTRICAL DEVICES AND ASSOCIATED OUTLET BOXES SHALL BE FLUSH MOUNTED UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. ALL CONDUIT AND WIRING SHALL BE CONCEALED WHERE PHYSICALLY POSSIBLE. SURFACE RACEWAY SHALL ONLY BE PERMITTED WHERE NOTED.
- PROVIDE (1) NO. 10 AWG NEUTRAL CONDUCTOR FOR ANY 20 AMP SINGLE PHASE CIRCUITS SHARING A NEUTRAL IN A SINGLE CONDUIT. WHERE MULTIWIRE BRANCH CIRCUITS ARE USED, PROVIDE SIMULTANEOUS DISCONNECTING MEANS IN PLACE OF SINGLE POLE BREAKERS.
- PROVIDE AN EQUIPMENT GROUNDING CONDUCTOR WITHIN THE RACEWAYS ALONG WITH PHASE CONDUCTORS FOR ALL FEEDERS AND BRANCH CIRCUITS. CONDUIT IS NOT PERMITTED TO ACT AS AN EQUIPMENT GROUNDING CONDUCTOR UNLESS NOTED. AN ISOLATED GROUND CONDUCTOR (GREEN/WHITE) IS REQUIRED FOR ALL ISOLATED GROUND CIRCUITS.
- WHEREVER 4 OR MORE CURRENT CARRYING CONDUCTORS ARE INSTALLED IN A SINGLE RACEWAY, E.C. SHALL INCREASE CONDUCTOR SIZE AS REQUIRED FOR DERATING PER NEC 315.B.2.9.
- GROUND FAULT INTERRUPTING DEVICES SHALL BE INSTALLED IN ACCESSIBLE LOCATIONS AND NOT ALLOWED BEHIND FIXED IN PLACE OR UNMOVABLE EQUIPMENT. REMOTE DEVICES MAY BE REQUIRED.
- ALL CIRCUITS SHALL USE A MINIMUM OF 12 AWG FOR 20 AMP CIRCUITS UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR SHALL CONFIRM CONDUCTOR AND CONDUIT SIZES FOR VOLTAGE DROP, A MAXIMUM OF 3% FOR BRANCH AND FEEDER AND 5% OVERALL.
- COORDINATE WITH OTHER TRADES FOR ANY ELECTRICAL DEVICE LOCATIONS PRIOR TO ROUGH-IN. COMPLY WITH ALL APPLICABLE CODES FOR PROPER MOUNTING HEIGHTS, NFPA, NEC, ADA, ETC.
- WHERE LOW VOLTAGE DEVICES AND RECEPTACLES ARE SHOWN NEXT TO EACH OTHER, INSTALL AS CLOSE AS POSSIBLE, DO NOT SCALE DRAWINGS.
- ALL "SPECIAL SYSTEMS" WIRING AND DEVICES (IE. TELEPHONE, DATA, TV,) SHALL BE PROVIDED AND INSTALLED BY OTHERS UNLESS NOTED ON PLANS OR SPECIFICATIONS. E.C. TO PROVIDE BOXES AND RACEWAYS PER LEGEND AND SPECIFICATIONS. COORDINATE EXACT REQUIREMENTS WITH MANUFACTURER/SUPPLIER.
- ALL DISCREPANCIES WITH THESE DOCUMENTS SHALL BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE ENGINEER FOR CLARIFICATION PRIOR TO BIDS. IN OTHERWISE DOING SO, THE ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR SHALL BE LIABLE FOR ANY REQUIRED REVISIONS.
- E.C. TO COORDINATE EXACT EQUIPMENTS OF ALL OTHER SYSTEMS WITH MANUFACTURER AND OTHER TRADES PRIOR TO ROUGH-IN AND PURCHASE OF ANY ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT ASSOCIATED WITH SYSTEM. ANY DISCREPANCIES WITH THIS PLAN AND MANUFACTURER REQUIREMENTS SHALL BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE ARCHITECT/ENGINEER PRIOR TO PURCHASE OR ELECTRICAL ROUGH-IN OF THIS EQUIPMENT.
- ALL ITEMS SHOWN ON PLAN ARE NEW UNLESS MARKED AS (E) FOR EXISTING OR (R) FOR RELOCATED.

GENERAL LIGHTING NOTES:

- FOR LUMINAIRES INFORMATION, REFER TO LUMINAIRES SCHEDULE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
- SEE ARCHITECTURAL REFLECTED CEILING PLAN FOR EXACT LOCATION OF LUMINAIRES PRIOR TO INSTALLATION. COORDINATE ALL CEILING TRIMS AND MOUNTING HARDWARE WITH ARCHITECTURAL AND STRUCTURAL TRADES.
- REFER TO ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS FOR ALL MOUNTING HEIGHTS OF LUMINAIRES IN EXPOSED CEILING AREAS. COORDINATE EXACT LOCATION AND MOUNTING HEIGHTS TO AVOID INTERFERENCE WITH MECHANICAL DUCTWORK, PIPING AND STRUCTURAL STEEL.
- ALL EMERGENCY AND EXIT LIGHTS SHALL BE CONNECTED TO LOCAL LIGHTING CIRCUIT AHEAD OF CONTROLS, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED. FOR LUMINAIRES SHOWN AS EMERGENCY (EM ONLY), POWER LOSS SENSING LEAD TO BE CONNECTED AHEAD OF CONTROL AND LUMINAIRES TO BE SWITCHED.
- LUMINAIRES SHOWN AS NIGHT LIGHTS (NL ONLY) SHALL REMAIN ON 24 HOURS AND SHALL BE CONNECTED TO LOCAL CIRCUIT AHEAD OF CONTROL (UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED).
- LUMINAIRES SHOWN AS NL/EM OR EM/NL SHALL BE WIRED WITH EMERGENCY BATTERY AND SHALL REMAIN ON 24 HOURS CONNECTED TO LOCAL CIRCUIT AHEAD OF CONTROL (UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED).
- WHERE LIGHTING CONTROLLERS (LC) ARE SHOWN, REFER TO LIGHTING CONTROL DIAGRAM FOR WIRING REQUIREMENTS.
- ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE TO COORDINATE LIGHTING CONTROL REQUIREMENTS TO MEET ASHRAE 2013 90.1 WITH SELECTED PRODUCT MANUFACTURE FOR ALL OCCUPANCY/VACANCY SENSORS, DIMMING CONTROLS AND DAYLIGHT SENSORS REQUIRED. MANUFACTURE TO PROVIDE DOCUMENTS FOR LAYOUT AND CONNECTIONS FOR CONTROLS USING A WIRED OR WIRELESS SYSTEM.
- ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR TO INCLUDE COST FOR FUNCTIONAL TESTING FOR LIGHTING CONTROLS AND SHALL BE PERFORMED BY A THIRD PARTY COMMISSIONING AGENT NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DESIGN. VERIFY THAT THE INSTALLED LIGHTING CONTROLS MEET OR EXCEED ALL DOCUMENTED PERFORMANCE CRITERIA PER ASHREA 2013 9.4.3
- ALL DISCREPANCIES WITH THESE DOCUMENTS SHALL BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE ENGINEER FOR CLARIFICATION PRIOR TO BIDS. IN OTHERWISE DOING SO, THE ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR SHALL BE LIABLE FOR ANY REQUIRED REVISIONS.
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① BASEMENT ELECTRICAL PLAN
 1/8" = 1'-0"

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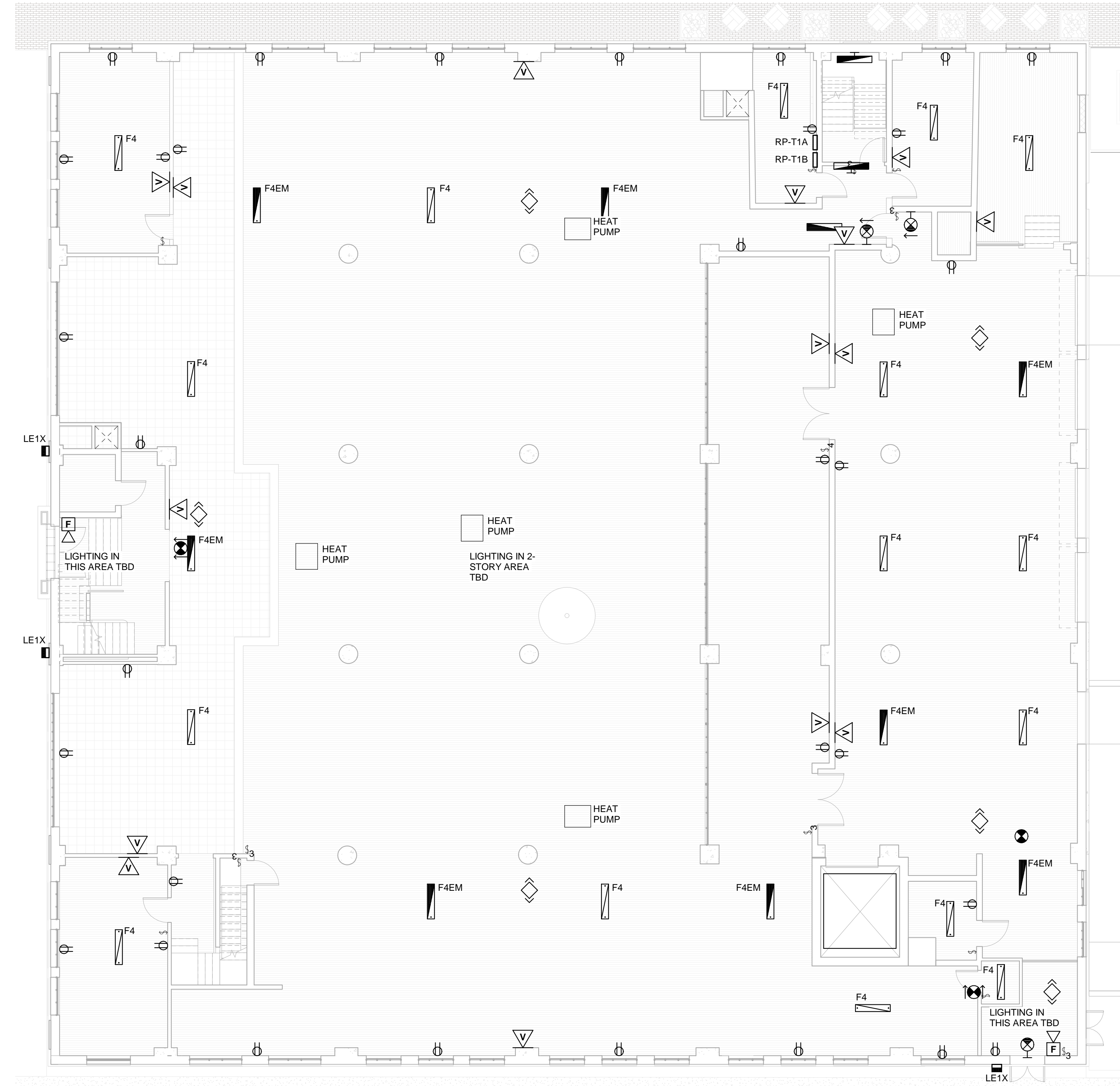
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 1/8" = 1'-0"

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DRAWING ISSUE	DATE
DESIGN DEVELOPMENT	08/02/2019

2857; 2863
EAST GRAND BLVD
DETROIT MI 48202

OWNER
 METHOD DEVELOPMENT
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 DETROIT, MI 48226

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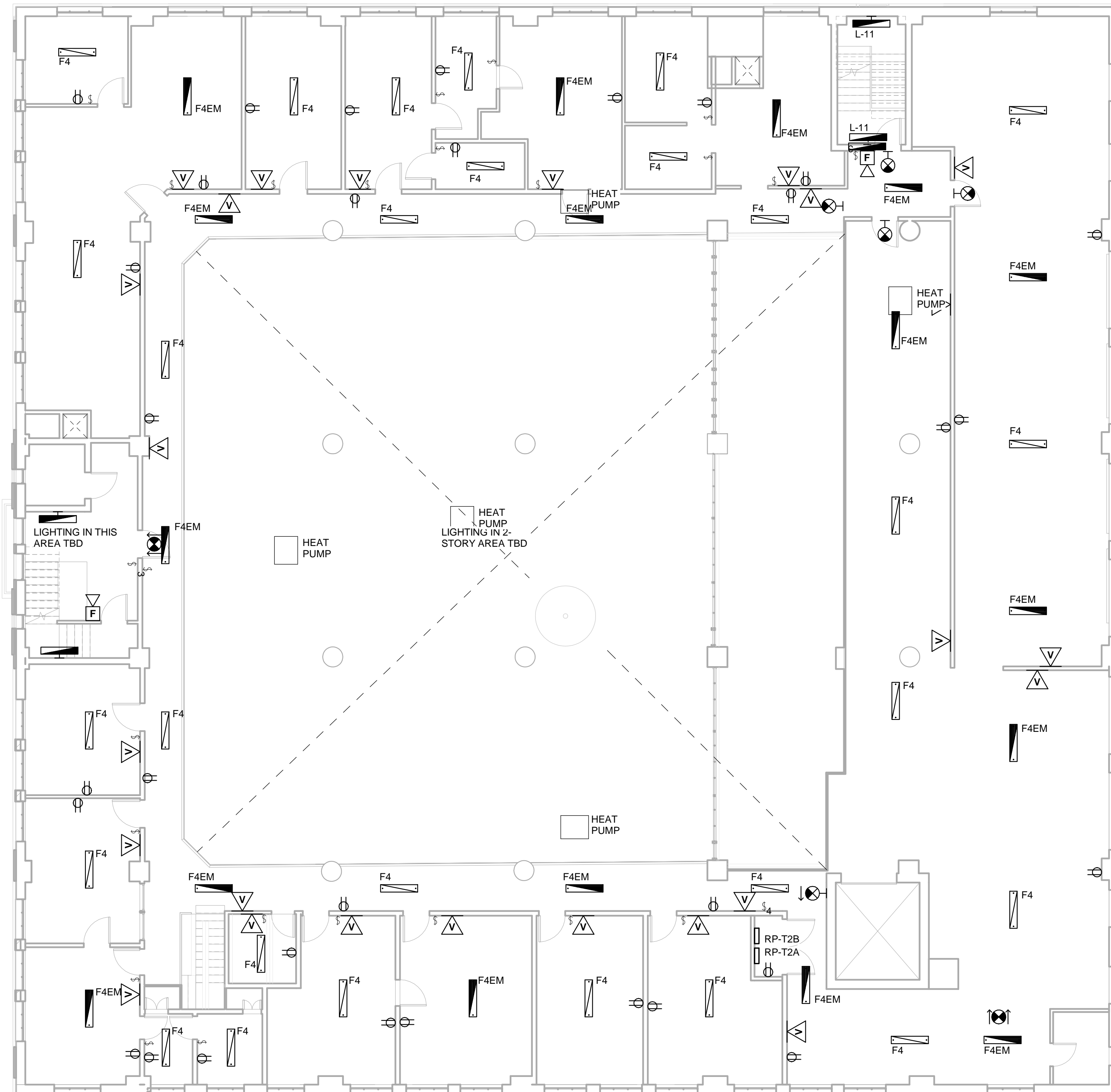
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 248.247.1115

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2ND FLOOR ELECTRICAL PLAN

E201.2

2857; 2863
 EAST GRAND BLVD
 DETROIT MI 48202

OWNER
 METHOD DEVELOPMENT
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 DETROIT, MI 48226

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CIVIL ENGINEER
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**4TH FLOOR
 ELECTRICAL PLAN**

E201.4

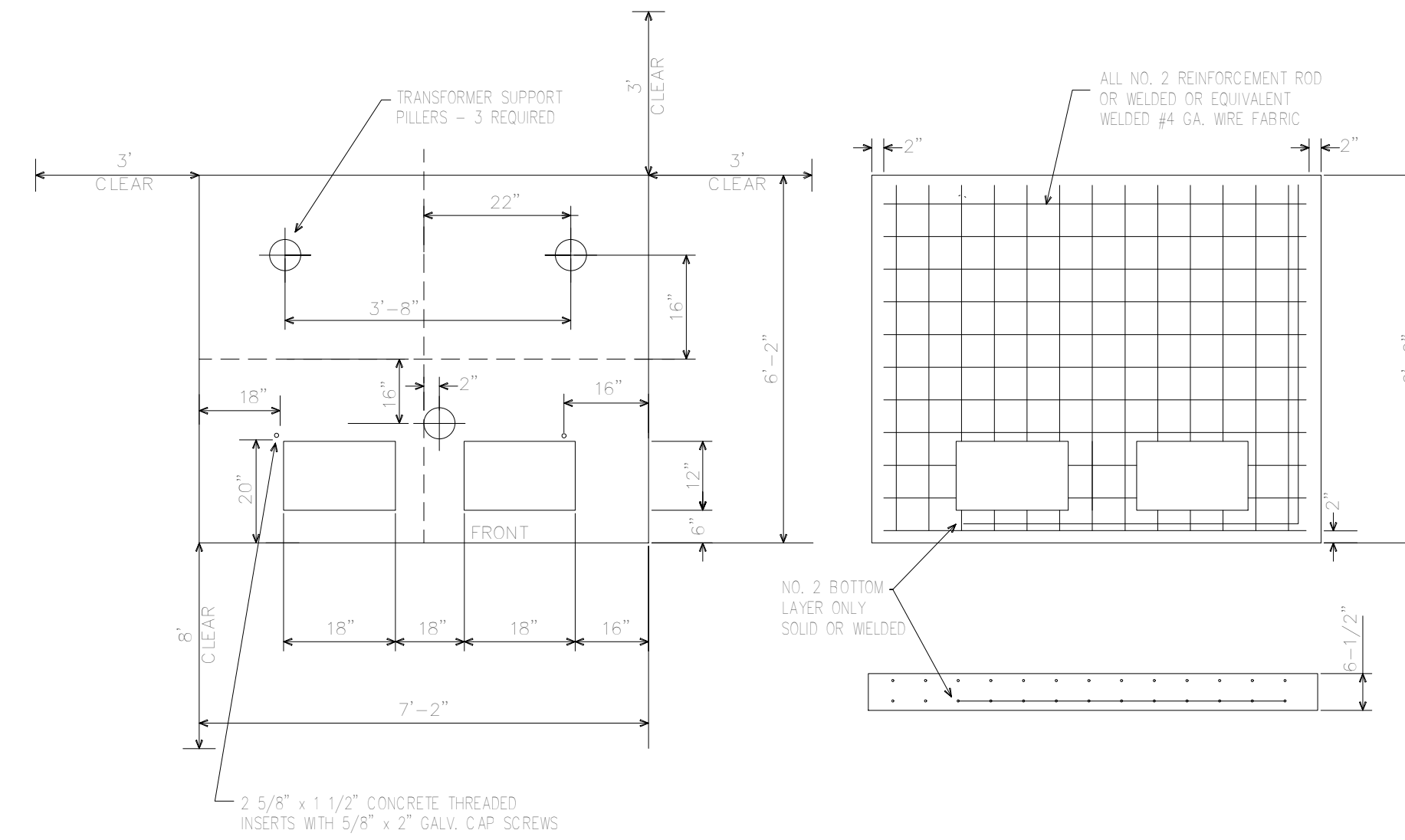
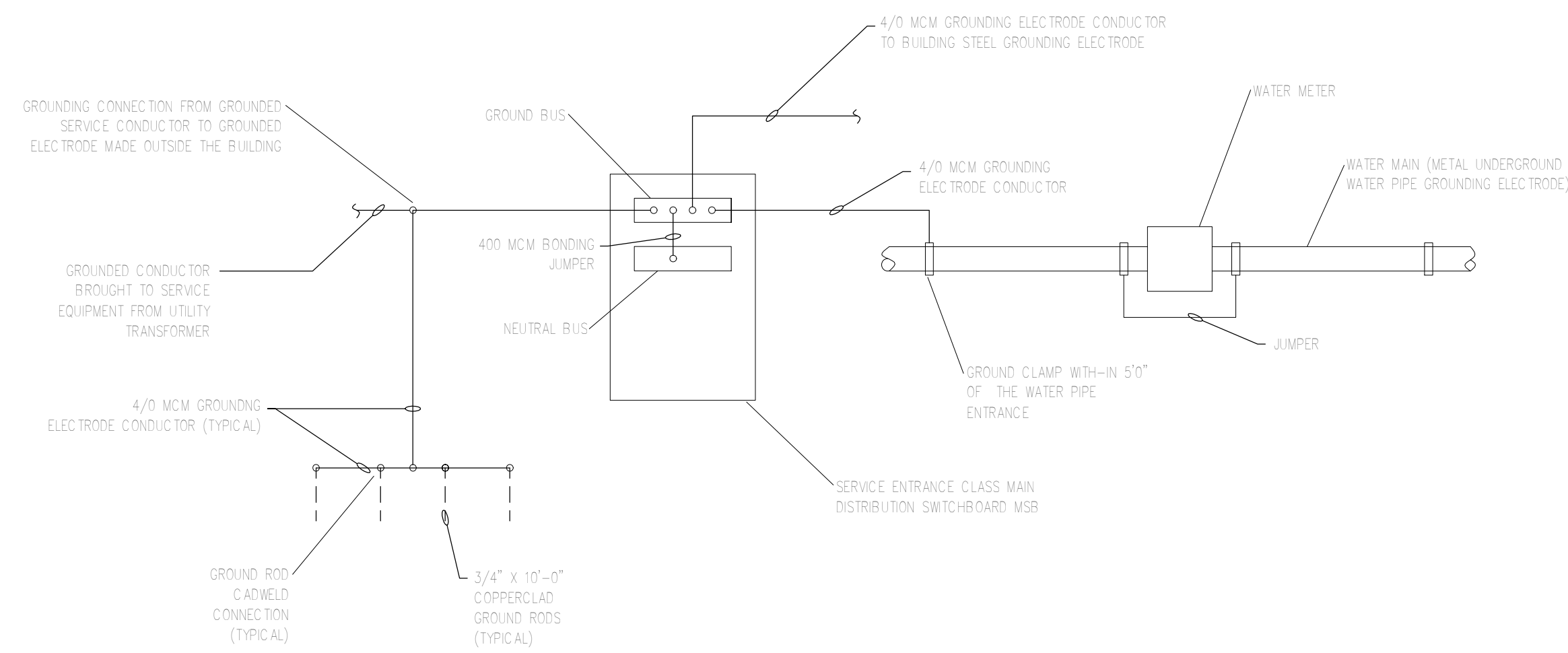
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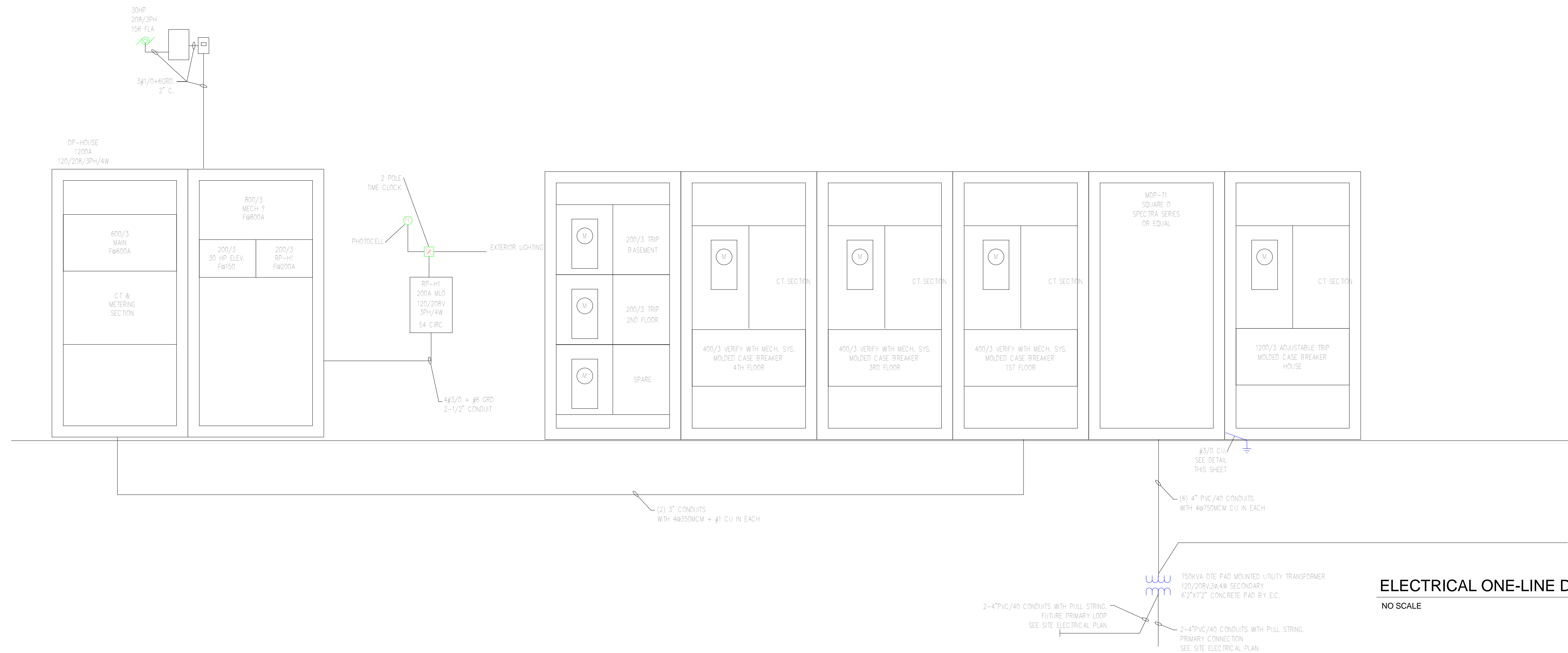
CIVIL ENGINEER
 STONEFIELD
 607 SHELBY STREET, SUITE 200
 DETROIT, MI 48226
 248.247.1115



- GENERAL NOTES:
1. SWEEPS MUST BE 4\"/>

2 SYSTEM GROUNDING CONNECTIONS DETAIL

NO SCALE



ELECTRICAL ONE-LINE DIAGRAM
 NO SCALE

OOMBRA ARCHITECTS

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ELECTRICAL ONE-LINE DIAGRAM

E601.1

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MECHANICAL ABBREVIATIONS

AC	AIR CONDITIONING	ID	INSIDE DIAMETER
ACCU	AIR COOLED CONDENSING UNIT	INSUL	INSULATION/INSULATE
ACU	AIR CONDITIONING UNIT	INV	INVERT
AFF	ABOVE FINISHED FLOOR		
AHU	AIR HANDLING UNIT	KIT	KITCHEN
ALT	ALTERNATIVE	KW	KILOWATT
AMB	AMBIENT		
AP	ACCESS PANEL	L	LENGTH/LONG
APPROX	APPROXIMATE	LAV	LAVATORY
AR	ACID RESISTANT	LP	LIQUID PETROLEUM
ARCH	ARCHITECT(URAL)	LPR	LOW PRESSURE STEAM RETURN
ARV	AIR RELIEF VALVE	LPS	LOW PRESSURE STEAM SUPPLY
ATV	AIR TURNING VANES	LVR	LOUVER
AUTO	AUTOMATIC		
B-#	BOILER	M	METER
BD	BAROMETRIC DAMPER	MAX	MAXIMUM
BDD	BACKDRAFT DAMPER	MECH	MECHANICAL
BHP	BREAK HORSEPOWER	MFR	MANUFACTURER
BLDG	BUILDING	MIN	MINIMUM
BOD	BOTTOM OF DUCT	MISC	MISCELLANEOUS
BOT	BOTTOM	MPR	MEDIUM PRESSURE STEAM RETURN
CA	COMPRESSED AIR	MPS	MEDIUM PRESSURE STEAM SUPPLY
CAB	CABINET	MTD	MOUNTED
CD-#	CEILING DIFFUSER	NIC	NOT IN CONTRACT
CIA	COMBUSTION INTAKE AIR	NO/#	NUMBER
CFM	CUBIC FEET PER MINUTE	NOM	NOMINAL
CHWR	CHILLED WATER RETURN	NTS	NOT TO SCALE
CHWS	CHILLED WATER SUPPLY	(N)	NEW
CHWP	CHILLED WATER PUMP	OA	OUTSIDE AIR
CL	CENTERLINE	OC	ON CENTER
CLG	CEILING	OD	OUTSIDE DIAMETER
C.O.	CLEAN OUT	ORD-#	OVERFLOW ROOF DRAIN
COL	COLUMN	O.E.D.	OPEN END DUCT
CONC	CONCRETE	PREFAB	PREFABRICATED
COND	CONDENSER(ATE)	PRV	PRESSURE REDUCING VALVE
CRTN	LOW PRESSURE STEAM CONDENSATE	PSI	POUNDS PER SQUARE INCH
CPD	CONDENSATE PUMP DISCHARGE	PVC	POLYVINYL CHLORIDE
CPRSR	COMPRESSOR	P.E.	POLYETHYLENE
CT-#	COOLING TOWER		
CUH-#	CABINET UNIT HEATER	R/RAD	RADIUS
CW	COLD WATER (DOMESTIC)	RA	RETURN AIR
CWP	CONDENSER WATER PUMP	RG-#	RETURN AIR GRILLE
CWR	CONDENSER WATER RETURN	RD-#	ROOF DRAIN
CWS	CONDENSER WATER SUPPLY	REQ'D	REQUIRED
D	DEPTH/DEEP	RL	REFRIGERANT LIQUID
DB	DRY BULB TEMPERATURE	RM	ROOM
DIA/Ø	DIAMETER	RP	RADIANT PANEL
DIFF	DIFFUSER	RPM	REVOLUTIONS PER MINUTE
DISCH	DISCHARGE	RS	REFRIGERANT SUCTION
DWG	DRAWING	(R)	RELOCATED
DWH	DOMESTIC WATER HEATER	RC	RAIN CONDUCTOR
		SA	SUPPLY AIR
EF-#	EXHAUST FAN	SCHED	SCHEDULE
EFF	EFFICIENCY	SD-#	SUPPLY DIFFUSER
EG-#	EXHAUST GRILLE	SG-#	SUPPLY AIR GRILLE
EL	ELEVATION	SP	STATIC PRESSURE
ELEC	ELECTRIC(AL)	SPEC(S)	SPECIFICATION(S)
ELEV	ELEVATOR	STD	STANDARD
EMER	EMERGENCY		
EQUIP	EQUIPMENT	TC	TEMPERATURE CONTROL
EXH	EXHAUST	TEMP	TEMPERATURE
EXIST	EXISTING	TYP	TYPICAL
EXP	EXPANSION		
EXT	EXTERIOR	UH-#	UNIT HEATER
(E)	EXISTING	UON	UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED
		UV	UNIT VENTILATOR
F&TT	FLOAT AND THERMOSTATIC TRAP	U/G	UNDERGROUND
FCU-#	FAN COIL UNIT	V	VENT
F/SD	COMBINATION FIRE/SMOKE DAMPER	VA	VALVE
FD-#	FLOOR DRAIN	VAC	VACUUM
F.DMPR	FIRE DAMPER	VAV	VARIABLE AIR VOLUME
FEV	FLUE EXHAUST VENT	VB	VACUUM BREAKER
FIN FL/FF	FINISH FLOOR	VD	VOLUME DAMPER
FLR	FLOOR	VEL	VELOCITY
FP	FIRE PROTECTION	VIF	VERIFY IN FIELD
FSM	FEET PER MINUTE	VTR	VENT-THRU-ROOF
FT	FEET	VVB	VARIABLE VOLUME BOX
FUR-#	FURNACE	VVF	VARIABLE VOLUME-FAN POWERED
G	GAS (NATURAL)	VR	VARIABLE VOLUME-REHEAT
GA	GAUGE		
GAL	GALLON	W	WIDE/WIDTH
GALV	GALVANIZE(D)	W/	WITH
GPM	GALLONS PER MINUTE	W/O	WITHOUT
		WB	WET BULB TEMPERATURE
H	HEIGHT/HIGH	WC-#	WATER CLOSET
HHWR	HEATING HOT WATER RETURN	W.C.O.	WALL CLEANOUT
HHWS	HEATING HOT WATER SUPPLY	WCC	WATER COOLED CHILLER
HHWP	HEATING HOT WATER PUMP		
HP	HORSEPOWER		
HPR	HIGH PRESSURE STEAM RETURN		
HPS	HIGH PRESSURE STEAM SUPPLY		
HRS	HEAT RECOVERY UNIT		
HVAC	HEATING/VENTILATING/AIR CONDITIONING		

PLUMBING/PIPING SYMBOLS

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
	GLOBE VALVE
	FULL PORT BALL VALVE
	CHECK VALVE
	BALANCING VALVE
	BALANCE VALVE W/ TEST PORTS
	SOLENOID VALVE
	MOTOR OPERATED VALVE
	PLUG VALVE
	THREE WAY CONTROL VALVE
	TWO WAY CONTROL VALVE
	BUTTERFLY VALVE
	PRESSURE REGULATOR VALVE
	PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE
	THERMOMETER
	STRAINER
	UNION
	PRESSURE GAGE WITH COCK
	FLEXIBLE CONNECTOR
	REMOVE EXISTING SERVICE
	PIPE TURNED UP
	PIPE TURNED DOWN
	PIPE OUT TOP
	PIPE OUT BOTTOM
	DOMESTIC COLD WATER PIPING
	DOMESTIC HOT WATER PIPING
	DOMESTIC HOT WATER RETURN PIPING
	VENT PIPING
	FIRE PROTECTION PIPING
	FIRE DEPARTMENT CONNECTION PIPING
	NATURAL GAS PIPING
	OVERFLOW RAIN CONDUCTOR PIPING
	RAIN CONDUCTOR PIPING
	SANITARY PIPING
	STORM PIPING
	ACID WASTE PIPING
	ACID VENT PIPING
	GREASY WASTE PIPING
	OXYGEN PIPING
	COMPRESSED AIR



CAUTION !!!

THE LOCATIONS AND ELEVATIONS OF EXISTING UNDERGROUND UTILITIES AS SHOWN ON THIS DRAWING ARE ONLY APPROXIMATE. NO GUARANTEE IS EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED AS TO THE COMPLETENESS OR ACCURACY THEREOF. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE EXCLUSIVELY RESPONSIBLE FOR DETERMINING THE EXACT UTILITY LOCATIONS AND ELEVATIONS PRIOR TO THE START OF CONSTRUCTION.

MECHANICAL DRAWING INDEX		
SHT No.	SHEET TITLE	SCALE
PO.00	LEGEND, SYMBOLS, & ABBREVIATIONS	NO SCALE
P1.00	PLUMBING NEW WORK PLAN - BASEMENT	1/8"=1'-0"
P1.01	PLUMBING NEW WORK PLAN - FIRST LEVEL	1/8"=1'-0"
P1.02	PLUMBING NEW WORK PLAN - SECOND LEVEL	1/8"=1'-0"
P1.03	PLUMBING NEW WORK PLAN - THIRD LEVEL	1/8"=1'-0"
P1.04	PLUMBING NEW WORK PLAN - FOURTH LEVEL	1/8"=1'-0"
P1.05	PLUMBING NEW WORK PLAN - ROOF	1/8"=1'-0"
P2.00	PLUMBING DETAILS	NO SCALE
P3.00	PLUMBING SCHEDULES	NO SCALE

PLUMBING GENERAL NOTES:

- SEE ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS FOR EXACT LOCATION OF ALL PLUMBING FIXTURES.
- COORDINATE ALL LOCATION, SIZE AND ELEVATIONS OF ALL SLEEVES THROUGH WALLS AND SLABS WITH STRUCTURAL AND ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS.
- COORDINATE NEW PIPING WITH EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS, EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURERS, AND ALL OTHER TRADES TO AVOID INTERFERENCES.
- PROVIDE ACCESS AROUND ALL NEW EQUIPMENT PER MANUFACTURERS RECOMMENDATIONS.
- ALL CORING THROUGH FLOORS SHALL BE BY MECHANICAL CONTRACTOR.
- ALL PIPING SHALL BE ROUTED AS HIGH AS POSSIBLE, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. COORDINATE ROUTING WITH OTHER TRADES TO AVOID INTERFERENCES.
- ALL PIPING SHALL BE INSULATED PER SPECIFICATIONS.
- ALL PIPING SHALL BE CONCEALED IN WALLS AND/OR CEILING SPACE.
- SEAL ALL PENETRATIONS THROUGH WALLS AND FLOORS. REFER TO SPECIFICATIONS.
- THE LOCATIONS AND ELEVATIONS OF EXISTING UNDERGROUND UTILITIES AS SHOWN ON THIS DRAWING ARE APPROXIMATE. NO GUARANTEE IS EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED AS TO THE COMPLETENESS OR ACCURACY THEREOF.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN ADEQUATE CLEARANCES (PER N.E.C.) ABOVE AND AROUND ELECTRICAL PANELS, EQUIPMENT AND TRANSFORMERS WHEN ROUTING OVERHEAD DOMESTIC WATER, SANITARY AND STORM PIPING.
- FAUCETS AND PLUMBING FIXTURES SHALL BE OF WATER CONSERVATION TYPE AND COMPLY WITH THE STATE ENERGY STANDARDS.
- RUN ALL SANITARY PIPING LARGER THAN 2" AT 1/8" PER FOOT, MINIMUM SLOPE, UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
- COORDINATE INTERRUPTIONS OF SERVICES INCLUDING WATER, SEWER AND NATURAL GAS WITH OWNER AND UTILITY COMPANIES A MINIMUM OF 72 HOURS IN ADVANCE OF ALTERATIONS.
- ALL CONTROL, ISOLATION, AND BALANCE VALVES MUST BE NO MORE THAN 3'-6" FROM TOP OF CEILING TO BOTTOM OF VALVES.

OOMBRA ARCHITECTS

OOMBRA ARCHITECTS, LLC.
PHILADELPHIA, PA
WWW.OOMBRA.COM
215.948.2564

DRAWING ISSUE	DATE
SCHEMATIC DESIGN	06/28/2019
DESIGN DEVELOPMENT	08/01/2019

LEGENDS, SYMBOLS, AND ABBREVIATIONS

P0.00

MILWAUKEE JUNCTION

EAST GRAND + OAKLAND

BOYER CAMPBELL

HDC SEPTEMBER 2019



3 BUILDINGS TO BE RENOVATED + RESURFACED PARKING LOT

MJ E GRAND & OAKLAND | OVERVIEW



SURFACE
PARKING

6540
ST ANTOINE

2863
E GRAND

2857
E GRAND

OAKLAND ST

E GRAND BLVD

ST ANTOINE ST



3 BUILDINGS TO BE RENOVATED + RESURFACED PARKING LOT



MJ E GRAND & OAKLAND | OVERVIEW

2857 E Grand - 1 Story CMU & brick building at the corner of E Grand & Oakland - to be renovated into commercial retail space

- New storefront in the original existing openings to replace current blocked up CMU walls along E Grand Blvd
- New membrane roof to replace existing dilapidated roof
- Existing masonry shell to be cleaned, repaired, tuck-pointed and painted
- Commercial / Retail tenant TBD.

2863 E Grand - 3 Story brick & concrete building on E Grand Blvd - to be renovated into commercial retail and residential lofts

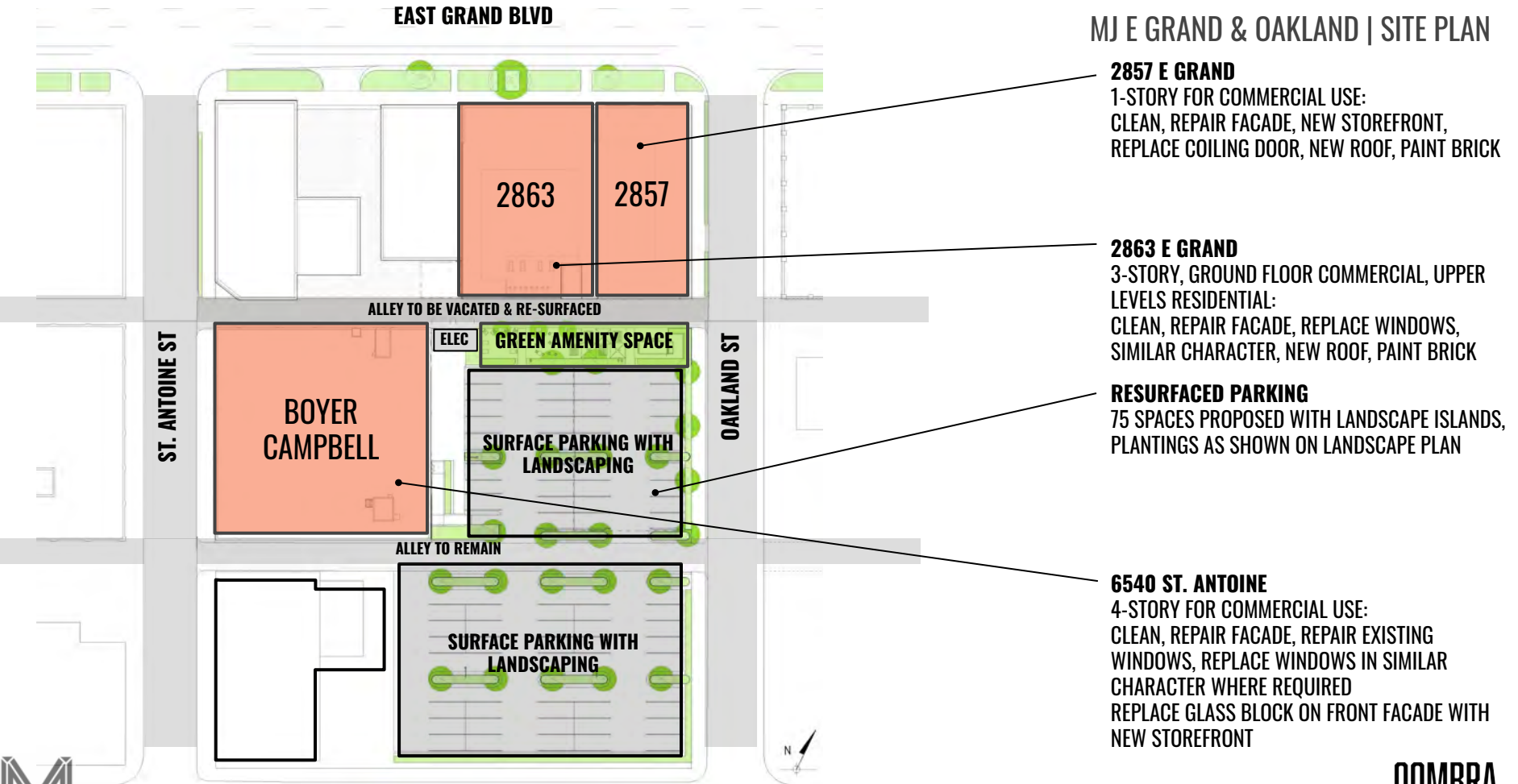
- Storefront in the original existing openings to replace the current blocked up CMU and stucco panels along E Grand Blvd
- New membrane roof to replace existing dilapidated roof
- Existing masonry shell to be cleaned, repaired, tuck-pointed and painted
- All windows to be replaced with similar character and style as original along E Grand.
- Some additional new window openings to be located on the sides of the building - where indicated on the drawings
- First floor Commercial / Retail tenants TBD
- Second and third floor to be (18) apartments in total with one small shared roof deck.

6540 St Antoine St "Boyer Campbell Building" - to be renovated as commercial office space

- New storm windows to be installed on the interior side of the existing windows to allow for the existing divided lite frames to remain
- New storefront to replace existing glass block on front facade
- Existing masonry shell to be cleaned, repaired and tuck-pointed
- Commercial tenant(s) to be determined.

EAST GRAND BLVD

MJ E GRAND & OAKLAND | SITE PLAN



2857 E GRAND

1-STORY FOR COMMERCIAL USE:
CLEAN, REPAIR FACADE, NEW STOREFRONT,
REPLACE COILING DOOR, NEW ROOF, PAINT BRICK

2863 E GRAND

3-STORY, GROUND FLOOR COMMERCIAL, UPPER
LEVELS RESIDENTIAL:
CLEAN, REPAIR FACADE, REPLACE WINDOWS,
SIMILAR CHARACTER, NEW ROOF, PAINT BRICK

RESURFACED PARKING

75 SPACES PROPOSED WITH LANDSCAPE ISLANDS,
PLANTINGS AS SHOWN ON LANDSCAPE PLAN

6540 ST. ANTOINE

4-STORY FOR COMMERCIAL USE:
CLEAN, REPAIR FACADE, REPAIR EXISTING
WINDOWS, REPLACE WINDOWS IN SIMILAR
CHARACTER WHERE REQUIRED
REPLACE GLASS BLOCK ON FRONT FACADE WITH
NEW STOREFRONT



LANDSCAPING

TALL GRASSES (MAIDEN GRASS, PURPLE FOUNTAIN GRASS) AND TREES (KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE) IN LANDSCAPE BUFFER AROUND PARKING

LOW GRASSES (BLUE FESCUE) AND TREES (OAK AND MAPLE) IN PARKING LOT ISLANDS AND OUTDOOR AMENITY SPACE

**PLEASE REFER TO THE LANDSCAPE PLAN FOR SPECIFIC LOCATIONS*



KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE



SKINNY GENES OAK



SUNSET RED MAPLE



PURPLE FOUNTAIN GRASS

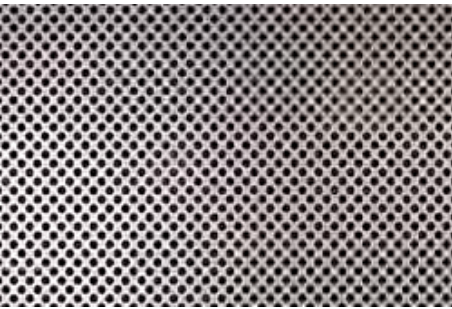


MAIDEN GRASS



BLUE FESCUE

**SITE
HARDSCAPE, MATERIALS & FENCING**



**PERFORATED STEEL EQUIPMENT SCREEN
(AT TRANSFORMERS)**



**CURB, GRAVEL, AND METAL EDGING
(PARKING LOT LANDSCAPE ISLANDS)**



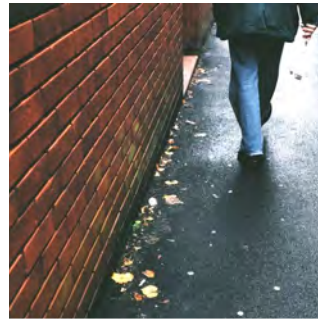
**BLACK CHAIN LINK FENCE
(AT SECURED RESIDENTIAL PARKING)**



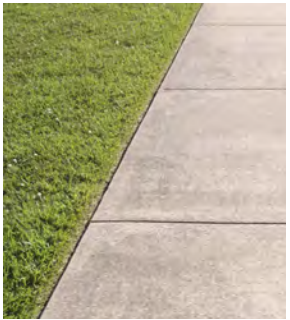
**STEEL PLANTER BOXES
(THROUGHOUT ALLEY & AMENITY)**



**C.I.P. CONCRETE PLANTER
WITH STEEL LETTERING**



**ASPHALT + RECLAIMED BRICK
(ALLEY RESURFACING)**



**PEA GRAVEL WITH CONCRETE PATHS
(SITE AMENITY AREA)**



MJ E GRAND & OAKLAND | JAM HANDY HISTORIC DISTRICT

City of Detroit
CITY COUNCIL
HISTORIC DESIGNATION ADVISORY BOARD
218 Coleman A. Young Municipal Center, Detroit, Michigan 48226
Phone: (313) 224-4946 Fax: (313) 224-4336
e-mail: cc-historicsig-det@cityofdet.com



Final Report
Jam Handy/North End-East Grand Boulevard Historic District

By a resolution dated April 15, 2014, the Detroit City Council charged the Historic Designation Advisory Board (HDAB), a study committee, with the official study of the proposed Jam Handy/North End-East Grand Boulevard Historic District in accordance with Chapter 25 of the 1984 Detroit City Code and the Michigan Local Historic Districts Act.

The Jam Handy/North End-East Grand Boulevard Historic District is composed of 47 buildings (38 contributing, 9 non-contributing) located on E. Grand Blvd. between Woodward Avenue and Cameron Avenue in Detroit. The district also includes several buildings south of E. Grand Blvd and north of E. Milwaukee Avenue.

Address	Name	Architect/Builder	Date
21. 2785-95 E. Grand Blvd.	Vanguard Community Dev. Co.	C.O. Barton	1931
22. 2817 E. Grand Blvd.	Detroit Egg Biscuit & Specialty Co (Goodyear Tire)	Baxter & O'Dell	1906
23. 2821 E. Grand Blvd.	I.L. Scheinman & Co. (Jam Handy)	Pollmer & Robes	1917
24. 2831 E. Grand Blvd.	Jam Handy Studio		1935
25. 2841 E. Grand Blvd.	Chap (Jam Handy)	Wm. M. Pagel	
26. 2843 E. Grand Blvd.	Chap Lofts (Jam Handy Admin Offices)	F. Eugene Brotherton	1914
27. 2857 E. Grand Blvd.	Maurice Fox garage & used car salesroom	M.R. Burrowes	1923
28. 2863-65 E. Grand Blvd.	Maurice Fox Dealership	Colbertson & Kelley	1917
29. 2871 E. Grand Blvd.*			1951
30. 2881 E. Grand Blvd.*	Gas Station		

2857 E. Grand Blvd., Maurice Fox Garage & Used Car Showroom

This one-story building at the south-west corner of E. Grand Blvd and Oakland was designed by M.R. Burrowes, architect for Newbro-Gallogly, and a permit #9374 was pulled on May 15, 1923. The new building was constructed as a garage and used-car salesroom for Maurice Fox's bustling Ford dealership which was located next door at 2863-65 E. Grand Blvd.

The building is a one-story rectangular brick building with cast concrete and decorative brick detailing. The north elevation has storefront window openings that have been infilled with concrete block, and there is a rollup entry door on the east elevation. Below the cornice line of the roof is dentil molding.

City of Detroit
CITY COUNCIL
HISTORIC DESIGNATION ADVISORY BOARD
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Address	Name	Architect/Builder	Date
44. 6540 St. Antoine	Boyer-Campbell Bld	Charles F.J. Barnes	1929
45. 603 E. Milwaukee Ave.	Warehouse		1925
46. 715 E. Milwaukee Ave.	Testing Lab		1930
47. 6543 Hastings	CED Inc. Detroit		1949

6540 St. Antoine, Boyer-Campbell Building (Jam Handy)

Charles F.J. Barnes was the architect of this concrete and brick four-story building designed to be an office and warehouse. Permit #63424 was pulled on August 6, 1929, for an estimated construction cost of \$150,000.

From 1930 well into the 1950s, the building was occupied by Boyer-Campbell, a machinery and wholesale hardware dealer. Over the years, office space in the building

was shared with a variety of local businesses, including Jam Handy Organization which was listed in the City Directory as occupying a portion of the building as early as 1935.

The four-story brick, steel and reinforced concrete building has a large stone entry portal that is vertically accentuated by courses of brick running to the roof line. The stone portal consists of two fluted columns with an entablature, which is underneath a stone cornice and dentil molding. The façade has many ornate elements such as patterned brick, stone accents underneath the windows and carved stone pieces near the roof line. The windows on the first floor are all glass block, while the windows on the second and third floor are typical factory windows with metal sashes. The window openings on the second floor have been boarded up with metal corrugated paneling. A sign on the main entry door attributes the building to the “Boyer Campbell Co.”



BOYER CAMPBELL BUILDING

(6540 ST ANTOINE STREET)



BOYER CAMPBELL BUILDING (6540 ST ANTOINE)
WEST FACADE



RUSAS
RENOVATION
SERVICES

CLUBHOUSE

Google

DOMBRA
ARCHITECTS



BOYER CAMPBELL BUILDING (6540 ST ANTOINE) HISTORIC IMAGES

THE DETROIT FREE PRESS—SUNDAY, JANUARY 19, 1930

LOADING IS MADE EASY HERE

Building's Location To Speed Deliveries



Many advantages are obtained by the loading platform, two views of which are shown above, which is in the rear of the new Boyer-Campbell building. Room is provided to load and unload nine trucks at the same time. Protected from inclement weather, delivery of goods proceeds, no matter what the conditions.

Picked Because of Accessibility by Motor, Convenient to Railroads.

Officials of the Boyer-Campbell company are well satisfied with the new location and have already noted that the time for deliveries and the time expended in reaching the buying centers has been reduced to a minimum.

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BOYER-CAMPBELL ADDS TWO COMPLETE LINES

To an exceptionally large, well stocked and well assorted line of tools, factory equipment, general manufacturers' supplies and safety devices, which has made the name of Boyer-Campbell a familiar one to thousands of manufacturers, has been added complete lines of the Chapin Bond company standard stock gears and the Blackhawk Manufacturing company production line. Officials of the firm have announced.

INTERIOR PARTITIONS AID NATURAL LIGHTING

The natural lighting of the Boyer-Campbell building is aided by the fact that interior partitions are composed of steel and wood with large plate glass panels. A cheerful and useful lighting effect is obtained by this expedient.

THE ELECTRICAL WIRING

on the new
BOYER-CAMPBELL BUILDING

BY

The Detroit Free Press

DETROIT, MICHIGAN, SUNDAY, JANUARY 19, 1930

BOYER-CAMPBELL SECTION

BOYER-CAMPBELL SECTION

NEW BOYER-CAMPBELL BUILDING OPENED

Boyer-Campbell Co.
Grows With Detroit

Major Rise Is Reviewed by Vice-President of Firm.

The history of the Boyer-Campbell company is a story of continuous growth, its steady increase, with factory and warehouse and mercantile growth from a struggling city to a capital metropolis.

Older Early History.

Twenty-three years ago the Boyer-Campbell company was organized by Fred Boyer, 260, and Campbell, 215, operating in a small building on the Michigan boulevard, near the old East Congress street.

The present location of the Boyer-Campbell building is a story of growth, its steady increase, with factory and warehouse and mercantile growth from a struggling city to a capital metropolis.

NEW BOYER-CAMPBELL BUILDING



Above is the architect's sketch of the Boyer-Campbell building, just completed at 6540 Antoine street, at Front Street boulevard. It is a four-story structure, built on a foundation which will accommodate two more stories if expansion is found necessary. The building is well equipped with natural light and ample space for receiving and shipping merchandise in large quantities in great quantities of goods can be stored and brought out for delivery with all possible ease. All departments of the Boyer-Campbell company are now situated in this building.

COURSE OF CITY GROWTH CITED

FIRM'S BEGINNING MODEST

4-Story Structure Marks Forward Step

Retail and Wholesale Space Provided for Old Detroit Firm.

BY S. H. McCAUGHRIN

Building pace with progress, which has always been the weakness of the Boyer-Campbell organization, another grand step is written in the new history in the construction of its new building at 6540 Antoine street, at East Front Street, representing one of the most modern structures of its kind in the United States.

The new building, which has a footprint of 117 feet with a depth of 120 feet, has approximately 14,000 square feet of floor space, equivalent of which, which are located on the main floor.

In order to expedite loading and unloading of goods, a loading platform is provided on the main floor, which is protected from inclement weather, and is equipped with a platform, which is protected from inclement weather, and is equipped with a platform, which is protected from inclement weather.

In order to expedite loading and unloading of goods, a loading platform is provided on the main floor, which is protected from inclement weather, and is equipped with a platform, which is protected from inclement weather.

HIGHLIGHTS OF NEW BUILDING

Here are statistics on the new Boyer-Campbell building at 6540 St. Antoine Street, at East Front Street.

Factory reinforced concrete building.

Floor space, 14,000 square feet, exclusive of office space.

The depth is 120 feet.

The front faces St. Antoine street for 117 feet.

All offices located on the main floor.

Building is equipped with three additional stories may be added for future expansion.

Ample parking space provided.

Convenient lighting system.

Heavy-duty trucks may be driven into the building to the loading dock.

Loading dock large enough to handle nine large trucks at one time.

A general assembly plant on the main floor, where all items from the building are properly assembled, checked, stored, wrapped and tagged.

All of each department are equipped throughout, where and are now situated in this building.

An interdepartmental dispatch system, enabling immediate transfer of information from all parts of the office, wherever an item is.

and a mechanical alarm would immediately affect the limited emergency.



BOYER CAMPBELL BUILDING (6540 ST ANTOINE) HISTORIC IMAGES

COURSE OF CITY GROWTH CITED

**Boyer - Campbell Identified
With Expansion; First Lo-
cated in Monier Block.**

It is 23 years since the name Boyer-Campbell first appeared over the doorway of a small, rather unimposing building then known as the old Monier Block, located at 66 East Congress street.

Today, the name Boyer-Campbell is identified as an integral part of a dynamic city of tall buildings and electric industries. In its almost quarter of a century service it has witnessed many changes, for the trolly in this period has enjoyed a phenomenal growth, its influence extending far beyond the bounds of state and nation.

City Grows Up.

In 1860 the population of Detroit was listed as 26,754 and in 1910 it grew to 460,796 and the city ranked ninth in size in the United States. Twenty years later found the city advanced to the rank of fourth place.

In 1904, three years before the Boyer-Campbell company was organized, 8,125 cars were built in the state of Michigan. Twenty-five years later during 1929, the Ford Motor company alone produced one-third of the total number of automobiles in the United States or a total figure of 1,812,227 cars.

Growth in the automobile industry since 1910 has been most remarkable, and as this driving force has grown, people moved to Detroit by the thousands.

Enormous business expansion has been witnessed in all lines of industrial effort with the result today there are approximately 3,000 manufacturing plants in Detroit, indicating the diversification of the industry in the city.

Phone Growth Cited.

In 1910 Detroit employed the use of 56,000 telephones. To serve the telephonic required a large plant valued at \$1,164,000, a huge investment at that time.

Today, there are 330,000 telephones in the Detroit suburbs and are used in large buildings houses Detroit's central office equipment.

Today, Detroit's population is reported to be 1,700,000 more than three times greater than it was when the Boyer-Campbell company first opened their doors for business in 1907.

The city limits are in 1910 was

FIRM'S BEGINNING MODEST



Compare this picture—an illustration of the building in which the Boyer-Campbell company started business—with the view of the new building just completed. In those days, 6161 Hobbs was an independent part of the business and the moving and shipping was done through the front door. It was in this small space, at 66 East Congress street, that the Boyer-Campbell company first began operations in 1907. A hoist of heavy duty and light duty elevators was in the minds of the founders. No thought of gravity hoist or speed of delivery of packages from storerooms to delivery trucks were included in the plans. No unlimited storage space for thousands of articles was needed. But as the city grew and as the industries of Detroit began to call for more and more tools and similar merchandise, Boyer-Campbell company was forced to leave behind the historic building above here and seek larger and better quarters.

BUILDING EXTERIOR HAS LIMESTONE TRIM

The exterior of the new Boyer-Campbell building is built for long and durable service, being modern commercial in design with face brick on all sides and is trimmed with Indiana limestone. All windows are of steel, glass with plate glass.

40-79 miles and today it is 129 miles.

The Boyer-Campbell company is gratified that it is a part of Detroit, that it has played a part in Detroit's remarkable rise. That it has been able to equip itself to grow with the city, and has distinguished itself to further serve its clients in this great and growing community.

FIRM'S FRIENDS LAUD PROGRESS

Many Congratulatory Messages Received by Boyer-Campbell Company.

Letters, telegrams and telephone messages from all over the country and from more than 300 manufacturers, with whom the Boyer-Campbell company does business, have been received in Detroit during the past week, congratulating the company in the latest forward step and wishing them success in the new location.

In addition to this impressive

Features of Building Are Listed by Barnes

Structure Is Fireproof Through- out; Space Provided for Future Expansion.

The Boyer-Campbell building is constructed with reinforced concrete floors and slab floors with two brick confined fire escapes into which steel doors open from the alley and roof and with exit at grade level to the street and alley, according to C. E. J. Barnes, architect responsible for the planning of the structure.

The building is fireproof throughout and one of the best types of commercial structures in the city, he said.

One of the unusual and conven- ient features of the building is a garage on the first floor for re- pairing cars. Trucks operated by the company can obtain service on the spot. Part of this service is also used as the delivery truck route. It is in the rear of the building and

is entered through wide power-operated rolling curtains.

In line with the provision for expansion, when necessary, space has been left at the front entrance for the installation of a mezzanine elevator. This will be employed when additional two floors are added to the building at some future time. According to Barnes, the building is admirably served by both daylight and artificial light.

Manufacturers of Blowpipes

United Metal Mfg. Co., Inc.
Norwich, Conn.

CAREW'S PATENT WIRE CUTTERS

—with the adjustable
jaws are sold by Boyer-
Campbell Company.
That they serve to larger
quarters will enable
them to better serve
you with these products

Manufactured by
M. W. ROBINSON COMPANY
38 Warren St., New York City, N. Y.

JAMES D. FOWLER

Sanitary and
Heating
Engineer
7484 Fourteenth Avenue
DETROIT, MICH.

The
manufacturers of
DUMORE
HIGH SPEED GRINDERS
with the

INTERIOR VIEWS OF NEW STRUCTURE



1. View of main entrance interior, showing display cases and executive offices on mezzanine. 2. The third floor stock room. 3. Mezzanine stock room for storage of safety equipment. 4. Partial view of mezzanine and first floor, showing steel cases, shelves and spiral stairs.

INCINERATOR FOR REFUSE.

The refuse and rubbish which naturally accrues around a large organization will be taken care of

at the new Boyer-Campbell plant by large incinerator which has been provided for burning all such accumulation.

All the World . . .

6545 St Antoine St
Detroit, Michigan
Google
Street View - Jul 2017

MYER CAMPBELL BUILDING (6540 ST ANTOINE)
SOUTH-WEST CORNER



EXISTING PARKING AREA



MOMBRA
ARCHITECTS

**BOYER CAMPBELL BUILDING (6540 ST ANTOINE)
EAST FACADE**



**BOYER CAMPBELL BUILDING (6540 ST ANTOINE)
LOADING DOCKS**











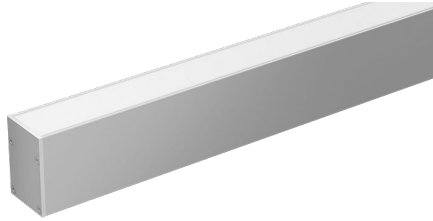




BOYER CAMPBELL
ROOF



OOMBRA
ARCHITECTS



WALL MOUNTED LINEAR
(WHITE)



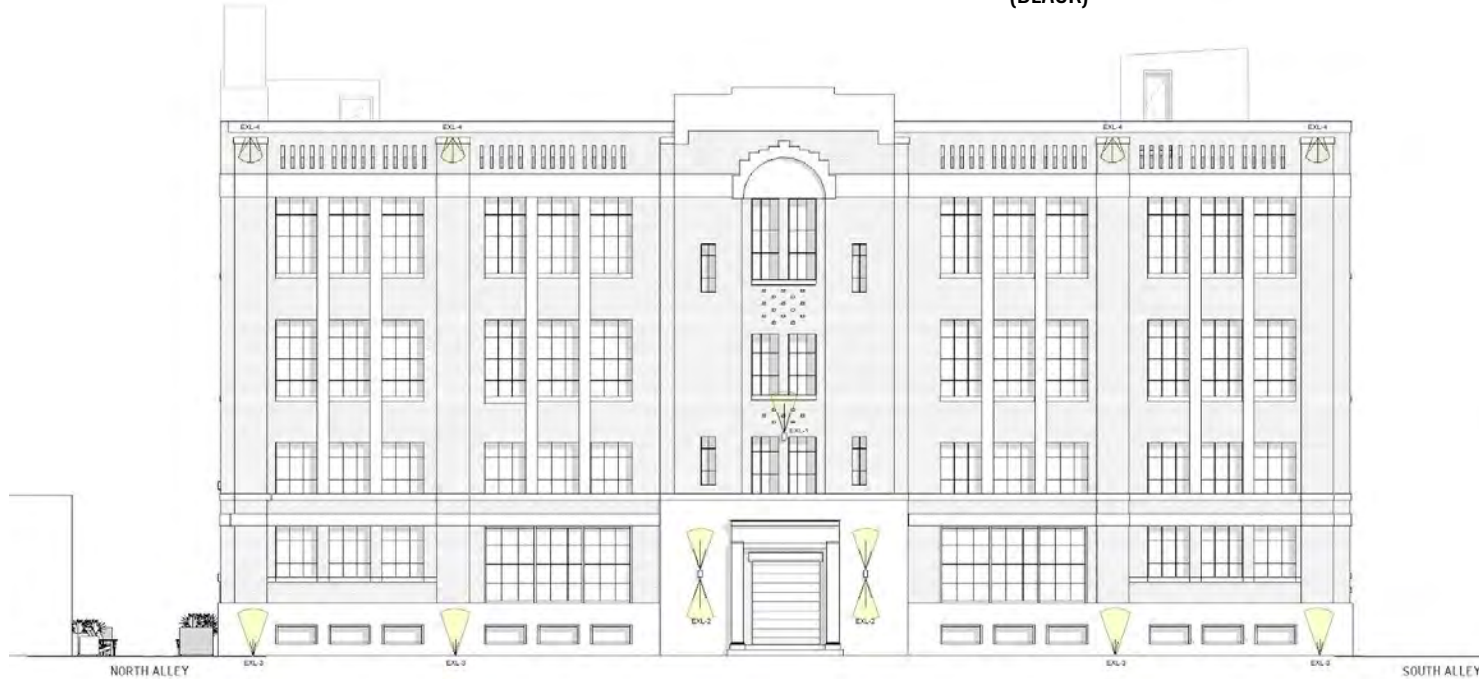
WALL MTD. DOWN LIGHT
(BLACK)

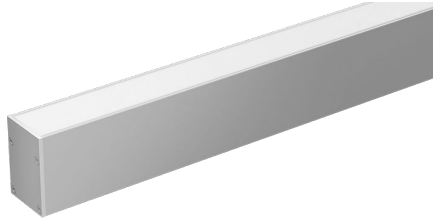


IN-GROUND UP-LIGHT
(BLACK)

BOYER CAMPBELL WEST FACADE LIGHTING & FINISHES

EXISTING BRICK FACADE WILL BE CLEANED
AND REPAIRED AS REQUIRED.





WALL MOUNTED LINEAR
(WHITE)



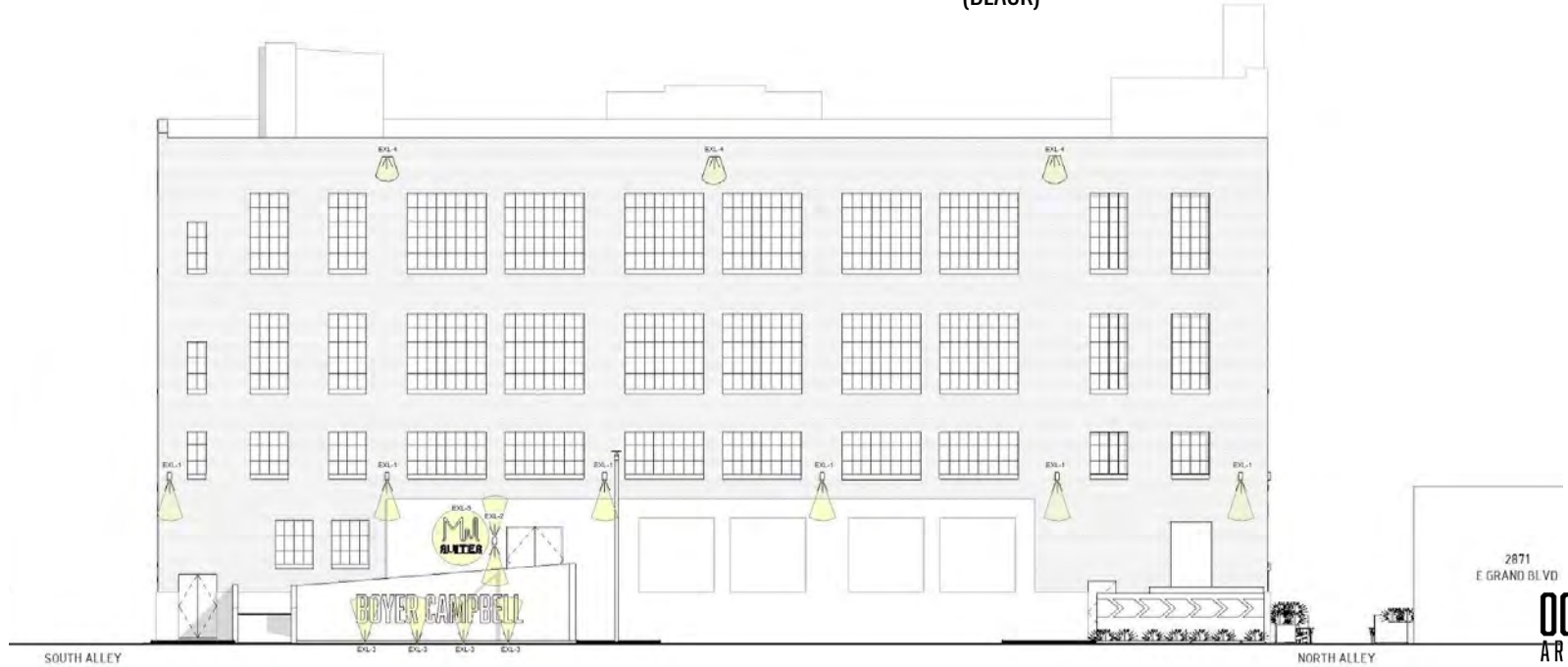
WALL MTD. DOWN LIGHT
(BLACK)



IN-GROUND UP-LIGHT
(BLACK)

BOYER CAMPBELL EAST FACADE LIGHTING & FINISHES

EXISTING BRICK FACADE WILL BE CLEANED
AND REPAIRED AS REQUIRED.



BOYER CAMPBELL NORTH FACADE LIGHTING & FINISHES

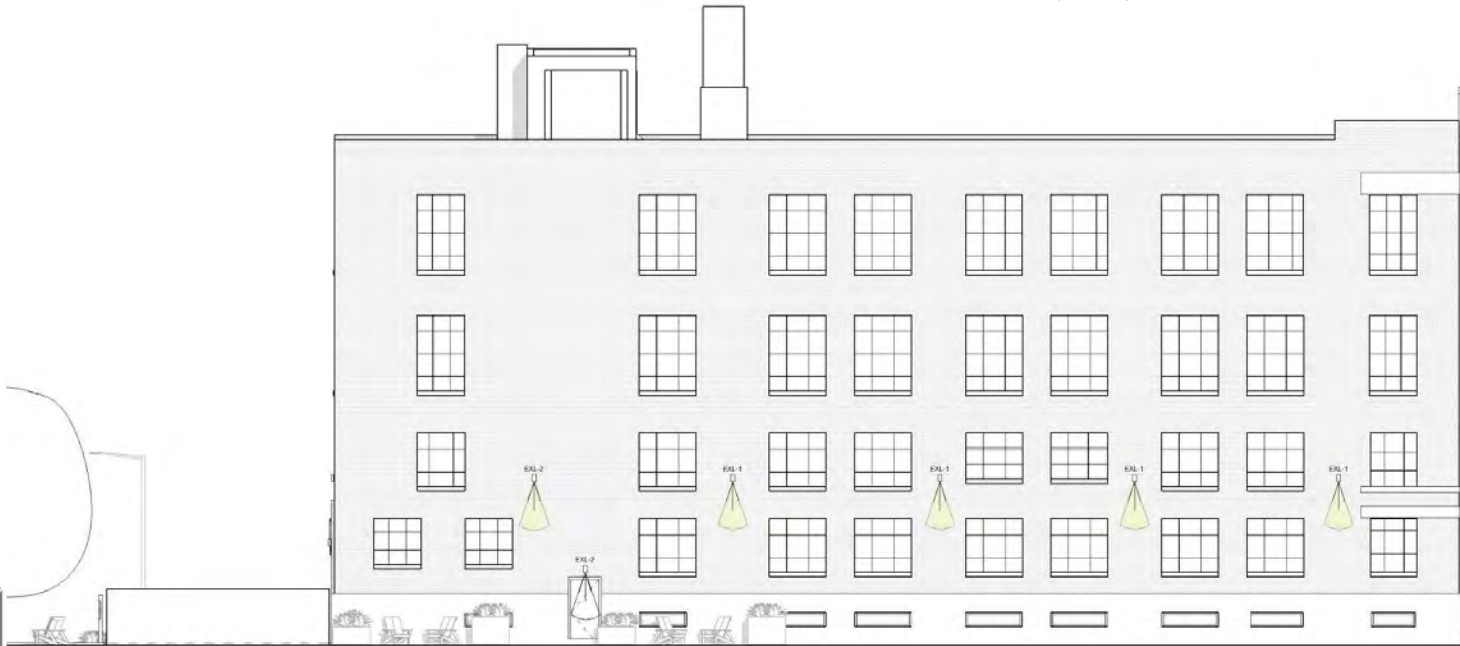
EXISTING BRICK FACADE WILL BE CLEANED
AND REPAIRED AS REQUIRED.



WALL MTD. DOWN LIGHT
(BLACK)



IN-GROUND UP-LIGHT
(BLACK)



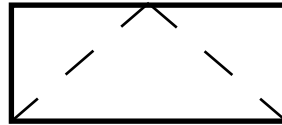
2857 & 2863 E GRAND BLVD



OOMBRA
ARCHITECTS



QUAKER
COMMERCIAL WINDOWS AND DOORS



**H600 Series
AW-PG50
3 1/4" Frame Depth
Awning (Project-Out)**

H600 SERIES AWNING (PROJECT-OUT)

The Quaker Historical H600 Series Awning window is ideal for a variety of applications including - Historical, Landmarks, Institutions, Education, Apartments and Assisted Living.

FEATURES

- ◇ Commercial Framing System
 - 3 1/4" main frame
 - Minimum of 0.090" wall thickness of interior and exterior walls, 0.078" wall thickness elsewhere
- ◇ Thermally Enhanced Design
 - Azon pour and debridge thermal break is 1/2" wide in all main frame and vent rail extrusions
- ◇ Glazing
 - 1" insulated glass
- ◇ Hardware
 - Heavy-commercial Truth Contour™ locking system (Crank-out only)
 - Low profile cam handle (Push-out only)
 - Crank-out available (4-Bar hinges or butt hinges)
 - Push-out available (4-Bar hinges)
- ◇ Screen
 - Wicket screen (Push-out only)
 - Standard screens (Crank-out only)
- ◇ Meets ADA Requirements (ADA Handle Required, Crank-out only)

OPTIONS

- ◇ Available Configurations
 - Project-out awning
 - Push-out or Crank-out
 - Wire frame capabilities
- ◇ Muntin Choices
 - Internal or simulated divided lites available
- ◇ Limited travel hardware
- ◇ Nailing Fin
- ◇ Glazing
 - Capillary tubes
 - Argon gas
 - Wide variety of glazing, tinting and thickness options
- ◇ Panning & Trim Choices
 - Wide variety of panning, receptor and trim available
- ◇ Mulling
 - Wide variety of structural mulls

BENEFITS

- ◇ The capacity to match exterior colors for unique project facades
- ◇ The ability to facilitate large sizes for taller and wider window openings
- ◇ Historically accurate panning and trim styles to help your project meet Historic Preservation codes

PERFORMANCE

- ◇ Structural & Thermal (test reports or thermal simulations available upon request)

Model	Awning (Project-Out)
AAMA/WDMA/CSA 101/I.S.2/A440-08 Rating	AW-PG50
Structural Load P.S.F.	75.19
Air at 50 MPH (cfm/ft ²)	0.10
Water (No Penetration) P.S.F.	10.03
U-Value (with Low-E and Argon)	0.36 - 0.40
SHGC (with Low-E and Argon)	0.14 - 0.31

Window test size: 60" × 36"

Operating Force: 6 lbf (maintain motion), 6 lbf (latches)
3 lbf (ADA Handle maintain motion), 3 lbf (ADA Handle latches)



Our products are tested to the standards of and certified by the American Architectural Manufacturer's Association, the National Fenestration Rating Council and the Window & Door Manufacturers Association.

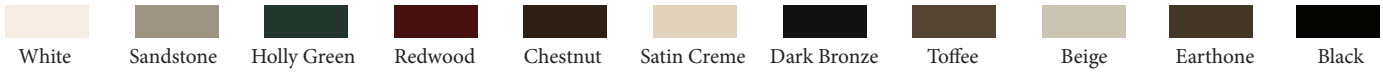


QUAKER
COMMERCIAL WINDOWS AND DOORS

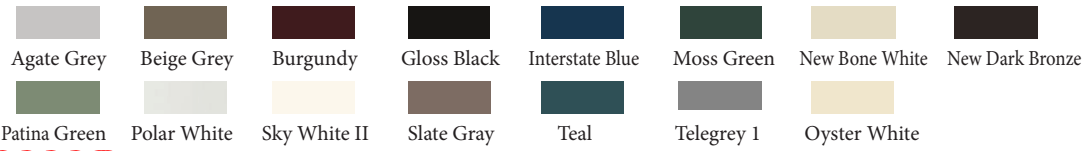
ARCHITECTURAL PAINT COATINGS AND FINISHES

◇ Baked on powder coat finish meets ANSA/AAMA 2604 specs and is available in unlimited colors

- 11 Popular Colors



- 15 Impressive Colors



- 7 Resemble Colors (painted finish resembling anodized)



- Unlimited Custom Colors

◇ ANSA/AAMA 2605 powder coat finishes

◇ AAMA 611-98 Class I clear and tinted anodized finishes

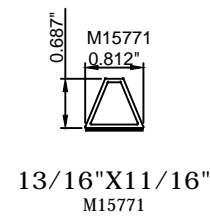
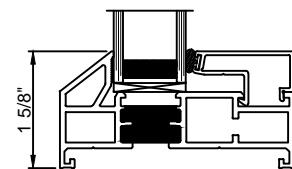
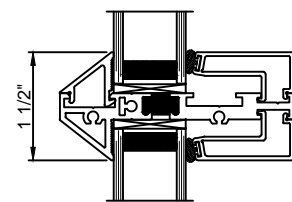
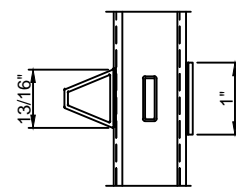
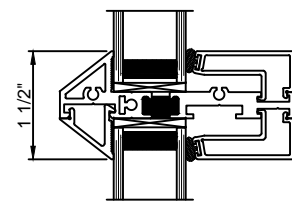
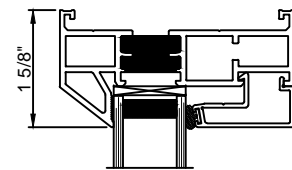
* Printed colors shown here may not accurately depict actual painted colors. Color samples are available upon request.

Our products are tested to the standards of and certified by the American Architectural Manufacturer's Association, the National Fenestration Rating Council and the Window & Door Manufacturers Association.

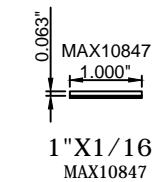


QUAKER
COMMERCIAL WINDOWS AND DOORS

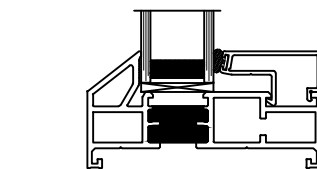
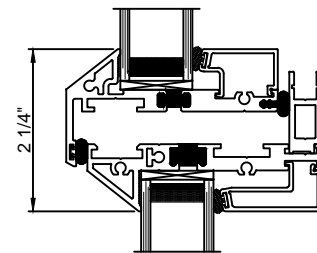
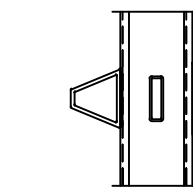
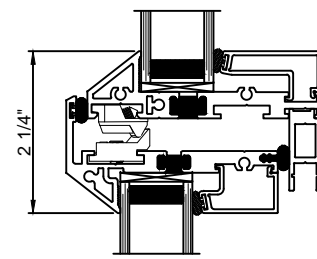
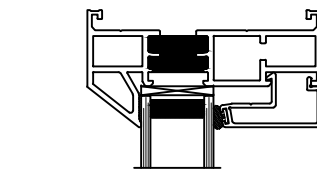
EXTERIOR



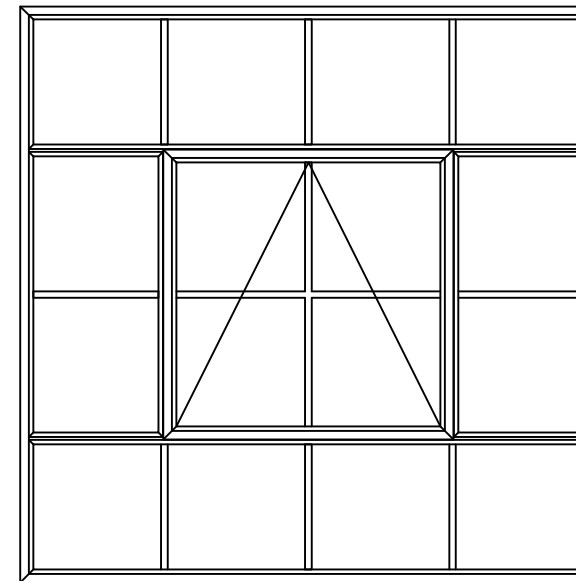
13/16" X 1 1/16"
M15771



1" X 1/16"
MAX10847

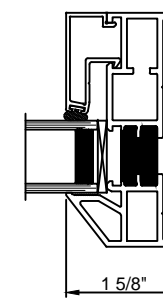
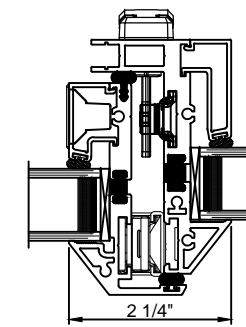
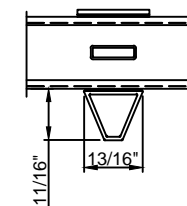
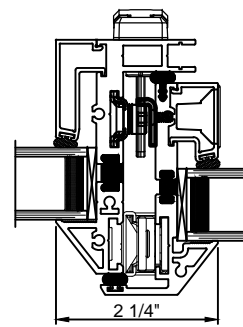
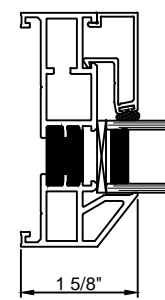
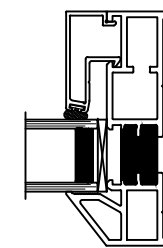
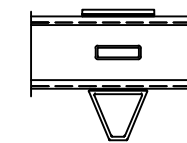
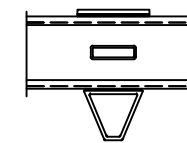
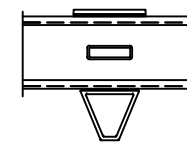
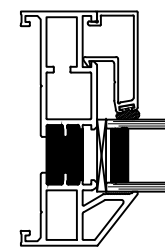


REPLACEMENT WINDOWS (SEE DRAWINGS FOR PROJECT - SPECIFIC LITE CONFIGURATION THIS IS THE PROPOSED WINDOW AND MULLION PROFILE FOR THE NORTH ELEVATION ON E GRAND BLVD



WINDOWS ON NORTH FACADE TO HAVE SIMULATED DIVIDED LITE GRILLE TO MATCH LITE CONFIGURATION OF EXISTING WINDOWS

WINDOWS ON SIDES AND REAR ELEVATIONS TO HAVE INTERNAL AIR-SPACE GRID TO MATCH LITE CONFIGURATION OF EXISTING WINDOWS



SEE FOLLOWING PAGE FOR PROJECT - SPECIFIC MUNTIN PROFILES

NAILING FLANGES AND DRIP CAPS (INTEGRAL OR APPLIED) DO NOT TAKE THE PLACE OF WINDOW FLASHING. ALL WINDOWS AND DOORS MUST BE PROPERLY FLASHED AND SEALED WITH MATERIAL COMPATIBLE SEALANT FOR PROTECTION AGAINST WATER AND INFILTRATION AROUND THE ENTIRE PERIMETER. FAILURE TO DO SO COULD RESULT IN PRODUCT OR PROPERTY DAMAGE.

NOTICE:
QUAKER DOES NOT SUPPLY ANY FASTENERS, SHIMS, BACKER ROD, OR SEALANTS, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

**VERIFY INSTALLATION
VERIFY WALL DETAILS**

**SEALANT MUST MEET OR EXCEED
ASTM C920-11 SPECIFICATION**

**PROVIDE ADEQUATE BLOCKING TO
SUPPORT THE SILL OF THE WINDOW**

**PACK INSULATION AROUND WINDOW
FRAME. DO NOT USE EXPANDING OR
SPRAY-IN TYPE FOAMS.**

H6002 FLOAT

Project Name:

CUT DETAILS

Description:

QUAKER WINDOW PRODUCTS
WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE
FOR FIELD MEASUREMENT,
QUANTITIES, & INSTALLATION
DESIGN. CONTRACTOR MUST
VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS.

PHONE (573)-744-5211
FAX (573)-744-5586



COMMERCIAL
FAX (573)-744-5822
anexurer@quakerwindows.com

504 Highway 63 South
Freeburg, MO 65035

Scale: 3/8"=1"

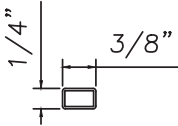
Sheet #: C1

Drawn By: DG
Checked By: ----

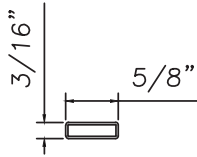
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8/21/19



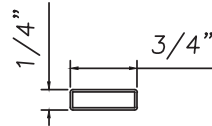
3/8" Internal (Alum.)
BL230X5/16
Black only



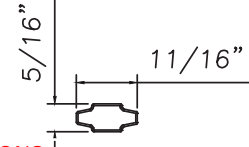
5/8" Internal (Alum.)
M3-16X5/8



3/4" Internal (Alum.)
M36-04

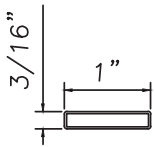


**3/4" Internal (Alum.)
Contoured**
M5.5X18

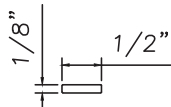


WINDOWS ON SIDES AND REAR ELEVATIONS
TO HAVE INTERNAL AIR-SPACE GRID TO
MATCH LITE CONFIGURATION OF EXISTING
WINDOWS

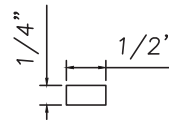
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227688



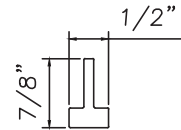
1/2" Flat Applied (Alum.)
M165



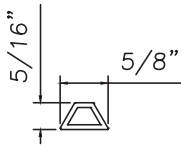
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MW21073



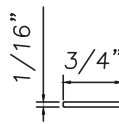
1/2" T Muntin
M3001



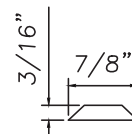
5/8" Raised Applied (Alum.)
M16154



3/4" Flat Applied (Alum.)
MAY5950

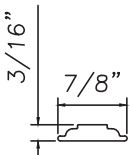


7/8" Raised Applied (Alum.)
M16861

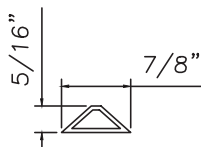


WINDOWS ON NORTH FACADE TO HAVE
SIMULATED DIVIDED LITE GRILL TO MATCH
LITE CONFIGURATION AND PROFILE
DIMENSION OF EXISTING WINDOWS

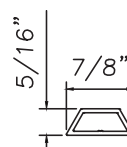
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CE-13993



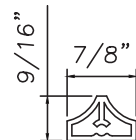
7/8" Raised Applied (Alum.)
M19895



7/8" Raised Applied (Alum.)
M538352



7/8" Raised Muntin
M1934



Historical Project References

from



QUAKER
COMMERCIAL WINDOWS AND DOORS

Vinton Building
Detroit, MI

(read more about this project on page 21)



Preserving traditional architecture is complex.

You know it, and at Quaker Windows & Doors, we know it too. Yet at Quaker, it's nothing new to us. It has been a specialty of ours for years. In fact, we like to think we make this seemingly uneasy task an easy one.

That's why designers, developers and architects from across the country have turned to Quaker for our assistance with their historical projects. When it comes to being faithful to original window aesthetics, Quaker knows exactly what needs to be done and how to make it all work.

In this booklet, you'll see more than 140 examples of beautiful architecture from our history and read the stories behind them. In each case, Quaker has had the supreme honor of being a part in bringing these treasures back to life.

We encourage you to contact your Quaker sales representative or call us for more information on how Quaker can help you with your next historical renovation project.

Thank you for reading and for your interest in Quaker windows and doors.

Professional Building Lofts *(formerly The Professional Bldg.)*

Kansas City, MO

Built: 1929

Windows: Historical Single Hung

Credit: Federal

The Professional Building is one of the Kansas City's earliest examples of modernistic architecture. This 16-story, art-deco structure was erected during a time when Kansas City was going through a remarkable commercial growth period. Yet at the same time, "The City of Fountains" was falling behind other major U.S. cities when it came to healthcare. Designed by local architects Charles Smith and George McIntyre, The building was built to exclusively house healthcare professionals. It is now a mixed-use building with retail tenants and tech firms on the ground floor and lofts above.

Fannin Hall

Cave Spring, GA Built: 1846

Windows: Historical Single Hung Credit: Unknown

One of the first buildings erected for the Georgia School for the Deaf was Fannin Hall, named for O.P. Fannin, a teacher at the school. Along with being a classroom and learning facility, it also served as a dormitory and Civil War Hospital during its early years. Today, it is still called Fannin Hall but serves as Cave Spring's City Hall. The building is part of an entire district that was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1980. The Greek-Revival building has been the recipient of several renovations over the years, the latest in 2015 when it was completely rehabbed from top to bottom, including new windows.



Fannin Hall

§ §

Poole & Hunt Foundry at Clipper Mill

Baltimore, MD Built: ca. 1855

Windows: Historical Casement, Double Hung & Picture Window Credit: Federal
Found near downtown Baltimore, Poole & Hunt Foundry opened in 1843. New buildings were added as part of an expansion more than a decade later. Once in these new buildings, Poole & Hunt quickly became one of the largest machine manufacturing shops in the U.S., best known for casting the 36-inch columns and brackets that still support the Capitol's dome in Washington DC, and for producing the cloth used for clipper ship sails during WWI. After a 1995 fire, the foundry was mostly vacant until a local developer acquired it and turned it into a mixed-use project.



Poole & Hunt Foundry at Clipper Mill

§ §

St. Paul Catholic Church aka St. Paul on Salt River Parish

Center, MO Built: 1860

Windows: Historical Picture Window Tax Credit: Unknown

St. Paul Catholic Church, with its picturesque gothic revival design, was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1979. It was built by Fr. Francis Kielty and is thought to be Missouri's oldest Catholic church north of St. Louis. Although daily services and activities are no longer held there, it's still known as "The Mother Church of North Missouri" to this day.



St. Paul on Salt River Parish

§ §

Colt Gateway (formerly Colt East Armory)

Hartford, CT Built: ca. 1865

Windows: Historical Single Hung Credit: State

The original Colt Armory, located in an area known to Hartford locals as "Coltsville", burned to the ground in 1864. The widow of Colt firearm inventor and industrialist Samuel Colt, ordered a new 5-story armory to be built in the exact same place. Once done, it was larger, more fireproof and more decorative with an Italian-Renaissance look. In addition, the new Colt Armory carried over the most dramatic feature of the original; the blue onion dome with gold stars, topped by a gold orb which is the undisputed Colt symbol. Colt Manufacturing occupied the building until 1994 when it consolidated operations with their West Hartford locale. A different gun manufacturer, U.S. Fire Arms Mfg., moved in at that time and stayed until 2011. Today, the armory has been transformed into something completely different; a live-work community called Colt Gateway which contains residential and commercial lofts. Meanwhile a fiberglass dome, replicating the original, proudly sets atop the armory.



Colt Gateway

§ §

The Pointe

Louisville, KY Built: ca. 1867

Windows: Historical Single Hung & Picture Window Credit: Unknown

This structure is found in one of Louisville's oldest districts, Butchertown, an area that was put on the National Register of Historic Places in 1976. Butchertown dates to the 1820s, when numerous butchers and stockyards relocated there after being banned from downtown Louisville for sanitation reasons. The area thrived for more than a century, that is until the great Ohio River flood of 1937. When flood waters receded, only a handful of buildings had survived, including this large 1-story industrial warehouse that was once inhabited by leather goods and cotton manufacturers. It's now home to The Pointe, a Historically Certified Redevelopment Project, that is a popular event center and houses an array of businesses.



The Pointe

§ §



JACK Entertainment

JACK Entertainment (formerly St. Marys School)

Detroit, MI Built: 1868

Windows: Historical Arch Head Single Hung Credit: Unknown

After sitting empty for 10 years, the old St. Mary's School in Detroit's Greektown neighborhood, was reinvented as the headquarters for JACK Entertainment, owners of a casino in downtown Detroit. The 5-story structure, built shortly after the Civil War's end, served not only as a school, but also as an orphanage. It was also a residence for Catholic sisters. In 1966 the school closed, and it became St. Mary's Community Center. The structure has since been recognized as an official historic site by the state of Michigan.

§ §

Oxford Mills (formerly Quaker City Dye Works)

Philadelphia, PA Built: 1873-1913

Windows: Historical Single Hung & Picture Window Credit: Unknown

The former headquarters of the Quaker City Dye Works is made up of 2 masonry structures in Philadelphia's South Kensington neighborhood. The company manufactured dye, yarns and silk, and employed 200 workers at its peak. Starting in the 1970s, the complex housed Pieri Lamp Factory. However, in the years that followed, the lamp industry began migrating overseas and business dwindled. By the time developers scouted the property in 2011, Pieri had only one employee left. The structures have now been redeveloped as apartments for teachers and offices for non-profit organizations related to education.

§ §

Iron Building (formerly Colonial Trust Company)

Pittsburgh, PA Built: 1875-1881

Windows: Historical Single Hung & Arch Head Single Hung Credit: Unknown

Settled amid the Steel City's Central Business District are 3 adjoining office buildings known to Pittsburghers as "The Three Sisters". These 4-story structures have been home to many small businesses over the years and are best known for their stunning cast iron facade and Grecian/Italianate exterior. All three buildings were rehabbed in 2013 including the intricate details of the building fronts and the tall arched windows.

§ §



Iron Building

Stove Factory Lofts (formerly Great Western Stove Co.)

Leavenworth, KS Built: ca. 1880

Windows: Historical Triple Hung Credit: State & Federal

In the late 1800s, Leavenworth was the most important manufacturing city in Kansas. Surprisingly, it was also one of the largest and busiest manufacturing cities in the entire United States, thanks in part to the stove industry. Great Western Stove Company, which made several types of coal, wood and gas heating and cooking stoves, operated out of 6 large buildings in downtown Leavenworth. Great Western Stove ran until the 1940s before closing. Later, the main building became home to a large tire distributor. Developers bought the complex in 2005 with the intent of turning it into residential and commercial leasing spaces. Despite several setbacks over an 8-year period, the owners stuck with their game plan and the first phase of Stove Factory Lofts came to fruition in 2015. To meet the required specifications, Quaker designed and manufactured a special triple hung window. Full completion of the project came in 2016.

§ §



Stove Factory Lofts

Breezeway Apartments & Garrison Pointe West

Ft. Smith, AR Built: ca. 1880

Windows: Historical Single Hung (also Quaker Sliding Patio Door) Credit: Unknown

On the western edge of Ft. Smith, lies what is now known as Breezeway Apartments and Garrison Pointe West. These establishments are set inside two separate structures built about the same time. Developers refurbished both to form apartments and street-level business space. Part of the construction included the addition of an iconic Ft. Smith photo which shows a 1908 reunion of U.S. Marshall deputies in panoramic form.

§ §

Beekman Residences (formerly Temple Court)

New York, NY Built: 1881-1883

Windows: Historical Single Hung Credit: Unknown

When built, 10-story Temple Court qualified as a skyscraper according to NYC guidelines. It was a busy office building from the get-go, with major tenants such as the NRA occupying space. As time passed, Temple Court really hits its stride, becoming home base for more than 200 white collar businesses such as accountants, lawyers, publishers and



The Beekman

press agents. It remained an office building into the 21st century, though its significance severely waned. The last tenant left in 2001. After sitting empty for a dozen years, the terra cotta & brick building got a 2nd life as developers turned it into a luxury hotel and apartments.

§ §

Station Plaza *(formerly Liggett-Myers Tobacco Drying House)*

St. Louis, MO Built: 1882

Windows: Historical Picture Window Credit: State & Federal

Liggett & Myers Tobacco built this 6-level building as a warehouse to dry chewing tobacco. The city's 19th-century tobacco industry was so strong that by 1897, Liggett & Myers moved its headquarters from downtown to a larger complex on the edge of the city. However, the company kept their "drying house" for several more years. Ensuing owners used the building mostly for storage. The interior was made-over in the 1980s, then it sat vacant for some time. Developers purchased the building in 2014 and converted it into low-income apartments.

§ §

Brewhouse Inn & Suites *(formerly Pabst Brewery)*

Milwaukee, WI Built: 1882-1891

Windows: Historical Casement Credit: Federal

Founded in 1844, Pabst was the largest brewery in America at one time. They produced millions of barrels of Pabst Blue Ribbon beer and other brands at this facility before abruptly closing it in 1996. The 26-building complex sat vacant for 10 years before a local investor/philanthropist turned several of the buildings into residential, office and retail space. A 2nd developer entered the picture in 2011 and purchased two of the buildings - the brewery and adjacent mill house - both of which are on the National Register. Those structures were rehabbed and re-opened in 2013 as an extended stay boutique hotel, restaurant & pub. The project was LEED-certified and boasts that many of the original features were maintained, including the iconic brew kettles and a huge stained-glass window featuring King Gambrinus, the unofficial patron saint of beer.

§ §

Morganton City Hall *(formerly Premier Hosiery)*

Morganton, NC Built: 1882

Windows: Historical Awning Credit: State & Federal

This 3-story structure originally housed Morganton Manufacturing & Trading, producers of wood doors, windows and moldings. In 1917, Garrou Knitting Mills refurbished the mill and began a long history of textile production. Additions were made in 1929 and again in 1939 to accommodate a new business, Morganton Full Fashion Hosiery Mill. Those firms merged in 1960 to form Premier Hosiery which was in business until 1995. Soon thereafter, the City Redevelopment Commission of Morganton purchased the mill, returned it to the original appearance and also got it added to the National Register. Morganton City Hall, along with another business, are now the occupants.

§ §

Cornerstone Apartments *(formerly Kilpatrick-Koch Dry Goods)*

Omaha, NE Built: ca. 1885

Windows: Historical Single Hung Credit: Unknown

Amid the Old Market District in downtown Omaha sets this 5-story building. In 1887, Thomas Kilpatrick & Allen Koch purchased the building for their dry goods business. Two years later, in need of space, they tore down a partition wall and joined their store with the building next door. Kilpatrick-Koch Dry Goods remained open until 1969. Several decades later, renovations to the building turned it into an apartment/retail complex.

§ §

Moon Brothers Carriage Lofts *(formerly Moon Carriage Co.)*

St. Louis, MO Built: 1885

Windows: Historical Single Hung Credit: Unknown

Soon after they began manufacturing animal-drawn carriages, buggies and wagons, Moon Brothers Carriage built this 5-story Classical Revival structure for their offices and production facilities. As their reputation grew, so did business, forcing them to expand the building in 1894. By 1902 Moon Brothers had already outgrown this building and they moved on to an even larger facility. In ensuing years, a chemical company, a realtor and a division of Decca Recording Studios were located there. Developers recently renovated this National Register member into apartments/lofts.

§ §

Station Plaza



Brewhouse Inn & Suites



Cornerstone Apartments



Moon Brothers Carriage Lofts





NMS, Inc.

NMS, Inc. (formerly Old Village Hall)

Mentor, OH Built: 1888

Windows: Historical Picture Window Credit: State & Federal

For more than 8 decades, this structure served as the government offices for the city of Mentor, located near Cleveland on Lake Erie. After the city offices moved in 1976, a local realty company bought the building. Several unsuccessful attempts to upgrade it followed. Finally, in 2013, a local business received a grant to refurbish this local landmark into office spaces. Early in 2017, work was completed. The replication was so well done that the contractor received a regional award for best historical renovation project.

§ §

Merchandise Mart Lofts (formerly Liggett & Myers/Rice-Stix Bldg.)

St. Louis, MO Built: 1889

Windows: Historical Double Hung Credit: State

The Liggett & Myers/Rice-Stix Building, a.k.a. "The Mart", was named after 2 entities: its original owner, Liggett & Myers Tobacco, and its original occupant, Rice-Stix Wholesale Dry Goods. The building was central to the city's dry goods and clothing industry for more than 100 years. St. Louis designated it as a landmark in 1979 and it has been on the National Register since 1984. Now renovated, it contains both lofts and retail spaces.

§ §

Roberts Lofts on the Plaza (formerly Board of Education Bldg.)

St. Louis, MO Built: 1891

Windows: Historical Single Hung Tax Credit: State & Federal

The 7-story St. Louis Board of Education Building was built to serve as the city's Public Library and house the St. Louis School Board. Although the Public Library moved on shortly after the turn of the century, the School Board kept its offices there until 2000. A few years later, two developers, both of whom were former students of the public school system, purchased the building and renovated it into residential lofts and retail spaces, renaming it Roberts Lofts on the Plaza. All the while, they were careful not to disturb the Romanesque Revival design of the building. In 2005, it was added to the National Register of Historic Places.

§ §

TelCo Lofts (formerly NY/NJ Telephone Company)

Jersey City, NJ Built: ca. 1891

Windows: Historical Single Hung Credit: State & Federal

Thought to be built sometime during the early 1890s, this 3-story building was originally the first New York/New Jersey Telephone Company Switching Station in the state of New Jersey. It later housed the Jersey City Police Department. Developers recently renovated the structure into loft-style apartments, naming it TelCo Lofts in deference to its original use by the telephone company.

§ §

Falstaff Buildings (formerly Falstaff Breweries)

St. Louis, MO Built: 1891-1902

Windows: Historical Double Hung Credit: State

This former brewery is part of an entire block found on the National Register. Falstaff Breweries originated in St. Louis in the mid-1800s, and beer was brewed there until 1977 when a corporate merger closed this facility and operations were consolidated with other U.S. plants. The 5 buildings on this site sat vacant until around 2000. They are now renovated for office space, light industrial production and warehousing.

§ §

Gaar Scott Historic Lofts (formerly S.G. Cooke Co. Warehouse)

Minneapolis, MN Built: 1892

Windows: Historical Single Hung & Picture Window Credit: Unknown

Along Minneapolis' riverfront sets this 6-story Richardsonian Romanesque structure. Built as a warehouse for S.G. Cooke Company, it suffered major damage during a severe fire in the 1980s. New owners purchased it in 1990 and refurbished it years later, naming it after a farm implement dealer who once did business there. Their work received Adaptive Reuse awards from the Minneapolis Historic Preservation Commission and the local AIA Chapter. Part of the city's Historic Warehouse District, the building now contains apartment lofts.

§ §



Merchandise Mart Lofts

TelCo Lofts



Falstaff Brewery Buildings

Cupples Station - Buildings #1 & #8

St. Louis, MO

Built: 1894-1900

Windows: Historical Single Hung

Credit: State

For decades, thousands of freight trains and armies of cargo handlers bustled amid a complex of multi-story warehouses in downtown St. Louis known as The Cupples District. With just a couple exceptions, the 20 Cupples buildings were 5 to 7 stories tall and conveniently connected by an underground network of tunnels which linked them to the riverfront. As rail traffic gave way to over-the-road and air delivery during the latter half of the 20th century, the significance of the Cupples District withered. Several buildings were eventually lost to fire or torn down to make way for Interstate 40. Today, only 8 remain standing, including:

Cupples Station #1 is also known as The Hammermill. With arched brick doorways and 13-foot-high arched windows, this beauty was built at the turn of the century. Although designated as a City Landmark and found on the National Register, Cupples #1 was vacant for nearly 20 years until being renovated into lofts and commercial spaces.

Cupples Station #8 is a 6-story structure, originally known as Terminal Warehouse #1. It was designed by the same architectural firm as Cupples #1 so there are prominent resemblances. Cupples #8 is now known as Cupples Station Apartments and it too is a residential/commercial building.



Cupples Building #1

§ §

Majestic Stove Lofts (formerly Majestic Stove Mfg. Co.)

St. Louis, MO

Built: 1895-1913

Windows: Historical Awning, Single Hung & Picture Window

Credit: Unknown

The Majestic Stove complex, found on the National Historic Register, contains two 5-story brick buildings connected across an alley by an overhead "bridge" to form a hyphenated layout. Majestic Stove, famous for its line of commercial and residential cooking stoves, used this locale as their world headquarters until being sold in 1948. Decades later, a project to turn the buildings into lofts/apartments began. During the rehab, an odd yet curious discovery was made. An anonymous historian, believed to be a Majestic Stove employee, had recorded many significant and trivial events in chalk on the bricks dating as far back as the late 1920s. Events ranged from political news (*FDR elected for 4th term 11/7/44*) to national headlines (*War Japan 12-8-41 and War Germany 12-11-41*) to local weather (*Hottest day 1936 July 109.2*) to sports (*Dean to Cubs 4/16/38*) to company affairs (*strike 3-8-37 and back work 5/17/37*). During renovations, a few of the workers carried on the tradition by adding their own events and dates. While the identity of the original author was never discovered, the wall and its contents were preserved.



Majestic Stove Lofts

§ §

Boury Lofts (formerly Boury Warehouse)

Wheeling, WV

Built: ca. 1895

Windows: Historic Arched Trapezoid Single Hung

Credit: State

In its heyday, the 5-sided Boury Warehouse was the centerpiece of Wheeling's business district. It was home to several food-related businesses, including a biscuit manufacturer, a grocer, a coffee roasting company and others. Eventually it just became a storage facility before ending up vacant. In 2015, a local development group saw potential in the 6-story building and refurbished it into apartments and more. Completed in 2017, the refurbishment included spot-on replicas of the original arched trapezoidal windows. The entire body of work, including the infamous Boury water tower, received two prestigious awards. An NAHB best adaptive reuse award and the Preservation Alliance of West Virginia's award for best use of historic tax credits.



Boury Lofts

§ §

Eno River Mill (formerly Eno Cotton Mill)

Hillsborough, NC

Built: 1896-1897

Windows: Historical Single Hung

Credit: Unknown

The Eno Cotton Mill was built along and named after the Eno River. While always successful, the mill's products changed over the years. From gingham and plaid in the early 1900s, to denims after WW I, to shirting and corduroy during The Great Depression, to army cloth during WW II. The mill was renovated and expanded in the mid-50s but gradually saw customer demand wane and it eventually closed in 1984. Four years later, a local family acquired the property and operated it as The Hillsborough Business Center. Around 1995, it was renamed Eno River Mill and given a facelift to attract more tenants. It's now home to several specialty manufacturers and distributors as well as a public charter school known as Expedition School.



Eno River Mill

§ §



Commerce Building Lofts

Commerce Building Lofts *(formerly The Ilgenfritz Bldg.)*

Sedalia, MO

Built: 1896-1897

Windows: Historical Single Hung

Credit: State & Federal

The Ilgenfritz Building sits in the heart of Sedalia's commercial district and over the years was home to various retail tenants (JC Penney's for one), as well as professional offices. The building has remarkable moxie, having survived two fires, two modernizations and one large expansion in its lifetime. Through it all, it has kept many of its unique elements both inside and outside. In 2012, it was refurbished into loft apartments. The next year, it won the Missouri Preservation Society's award for best renovation project.

§ §

St. Louis Public Schools

St. Louis, MO

Built: 1897-1915

Windows: Historical Awning & Single Hung

Credit: Unknown

William Ittner, who as a boy attended public school in St. Louis inside dark, dreary buildings, got a chance to alter that learning environment when he became School Building Commissioner for the St. Louis Board of Education in 1897. Once in his new position, Ittner applied his experience and knowledge to completely revolutionize school designs. Over an 18-year period, Ittner designed 48 schools in St. Louis. Eventually, his reputation as the preeminent designer of school structures took him across the country. At the time of his death in 1936, he was credited with designing over 430 schools nationwide. Between 2009-2010, 20 public schools scattered throughout St. Louis were part of a huge window replacement project - several designed by Ittner. The oldest being Monroe School which was built in 1898. The youngest being Mullanphy School, which was erected in 1915.

§ §



St. Louis Schools - Mullanphy School

The Meridian *(formerly A.D. Brown Building)*

St. Louis, MO

Built: 1898

Windows: Historical Single Hung

Credit: State

When built, the A.D. Brown Building was an important part of St. Louis' central business district. Because it was one of several places built in accordance to a "City Beautiful Plan", architects specified soot-resistant, lustrous enameled bricks for exterior walls, mirroring Chicago's "White City" ideal design. Construction took only 8 months and immediately provided a regal home for Hamilton-Brown shoe manufacturers. Upon moving in, the company enjoyed unparalleled success. Within a decade, they were the largest shoe company in the world in terms of manufacturing and sales. In 1980, the structure was placed on the National Register. It has now been renovated into condos and apartments.

§ §



The Meridian

Mary Leila Lofts *(formerly Mary Leila Cotton Mill)*

Greensboro, GA

Built: 1899

Windows: Historical Single Hung & Picture Window

Credit: Unknown

William Jackson and Edward Copelan founded Mary-Leila Cotton Mill, naming it after their wives, Mary and Leila respectively. The mill was a huge spur to Greensboro's economy as it was the city's first source of industrial jobs. For more than a century, the mill produced cotton sheets and cordage material. During WW II, the mill was used to produce sheeting for the war effort. In 1987, Mary-Leila Cotton Mill and the surrounding village of worker houses were nominated to the National Register. The mill closed in 2005 and this landmark structure sat vacant until 2016, when it was renovated into lofts. New owners not only preserved the historic integrity of the old mill, they also remediated specific environmental conditions in accordance to Georgia's Environmental Protection Division (EPD). Green properties like energy-efficient windows were incorporated as well in hopes that the project would receive coveted LEED certification.

§ §



Mary Leila Lofts

Tapestry on the Hudson *(formerly The Mooradian Bldg.)*

Troy, NY

Built: 1899

Windows: Historical Single Hung

Credit: State & Federal

Troy, NY earned the nickname "Collar City" because the shirt collar and cuff industry was a mainstay of the city's industrial footprint for 40 years between 1880-1920. So, it should be no surprise that one of the oldest buildings in Troy was originally home to Wilbur, Campbell & Stephens Co., a manufacturer of cuffs and collars. More recent generations know this 7-story, Romanesque-revival-style factory as Mooradian Furniture, who called it home from 1972-2006. When Mooradian's left, the building sat empty for 8 years until a non-profit development group stepped in to turn it into affordable and mixed-income housing.

§ §



Tapestry on the Hudson

1-800-347-0438

Bolivar Building *(formerly Ohio Bell Telephone Co.)*

Cleveland, OH Built: ca. 1900

Windows: Historical Casement Credit: Unknown

This 4-story structure is next door to the Cleveland Grays Armory. It's in the Huron Historic District, an area that blossomed between 1890-1930 as Cleveland became one of the major transportation and industrial hubs in the United States. The Bolivar Building was at one time a main terminal for Ohio Bell Telephone. Refurbishments changed this one-time warehouse into multiple office spaces.

§ §

Revolution Mill

Greensboro, NC Built: 1900-1915

Windows: Historical Arch Head Single Hung Credit: Unknown

As the U.S. textile industry began to mushroom in the late 19th century, this was one of several mills built and operated by textile magnates, brothers Moses & Caesar Cone. This wasn't their first mill, but it definitely became one of their most successful. It had the distinction of being the first modern flannel mill in the South, thus it was thought to be a revelation in textile circles. Because of that, the original name proposed was "Revelation Mill" according to local historians. But that name was nixed because of Biblical associations. So, the Cones chose "Revolution Mill" instead. With a name finally in place, Revolution Mill burgeoned. By the 1930s, the mill had become the largest exclusive flannel producer in the world. It operated as Revolution Mill until 1982 before being sold to developers. In 1984, the entire complex was added to the National Registry. Meanwhile, it changed hands twice more over the next 30 years, before being purchased by the current owners, a community development organization. That group has refurbished Revolution Mill into a commercial complex with more than 50 businesses currently leasing space.

§ §

Battell Community Center *(Battell Elementary School)*

Mishawaka, IN Built: 1900-1920

Windows: Historical Single Hung & Picture Window Credit: Unknown

A year after the village of Mishawaka officially became a city, the Battell Elementary School was built. Two decades later, an additional portion was added to the building's west side. The original section of the school was converted into apartments owned and operated by the local Housing Authority while the 1920 expansion was used for various purposes. In 1982, the city purchased the western portion of the facility and turned it into a community center. In 2015-2016, renovations of the community center, including new windows, were made to make the structure much more inviting to local residents.

§ §

The Georgian *(formerly City Hospital)*

St. Louis, MO Built: 1900-1971

Windows: Historical Single Hung Credit: State

After an 1896 tornado damaged or wrecked St. Louis' City Hospital, a new hospital was developed on the same property. With various expansions, it would consist of 13 buildings by 1971. With the exception of three, all the buildings in the complex were either directly attached to one another or linked by above-ground corridors and bridges. With the exception of one, the buildings share the same brick color and a remarkably consistent ornamentation. The complex, a member of the National Register, sat fully abandoned after the hospital moved to a new locale in 1985. More than 15 years later, selective demolition began in anticipation of the complex's long-hoped-for renovation. Work halted for a long period afterwards but resumed in 2005 when a rehab plan was introduced by developers. The property is now known as The Georgian (after the Georgian Revival style architecture it sports), and has been redeveloped into residential, commercial and retail properties.

§ §

Rudman on the Park *(formerly The Rudman Building)*

St. Louis, MO Built: 1901

Windows: Historical Single Hung Credit: State & Federal

The 8-story Rudman Building was designed by nationally-renowned St. Louis architect Isaac S. Taylor. It was built to be corporate headquarters for Peter's Shoe Company. Later, International Shoe Company called the building home. It was added to the National Register in 1984. After 20 years of being unoccupied, developers purchased the building and shortly thereafter a complete renovation began. Now known as Rudman on the Park, it houses lofts as well as commercial and retail businesses.

§ §



Bolivar Building



Revolution Mill



The Georgian



Rudman on the Park

Installation & Service Technologies



Installation & Service Technologies

(formerly Western Newspaper Union Bldg.)

Kansas City, MO Built: 1901

Windows: Historical Single Hung & Picture Window Credit: State & Federal
Constructed for the A. N. Kellogg Auxiliary Newspaper Co., this building housed their entire printing operations during its first 5 years. That's when Western Newspaper Union, owned by Midwest media mogul George Joslyn of Omaha, purchased the business and the building. This acquisition, plus subsequent mergers, made Western Newspaper Union the largest auxiliary newspaper company in the country. It wasn't until the 1950s that Western Newspaper Union began to see a drop off. Decades later, the building would actually be completely empty when it was bought and refurbished by a company that oversees nationwide rollouts of digital menu boards and other cutting-edge restaurant technology.

§ §

A.F. Bornot Dye Works Lofts



A.F. Bornot Dye Works Lofts

(formerly A.F. Bornot French Steam Dyeing & Scouring)

Philadelphia, PA Built: 1901-1925

Windows: Historical Awning & Picture Window Credit: State & Federal

This multi-structure property takes up an entire block in central Philadelphia. The main building has 4 stories and is a well-known area icon with its curved corner. It was built as the corporate headquarters for A.F. Bornot French Steam Dyeing & Scouring. The man for whom the building is named, A.F. Bornot, was a French immigrant who ran a very successful dry cleaning and dyeing business for many years. Adjacent 2-story buildings housed Security Elevator Company and an auto brake manufacturer respectively. Eventually occupancy ebbed and by 1997, all 3 were empty. They would stay that way for 15 years until new owners took over with a redevelopment plan in hand. After 4 years of construction and behind-the-scenes work, developers turned the 3 abandoned structures, plus a fourth building, into a mixed-use project, featuring lofts, single-family homes and retail tenants. Tall, arched windows, which are replicas to the originals, allow tenants beautiful views of the city. The property is listed on the Philadelphia Historic Register and is also part of an entire district that sits on the National Register.

§ §

Drayton Lofts



Drayton Lofts (formerly Drayton Mill)

Spartanburg, SC Built: 1902-1960

Windows: Historical Single Hung (also Quaker Terrace Door) Credit: State & Federal

Drayton Mill was a big part of the thriving textile industry that served South Carolina during a major part of the 1900s. At its peak, 1,200 people were employed there. Over the years, it was expanded and altered, a common practice among textile mills as they adapted to changes and innovations in manufacturing technology. Additional buildings were added all the way up to 1960. The demise of Drayton Mill, and others just like it, began in the 1980s. Drayton Mill would officially shut down in 1995 and lay mostly vacant until 2007 when a local investor acquired it. In time, it was converted into luxury lofts. Meanwhile, Drayton Mill's historical clout was recognized with a National Register spot in 2012.

§ §

Capewell Lofts



Capewell Lofts (formerly Capewell Horse Nail Co.)

Hartford, CT Built: 1903

Windows: Historical Single Hung & Picture Window Credit: State & Federal

This building was the 2nd home for the Capewell Horse Nail Company, as the original burned down in 1902. For years, Capewell horse nails were heavily sought around the globe. English Kings, Russian Czars and Japanese veterinarians were among Capewell's large customer base. Nail production came to an end in 1981 and the building, topped by a stately Romanesque Revival tower, sat unoccupied for 30 years. In 2014, developers purchased the Capewell building and turned it into LEED-Gold certified loft apartments.

§ §



Washington Apartments (formerly George Washington Hotel)

St. Louis, MO Built: 1903

Windows: Historical Single Hung Credit: Federal

The 7-story George Washington Hotel was built in preparation for the 1904 World's Fair in St. Louis. President Theodore Roosevelt was a visitor to the fair and stayed at the hotel. In 1979 the building was renovated and converted into low-income housing. Almost 30 years later, in 2007, a similar yet more detailed restoration plan was implemented. Today, it contains low-income and senior apartments.

§ §

Washington Apartments



1-800-347-0438

The Lofts at NoDa Mills (formerly Mecklenburg Mill)

Charlotte, NC Built: 1903-1905

Windows: Historical Single Hung & Arched Trapezoid Credit: Unknown

A restoration project that was in the works for many years was finally completed in 2015 when Mecklenburg Mill became The Lofts at NoDa Mills. NoDa is the name of the area where the development is located (short for North Davidson - a nearby road). This mill was built during the nation's textile boom. Unfortunately, the original owners were never profitable and sold it in 1926. It would be sold 3 more times before shutting down in 1969. By and large, the structure remained remarkably unchanged during those 43 years. Afterwards, Mecklenburg Mill sat vacant for many years as it passed through the hands of several more owners. The final investor, a non-profit organization, took over in 2011 and made good on a promise to turn it into affordable housing.

§ §

Broadway Lofts (formerly G. Patek Warehouse)

Milwaukee, WI Built: 1904

Windows: Historical Awning, Single Hung & Picture Window Credit: Federal

Prominent Milwaukee architect A.C. Eschweiler designed the G. Patek Warehouse. Columbia Knitting was the first tenant. Uses for this 4-story structure have included storage, manufacturing, and retail. The building, which is on the National Register, contains a Cream City Brick design and sits amid Milwaukee's historic Third Ward district. Renovations have turned it into apartments and retail spaces.

§ §

The Chesterman (formerly Brownhill & Kramer Hosiery Mill)

Philadelphia, PA Built: 1905

Windows: Historical Picture Window with Floating Awning Credit: Unknown

Almost immediately after this building was erected, the Brownhill & Kramer Hosiery Mill moved in. The original building eventually grew to as many as 6 interconnected structures by 1926. In 1938, Brownhill & Kramer found itself lured outside of Philadelphia by the prospect of cheaper labor and closed the mill's doors. Following Brownhill & Kramer's departure, the complex was renamed The Chesterman Building, as it was occupied by the Chesterman-Leeland Company, manufacturers of stainless steel and aluminum products. Despite other inhabitants over the years, the Chesterman name stuck. The Chesterman, which sits in a unique area of Philadelphia called Fishtown, has recently been reinvented as a loft apartment building, with spectacular views of the city and the Delaware riverfront courtesy of its huge windows.

§ §

Bee Hat Lofts (formerly Bee Hat Company)

St. Louis, MO Built: 1905

Windows: Historical Single Hung Credit: State

Early in the 20th century, many multi-story warehouses and factories popped up in downtown St. Louis, including this 7-story building. It was distinguishable from the others because of detailed terra cotta ladies gracing the roofline and ornate terra cotta lion heads on the building's exterior just above the 1st floor. Gauss Langenberg Hat Company is believed to have operated there for some time before Bee Hat Company came in 1944. It's where Bee Hat stayed until moving to a new St. Louis locale in 2000. This city landmark has since been developed into a mixed-use property. As for the unique lion heads, they've been kept intact and designed to allow steam to "roar" out of their mouths at various intervals, creating an impressive sight for pedestrians.

§ §

Sterling Park Apartments (formerly Sears-Roebuck Nat'l Headquarters)

Chicago, IL Built: 1905-1907

Windows: Historical Single Hung & Picture Window Credit: Unknown

When the Chicago headquarters for Sears Roebuck & Co. was built, it contained 4 buildings, a park and its own power plant. Amazingly, a year after its opening, the campus was bustling with more than 9,200 employees. In the 1920s they would add their own athletic field and facilities. Eventually, the campus covered 41 acres. When Sears moved to the infamous Sears Tower in 1973, most of this facility was vacated. Eventually, some of the buildings on the campus were completely demolished. Others remained, including this structure which contained Sears-Roebuck's catalog printing facility and product test lab. After years of non-occupancy, a non-profit group tackled the job of refurbishing the campus, turning it into a mixed-income neighborhood with affordable housing apartments.

§ §



The Lofts at Noda Mills



Broadway Lofts



Bee Hat Lofts & Apartments



Sterling Park Apartments



THERMALLY BROKEN METAL WINDOW AND DOOR SYSTEMS



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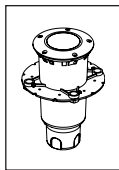
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- WINDOWS, HINGED & SLIDING DOOR OPTIONS





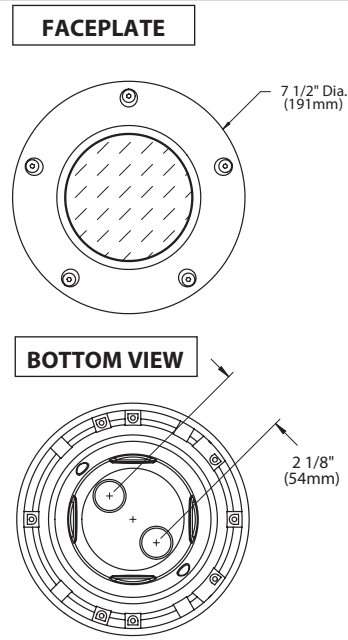
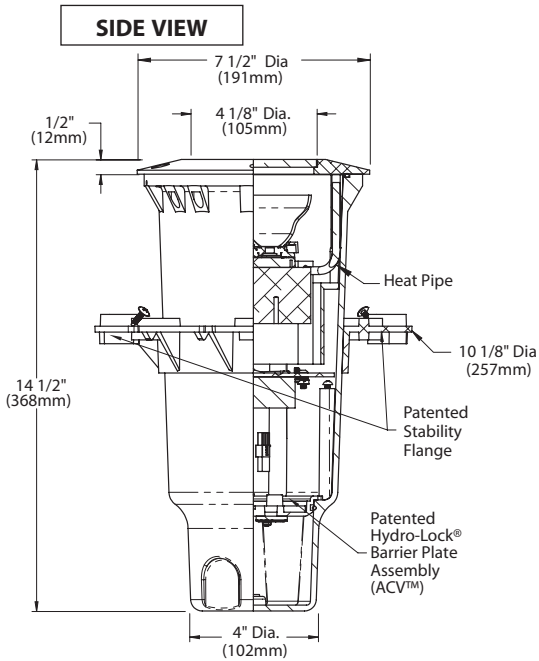
Precision2
BKSSL
 SOLID STATE LIGHTING
 Integral Driver



EXL-3 IN-GROUND UP LIGHT

CO²

PROJECT:	
TYPE:	



DRIVER ELECTRICAL DATA

TYPE	AC INPUT RANGE	FREQUENCY HZ	DIMMING	POWER FACTOR AT FULL LOAD	THD	OPERATING AMBIENT TEMPERATURE	DIMMER TYPE	DIMMER RANGE	IN RUSH CURRENT
D12INC	105-305	50/60	YES	≥0.94	≤5%	-30°C to 50°C (-22°F to 122°F)	Incandescent	10-100%	<250mA
D20INC	105-305	50/60	YES	≥0.94	≤5%	-30°C to 50°C (-22°F to 122°F)	Incandescent	10-100%	<250mA
D34INC	105-305	50/60	YES	≥0.94	≤5%	-30°C to 50°C (-22°F to 140°F)	Incandescent	10-100%	<250mA

All dimensions indicated on this submittal are nominal. Contact Technical Sales if you require more stringent specifications.

SPECIFICATIONS

GreenSource Initiative™

Metal and packaging components are made from recycled materials. Manufactured using renewable solar energy, produced on site. Returnable to manufacturer at end of life to ensure cradle-to-cradle handling. Packaging contains no chlorofluorocarbons (CFC's). Use of this product may qualify for GreenSource efficacy and recycling rebate(s). Consult www.bklighting.com/greensource for program requirements.

Fixture Housing

Corrosion-free composite, made from high strength, thermo-formed, sheet molded polyester compound. Glass reinforced, flame retardant and UV stabilized. (2) bottom-entry, 3/4" NPT female conduit entries with knockout plugs and (4) side flats for 1/2" or 3/4" conduit adapters.

Patented Stability Flange

Corrosion-free composite flange projects into installation sub-strate to reinforce housing stability. Integral REBAR saddles simplify installation onto concrete form. (4) Orthogonal bosses permit use of 1/2" PCV conduit or EMT to simplify vertical position and leveling of housing. Pre-set self-tapping screws anchor housing at proper elevation.

Aiming

Dual axis heat sink system rotates 360° and provides vertical adjustment up to 15° from nadir. Positive lock action ensures optical orientation.

BKSSL®

Integrated solid state system with 'X' technology is scalable for field upgrade. Modular design with electrical quick disconnects permit field maintenance.

LM-80 certified. Minimum 50,000 hour rated life at 70% of initial lumens (L70). BKSSL® technology provides long life, significant energy reduction and exceptional thermal management.

Color Management

Corrected cold phosphor technology delivers near-perfect natural white light. Long term phosphor maintenance over product life. Exact color point conformity exceeds ANSI C78.377 standard. Provides uniform beam with no color variation over angle. Module exceeds 80 CRI (RA>80, R9>16).

Optics

Interchangeable OPTIKIT™ modules permit field changes to optical distribution.

Installation

For direct burial in soil or concrete. Consult Drainage Installation Guide for In-Grade Fixtures (DIG-IT) for compliance with proper soil preparation and drainage requirements prior to installation.

Driver Assembly

For use with (1) 700mA (D12INC and D20INC) / 1.05A (D34INC), Class A, constant current driver. 120-277VAC (nominal) primary input voltage. 50/60Hz. >0.94 Power Factor, <250mA in-rush current, 0.25A input current, ≤20%THD (nominal at 120VAC full load). Output over-voltage, over-current, and short circuit protection with auto recovery. EMC: FCC47CFR Part 15 Class B compliant. Dimming driver for use with standard incandescent dimmers. 10-100% range.

Dimming driver for use with standard incandescent dimmers. 10-100% range.

Heat Management

Patent pending heat sink system with Heat Pipe technology. Utilizes copper heat pipes that actively accelerate the heat transfer away from the LED with pure conduction to the exterior of the housing without compromising lumen output. Ensures longer extended lifetime performance of LED. Heat pipe technology adjustable 20W and 34W only. 12W not required.

Wiring / Connectors

Teflon® coated wire, 18 gauge, 600V, 250°C rated and certified to UL1659 standard. Features OptiLock® and gear tray quick disconnects. Patented HydroLock® with anti-siphon valve (ASV™) wireway. (3) Water-Tight connectors supplied for line connection. Maximum (2) #10 & (1) #18. Minimum (1) #12 & (1) #18.

Water Management

Self Evacuating Airtight Lamp Module (S.E.A.L.™). IP-68 rated, vacuum sealed enclosure. Patented Anti-Condensation Valve (ACV™) eliminates condensation from optical chamber. High temperature silicone 'O' Ring at faceplate. Patented HydroLock® technology provides fail safe water barrier between junction box and interior components. Anti-siphon valve (ASV™) prevents "wicking" through conductor insulation.

Lens

High heat, shock resistant, tempered 1/4" borosilicate flat glass lens. Suitable for walk-over and drive-over applications to 35,000 lbs.

Faceplate

Solid, 1/2" machined 6061T6 aluminum with (5) black oxide, captive, stainless steel mounting screws. Faceplate options include solid, 1/2" machined brass and solid, 1/2" machined stainless steel.

Finish

StarGuard®, our exclusive RoHS compliant, 15 stage chromate-free process cleans and conversion coats aluminum components prior to application of Class 'A' TGIC polyester powder coating. Brass components are available in powder coat or handcrafted metal finish. Stainless steel components are available in handcrafted metal finish. (Brushed finish for interior use only).

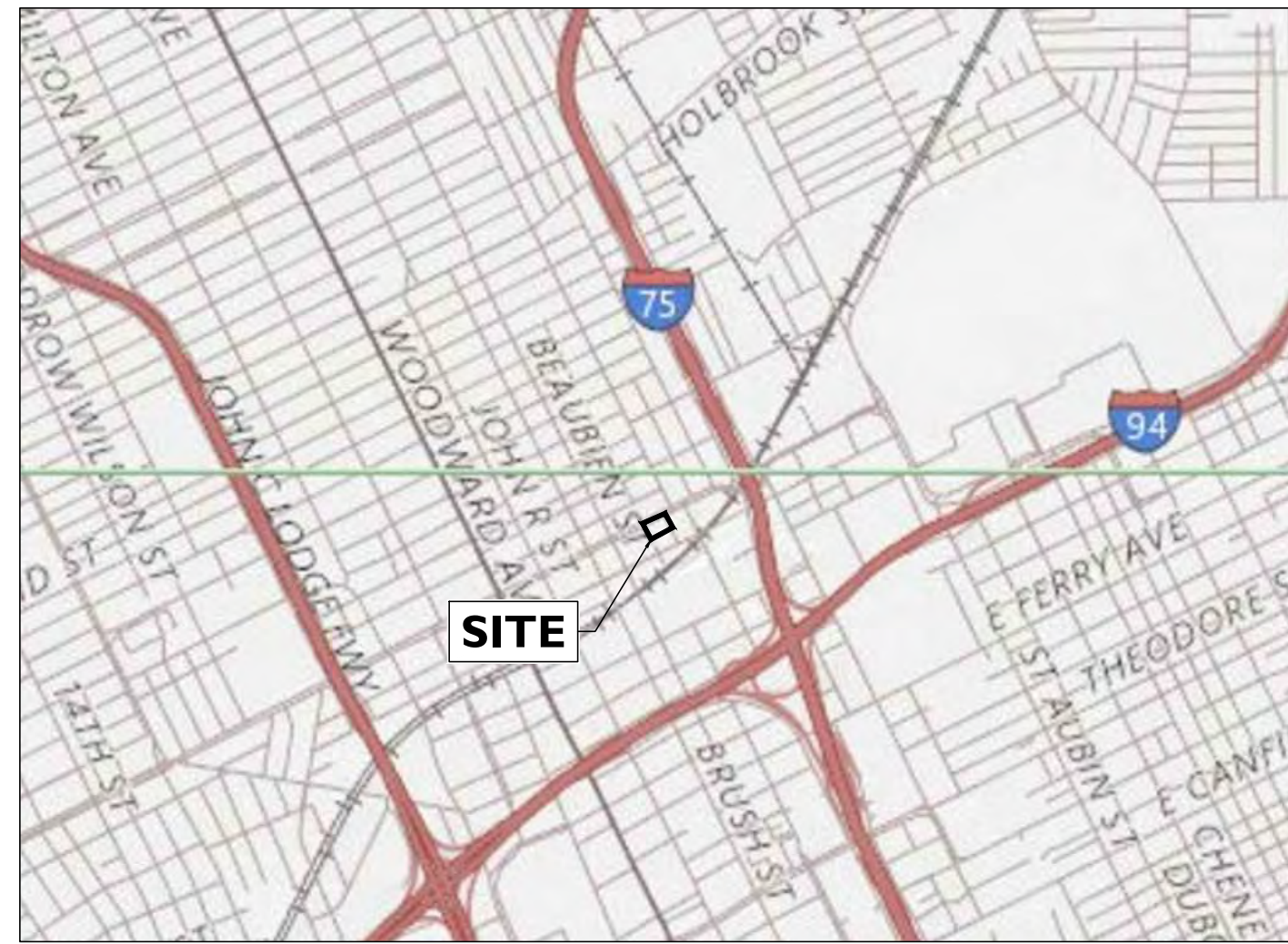
Listings

UL Listed. Certified to CAN/CSA/ANSI Standards. IP68 Rated. Made in the USA.

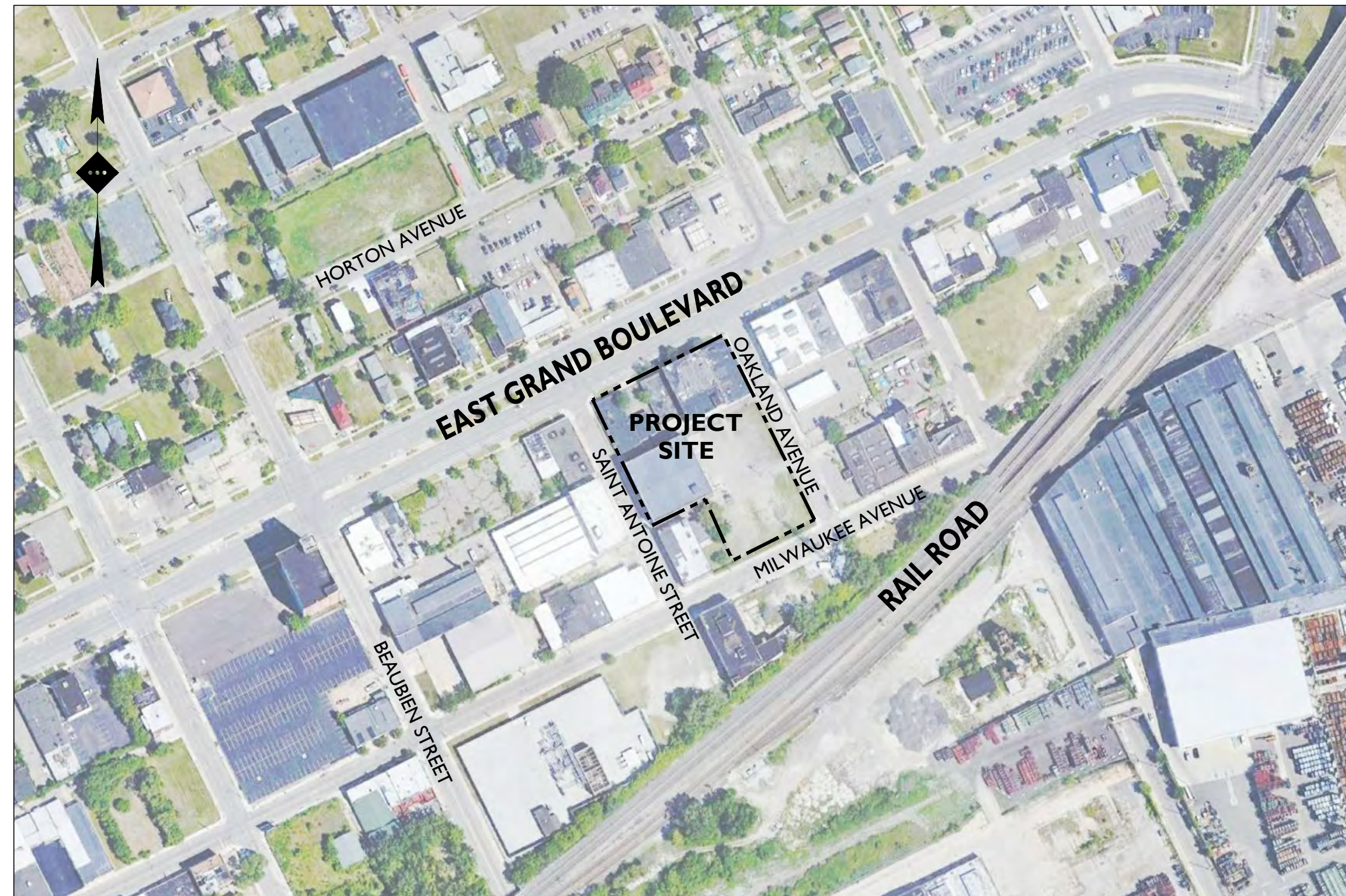


*Teflon is a registered trademark of DuPont Corporation

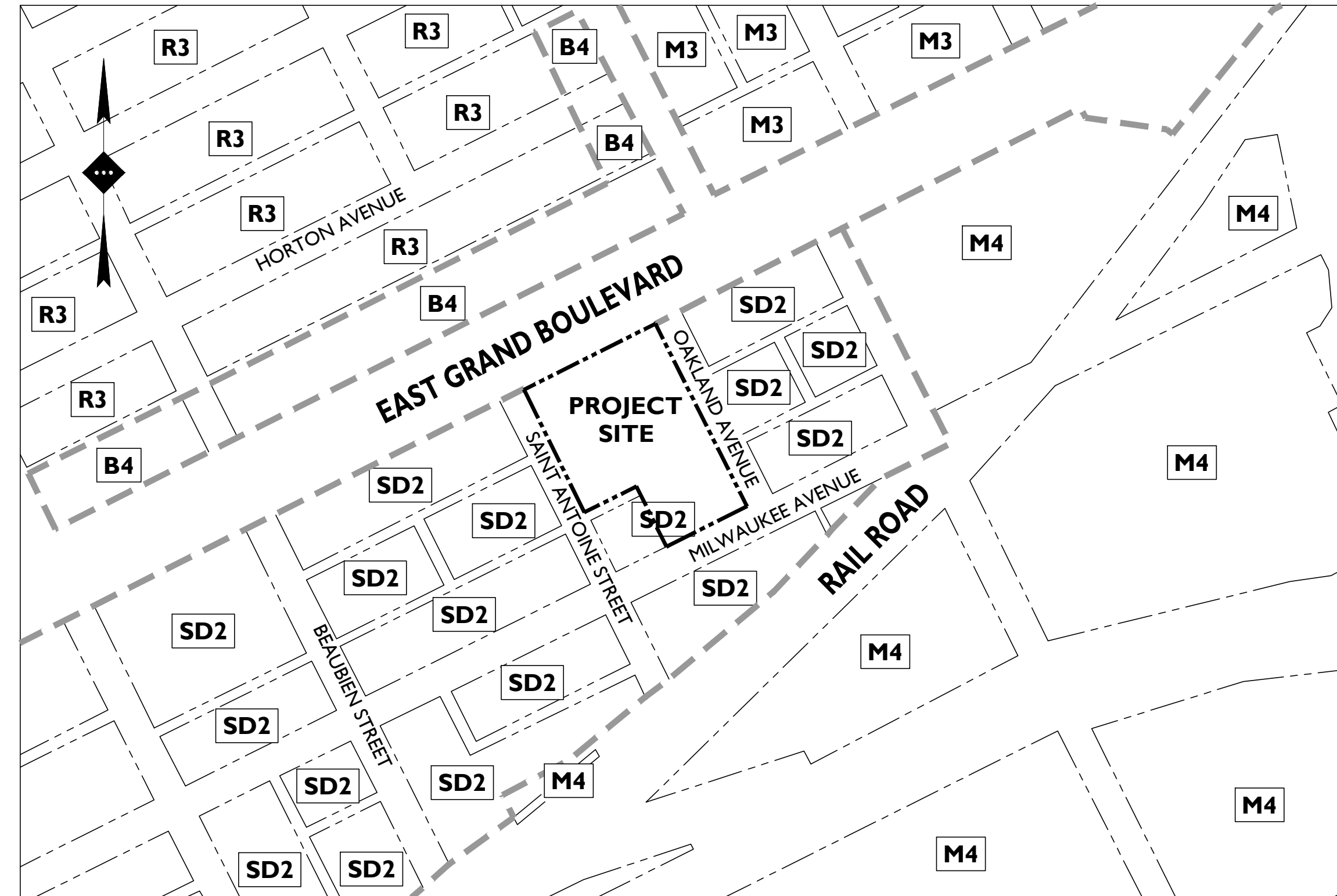
B-K LIGHTING	40429 Brickyard Drive • Madera, CA 93636 • USA 559.438.5800 • FAX 559.438.5900 www.bklighting.com • info@bklighting.com	RELEASED 11-7-17	DRAWING NUMBER SUB-2406-00
	Precision2® and its features are covered in whole or in part by U.S. Patent Nos. 7,033,038; 6,254,258 B1; 7,249,867 B2; 7,370,988 B2; 7,553,042; 7,560,148; and 7,699,489		



LOCATION / KEY MAP
SCALE: 1" = 2000'±



AERIAL MAP
SCALE: 1" = 200'±



ZONING MAP
SCALE: 1" = 200'±

SITE IMPROVEMENT PLANS FOR MILWAUKEE JUNCTION MIXED-USE DEVELOPMENT



Know what's below
Call before you dig.

OWNER

METHOD DEVELOPMENT
607 SHELBY STREET, SUITE 700
DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48226

CIVIL ENGINEER

STONEFIELD ENGINEER & DESIGN, LLC
607 SHELBY STREET, SUITE 200
DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48226
PHONE:248.247.1115

ARCHITECT

OOMBRA ARCHITECTS, LLC
915 SPRING GARDEN STREET, SUITE 306
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19123
PHONE:267.741.0007

MEP ENGINEER

ETS ENGINEERING, INC.
P.O. BOX 11116 ROYAL OAK, MI 48068
418-1/2 SOUTH WASHINGTON
PHONE:248.744.0360

REVISIONS PER COMMENTS	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION
07	08/23/2019	MPH	
06	08/15/2019	MPH	
05	08/08/2019	MPH	
04	08/05/2019	MPH	
03	08/02/2019	ADG	
02	07/25/2019	ADG	FOR CLIENT REVIEW
01	06/11/2019	STJ	FOR CLIENT REVIEW

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Princeton, NJ • Tampa, FL
www.stonefieldeng.com

607 Shelby Suite 200, Detroit, MI 48226
Phone 248.247.1115

SITE IMPROVEMENT PLANS
MILWAUKEE JUNCTION
PROPOSED MULTI-PURPOSE BUILDING

PARCEL IDS: 03001778-83, 03001789, 03001790, 03001791, 03001792-3, 03003021.003L, 03003022, 03003023, 03003024, & 03003271
2857, 2863, 2871 & 2887 EAST GRAND BOULEVARD
6527, 6535, 6539 & 6545 OAKLAND STREET
627 EAST MILWAUKEE STREET
6540 SAINT ANTOINE
CITY OF DETROIT
WAYNE COUNTY, MICHIGAN

MICHIGAN LICENSE No.6201065336
LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

STONEFIELD
engineering & design

SCALE: AS SHOWN PROJECT ID: M-19080

TITLE:
COVER SHEET

DRAWING:
C-1

PLANS PREPARED BY:



Detroit, MI • New York, NY
Princeton, NJ • Tampa, FL • Rutherford, NJ
www.stonefieldeng.com

607 Shelby Suite 200, Detroit, MI 48226
Phone 248.247.1115

PARCEL ID'S:
03001778-83, 03001789, 03001790, 03001791, 03001792-3,
03003021.033L, 03003022, 03003023, 03003024, & 03003271

ADDRESSES:
2857, 2863, 2871 & 2887 EAST GRAND BOULEVARD
6527, 6535, 6539 & 6545 OAKLAND STREET
627 EAST MILWAUKEE STREET
6540 SAINT ANTOINE
CITY OF DETROIT, WAYNE COUNTY, MICHIGAN

PLAN REFERENCE MATERIALS:

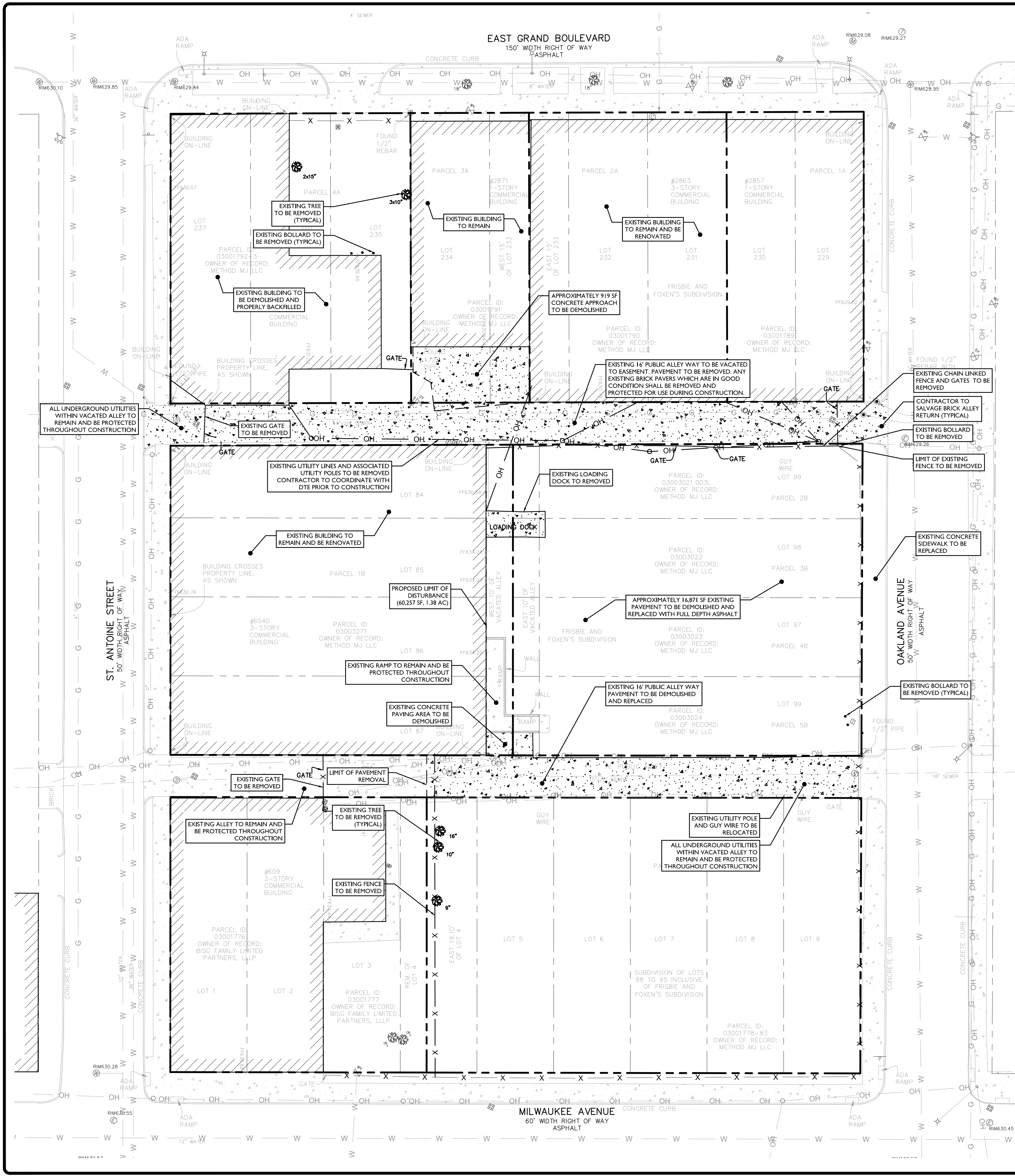
- I. THIS PLAN SET REFERENCES THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO:
- ALTA SURVEY COMPLETED BY KEM-TEC DATED 05/14/2019
 - ARCHITECTURAL PLANS PREPARED BY OOMBRA ARCHITECTS DATED 06/28/2019
 - AERIAL MAP FROM GOOGLE EARTH PRO
 - LOCATION MAP FROM USGS ONLINE MAPS
 - GEOTECHNICAL REPORT
 - ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT
- ALL REFERENCE MATERIAL LISTED ABOVE SHALL BE CONSIDERED A PART OF THIS PLAN SET AND ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED WITHIN THESE MATERIALS SHALL BE UTILIZED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THIS PLAN SET. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE TO OBTAIN A COPY OF EACH REFERENCE AND REVIEW IT THOROUGHLY PRIOR TO THE START OF CONSTRUCTION.

SHEET INDEX

DRAWING TITLE	SHEET #
COVER SHEET	C-1
DEMOLITION PLAN	C-2
SITE PLAN	C-3
GRADING PLAN	C-4
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN	C-5
UTILITY PLAN	C-6
LIGHTING PLAN	C-7
SOIL EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN	C-8
LANDSCAPING PLAN	C-9
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	C-10 - C-12

ADDITIONAL SHEETS

DRAWING TITLE	SHEET #
ALTA SURVEY	I OF I



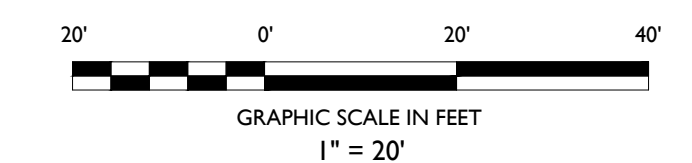
SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
---	FEATURE TO BE REMOVED / DEMOLISHED

ALL SITE FEATURES WITHIN THIS PLAN ARE TO REMAIN AND BE PROTECTED UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY STONEFIELD ENGINEERING & DESIGN, LLC. IF SIGNIFICANT DISCREPANCIES ARE DISCERNED BETWEEN THIS PLAN AND FIELD CONDITIONS



Know what's below
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- DEMOLITION NOTES**
1. THE WORK REFLECTED ON THE DEMOLITION PLAN IS TO PROVIDE GENERAL INFORMATION TOWARDS THE EXISTING ITEMS TO BE DEMOLISHED AND/OR REMOVED. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE TO REVIEW THE ENTIRE PLAN SET AND ASSOCIATED REPORTS/REFERENCE DOCUMENTS INCLUDING ALL DEMOLITION ACTIVITIES AND INCIDENTAL TASKS NECESSARY TO COMPLETE THE SITE IMPROVEMENTS.
 2. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE TO DETERMINE THE MEANS AND METHODS OF DEMOLITION ACTIVITIES.
 3. EXPLOSIVES SHALL NOT BE USED UNLESS WRITTEN CONSENT FROM BOTH THE OWNER AND ANY APPLICABLE GOVERNING AGENCY IS OBTAINED. BEFORE THE START OF ANY EXPLOSIVE PROGRAM, THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE TO OBTAIN ALL LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL PERMITS. ADDITIONALLY, THE CONTRACTOR WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL SEISMIC TESTING AS REQUIRED AND ANY DAMAGES AS THE RESULT OF SAID DEMOLITION PRACTICES.
 4. ALL DEMOLITION ACTIVITIES SHALL BE PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL CODES. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ENSURING ALL UTILITIES ARE DISCONNECTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE UTILITY AUTHORITIES' REQUIREMENTS PRIOR TO STARTING THE DEMOLITION OF ANY STRUCTURE. ALL EXCAVATIONS ASSOCIATED WITH DEMOLISHED STRUCTURES OR REMOVED TANKS SHALL BE BACKFILLED WITH SUITABLE MATERIAL AND COMPACTED TO SUPPORT SITE AND BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS. A GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER SHOULD BE PRESENT DURING BACKFILLING ACTIVITIES TO OBSERVE AND CERTIFY THAT BACKFILL MATERIAL WAS COMPACTED TO A SUITABLE CONDITION.
 5. DEMOLISHED DEBRIS SHALL NOT BE BURIED ON SITE. ALL WASTE/DEBRIS GENERATED FROM DEMOLITION ACTIVITIES SHALL BE DISPOSED OF IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE TO MAINTAIN ALL RECORDS OF THE DISPOSAL TO DEMONSTRATE COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE REGULATIONS.



REVISIONS PER COMMENTS	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION
07	08/23/2019	MPH	REVISIONS PER COMMENTS
06	08/15/2019	MPH	REVISIONS PER COMMENTS
05	08/08/2019	MPH	REVISIONS PER COMMENTS
04	08/05/2019	MPH	REVISIONS PER COMMENTS
03	08/02/2019	ADG	REVISIONS PER COMMENTS
02	07/25/2019	ADG	FOR CLIENT REVIEW
01	06/11/2019	STJ	FOR CLIENT REVIEW

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SITE IMPROVEMENT PLANS

MILWAUKEE JUNCTION
PROPOSED MULTI-PURPOSE BUILDING

PARCEL IDS: 03001778-83, 03001789, 03001790, 03001791, 03001792-3, 03003021-003L, 03003022, 03003023, 03003024, & 03003271
2857, 2861, 2871 & 2887 EAST GRAND BOULEVARD
627 EAST MILWAUKEE STREET
6540 SAINT ANTOINE
CITY OF DETROIT
WAYNE COUNTY, MICHIGAN

MICHIGAN LICENSE No. 021065336
LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

STONEFIELD
engineering & design

SCALE: 1" = 20' PROJECT ID: M-19080

TITLE:
DEMOLITION PLAN

DRAWING:
C-2

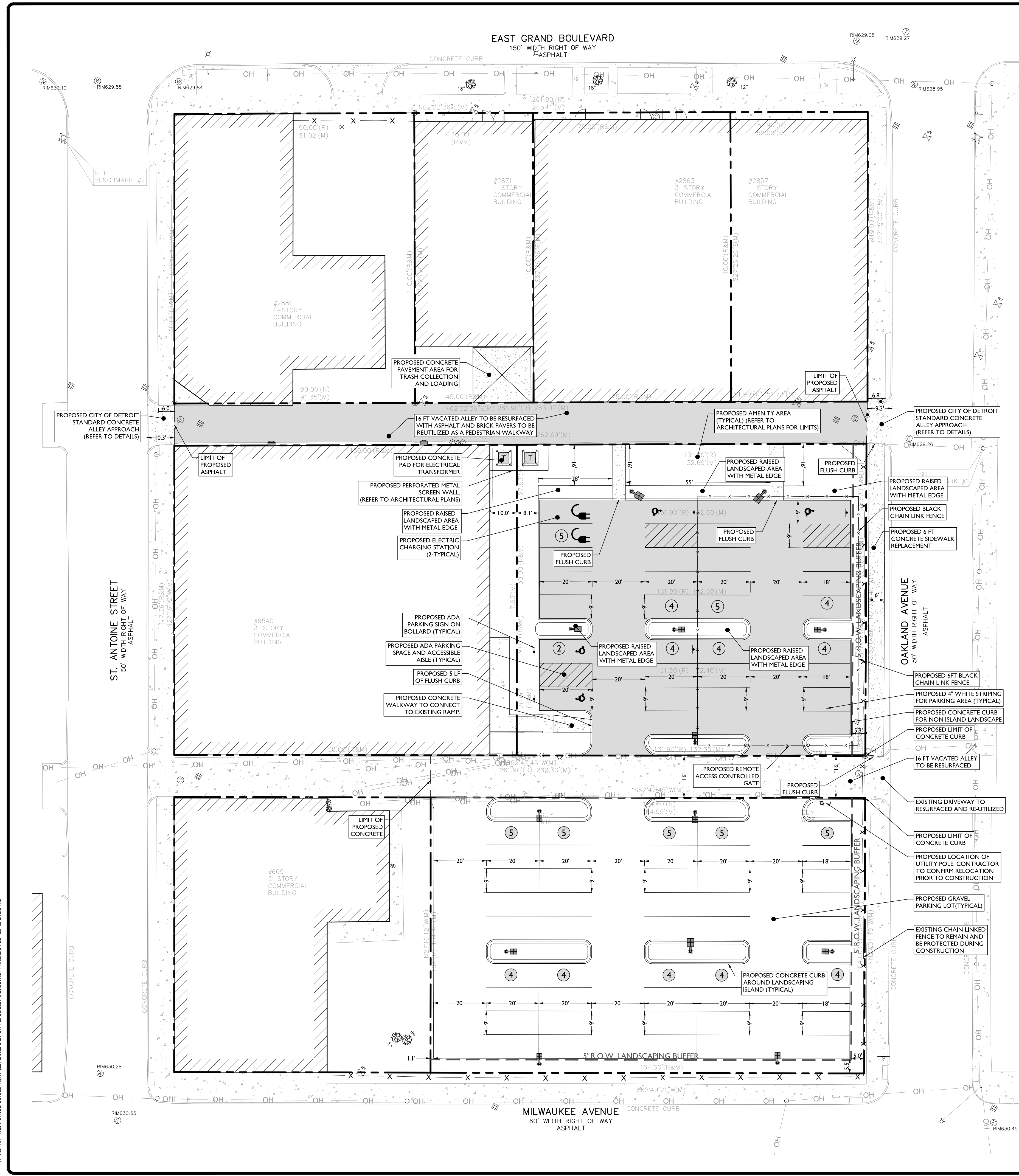


TABLE OF LAND USE AND ZONING		
PARCEL ID: 03001778-83, 03001789, 03001790, 03001791, 03001792-3, 03002021-03B, 03003022, 03003023, 03003024, 03003271		
SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT, MIXED USE (SD2)		
PROPOSED USE		
MULTI-FAMILY DWELLINGS*	PERMITTED USE*	
RESTAURANT	PERMITTED USE*	
SPEAKEASY	PERMITTED USE*	
THEATER, 300 SEATS	CONDITIONAL USE**	
RETAIL	PERMITTED USE*	
PARKING LOT	PERMITTED USE*	
ZONING REQUIREMENT	REQUIRED	PROPOSED
MINIMUM LOT AREA	7,000 SF	15,660 SF
MINIMUM LOT WIDTH	70 FT	104.54 FT
MAXIMUM BUILDING HEIGHT	60 FT (5 STORIES)	< 60 FT
MINIMUM FRONT YARD SETBACK	0 FT	0 FT
MAXIMUM FRONT YARD SETBACK	20 FT	0 FT (EN)
MINIMUM SIDE YARD SETBACK	0 FT	0 FT
MINIMUM REAR YARD SETBACK	10 FT	0 FT (EN)
MINIMUM R.O.W. LANDSCAPING BUFFER	5 FT	5.0 FT

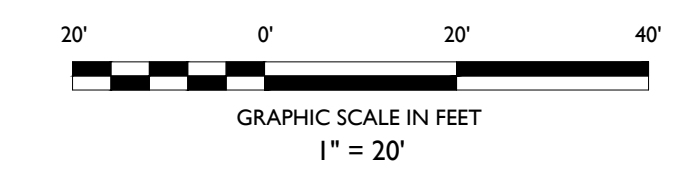
(EN) EXISTING NON-CONFORMITY
 (*) MULTI-FAMILY DWELLINGS PERMITTED IN STRUCTURES WHERE THE FIRST FLOOR IS MADE UP OF COMMERCIAL USES
 (**) THEATERS ONLY PERMITTED UP TO 150 SEATS

OFF-STREET PARKING REQUIREMENTS		
CODE SECTION	REQUIRED*	PROPOSED
§ 61-14-24	MULTI-FAMILY DWELLINGS PARKING REQUIREMENT**: 0.75 SPACES PER DWELLING UNIT (18 UNITS)(0.75) = 14 SPACES RESTAURANT PARKING REQUIREMENT**: 3 SPACES FOR THE FIRST 500 SF PLUS 1 SPACE PER EVERY 100 SF OVER 500 SF 3 SPACES + (3,005 SF)(1/100 SF) = 33 SPACES (0.75)(33 SPACES) = 25 SPACES SPEAKEASY PARKING REQUIREMENT**: 3 SPACES PLUS 1 SPACE PER 100 SF OVER 1,000 SF 3 SPACES + (787 SF)(1/100 SF) = 13 SPACES (0.75)(13 SPACES) = 10 SPACES THEATRE PARKING REQUIREMENT**: 1 SPACE PER 4 SEATS (300 SEATS)(1/4 SEATS) = 75 SPACES (0.75)(75 SPACES) = 56 SPACES RETAIL PARKING REQUIREMENT**: NONE TOTAL: 14 + 25 + 13 + 56 = 108 SPACES**	73 SPACES
§ 61-14-151	90" PARKING DIMENSIONS: 9 FT X 20 FT W/ 20 FT DRIVE AISLE	9 FT X 18 FT W/ 20 FT DRIVE AISLE
§ 61-14-84	LOADING ZONE REQUIREMENTS: ONE 12 FT X 55 FT SPACE	PROVIDED

(*) § 61-14-151: WHERE A PARKING SPACE ADJUTS A LANDSCAPE ISLAND OR PLANTER, THE FRONT TWO (2) FEET OF THE REQUIRED PARKING SPACE LENGTH MAY OVERHANG THE PLANTER, PROVIDED, THAT WHEEL STOPS OR 6 INCH CURBING ARE PROVIDED TO PROTECT THE LANDSCAPED AREA.
 (**) § 61-14-7: NO ADDITIONAL OFF-STREET PARKING, BEYOND THAT ALREADY PROVIDED, SHALL BE REQUIRED FOR STRUCTURES ERRECTED PRIOR TO APRIL 9, 1998, OTHER THAN RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS, THAT DO NOT EXCEED THREE THOUSAND (3,000) SQUARE FEET OF GROSS FLOOR AREA.

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
---	PROPERTY LINE
---	SETBACK LINE
---	PROPOSED CURB
---	PROPOSED FLUSH CURB
○	PROPOSED SIGNS / BOLLARDS
□	PROPOSED CONCRETE
□	PROPOSED ASPHALT
□	PROPOSED PEA GRAVEL
□	PROPOSED AREA LIGHT
---	PROPOSED FENCE

- GENERAL NOTES**
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY AND FAMILIARIZE THEMSELVES WITH THE EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS AND THE PROPOSED SCOPE OF WORK (INCLUDING DIMENSIONS, LAYOUT, ETC.) PRIOR TO INITIATING THE IMPROVEMENTS IDENTIFIED WITHIN THESE DOCUMENTS. SHOULD ANY DISCREPANCY BE FOUND BETWEEN THE EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS AND THE PROPOSED WORK, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY STONEFIELD ENGINEERING & DESIGN, LLC PRIOR TO THE START OF CONSTRUCTION.
 - THE CONTRACTOR SHALL OBTAIN ALL NECESSARY PERMITS AND ENSURE THAT ALL REQUIRED APPROVALS HAVE BEEN OBTAINED PRIOR TO THE START OF CONSTRUCTION. COPIES OF ALL REQUIRED PERMITS AND APPROVALS SHALL BE KEPT ON SITE AT ALL TIMES DURING CONSTRUCTION.
 - ALL CONTRACTORS WILL TO THE FULLEST EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW, INDEMNIFY AND HOLD HARMLESS STONEFIELD ENGINEERING & DESIGN, LLC, AND ITS SUB-CONSULTANTS FROM AND AGAINST ANY DAMAGES AND LIABILITIES INCLUDING ATTORNEY'S FEES ARISING OUT OF CLAIMS BY EMPLOYEES OF THE CONTRACTOR IN ADDITION TO CLAIMS CONNECTED TO THE PROJECT AS A RESULT OF NOT CARRYING THE PROPER INSURANCE FOR WORKERS COMPENSATION, LIABILITY INSURANCE, AND LIMITS OF COMMERCIAL GENERAL LIABILITY INSURANCE.
 - THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOT DEVIATE FROM THE PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS IDENTIFIED WITHIN THIS PLAN SET UNLESS APPROVAL IS PROVIDED IN WRITING BY STONEFIELD ENGINEERING & DESIGN, LLC.
 - THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE TO DETERMINE THE MEANS AND METHODS OF CONSTRUCTION.
 - THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOT PERFORM ANY WORK OR CAUSE DISTURBANCE ON A PRIVATE PROPERTY NOT CONTROLLED BY THE PERSON OR ENTITY WHO HAS AUTHORIZED THE WORK WITHOUT PRIOR WRITTEN CONSENT FROM THE OWNER OF THE PRIVATE PROPERTY.
 - THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE TO RESTORE ANY DAMAGED OR UNDERMINED STRUCTURE OR SITE FEATURE THAT IS IDENTIFIED TO REMAIN ON THE PLAN SET. ALL REPAIRS SHALL USE NEW MATERIALS TO RESTORE THE FEATURE TO ITS EXISTING CONDITION AT THE CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE.
 - CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE TO PROVIDE THE APPROPRIATE SHOP DRAWINGS, PRODUCT DATA, AND OTHER REQUIRED SUBMITTALS FOR REVIEW. STONEFIELD ENGINEERING & DESIGN, LLC WILL REVIEW THE SUBMITTALS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DESIGN INTENT AS REFLECTED WITHIN THE PLAN SET.
 - THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR TRAFFIC CONTROL IN ACCORDANCE WITH MANUAL ON UNIFORM TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES, LATEST EDITION.
 - THE CONTRACTOR IS REQUIRED TO PERFORM ALL WORK IN THE PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROPRIATE GOVERNING AUTHORITY AND SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROCUREMENT OF STREET OPENING PERMITS.
 - THE CONTRACTOR IS REQUIRED TO RETAIN AN OSHA CERTIFIED SAFETY INSPECTOR TO BE PRESENT ON SITE AT ALL TIMES DURING CONSTRUCTION & DEMOLITION ACTIVITIES.
 - SHOULD AN EMPLOYEE OF STONEFIELD ENGINEERING & DESIGN, LLC, BE PRESENT ON SITE AT ANY TIME DURING CONSTRUCTION, IT DOES NOT RELIEVE THE CONTRACTOR OF ANY OF THE RESPONSIBILITIES AND REQUIREMENTS LISTED IN THE NOTES WITHIN THIS PLAN SET.



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04	08/05/2019	MPH	REVISIONS PER COMMENTS
03	08/02/2019	ADG	REVISIONS PER COMMENTS
02	07/25/2019	ADG	FOR CLIENT REVIEW
01	06/11/2019	STJ	FOR CLIENT REVIEW

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SITE IMPROVEMENT PLANS

MILWAUKEE JUNCTION
 PROPOSED MULTI-PURPOSE BUILDING

PARCEL IDS: 03001778-83, 03001789, 03001790, 03001791, 03001792-3, 03003021-003L, 03003022, 03003023, 03003024, & 03003271
 2857, 2861, 2871 & 2887 EAST GRAND BOULEVARD
 627 EAST MILWAUKEE STREET
 6540 SAINT ANTOINE
 CITY OF DETROIT
 WAYNE COUNTY, MICHIGAN

MICHIGAN LICENSE No. 6201065336
 LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

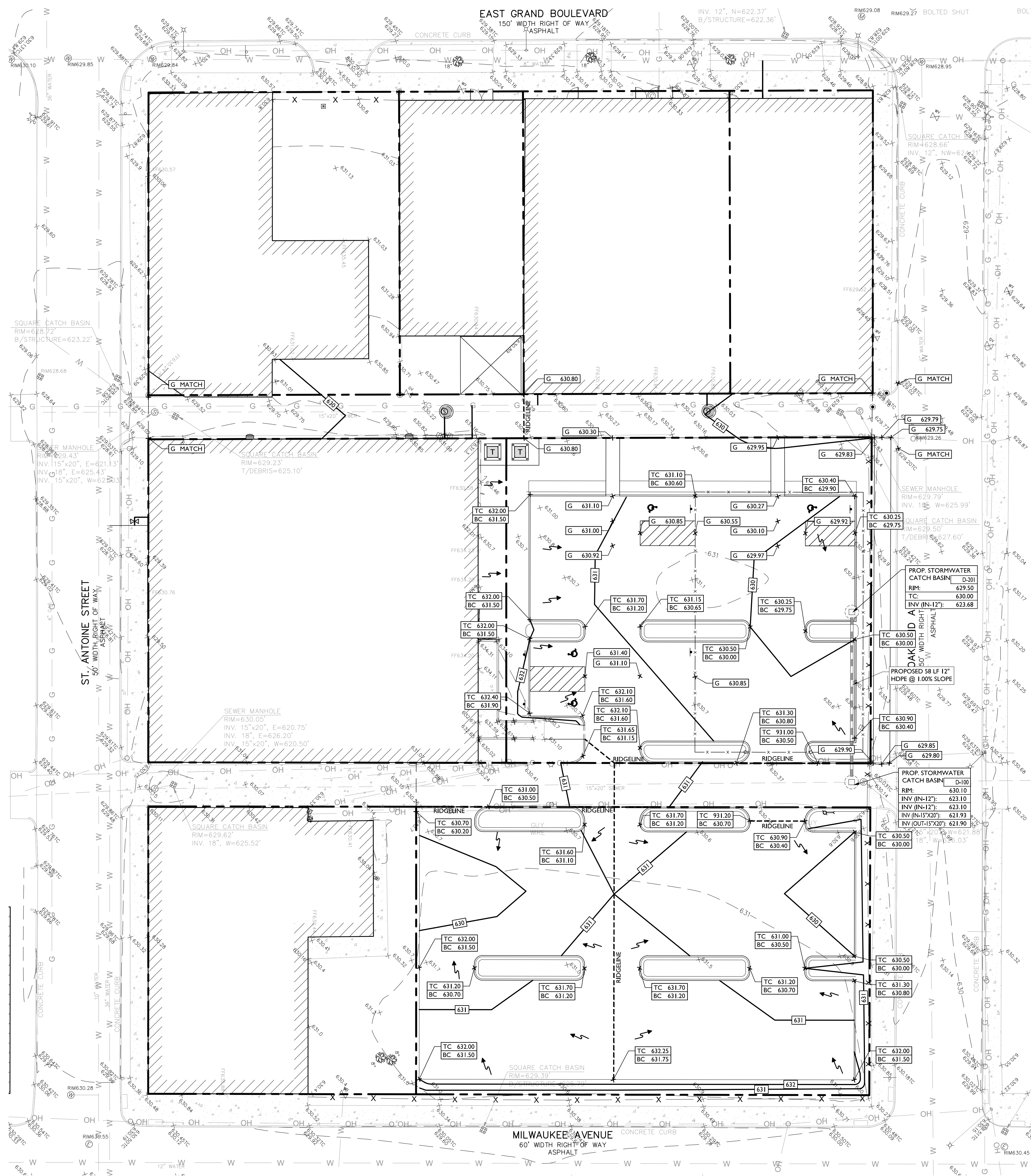
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SCALE: 1" = 20' PROJECT ID: M-19080

TITLE:
SITE PLAN

DRAWING:
C-3

V:\P\1918-MILWAUKEE JUNCTION DEVELOPMENT-C-3-3-2019 EAST GRAND BOULEVARD DETROIT, MICHIGAN\CDR\1918-SD.DWG



SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
---	PROPERTY LINE
100	PROPOSED GRADING CONTOUR
---	PROPOSED GRADING RIDGELINE
←	PROPOSED DIRECTION OF DRAINAGE FLOW
X G 100.00	PROPOSED GRADE SPOT SHOT
X TC 100.50 BC 100.00	PROPOSED TOP OF CURB / BOTTOM OF CURB SPOT SHOT

DRAINAGE AND UTILITY NOTES

1. THE CONTRACTOR TO PERFORM A TEST PIT PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION (RECOMMEND 30 DAYS PRIOR) AT LOCATIONS OF EXISTING UTILITY CROSSINGS FOR STORMWATER IMPROVEMENTS. SHOULD A CONFLICT EXIST, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY STONEFIELD ENGINEERING & DESIGN, LLC. IN WRITING.
2. CONTRACTOR SHALL START CONSTRUCTION OF STORM LINES AT THE LOWEST INVERT AND WORK UP-GRADE.
3. THE CONTRACTOR IS REQUIRED TO CALL THE APPROPRIATE AUTHORITY FOR NOTICE OF CONSTRUCTION/EXCAVATION AND UTILITY MARK OUT PRIOR TO THE START OF CONSTRUCTION IN ACCORDANCE WITH STATE LAW. CONTRACTOR IS REQUIRED TO CONFIRM THE HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL LOCATION OF UTILITIES IN THE FIELD. SHOULD A DISCREPANCY EXIST BETWEEN THE FIELD LOCATION OF A UTILITY AND THE LOCATION SHOWN ON THE PLAN SET OR SURVEY, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY STONEFIELD ENGINEERING & DESIGN, LLC. IMMEDIATELY IN WRITING.
4. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE TO MAINTAIN A RECORD OF THE AS-BUILT LOCATIONS OF ALL PROPOSED UNDERGROUND INFRASTRUCTURE. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTE ANY DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN THE AS-BUILT LOCATIONS AND THE LOCATIONS DEPICTED WITHIN THE PLAN SET. THIS RECORD SHALL BE PROVIDED TO THE OWNER FOLLOWING COMPLETION OF WORK.

EXCAVATION, SOIL PREPARATION, AND DEWATERING NOTES

1. THE CONTRACTOR IS REQUIRED TO REVIEW THE REFERENCED GEOTECHNICAL DOCUMENTS PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. THESE DOCUMENTS SHALL BE CONSIDERED A PART OF THE PLAN SET.
2. THE CONTRACTOR IS REQUIRED TO PREPARE SUBGRADE SOILS BENEATH ALL PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS AND BACKFILL ALL EXCAVATIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER OF RECORD.
3. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR PROVIDING SHORING FOR ALL EXCAVATIONS AS REQUIRED. CONTRACTOR SHALL HAVE THE SHORING DESIGN PREPARED BY A QUALIFIED PROFESSIONAL. SHORING DESIGNS SHALL BE SUBMITTED TO STONEFIELD ENGINEERING & DESIGN, LLC, AND THE OWNER PRIOR TO THE START OF CONSTRUCTION.
4. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ENSURING THAT ALL OPEN EXCAVATIONS ARE PERFORMED AND PROTECTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LATEST OSHA REGULATIONS.
5. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY DEWATERING DESIGN AND OPERATIONS, AS REQUIRED, TO CONSTRUCT THE PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL OBTAIN ANY REQUIRED PERMITS FOR DEWATERING OPERATIONS AND GROUNDWATER DISPOSAL.

GRADING NOTES

1. ALL SOIL AND MATERIAL REMOVED FROM THE SITE SHALL BE DISPOSED OF IN ACCORDANCE WITH LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS. ANY GROUNDWATER DEWATERING PRACTICES SHALL BE PERFORMED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF A QUALIFIED PROFESSIONAL. THE CONTRACTOR IS REQUIRED TO OBTAIN ALL NECESSARY PERMITS FOR THE DISCHARGE OF DEWATERED GROUNDWATER. ALL SOIL IMPORTED TO THE SITE SHALL BE CERTIFIED CLEAN FILL. CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN RECORDS OF ALL FILL MATERIALS BROUGHT TO THE SITE.
2. THE CONTRACTOR IS REQUIRED TO PROVIDE TEMPORARY AND/OR PERMANENT SHORING WHERE REQUIRED DURING EXCAVATION ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO UTILITY TRENCHES, TO ENSURE THE STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY OF NEARBY STRUCTURES AND STABILITY OF THE SURROUNDING SOILS.
3. PROPOSED TOP OF CURB ELEVATIONS ARE GENERALLY 4 INCHES TO 7 INCHES ABOVE EXISTING GRADES UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. THE CONTRACTOR WILL SUPPLY ALL STAKEOUT CURB GRADE SHEETS TO STONEFIELD ENGINEERING & DESIGN, LLC. FOR REVIEW AND APPROVAL PRIOR TO POURING CURBS.
4. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE TO SET ALL PROPOSED UTILITY COVERS AND RESET ALL EXISTING UTILITY COVERS WITHIN THE PROJECT LIMITS TO PROPOSED GRADE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ANY APPLICABLE MUNICIPAL, COUNTY, STATE AND/OR UTILITY AUTHORITY REGULATIONS.
5. MINIMUM SLOPE REQUIREMENTS TO PREVENT PONDING SHALL BE AS FOLLOWS:
 - CURB GUTTER: 0.50%
 - CONCRETE SURFACES: 1.00%
 - ASPHALT SURFACES: 1.00%
6. A MINIMUM SLOPE OF 1.00% SHALL BE PROVIDED AWAY FROM ALL BUILDINGS. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ENSURE POSITIVE DRAINAGE FROM THE BUILDING IS ACHIEVED AND SHALL NOTIFY STONEFIELD ENGINEERING & DESIGN, LLC. IF THIS CONDITION CANNOT BE MET.
7. FOR PROJECTS WHERE BASEMENTS ARE PROPOSED, THE DEVELOPER IS RESPONSIBLE TO DETERMINE THE DEPTH TO GROUNDWATER AT THE LOCATION OF THE PROPOSED STRUCTURE. IF GROUNDWATER IS ENCOUNTERED WITHIN THE BASEMENT AREA, SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION METHODS SHALL BE UTILIZED AND REVIEWED/APPROVED BY THE CONSTRUCTION CODE OFFICIAL. IF SUMP PUMPS ARE UTILIZED, ALL DISCHARGES SHALL BE CONNECTED DIRECTLY TO THE PUBLIC STORM SEWER SYSTEM WITH APPROVAL FROM THE GOVERNING STORM SEWER SYSTEM AUTHORITY.

ADA NOTES

5. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN A MAXIMUM 2.00% SLOPE IN ANY DIRECTION WITHIN THE ADA PARKING SPACES AND ACCESS AISLES.
6. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE COMPLIANT SIGNAGE AT ALL ADA PARKING AREAS IN ACCORDANCE WITH STATE GUIDELINES.
7. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN A MAXIMUM 5.00% RUNNING SLOPE AND A MAXIMUM OF 2.00% CROSS SLOPE ALONG WALKWAYS WITHIN THE ACCESSIBLE PATH OF TRAVEL (SEE THE SITE PLAN FOR THE LOCATION OF THE ACCESSIBLE PATH). THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE TO ENSURE THE ACCESSIBLE PATH OF TRAVEL IS 36 INCHES WIDE OR GREATER UNLESS INDICATED OTHERWISE WITHIN THE PLAN SET.
8. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN A MAXIMUM 2.00% SLOPE IN ANY DIRECTION AT ALL LANDINGS. LANDINGS INCLUDE, BUT ARE NOT LIMITED TO, THE TOP AND BOTTOM OF AN ACCESSIBLE RAMP, AT ACCESSIBLE BUILDING ENTRANCES, AT AN AREA IN FRONT OF A WALK-UP ATM, AND AT TURNING SPACES ALONG THE ACCESSIBLE PATH OF TRAVEL. THE LANDING AREA SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM CLEAR AREA OF 60 INCHES UNLESS INDICATED OTHERWISE WITHIN THE PLAN SET.
9. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN A MAXIMUM 8.33% RUNNING SLOPE AND A MAXIMUM 2.00% CROSS SLOPE ON ANY CURB RAMPS ALONG THE ACCESSIBLE PATH OF TRAVEL. WHERE PROVIDED, CURB RAMP FLARES SHALL NOT HAVE A SLOPE GREATER THAN 10.00% IF A LANDING AREA IS PROVIDED AT THE TOP OF THE RAMP. FOR ALTERATIONS, A CURB RAMP FLARE SHALL NOT HAVE A SLOPE GREATER THAN 8.33%. IF A LANDING AREA IS NOT PROVIDED AT THE TOP OF THE RAMP, CURB RAMPS SHALL NOT RISE MORE THAN 6 INCHES IN ELEVATION WITHOUT A HANDRAIL. THE CLEAR WIDTH OF A CURB RAMP SHALL BE NO LESS THAN 36 INCHES WIDE.
10. ACCESSIBLE RAMPS WITH A RISE GREATER THAN 6 INCHES SHALL CONTAIN COMPLIANT HANDRAILS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE RAMP AND SHALL NOT RISE MORE THAN 30" IN ELEVATION WITHOUT A LANDING AREA IN BETWEEN RAMP RUNS. LANDING AREAS SHALL ALSO BE PROVIDED AT THE TOP AND BOTTOM OF THE RAMP.
11. A SLIP RESISTANT SURFACE SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED ALONG THE ACCESSIBLE PATH AND WITHIN ADA PARKING AREAS.
12. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ENSURE A MAXIMUM OF 1/4" INCHES VERTICAL CHANGE IN LEVEL ALONG THE ACCESSIBLE PATH. WHERE A CHANGE IN LEVEL BETWEEN 1/4" INCHES AND 1/2" INCHES EXISTS, CONTRACTOR SHALL ENSURE THAT THE TOP 1/2" INCH CHANGE IN LEVEL IS BEVELED WITH A SLOPE NOT STEEPER THAN 1 UNIT VERTICAL AND 2 UNITS HORIZONTAL (2:1 SLOPE).
13. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ENSURE THAT ANY OPENINGS (GAPS OR HORIZONTAL SEPARATION) ALONG THE ACCESSIBLE PATH SHALL NOT ALLOW PASSAGE OF A SPHERE GREATER THAN 1/2" INCH.

REVISIONS PER COMMENTS	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION
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06	08/15/2019	MPH	REVISIONS PER COMMENTS
05	08/08/2019	MPH	REVISIONS PER COMMENTS
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03	08/02/2019	ADG	REVISIONS PER COMMENTS
02	07/25/2019	ADG	FOR CLIENT REVIEW
01	06/11/2019	STJ	FOR CLIENT REVIEW

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SITE IMPROVEMENT PLANS

MILWAUKEE JUNCTION
PROPOSED MULTI-PURPOSE BUILDING

PARCEL IDS: 03001778-83, 03001789, 03001790, 03001791, 03001792-3, 03003021-003L, 03003022, 03003023, 03003024, & 03003271
2857, 2863, 2871 & 2887 EAST GRAND BOULEVARD
627 EAST MILWAUKEE STREET
CITY OF DETROIT
WAYNE COUNTY, MICHIGAN

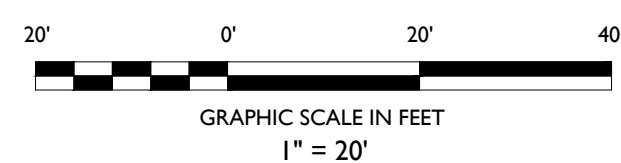
MICHIGAN LICENSE No. 6201065336
LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

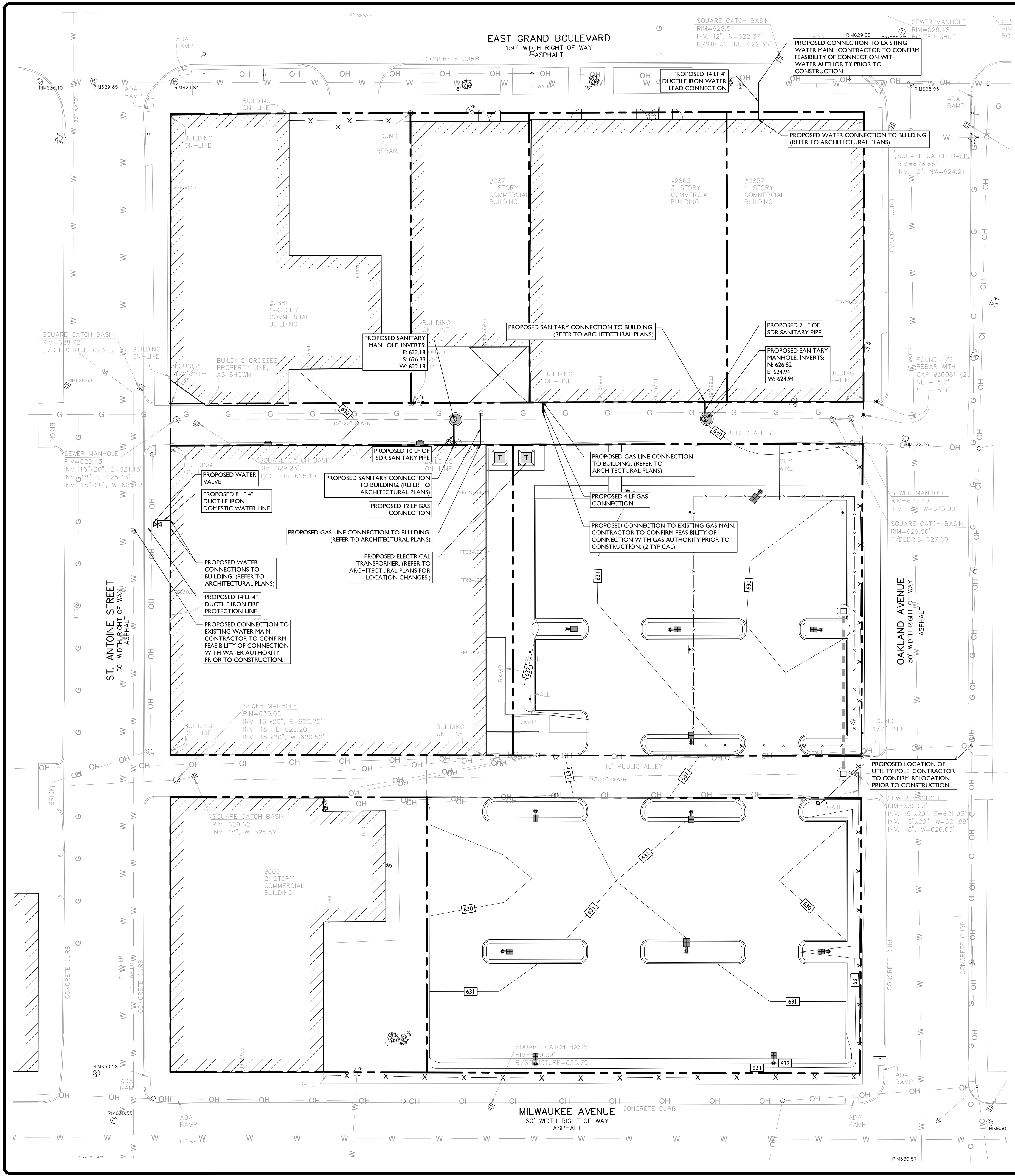
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SCALE: 1" = 20' PROJECT ID: M-19080

TITLE:
GRADING PLAN

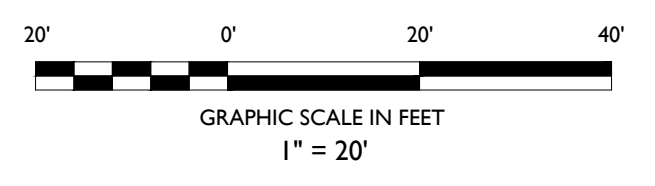
DRAWING:
C-4





SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
---	PROPERTY LINE
— SAN —	PROPOSED SANITARY LATERAL
— W —	PROPOSED DOMESTIC WATER SERVICE
— E/T/C —	PROPOSED ELECTRICAL/DATA CONDUITS
— G —	PROPOSED GAS LINE
⊗	PROPOSED VALVE
⊕	PROPOSED TRANSFORMER ON CONCRETE PAD WITH BOLLARDS

- DRAINAGE AND UTILITY NOTES**
- THE CONTRACTOR IS REQUIRED TO CALL THE APPROPRIATE AUTHORITY FOR NOTICE OF CONSTRUCTION/EXCAVATION AND UTILITY MARK OUT PRIOR TO THE START OF CONSTRUCTION IN ACCORDANCE WITH STATE LAW. CONTRACTOR IS REQUIRED TO CONFIRM THE HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL LOCATION OF UTILITIES IN THE FIELD. SHOULD A DISCREPANCY EXIST BETWEEN THE FIELD LOCATION OF A UTILITY AND THE LOCATION SHOWN ON THE PLAN SET OR SURVEY, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY STONEFIELD ENGINEERING & DESIGN, LLC IMMEDIATELY IN WRITING.
 - THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE TO PROTECT AND MAINTAIN IN OPERATION ALL UTILITIES NOT DESIGNATED TO BE REMOVED.
 - THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR REPAIRING ANY DAMAGE TO ANY EXISTING UTILITY IDENTIFIED TO REMAIN WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE PROPOSED WORK DURING CONSTRUCTION.
 - A MINIMUM HORIZONTAL SEPARATION OF 10 FEET IS REQUIRED BETWEEN ANY SANITARY SEWER SERVICE AND ANY WATER LINES. IF THIS SEPARATION CANNOT BE PROVIDED, A CONCRETE ENCASMENT SHALL BE UTILIZED FOR THE SANITARY SEWER SERVICE AS APPROVED BY STONEFIELD ENGINEERING & DESIGN, LLC.
 - ALL WATER LINES SHALL BE VERTICALLY SEPARATED ABOVE SANITARY SEWER LINES BY A MINIMUM DISTANCE OF 18 INCHES. IF THIS SEPARATION CANNOT BE PROVIDED, A CONCRETE ENCASMENT SHALL BE UTILIZED FOR THE SANITARY SEWER SERVICE AS APPROVED BY STONEFIELD ENGINEERING & DESIGN, LLC.
 - THE CONTRACTOR TO PERFORM A TEST PIT PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION (RECOMMEND 30 DAYS PRIOR) AT LOCATIONS OF EXISTING UTILITY CROSSINGS FOR WATER AND SANITARY SEWER CONNECTION IMPROVEMENTS. SHOULD A CONFLICT EXIST, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY STONEFIELD ENGINEERING & DESIGN, LLC IN WRITING.
 - THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATING GAS, ELECTRIC AND TELECOMMUNICATION CONNECTIONS WITH THE APPROPRIATE GOVERNING AUTHORITY.
 - CONTRACTOR SHALL START CONSTRUCTION OF ANY GRAVITY SEWER AT THE LOWEST INVERT AND WORK UP GRADIENT.
 - THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE TO MAINTAIN A RECORD SET OF PLANS REFLECTING THE LOCATION OF EXISTING UTILITIES THAT HAVE BEEN CAPPED, ABANDONED, OR RELOCATED BASED ON THE DEMOLITION/REMOVAL ACTIVITIES REQUIRED IN THIS PLAN SET. THIS DOCUMENT SHALL BE PROVIDED TO THE OWNER FOLLOWING COMPLETION OF WORK.
 - THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE TO MAINTAIN A RECORD OF THE AS-BUILT LOCATIONS OF ALL PROPOSED UNDERGROUND INFRASTRUCTURE. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTE ANY DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN THE AS-BUILT LOCATIONS AND THE LOCATIONS DEPICTED WITHIN THE PLAN SET. THIS RECORD SHALL BE PROVIDED TO THE OWNER FOLLOWING COMPLETION OF WORK.



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MILWAUKEE JUNCTION
PROPOSED MULTI-PURPOSE BUILDING

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2857, 2863, 2871 & 2887 EAST GRAND BOULEVARD
627 EAST MILWAUKEE STREET
6540 SAINT ANTOINE
CITY OF DETROIT
WAYNE COUNTY, MICHIGAN

MICHIGAN LICENSE No. 6201065336
LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

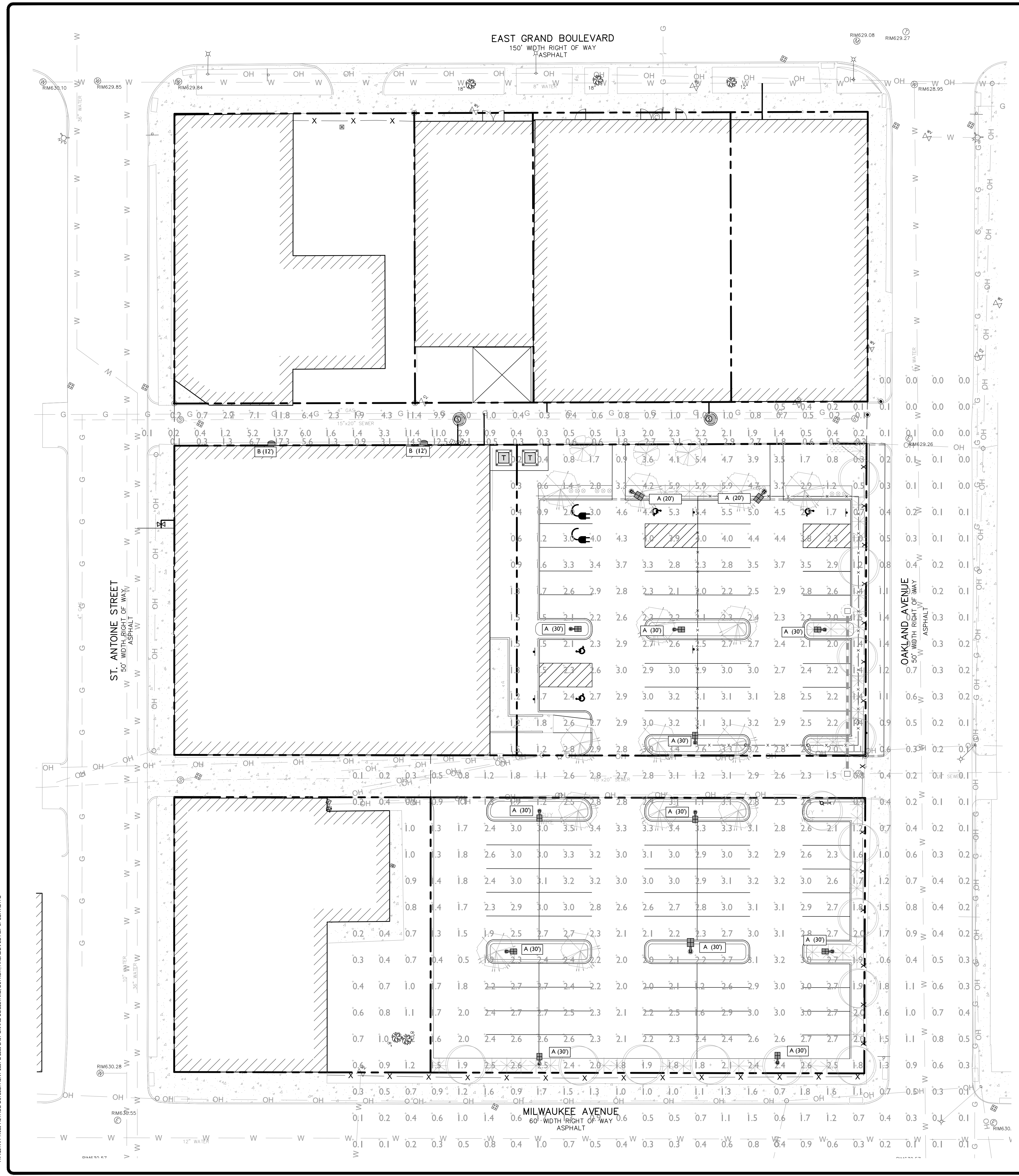
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SCALE: 1" = 20' PROJECT ID: M-19080

TITLE: **UTILITY PLAN**

DRAWING: **C-6**

V:\P\2019\1908\METHOD DEVELOPMENT\C-2871 & 2881 EAST GRAND BOULEVARD DETROIT, MICHIGAN\CDR\MPH\BUILDING

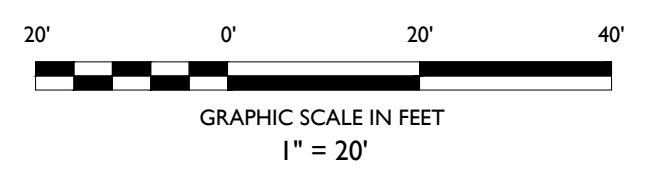


SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
A (XX')	PROPOSED LIGHTING FIXTURE (MOUNTING HEIGHT)
XX	PROPOSED LIGHTING INTENSITY (FOOTCANDLES)
[Symbol]	PROPOSED AREA LIGHT
[Symbol]	PROPOSED WALL LIGHT

SYMBOL	LABEL	QUANTITY	SECURITY LIGHTING	DISTRIBUTION	LLF	WATTS	MANUFACTURER	IES FILE
[Symbol]	A	13	SLICE MEDIUM SERIES OUTDOOR LED AREA LIGHT 9L LUMEN PACKAGE	2	0.90	68	LSI INDUSTRIES	SLM-LED-09L-SIL-2.50-70CRI
[Symbol]	B	2	C-LITE SERIES TRADITIONAL STYLE LED WALLPACK 15L LUMEN PACKAGE	5	0.90	119	CREE LIGHTING	C-WP-A-TR-15L-40K-DB

CODE SECTION	REQUIRED	PROPOSED
§ 61-14-156	REQUIRED RANGE OF ILLUMINATION LEVELS: MAIN PARKING AREA: 2.0 - 10.0 FC	COMPLIES
§ 61-13-146	REQUIRED FIXTURE SETBACK: FIXTURES MAY NOT BE LESS THAN 3 FT FROM ANY LOT LINE	COMPLIES

- GENERAL LIGHTING NOTES**
- THE LIGHTING LEVELS DEPICTED WITHIN THE PLAN SET ARE CALCULATED UTILIZING DATA OBTAINED FROM THE LISTED MANUFACTURER. ACTUAL ILLUMINATION LEVELS AND PERFORMANCE OF ANY PROPOSED LIGHTING FIXTURE MAY VARY DUE TO UNCONTROLLABLE VARIABLES SUCH AS WEATHER, VOLTAGE SUPPLY, LAMP TOLERANCE, EQUIPMENT SERVICE LIFE AND OTHER VARIABLE FIELD CONDITIONS.
 - WHERE APPLICABLE, THE EXISTING LIGHT LEVELS DEPICTED WITHIN THE PLAN SET SHALL BE CONSIDERED APPROXIMATE. THE EXISTING LIGHT LEVELS ARE BASED ON FIELD OBSERVATIONS AND THE MANUFACTURER'S DATA OF THE ASSUMED OR MOST SIMILAR LIGHTING FIXTURE MODEL.
 - UNLESS NOTED ELSEWHERE WITHIN THIS PLAN SET, THE LIGHT LOSS FACTORS USED IN THE LIGHTING ANALYSIS ARE AS FOLLOWS:
 - LIGHT EMITTING DIODES (LED): 0.90
 - THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY STONEFIELD ENGINEERING & DESIGN, LLC IN WRITING, PRIOR TO THE START OF CONSTRUCTION, OF ANY PROPOSED LIGHTING LOCATIONS THAT CONFLICT WITH EXISTING PROPOSED DRAINAGE UTILITY, OR OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.
 - THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE TO PREPARE A WIRING PLAN AND PROVIDE ELECTRIC SERVICE TO ALL PROPOSED LIGHTING FIXTURES. THE CONTRACTOR IS REQUIRED TO PREPARE AN AS-BUILT PLAN OF WIRING AND PROVIDE COPIES TO THE OWNER AND STONEFIELD ENGINEERING & DESIGN, LLC.



ISSUE	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION
07	08/23/2019	MPH	REVISIONS PER COMMENTS
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MILWAUKEE JUNCTION
PROPOSED MULTI-PURPOSE BUILDING

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2857, 2861, 2871 & 2887 EAST GRAND BOULEVARD
617 EAST MILWAUKEE STREET
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WAYNE COUNTY, MICHIGAN

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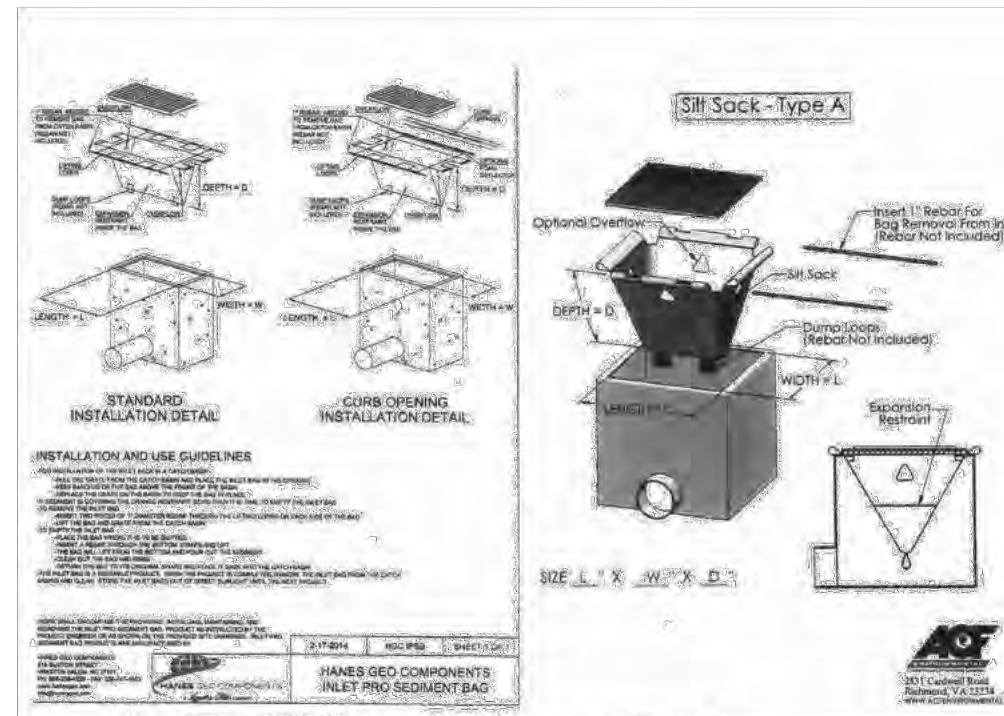
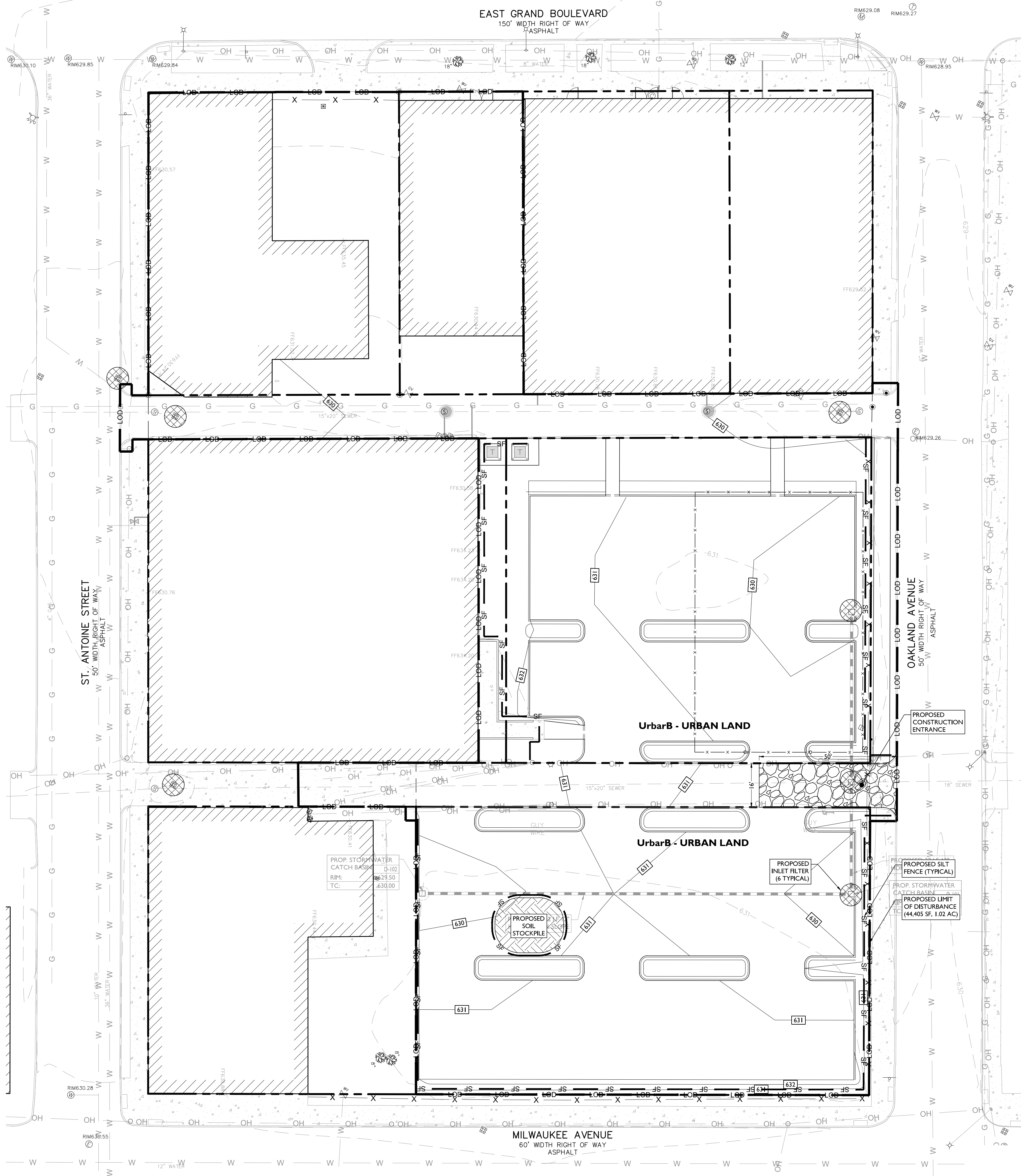
SCALE: 1" = 20' PROJECT ID: M-19080

TITLE:
LIGHTING PLAN

DRAWING:

C-7

V:\2019\19-08-METHOD DEVELOPMENT\2857 & 2887 EAST GRAND BOULEVARD DETROIT, MICHIGAN\2019-08-23\LIGHTING.dwg

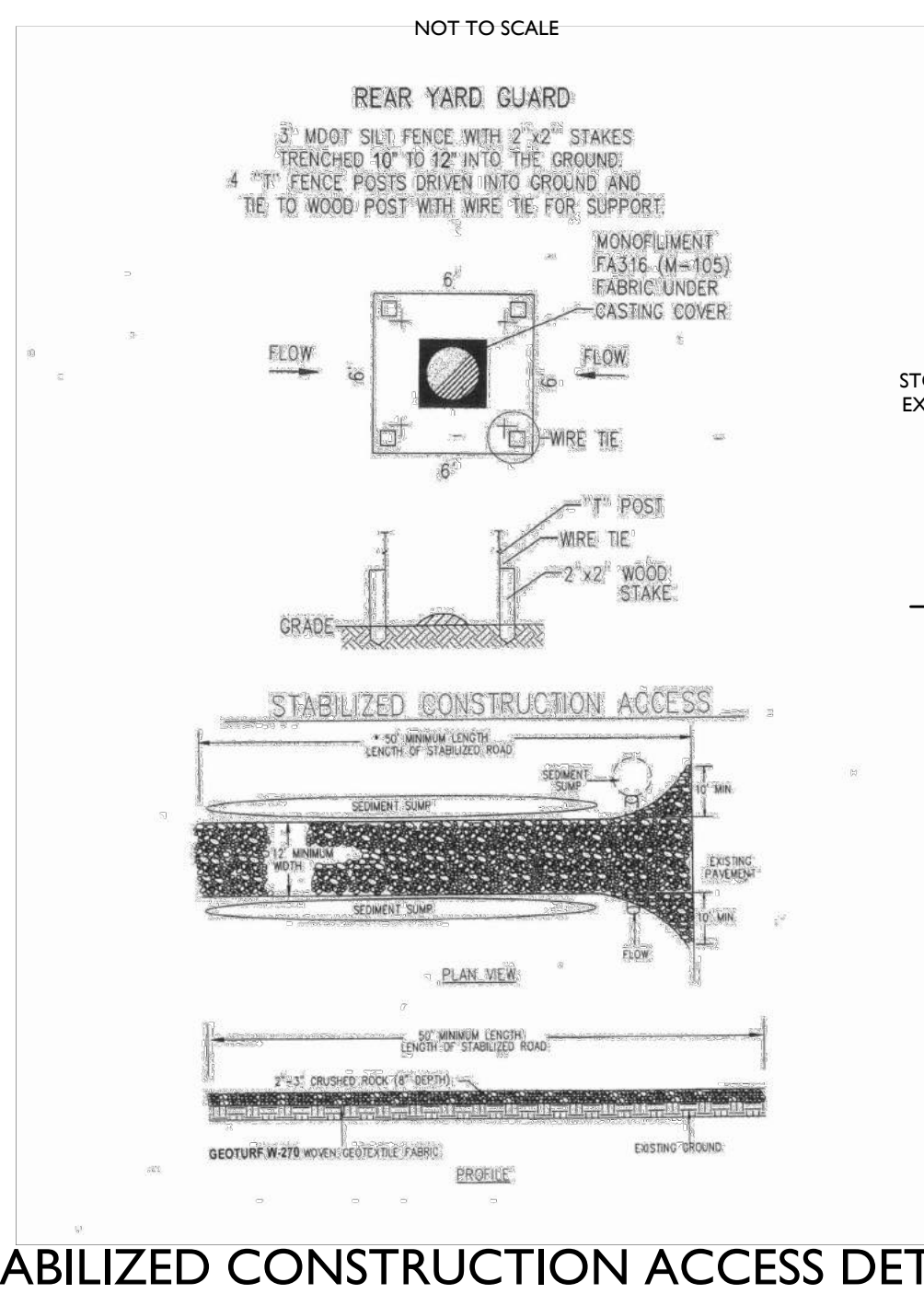
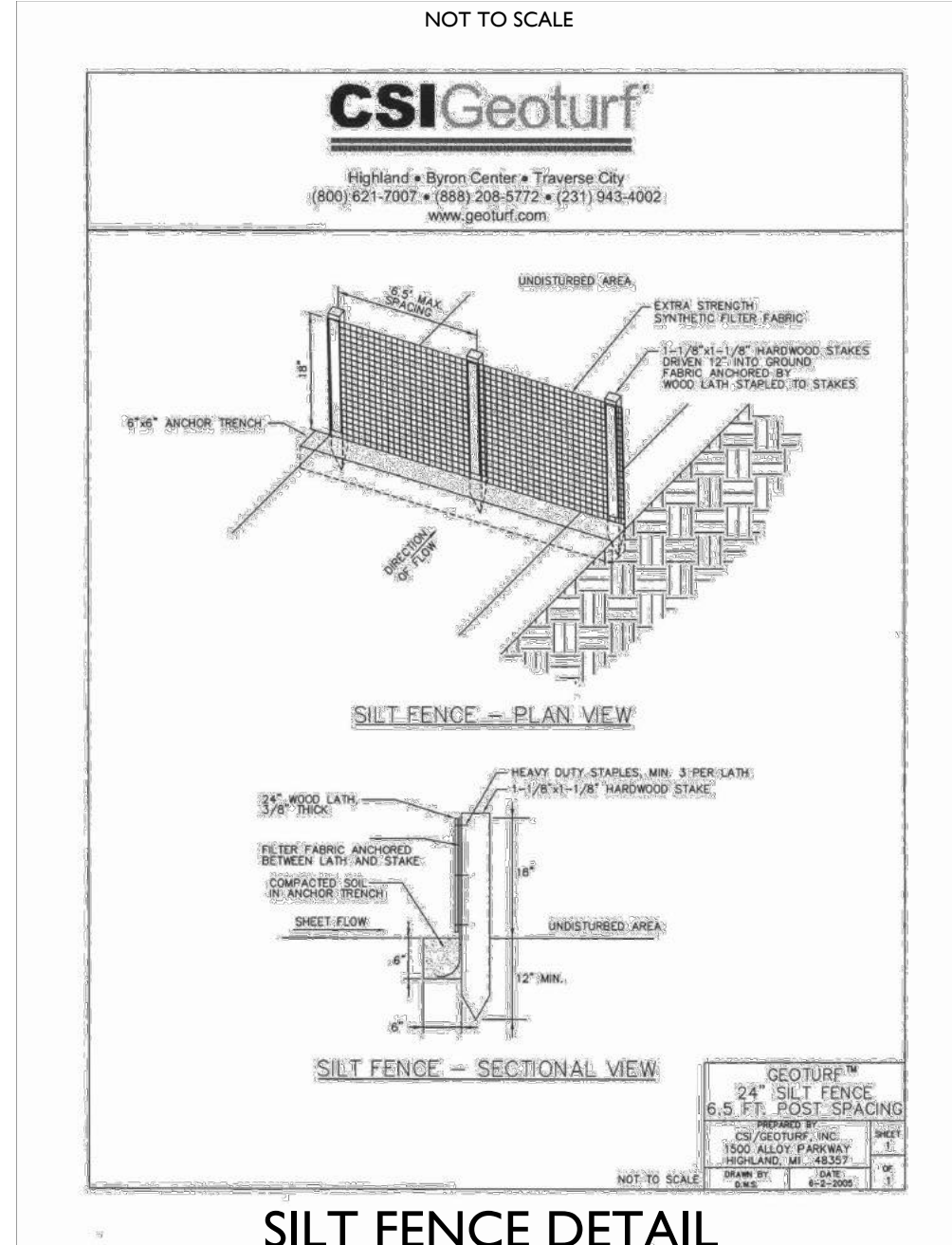


CSI Geoturf
 Down to Earth Solutions
 Professional Construction, Soil and Landscape Services
 • CIVIL SITE IMPROVEMENTS • EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL • STORMWATER MANAGEMENT • LANDSCAPE ENHANCEMENTS

Geoturf's Filter Bag
 Whenever accumulated water on a construction site must be pumped, utilize filter bags to ensure the water is properly filtered of silt and sediment prior to discharge into receiving bodies. Filter bags are constructed of strong, high quality nonwoven geotextile filter fabric with a fit port to accommodate a pump discharge hose. The filter bags permit a controlled outflow of water, while retaining harmful pollutants.

Size: 15' x 20' x 5'
 Sheet Size: 8'
 Holding Capacity: 15 Cubic Yards

Meets the requirements of MDOT Item 208 Erosion Control Filter Bag



N

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
---	PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- - - -	ADJACENT PROPERTY BOUNDARY
---	PROPOSED LIMIT OF DISTURBANCE
---	PROPOSED SILT FENCE
---	PROPOSED STOCKPILE & EQUIPMENT STORAGE
---	PROPOSED STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE
---	PROPOSED INLET PROTECTION FILTER

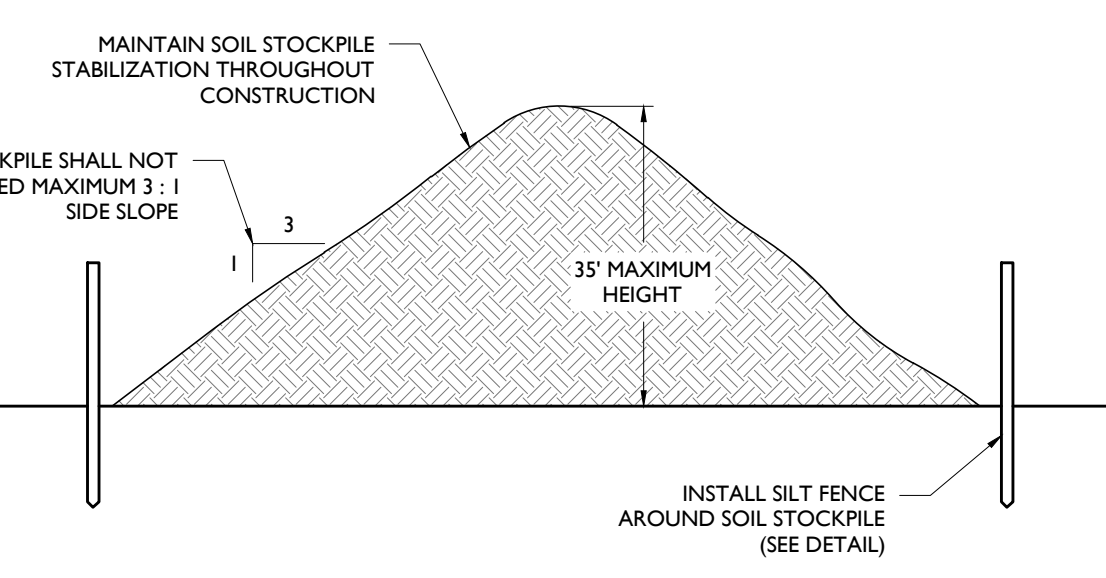
- SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES**
1. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL IN ACCORDANCE WITH LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS.
 2. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR DUST CONTROL IN COMPLIANCE WITH LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL AIR QUALITY STANDARDS.
 3. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE TO INSPECT ALL SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES WEEKLY AND AFTER A PRECIPITATION EVENT GREATER THAN 1 INCH. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN AN INSPECTION LOG ON SITE AND DOCUMENT CORRECTIVE ACTION TAKEN THROUGHOUT THE COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION AS REQUIRED.
 4. SESC MEASURES ON THE PLAN SHALL BE CONSIDERED THE MINIMUM MEASURES REQUIRED.
- WAYNE COUNTY SESC MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS**
1. THE STREETS SHOULD BE SCRAPED DAILY.
 2. THE STREETS SHOULD BE SWEEP WEEKLY OR AS NEEDED.
 3. STRUCTURAL SEDIMENT CONTROLS SHOULD BE INSPECTED AND MAINTAINED ON A WEEKLY BASIS AFTER A RAIN EVENT.

- FLOOD HAZARD AREA NOTES:**
1. THERE ARE NO RIPARIAN ZONES ON SITE.
 2. THERE ARE NO FLOODWAYS ON SITE.
 3. ALL ELEVATIONS SHOWN ARE BASED ON NAVD 88 DATUM.

- SEQUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION**
1. INSTALL INLET FILTERS ON EXISTING CATCH BASINS (1 DAY).
 2. INSTALL SILT FENCE AND CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE (2 DAYS).
 3. DEMOLISH EXISTING PAVEMENT AND GRAVEL (7 DAYS).
 4. ROUGH GRADING AND TEMPORARY SEEDING (7 DAYS).
 5. EXCAVATE AND INSTALL DRAINAGE PIPING AND DRAINS (7 DAYS).
 6. INSTALL INLET FILTERS ON NEW CATCH BASIN (1 DAY).
 7. BUILDING CONSTRUCTION AND SITE IMPROVEMENTS (90 DAYS).
 8. CONSTRUCT RIGHT OF WAY IMPROVEMENTS (2 DAYS).
 9. LANDSCAPING IMPROVEMENTS AND FINAL SEEDING (7 DAYS).
 10. REMOVE SOIL EROSION MEASURES (1 DAY).
- NOTE: TIME DURATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE AND ARE INTENDED TO ACT AS A GENERAL GUIDE TO THE CONSTRUCTION TIMELINE. ALL DURATIONS ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE BY CONTRACTOR. CONTRACTOR SHALL SUBMIT CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE TO TOWNSHIP AND ENGINEER. CONTRACTOR SHALL PHASE CONSTRUCTION ACCORDINGLY.

SOIL CHARACTERISTICS CHART

TYPE OF SOIL	URBAN LAND-RIVERFRONT COMPLEX (UrbarB)
HYDROLOGIC SOIL GROUP	B
DEPTH TO RESTRICTIVE LAYER	56 TO 78 INCHES TO DENSIC MATERIAL
SOIL PERMEABILITY	0.00 TO 0.00 IN/HR
DEPTH TO WATER TABLE	> 80 INCHES



- NOTES:**
1. STOCKPILES SHALL BE SITUATED SO AS NOT TO OBSTRUCT NATURAL DRAINAGE OR CAUSE OFF-SITE ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE.
 2. STOCKPILES SHALL BE STABILIZED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STANDARDS FOR PERMANENT OR TEMPORARY VEGETATIVE COVER FOR SOIL STABILIZATION, AS APPROPRIATE (SEE SOIL EROSION NOTES).
- SCALE:** 1" = 20'
GRAPHIC SCALE IN FEET
 1" = 20'

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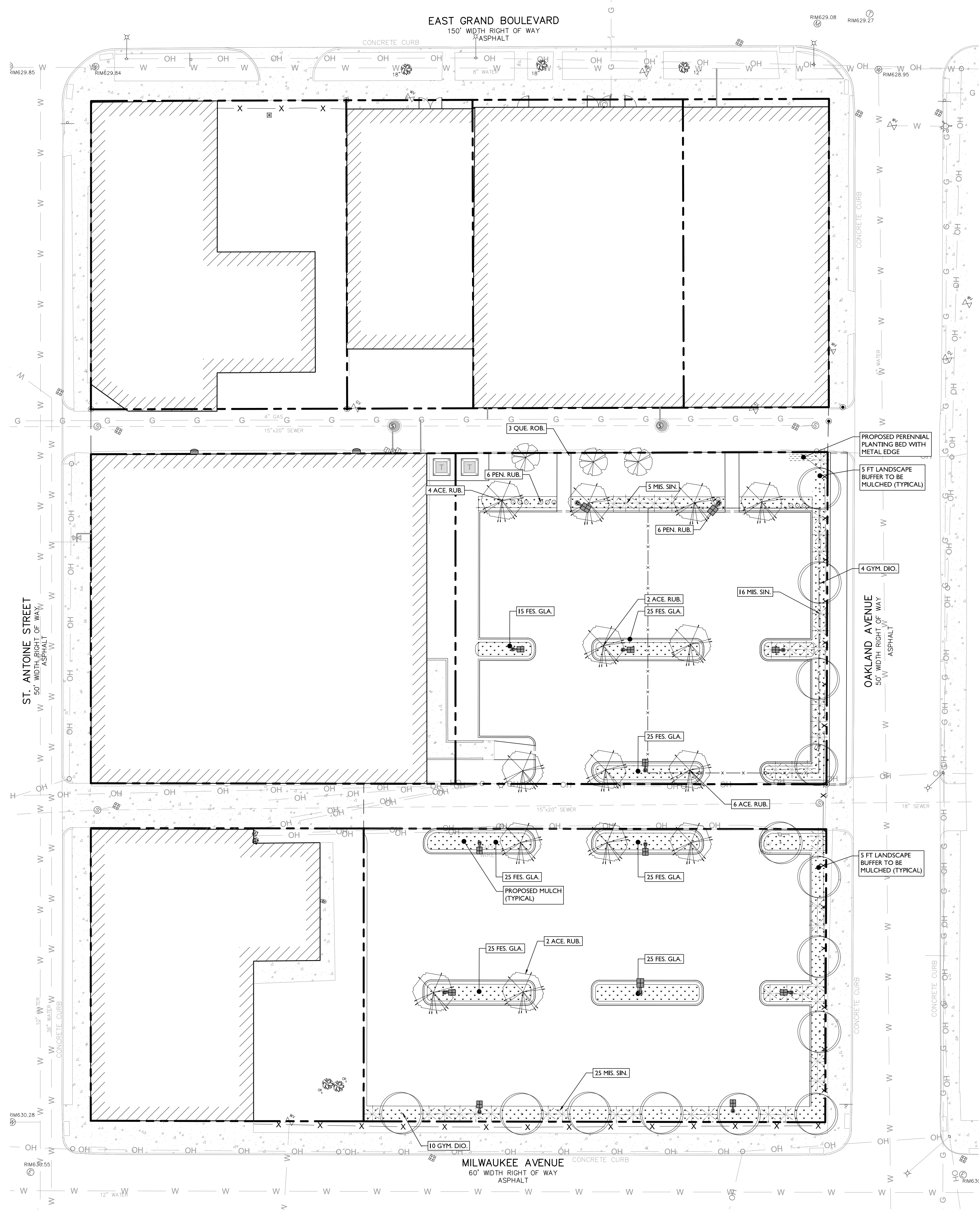
SCALE: 1" = 20' PROJECT ID: M-19080

TITLE:
SOIL EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN

DRAWING:
C-8

V:\P\1918-MILWAUKEE DEVELOPMENT-2857 & 2881 EAST GRAND BOULEVARD DETROIT, MICHIGAN\DWG\1918-SD-01.dwg

V:\P\1911-1986-METHOD DEVELOPMENT-2871-X-2811-EAST GRAND BOULEVARD DETROIT, MICHIGAN\LOT\1911-1986-LAND.DWG



SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
	PROPOSED MULCH BED
	PROPOSED GRASS AREA
	PROPOSED PERENNIAL PLANTING BED

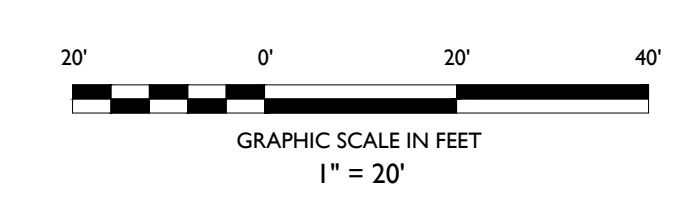
PLANT SCHEDULE					
PLANT KEY	QUANTITY	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	SIZE	REMARKS
DECIDUOUS TREES (31 TOTAL)					
ACE. RUB.	14	ACER RUBRUM 'FRANKSRED'	RED SUNSET RED MAPLE	3"-3.5" CAL.	B&B
GYM. DIO.	14	GYMNOCLADUS DIOICA	KENTUCKY COFFEETREE	2" CAL.	B&B
QUE. ROB.	3	QUERCUS ROBUR X ALBA 'SKINNY GENES'	SKINNY GENES OAK	3" CAL.	B&B
ORNAMENTAL GRASSES (211 TOTAL)					
MIS. SIN.	46	MISCANTHUS SINENSIS 'GRACILLIMUS'	MAIDEN GRASS	2'-5'	4" O.C.
FES. GLA.	165	FESTUCA GLAUCA	BLUE FESCUE	6'-3'	18" O.C.
PEN. RUB.	12	PENNISETUM SETACEUM RUBRUM	PURPLE FOUNTAIN GRASS	3'-5'	2.5' O.C.

NOTE: IF ANY DISCREPANCIES OCCUR BETWEEN AMOUNTS SHOWN ON THE LANDSCAPE PLAN AND WITHIN THE PLANT LIST, THE PLAN SHALL DICTATE.

LANDSCAPING AND BUFFER REQUIREMENTS		
CODE SECTION	REQUIRED	PROPOSED
§ 61-14-221. (1.A)	REQUIRED STREET TREES: 1 TREE FOR EACH 30 LF OF LANDSCAPE BUFFER (387 LF)/(1/30 LF) = 13 TREES	13 TREES
§ 61-14-221. (1.B)	REQUIRED RIGHT OF WAY SCREENING: 30 - 36" VEGETATIVE SCREEN	PROVIDED
§ 61-14-223. (1)	REQUIRED INTERIOR PARKING LOT LANDSCAPING: 18 SF LANDSCAPED AREA PER PARKING SPACE (74 SPACES)(18 SF/SPACE) = 1,332 SF	1,654 SF
§ 61-14-223. (2)	LANDSCAPE ISLANDS MUST BE A MINIMUM OF 150 SF AND A MINIMUM DIMENSION OF 7 FT IN ANY DIRECTION AND CONTAIN ONE SHADE TREE	PROVIDED

IRRIGATION NOTE:
IRRIGATION CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE A DESIGN FOR AN IRRIGATION SYSTEM SEPARATING PLANTING BEDS FROM LAWN AREA. PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION, DESIGN IS TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE PROJECT LANDSCAPE DESIGNER FOR REVIEW AND APPROVAL. WHERE POSSIBLE, DRIP IRRIGATION AND OTHER WATER CONSERVATION TECHNIQUES SUCH AS RAIN SENSORS SHALL BE IMPLEMENTED. CONTRACTOR TO VERIFY MAXIMUM ON SITE DYNAMIC WATER PRESSURE AVAILABLE MEASURED IN PSI. PRESSURE REDUCING DEVICES OR BOOSTER PUMPS SHALL BE PROVIDED TO MEET SYSTEM PRESSURE REQUIREMENTS. DESIGN TO SHOW ALL VALVES, PIPING, HEADS, BACKFLOW PREVENTION, METERS, CONTROLLERS, AND SLEEVES WITHIN HARDSCAPE AREAS.

- LANDSCAPING NOTES**
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL RESTORE ALL DISTURBED GRASS AND LANDSCAPED AREAS TO MATCH EXISTING CONDITIONS UNLESS INDICATED OTHERWISE WITHIN THE PLAN SET.
 - THE CONTRACTOR SHALL RESTORE ALL DISTURBED LAWN AREAS WITH A MINIMUM 4 INCH LAYER OF TOPSOIL AND SEED.
 - THE CONTRACTOR SHALL RESTORE MULCH AREAS WITH A MINIMUM 3 INCH LAYER OF MULCH.
 - THE MAXIMUM SLOPE ALLOWABLE IN LANDSCAPE RESTORATION AREAS SHALL BE 3 FEET HORIZONTAL TO 1 FOOT VERTICAL (3:1 SLOPE) UNLESS INDICATED OTHERWISE WITHIN THE PLAN SET.
 - THE CONTRACTOR IS REQUIRED TO LOCATE ALL SPRINKLER HEADS IN AREA OF LANDSCAPING DISTURBANCE PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL RELOCATE SPRINKLER HEADS AND LINES IN ACCORDANCE WITH OWNER'S DIRECTION WITHIN AREAS OF DISTURBANCE.
 - THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ENSURE THAT ALL DISTURBED LANDSCAPED AREAS ARE GRADED TO MEET FLUSH AT THE ELEVATION OF WALKWAYS AND TOP OF CURB ELEVATIONS EXCEPT UNLESS INDICATED OTHERWISE WITHIN THE PLAN SET. NO ABRUPT CHANGES IN GRADE ARE PERMITTED IN DISTURBED LANDSCAPING AREAS.



ISSUE	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION
07	08/23/2019	MPH	REVISIONS PER COMMENTS
06	08/15/2019	MPH	REVISIONS PER COMMENTS
05	08/08/2019	MPH	REVISIONS PER COMMENTS
04	08/05/2019	MPH	REVISIONS PER COMMENTS
03	08/02/2019	ADG	REVISIONS PER COMMENTS
02	07/25/2019	ADG	FOR CLIENT REVIEW
01	06/11/2019	STJ	FOR CLIENT REVIEW

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SITE IMPROVEMENT PLANS

MILWAUKEE JUNCTION
PROPOSED MULTI-PURPOSE BUILDING

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2857, 2862, 2871 & 2887 EAST GRAND BOULEVARD
627 EAST MILWAUKEE STREET
6540 SAINT ANTOINE
CITY OF DETROIT
WAYNE COUNTY, MICHIGAN

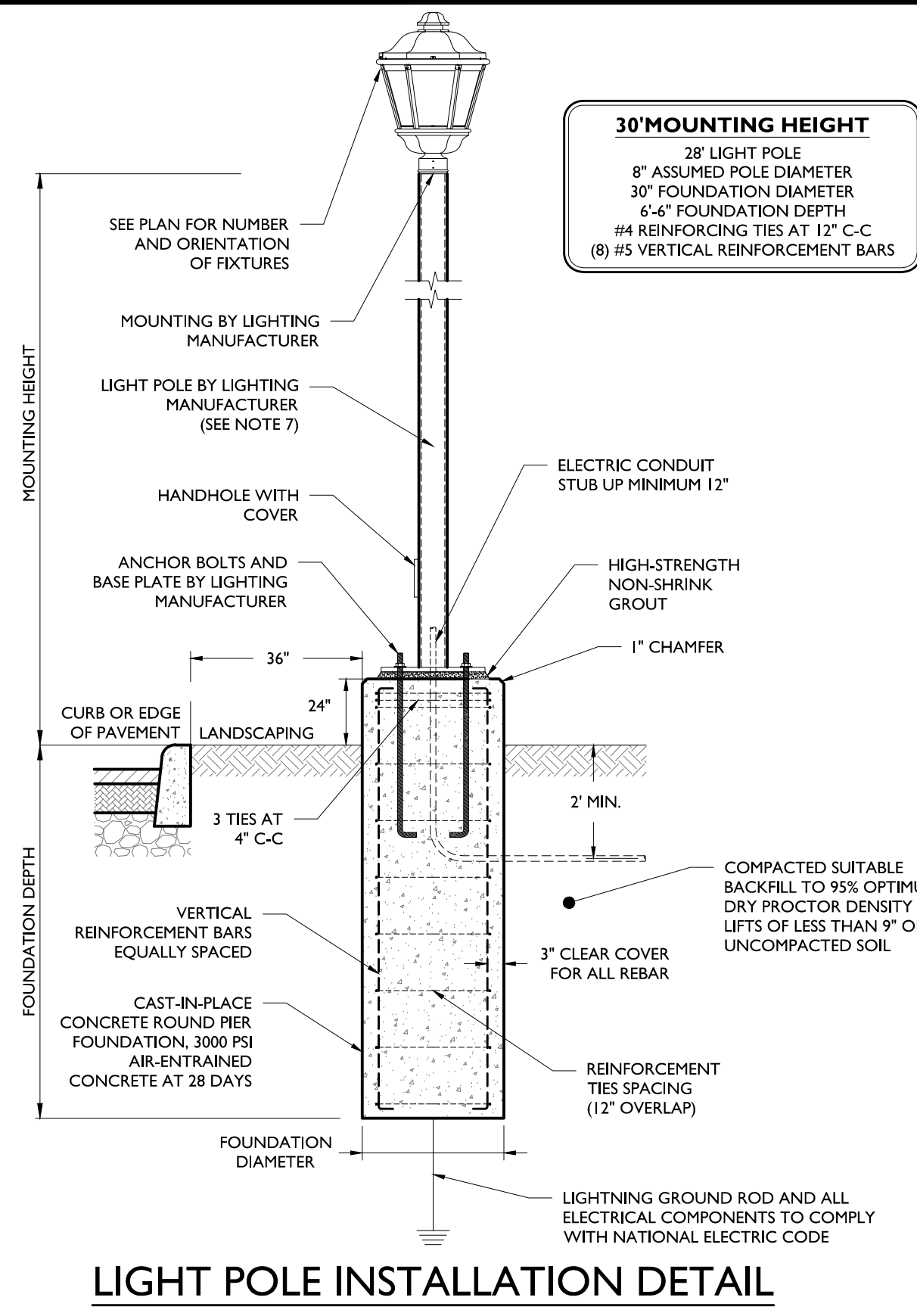
MICHIGAN LICENSE No. 6201065336
LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

STONEFIELD
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SCALE: 1" = 20' PROJECT ID: M-19080

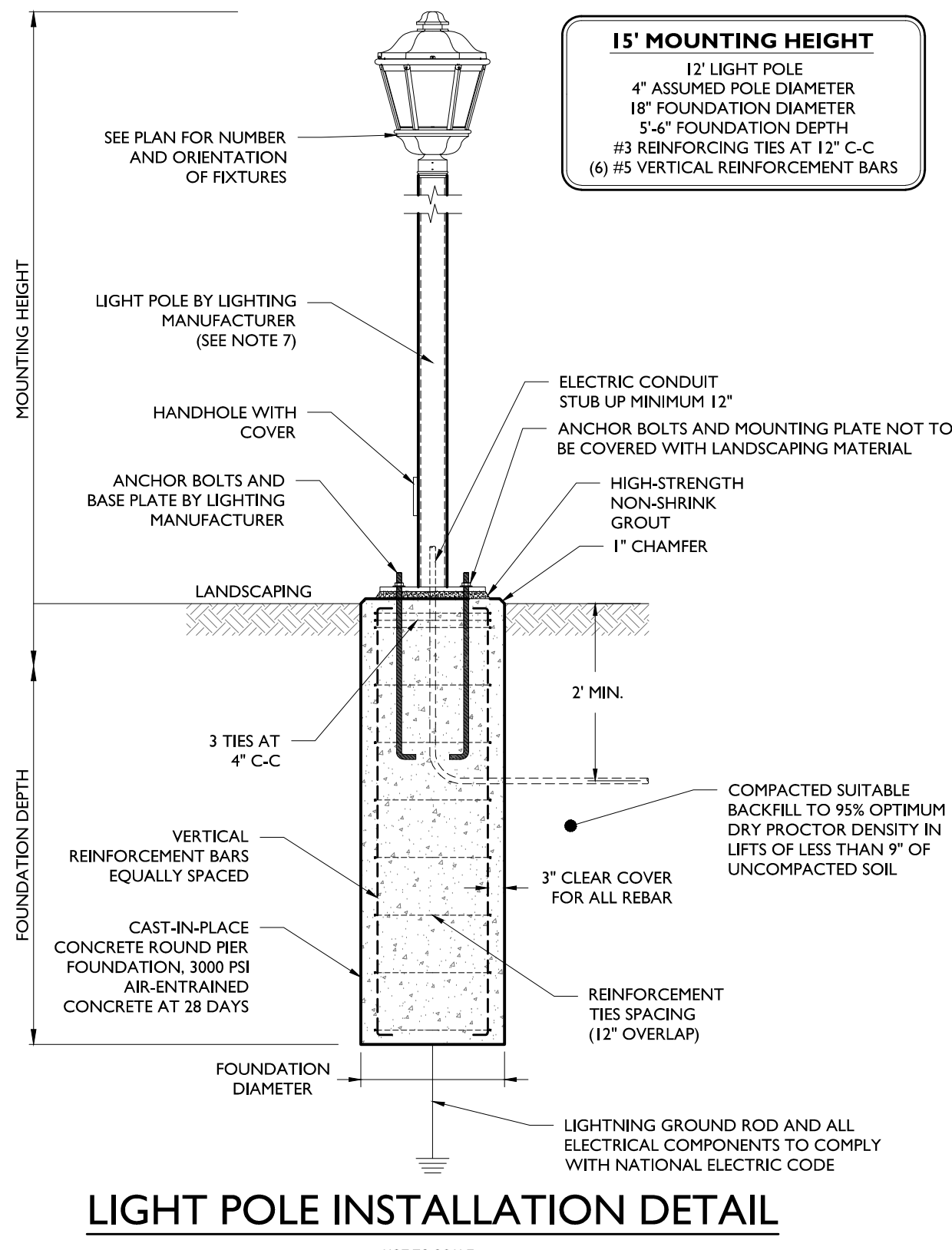
TITLE:
LANDSCAPING PLAN

DRAWING:
C-9



LIGHT POLE INSTALLATION DETAIL

- NOTES:
- MINIMUM SOIL BEARING PRESSURE OF 1500 PSF, SOIL FRICTION ANGLE OF 30 DEGREES, AND SOIL DRY UNIT WEIGHT OF 120 PCF SHALL BE CONFIRMED IN THE FIELD BY A QUALIFIED PROFESSIONAL.
 - CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE SHALL BE CONSOLIDATED USING VIBRATOR.
 - ALL REBAR TO BE NEW GRADE 60 STEEL.
 - PRE-CAST PIERS ACCEPTABLE UPON WRITTEN APPROVAL OF SHOP DRAWING BY ENGINEER.
 - CONCRETE TO BE INSTALLED A MINIMUM OF 7 DAYS PRIOR TO INSTALLING LIGHT POLE. POURED CONCRETE MIX REQUIRED TO OBTAIN 80% OF DESIGN STRENGTH PRIOR TO INSTALLING LIGHT POLE.
 - CONCRETE SHALL HAVE A MAXIMUM SLUMP OF 4" (WITHIN 1" TOLERANCE).
 - POLE SHALL BE RATED FOR 10 MPH HIGHER THAN MAXIMUM WIND SPEED 33FT ABOVE GROUND FOR THE AREA BASED ON ANSI/ASCE 7-93.
 - POUR TO BE TERMINATED AT A FORM.
 - WORK SHALL CONFORM TO ACI BEST PRACTICES FOR APPROPRIATE TEMPERATURE AND WEATHER CONDITIONS.
 - CONTRACTOR TO TEMPORARILY SUPPORT ADJACENT SOIL AND STRUCTURES DURING EXCAVATION IF REQUIRED.



LIGHT POLE INSTALLATION DETAIL

- NOTES:
- MINIMUM SOIL BEARING PRESSURE OF 1500 PSF, SOIL FRICTION ANGLE OF 30 DEGREES, AND SOIL DRY UNIT WEIGHT OF 120 PCF SHALL BE CONFIRMED IN THE FIELD BY A QUALIFIED PROFESSIONAL.
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Slice Medium - SLM Outdoor LED Area Light



Slice Medium - SLM Outdoor LED Area Light

Features & Specifications (Cont.)

Construction

- Rugged die-cast aluminum housing contains factory prewired driver and optical unit. Cast aluminum wiring access door located underneath.
- Designed to mount to square poles.
- Luminaire is proudly manufactured in the U.S. of U.S. and imported parts.
- IP68 rated luminaire protects integral components from harsh environments.
- 30 rated for ANSI C136-31 high vibration applications.
- Housing is finished with LEI's Duradrip® polyester powder coat finishing process. The Duradrip finish withstands extreme weather changes without cracking or peeling. Other standard LEI finishes available. Consult factory.
- Shipping weight: 30 lbs in carton.

Controls

Wireless Controls System

To make this fixture ARLink ready, simply order one of the following options:

- The Integrated Wireless Lighting Controller: ALS-C or ALSCH (see ordering guide for the controls option).
- Integrated Wireless Controller option (above) with integrated motion sensor: ALS-C (ordering guide for mounting heights) or ALSCH.
- The 7-Phi Photocentric Control Receiver: CRP as the controls option; and either the E-250 or E-250-TrailLock Controller: ALS-U UNV T10 or ALS-U UNV T12 as an accessory.

To see how the components of ARLink system work together, reference the diagram in the controls section of this specification. For more information on our ARLink products, visit our website: www.stonefieldeng.com

Stand-Alone Controls

- The integral passive infrared motion sensor (MIS) activates switching of luminaire light levels (see the controls section for more details).
- The 7-Phi ANSI C136-31-2013 photocentric receptacle option (CRP) is available for most LED photocenters or wireless control modules.
- The Button Type Photocell (PTC) is capable of switching luminaires ON/OFF in response to the amount of available daylight.

Installation

- A single fastener secures the hinged door, underneath the housing and provides quick & easy access to the electrical compartment for installing wiring.
- Included terminal block provides quick and easy on-site wiring.
- Utilizes LED's traditional 3" drill pattern for easy fastening of LED products. (See drawing on page 1)

Warranty

- LSI LED Fixtures carry a 5-year warranty.

Listings

- Listed to UL 1998 and UL 8750.
- RoHS Compliant.
- American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Funding Compliant.
- IDA compliant, with 3000K color temperature selection.
- Title 24 Compliant; see local ordinance for qualification information.
- Suitable for wet locations.
- IP68 rated luminaire. IP68 rated optical chamber.
- 30 rated for ANSI C136-31 high vibration applications.

LSI Industries Inc. 10000 Alameda St. Channahon, IL 61615-1000 | www.lsi-industries.com | (815) 372-3300 | ©LSI Industries Inc. All Rights Reserved. 08/19

Performance

ELECTRICAL DATA - AMPS*

Lumens	150W	200W	250W	275W	300W	400W
15	18.2	24.3	30.3	33.8	37.3	49.1
30	36.4	48.6	60.6	67.6	74.6	98.2
45	54.6	72.9	90.9	101.4	111.9	147.3
60	72.8	97.2	121.2	135.2	149.7	196.4
75	91.0	120.6	150.6	166.6	182.1	235.0
90	109.2	144.0	180.0	198.0	216.0	280.0
105	127.4	168.0	210.0	231.0	252.0	326.0
120	145.6	192.0	240.0	264.0	288.0	374.0
135	163.8	216.0	270.0	297.0	324.0	422.0
150	182.0	240.0	300.0	330.0	360.0	470.0

*Electrical data at 25°C (77°F). Actual wattage may differ by ±10%.

RECOMMENDED LUMEN MAINTENANCE (L4-L8)

Age	Initial	25 yr	50 yr	75 yr	100 yr
0-40°C	100%	100%	97%	94%	90%

RECOMMENDED LUMEN MAINTENANCE (9-14)

Age	Initial	25 yr	50 yr	75 yr	100 yr
0-40°C	100%	96%	88%	81%	73%

1. Lumen maintenance value of 50% are calculated per 7000 hr based on L80-B50 data and in this table.
 2. In accordance with IESNA TM-11, L70-B50 data is used to determine the lumen maintenance value based on the lumen maintenance value at the L70-B50 data. See the website for more details on the lumen maintenance value.
 3. In accordance with IESNA TM-11, L70-B50 data is used to determine the lumen maintenance value based on the lumen maintenance value at the L70-B50 data. See the website for more details on the lumen maintenance value.

DELIVERED LUMENS*

Product	Equivalent	Delivered Lumens	Efficiency	Beam Spread	Beam Angle
15L	150W	2700	18	30°	100-120°
30L	300W	5400	18	30°	100-120°
45L	450W	8100	18	30°	100-120°
60L	600W	10800	18	30°	100-120°
75L	750W	13500	18	30°	100-120°
90L	900W	16200	18	30°	100-120°
105L	1050W	18900	18	30°	100-120°
120L	1200W	21600	18	30°	100-120°
135L	1350W	24300	18	30°	100-120°
150L	1500W	27000	18	30°	100-120°

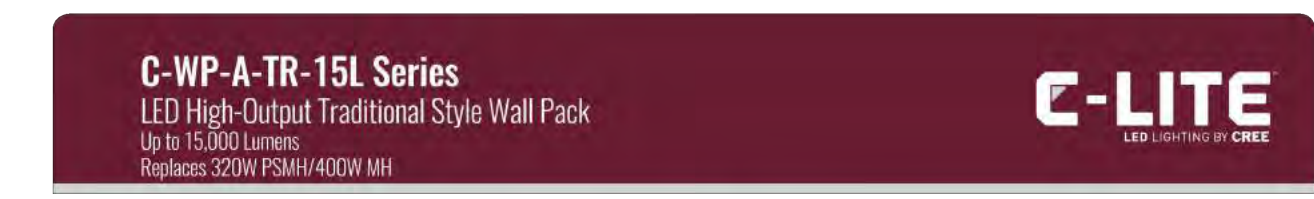
*LED chips are frequency updated therefore values are nominal.

LUMINAIRE (C) C-10 - SLM

Temp	0.5	1	2.5	5	10	20	30
Beam	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Beam	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Beam	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1

Specifications and dimensions subject to change without notice.

SPECIFICATION FOR LIGHT FIXTURE 'A'



THE TRADITIONAL LOOK YOU WANT - NOW IN LED!

Efficient, robust and reliable, with industry leading Cree LEDs.



- PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS**
- OVERVIEW**
- Initial Delivered Lumens: 15,000, 15,300
 - CRF: > 70
 - CCF: Neutral White (4000K)
 - Input Power: 119 Watts
 - Dimmable: No
 - Operating Minimum: -40°C (-40°F)
 - Lifespan: Estimated 100,000 Hours
 - Power Factor: > 0.9
 - Total Harmonic Distortion: < 20%
 - Limited Warranty: 5 Years*
 - Replaces 320W PSMH/400W MH

EFFICIENT	DURABLE	RECOMMENDED USE	INPUT VOLTAGE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unbelievable energy savings (uses 70% less than 400W MH) High-output, high-efficiency LED arrays 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heat & shock-resistant borosilicate glass lens Heavy duty, die-cast aluminum housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security Pathways Perimeter Lighting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Universal (120V through 277V Operation)

ORDERING INFORMATION

Example: C-WP-A-TR-15L-40K-DB

C-WP-A	TR	15L	40K	DB
PRODUCT	TYPE	LUMEN PACKAGE	 CCT	COLOR
C-WP-A	TR	15L 15,000 Lumens 119W	40K Neutral White (4000K)	DB Dark Bronze

CERTIFICATIONS:

UL LISTED, DGC, CREE LED.

US: www.lsi.com | 1 (800) 276-6800 | (815) 372-3300-5415 | Canada: www.stonefieldeng.com | 1 (800) 473-1234 | 1 (800) 890-7507
 Not for sale in CA 91601/2018 | For international purposes only. Content is subject to change. See lighting.stonefieldeng.com for details.

SPECIFICATION FOR LIGHT FIXTURE 'B'

REVISIONS PER COMMENTS	MPH	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION
07	08/23/2019			
06	08/15/2019			
05	08/08/2019			
04	08/05/2019			
03	08/02/2019			
02	07/25/2019			
01	06/11/2019			

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SITE IMPROVEMENT PLANS

MILWAUKEE JUNCTION
PROPOSED MULTI-PURPOSE BUILDING

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 2857, 2862, 2871 & 2887 EAST GRAND BOULEVARD
 627 EAST MILWAUKEE STREET
 6540 SAINT ANTOINE
 CITY OF DETROIT
 WAYNE COUNTY, MICHIGAN

MICHIGAN LICENSE No. 6201065336
 LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

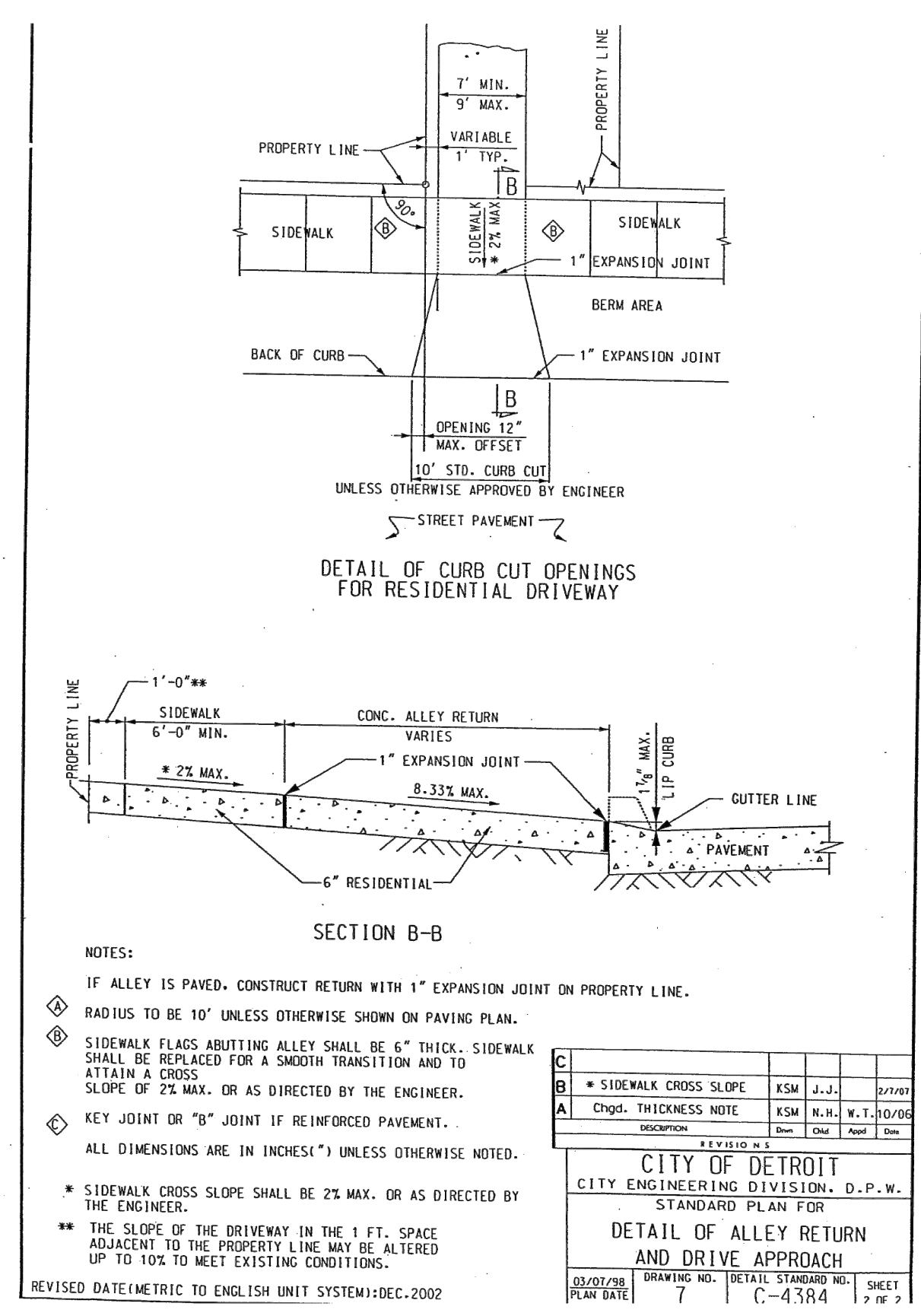
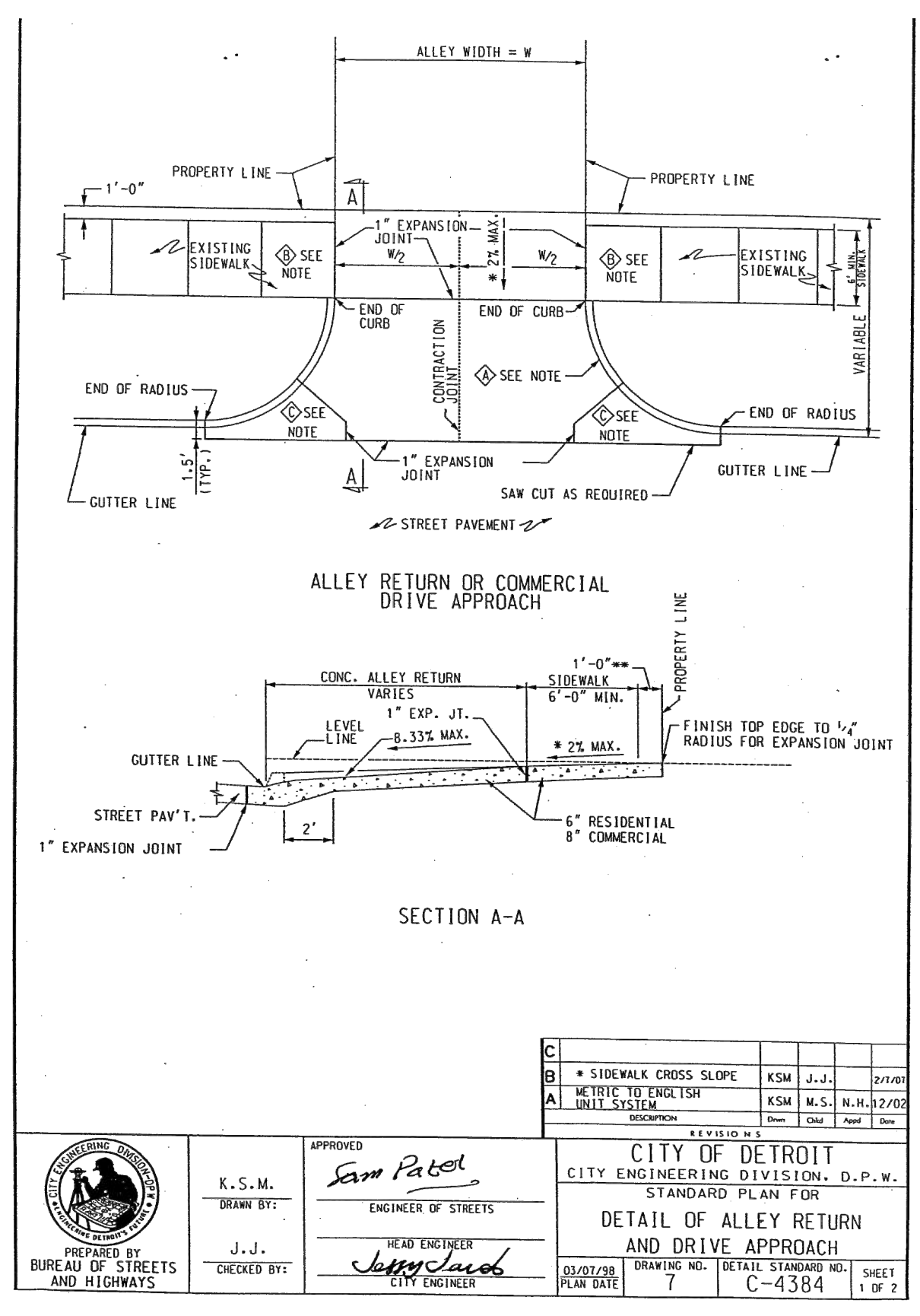
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SCALE: AS SHOWN | PROJECT ID: M-19080

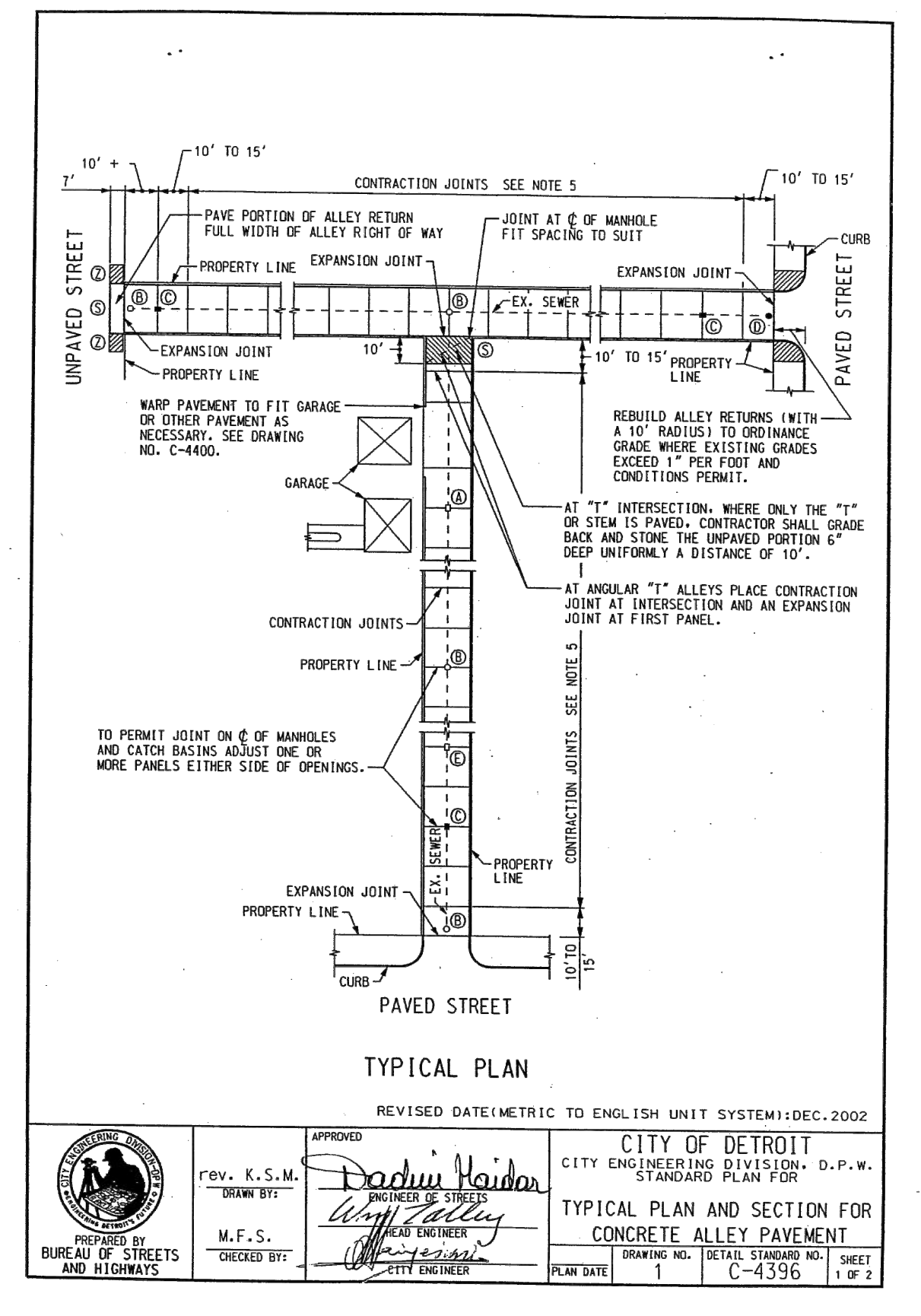
TITLE:
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

DRAWING:
C-10

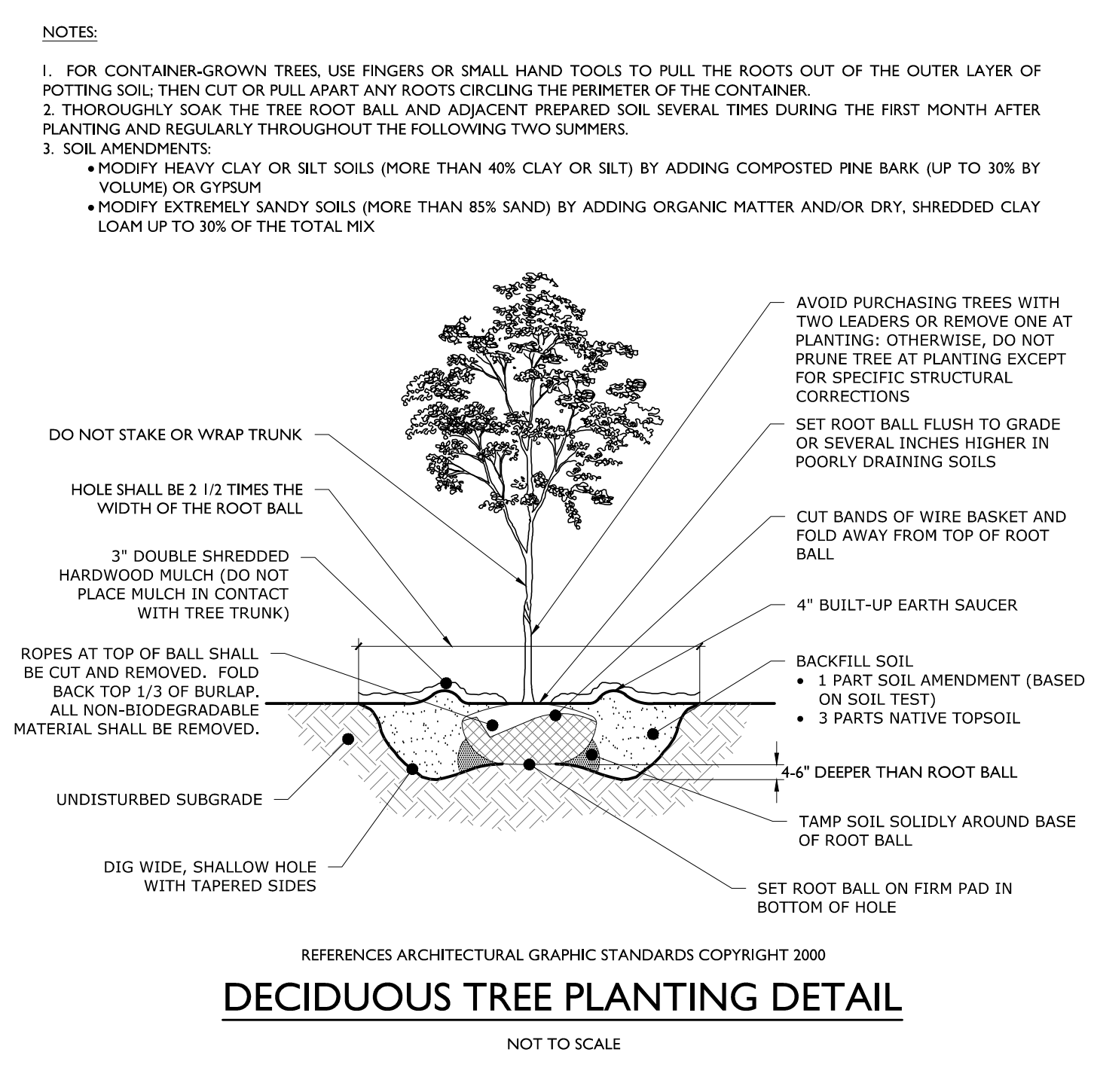
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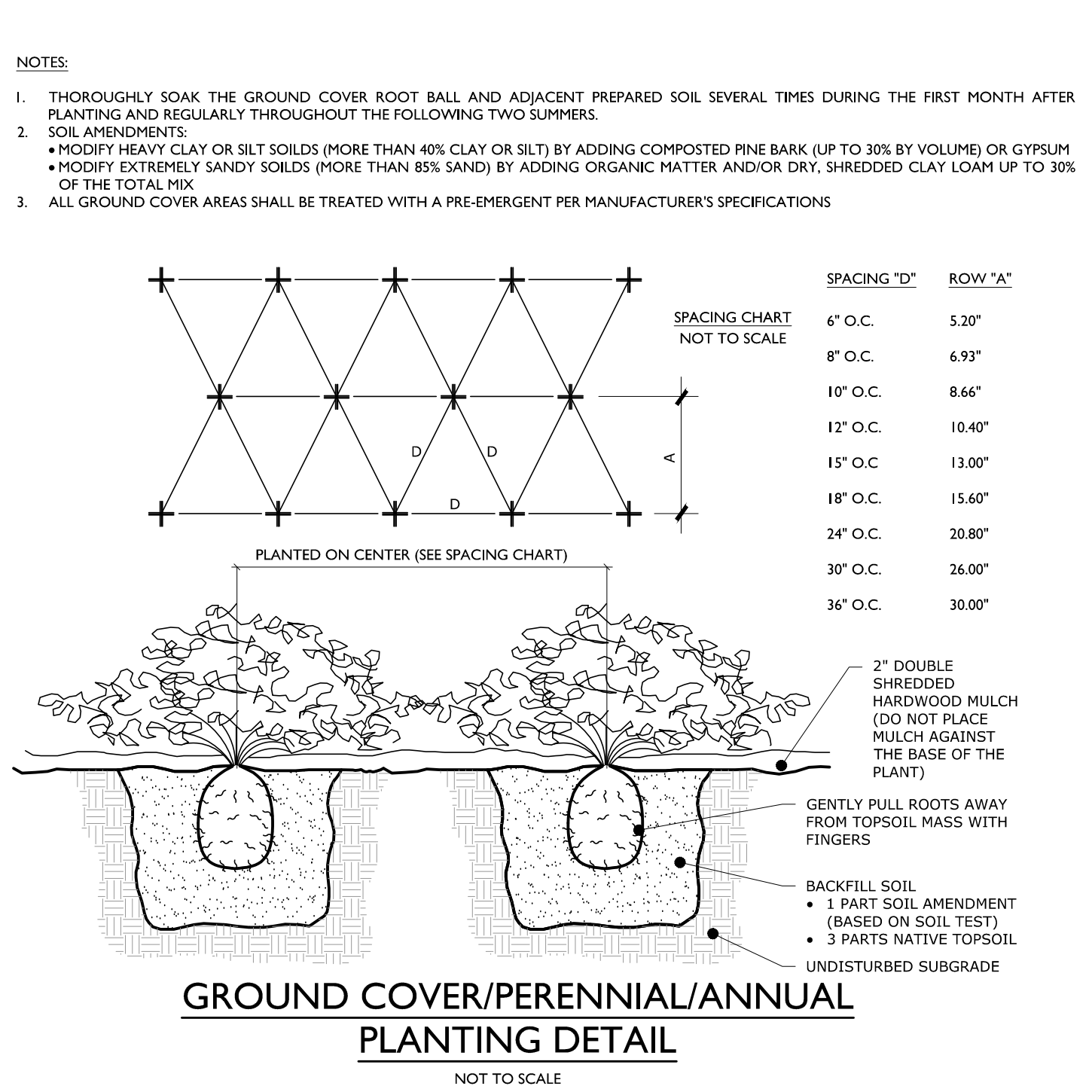
CITY OF DETROIT ALLEY RETURN AND DRIVE APPROACH DETAIL
NOT TO SCALE



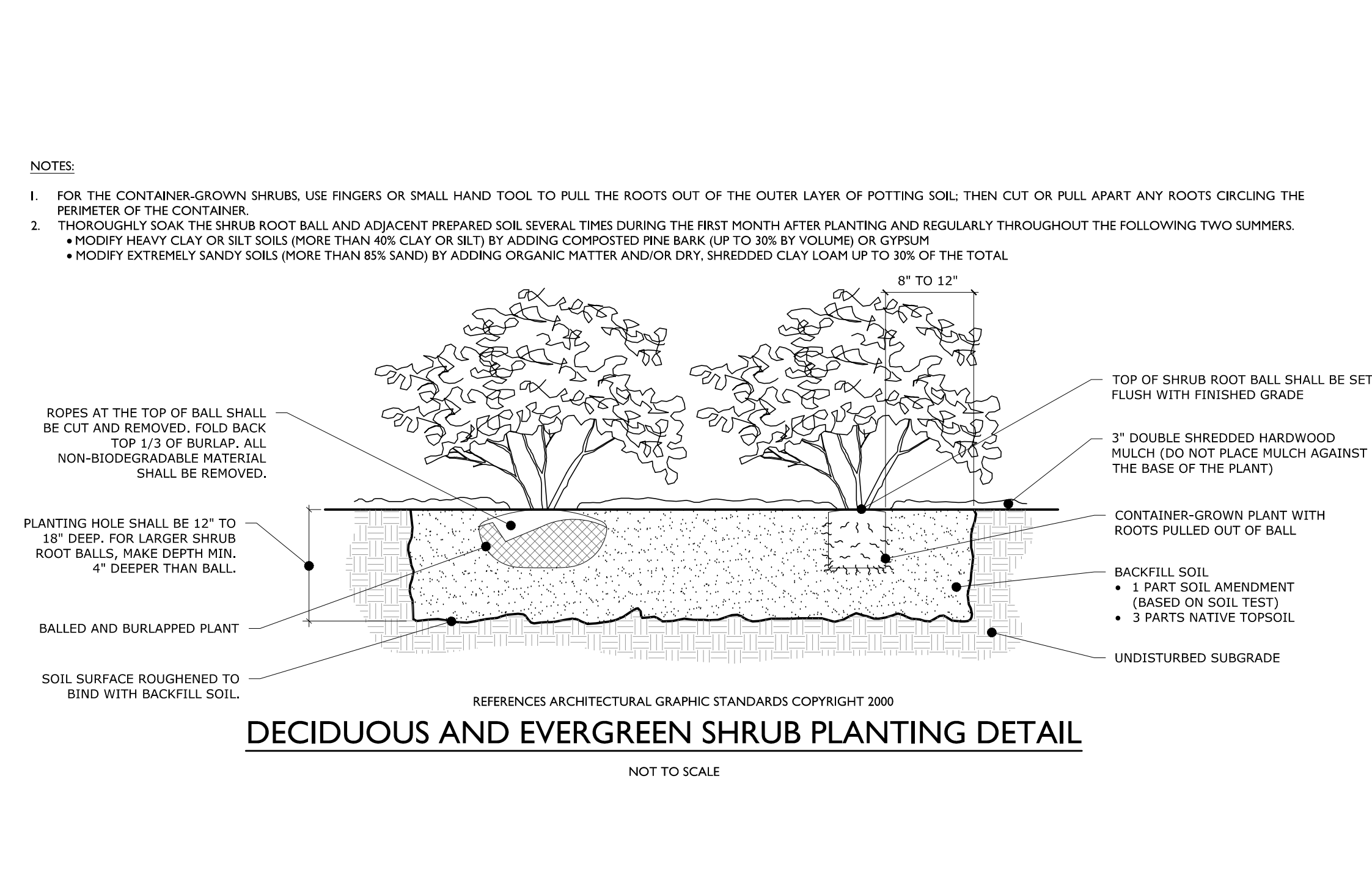
CIT OF DETROIT ALLEY DETAIL (C-4396)
NOT TO SCALE



DECIDUOUS TREE PLANTING DETAIL
NOT TO SCALE



GROUND COVER/PERENNIAL/ANNUAL PLANTING DETAIL
NOT TO SCALE



DECIDUOUS AND EVERGREEN SHRUB PLANTING DETAIL
NOT TO SCALE

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02	07/25/2019	ADG		FOR CLIENT REVIEW
01	06/11/2019	STJ		FOR CLIENT REVIEW

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6540 SAINT ANTOINE
CITY OF DETROIT
WAYNE COUNTY, MICHIGAN

MICHIGAN LICENSE No. 6201065336
LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

SCALE: AS SHOWN PROJECT ID: M-19080

TITLE:
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

DRAWING:
C-11

Cleaning Brickwork

Abstract: This *Technical Note* addresses cleaning of brickwork and brick pavements. Methods for removal of efflorescence and a variety of specific stains are discussed, which should result in the successful cleaning of brickwork.

Key Words: abrasive blasting, acid, bucket and brush cleaning, cleaning, efflorescence, poultice, pressurized water, stains.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS:

During Construction

- Store brick off the ground under protective covering
- Protect wall surfaces and unlaidd brick from rain-splashed mud and mortar splatter
- Use bricklaying techniques that reduce mortar smears during construction; brush excess mortar after tooling and remove large mortar tags using wooden paddles or nonmetallic tools
- Protect any unfinished walls with waterproof cover at the end of the workday, and extend covering at least 2 ft (0.6 m) down from the top of the wall on all sides

Prior to Cleaning

- Match the cleaning method and cleaning solution to the type of brick
- Verify that the cleaning method and cleaning solution used are approved by the brick manufacturer
- Protect adjacent materials that may be damaged by the brick cleaning process
- Perform trial cleaning on a 20 sq ft (2 m²) sample area and allow wall to dry before evaluating results
- For some projects, multiple cleaning trials may be required in order to achieve acceptable results
- Control and/or treat runoff in accordance with the requirements of the jurisdiction

For All Cleaning Methods

- Follow the brick manufacturer's recommended cleaning procedure
- When manufacturer recommendations are not provided, refer to [Table 1](#) for recommended cleaning methods for various brick categories
- Select the gentlest effective cleaning method
- Do not allow cleaning solution to dry on brickwork
- Do not use unbuffered muriatic (hydrochloric) or hydrofluoric acid
- Clean new masonry as soon as possible after mortar hardens, typically between 24 hours and seven days, depending on the cleaning method used
- Apply cleaning solution as recommended by the cleaning product manufacturer

Bucket and Brush Cleaning

- For pre-wetting, saturate the area to be cleaned and brickwork below with water prior to applying cleaning solution, and keep the entire area wet during the cleaning process

- Mix and apply cleaning solution according to cleaning product manufacturer's instructions
- Thoroughly rinse the area being cleaned and the area below with water

Pressurized Water Cleaning

- Use a stainless steel 25 to 50 deg. fan tip, held a minimum of 12 in. (305 mm) from the brick surface
- Do not use water pressures higher than 400 psi (2800 kPa) as measured at the nozzle tip unless permitted by brick manufacturer
- For pre-wetting, use very low pressure (less than 100 psi [700 kPa])
- Saturate the area to be cleaned and brickwork below prior to applying cleaning solution, and keep wet until final rinse
- Apply cleaning solution according to manufacturer's instructions by brush or a chemical pump/tank sprayer with a wide-angle fan-shaped sprayer nozzle tip, maximum 30 to 50 psi (200 to 350 kPa)
- For rinsing, use low pressure (100 to 400 psi [700 to 2800 kPa])

Other Cleaning Methods

- Poultice: Do not use as a general cleaning method; use only on persistent, localized stains
- Abrasive blasting: Except as noted in this document, do not use
- Microabrasives: Consult manufacturers of proprietary systems for suitability; these are gentler alternatives to abrasive blasting
- Lasers: Match laser type and light wavelength to stains to be removed; specialized contractors are required
- Refer to "Removing Specific Stains" for cleaning solution recommendations to clean various known stains

Efflorescence Control

- Allow one year of weathering to naturally remove new-building bloom
- Remove light efflorescence by dry-brushing or brushing with a stiff fiber brush and water
- Before attempting to clean recurring efflorescence, identify and correct the source of water penetration and allow the brickwork to dry
- Remove stubborn accumulations with a proprietary cleaning product according to the manufacturer's instructions

INTRODUCTION

The final appearance of brickwork depends primarily on the attention given to masonry surfaces during construction and the cleaning process. Even with good practices during construction, some cleaning may be required at the end of brickwork installation. Recommended cleaning methods and materials vary based on the type of brick, mortar, construction and reason for cleaning. For example, cleaning newly constructed brickwork of an entire building requires a different approach from removing stains from an isolated portion of an existing wall.

The selection of effective cleaning solutions, as well as the use of consistent and appropriate cleaning procedures throughout the job, is essential to successful cleaning and cannot be overemphasized. Improper cleaning practices can cause a host of problems that in severe cases cannot be repaired.

This *Technical Note* does not address specific safety issues related to various methods of cleaning brick masonry. Beware that cleaning agents and processes may be hazardous and may cause injury if used carelessly or inappropriately. Cleaning operations should be performed only by personnel trained to handle the safety risks associated with the work and following the label instructions.

GENERAL

Prior to beginning masonry cleaning, there are a number of considerations common to all projects that should be addressed during the planning process.

Project Considerations

Clean Water. Water used for cleaning should be potable (suitable for drinking). Iron content should be less than 2 parts per million by weight. Determine whether the local water includes additives, water softeners or other agents that may cause issues if used for cleaning.

Cold Weather. Air temperature, temperature of masonry and wind conditions affect the drying time and reaction rate of cleaning solutions. Chemical cleaning solutions are generally more effective when the outdoor temperature is 50 °F (10 °C) or above. To avoid harming the masonry or increasing the risk of efflorescence, do not clean during freezing weather or when freezing weather is expected. It is preferred to use cleaning methods that involve water only when the ambient temperature will be 40 °F or above and will remain so until the wall is dry. Ideally, temperatures should be above freezing for seven days after cleaning is completed.

Hot Weather. Do not allow cleaning solutions to dry on brickwork. Be aware that an increased risk of rapid drying exists in high temperatures. In hot weather, the cleaning crew can reduce this risk by working on small or shaded areas and being diligent about keeping the wall saturated during cleaning solution application and rinsing.

Work Area. The size of the work area should be determined after trial cleaning or as part of the first area cleaned. The size of the work area can be modified as appropriate while the work progresses.

Work Sequencing. Cleaning should be performed systematically, proceeding consistently per the “General Cleaning Procedure” section of this document within a given work area or scaffolding tier and from one end of the elevation to the other. Perform cleaning to achieve uniform coverage of surfaces, including corners, moldings and interstices, and to produce consistent results without streaking or damaging the wall surface. Avoid overlapping work areas.

Safety. Some chemicals used to clean brickwork may be harmful, including their fumes. Protecting people and property is an essential component of any cleaning project. Use protective clothing and accessories, ensure proper ventilation, and exercise safe handling procedures in accordance with OSHA requirements. Comply with federal, state or local laws regulating the use and disposal of chemicals and cleaning runoff or wastewater. Some jurisdictions may require containment and treatment of the runoff water before it can leave the site. Dilution of runoff and its release into the stormwater management system should not be expected or allowed unless expressly permitted by the applicable jurisdiction. Strictly observe the cleaner manufacturer’s safety data sheets and recommended handling requirements. The contractor should consider preparing a formal cleaning plan describing the cleaning process, materials and procedures to ensure that these handling and protection issues are addressed.

Brick Texture. Brick texture may also influence the effectiveness of cleaning operations. Mortar stains and smears are generally easier to remove from brick with smooth textures because less surface area is exposed. Smoother brick textures include die skin extruded brick, glazed brick, water-struck molded brick and dry-pressed brick. Brick

with smoother surfaces are easier to clean because residue, acid staining, and mortar smears are more visible on their unbroken surfaces. Mortar and dirt tend to penetrate deeper into textured surfaces. Brick that are wire-cut or coated, or textured extruded brick and sand-struck molded brick, provide additional surface area for water and acid absorption. Use of pressurized water may assist in achieving complete rinsing of rough-textured brick.

Characteristics Requiring Extra Care. Both new and existing brickwork may incorporate characteristics that must be considered in the development of a cleaning plan to avoid damage during the cleaning process. These can include but are not limited to decorative coatings or finishes, water repellents, mortar type, mortar color or historic significance.

Trial Cleaning

Before cleaning, it is beneficial to test potential cleaning procedures and solutions on a sample area of about 20 sq ft (2 m²), or large enough to evaluate the selected cleaning procedure. Although not common for small residential projects, trial cleaning on larger, more complex projects not only serves as a means to determine whether mortar or stains can be removed but also helps to identify the most effective procedures that cause the least damage to the masonry. Optimal concentrations of cleaning products and solutions to unexpected problems can also be determined through trial cleaning. Once approved, the test area can serve as a standard for the appearance of the brickwork after cleaning.

Reactions between cleaning solutions and certain minerals found in some brick or their surface coatings may cause stains or worsen existing stains. It is always best to test a small area before subjecting the entire project to the cleaning procedure. Ideally, a portion of the sample panel can be tested, leaving the building and the rest of the sample panel undamaged in case the brickwork is adversely affected. Trial cleaning should be performed on an inconspicuous location on the building and conducted at temperature and humidity conditions that will closely approximate the conditions that will be experienced during cleaning of the remainder of the building.

Judge the effectiveness of a cleaning agent or procedure by inspecting both brick and mortar in the trial area after it has dried sufficiently, usually in about one week. Approval of the cleaned brickwork in cleaning area should precede application of the cleaning agent to the remainder of the building.

CLEANING NEW BRICKWORK

With new construction, keeping the masonry clean as it is erected can be very cost-effective, as it can eliminate the need for extensive cleaning after construction. Brickwork should be cleaned soon after construction is completed to remove mortar smears and construction dirt that detract from the appearance of the masonry. When it is determined that brickwork needs to be cleaned, the manufacturer's identification card on the brick cube and other pertinent manufacturer information should be consulted first to ascertain the recommended cleaning products and procedures for the brick. As discussed in the "Select Cleaning Method by Brick Category" section, recommended cleaning materials and methods vary with the type of brick.

Keeping Brickwork Clean During Construction

When constructing new brick masonry, it is important to use construction practices that will minimize the amount of cleaning required. The following are some general practices that can be used to construct a cleaner wall:

- Protect site-stored brick from mud. Store brick off the ground and under a waterproof covering.
- Erect scaffolding far enough away from the wall to allow mortar droppings to fall to the ground. Scaffold boards closest to the wall should be angled away from the wall or removed at the end of the day to remove excess mortar droppings and to prevent rain from splashing mortar and dirt directly onto the completed masonry.
- Protect the base of the wall from rain-splashed mud and mortar splatter. Use straw, sand, sawdust, plastic sheeting or fabric spread out on the ground, extending 3 to 4 ft (0.9 to 1.2 m) from the wall surface and 2 to 3 ft (0.6 to 0.9 m) up the wall. Keep this protection in place until final landscaping.
- Cover wall openings and tops of walls with a waterproof membrane at the end of the workday and during other work stoppages to prevent mortar joint washout and entry of water into the completed masonry. Extend covering a minimum of 2 ft (0.6 m) down each side of the wall.
- Protect newly constructed brickwork from adjacent construction practices that may cause staining, such as placing concrete or spraying curing agent.

It is always advisable to keep brickwork as free from mortar smears as possible. Masons should also be careful to prevent excessive mortar droppings from contacting the face of the wall or falling into the air space. In addition to the bricklaying techniques described in *Technical Note 7B*, the following practices should be followed:

- After spreading mortar, but before laying brick, the trowel edge should be used to cut mortar even with the wall face, preventing excessive extrusion of mortar onto the face of the wall as the brick are laid.
- After tooling joints, excess mortar and dust should be brushed from the wall surface, preferably using a medium-soft bristle or fiber brush. Brushes with steel bristles are not recommended, as they may leave behind small particles that can rust. Brushing is preferable to bagging or sacking—the practice of rubbing a damp burlap material across the face of the masonry. Avoid any motion that will result in rubbing or pressing mortar into the brick faces.
- Large clumps of mortar that adhere to brickwork should be allowed to dry and become firm before removing by hand with wooden paddles or nonmetallic tools.

Select Cleaning Method by Brick Category

Generally, the cleaning method that effectively cleans the brickwork while being the gentlest, or least harmful to the masonry, is the most appropriate. Try cleaning masonry by hand with a bucket and brush or pressurized water before using chemical cleaners.

Always consult brick manufacturers for recommendations on cleaning specific brick. This information is usually on the identification card located on the brick cube, in the product data literature or on the manufacturer’s website. In some cases, the manufacturer’s recommendations will permit the contractor to proceed to a specific cleaning product and method. When more than one type or color of brick is used, the brick manufacturer can aid in identifying a cleaning method that will be safe for all the brickwork. **Table 1** recommends appropriate cleaning methods for various brick types when guidelines are not available from the brick manufacturer. These are general recommendations and may not be effective on all brick described in each category. As noted in **Table 1**, the use of colored mortars may require special consideration.

Multiple methods may be required on the same wall to achieve an adequate level of cleaning. Once the method(s) of cleaning are selected, refer to the section “General Cleaning Procedure.”

TABLE 1
Quick Guide for Cleaning Brickwork

Brick Category	Cleaning Method	Remarks
Red and Red Flashed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bucket and brush hand-cleaning • Pressurized water 	Clean with water, detergents, emulsifying agents or suitable proprietary compounds. Do not clean with unbuffered muriatic (hydrochloric) acid solutions. Abrasive blasting is not recommended for heavy sand finishes.
White, Tan, Buff, Gray, Pink, Brown, Black, Specks and Spots	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bucket and brush hand-cleaning • Pressurized water 	Clean with water, detergents, emulsifying agents or suitable proprietary compounds. Do not use unbuffered muriatic (hydrochloric) acid solutions. Light-colored brick are more susceptible to “acid burn” and stains compared with darker units. Abrasive blasting is not recommended for heavy sand finishes.
Sand Finish or Surface Coating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bucket and brush hand-cleaning 	Clean with water and scrub brush using light pressure. Stubborn mortar stains may require use of cleaning solutions. Use of pressurized water or abrasive blasting is not recommended. Cleaning may affect appearance. See “Brick Category” for additional remarks based on brick color.
Glazed Brick	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bucket and brush hand-cleaning • Pressurized water 	Wipe glazed surface with soft cloth within a few minutes of laying units. Use a soft sponge or brush plus ample water for final washing. Use detergents where necessary and proprietary cleaners only for very difficult mortar stains. Consult brick and cleaner manufacturer before using proprietary cleaners on salt glazed or metallic glazed brick. Do not use abrasive powders. Do not use metal cleaning tools or brushes.
Colored Mortars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Method is generally controlled by brick category 	Many manufacturers of colored mortars do not recommend chemical cleaning solutions. Unbuffered acids and some proprietary cleaners tend to bleach colored mortars. Mild detergent solutions are generally recommended. Evaluate effects as part of cleaning trials.

Bucket and Brush Hand Cleaning. This is a popular but misunderstood method used to clean brick masonry. Its popularity is due to the simplicity of execution and the availability of proprietary cleaning compounds. This cleaning method is the least aggressive of the methods listed here and is applicable to virtually all brick types. Hot water (temperature of 120 °F [49 °C]) can be used to improve effectiveness of cleaning with water. If a chemical cleaning solution is used, then it should be compatible with the brick.

Pressurized Water Cleaning. The brick manufacturer should be consulted before use of pressurized water to clean brick. Cleaning contractors often use pressurized water because it is less labor intensive than bucket and brush cleaning and permits large areas to be cleaned much more quickly. Pressurized water cleaning permits the operator to spray clean water on a wall over 100 ft (30 m) from the tank and compressor. However, the method requires more skill than the bucket and brush method, because effective results depend on maintaining a consistent, appropriate pressure, water flow rate, distance from the wall, and angle between the nozzle and the wall. It is also important to use uniform horizontal strokes. The effects of pressurized water cleaning on each project or type of brick should be carefully considered, because excessive pressure may damage brick surfaces, erode mortar joints, and remove finishes or other surface coatings, resulting in a different appearance. The following definitions apply for pressurized water cleaning:

- Very low pressure: Less than 100 psi (700 kPa); 4 to 6 gal per minute (15 to 23 L per minute).
- Low pressure: 100 to 400 psi (700 to 2800 kPa); 4 to 6 gal per minute (15 to 23 L per minute).
- Medium pressure: 400 to 800 psi (2800 to 5600 kPa); 4 to 6 gal per minute (15 to 23 L per minute). Medium pressure water cleaning may be appropriate in some cases, with certain types of brick. Use only if permitted by the brick manufacturer.
- High pressure: Greater than 800 psi (5600 kPa). High-pressure water cleaning is not appropriate for brick and may damage the brickwork.

Pressures should be measured at the tip of the nozzle to determine conformance. Use a 25 to 50 deg. fan-shaped stainless steel nozzle tip, and maintain a distance of 12 in. (305 mm) minimum between the nozzle tip and the brick surface.

Hot water can also be used in pressurized water cleaning. However, note that some pressure-washing equipment may not be capable of providing or using hot water.

General Cleaning Procedure

The following general cleaning procedure is applicable to a variety of cleaning methods and is commonly used for new brickwork, as well as for existing masonry.

1. **Timing.** Identify the appropriate time frame to begin cleaning. Mortar must be hardened prior to cleaning. It is generally best to schedule cleaning at least seven days after brickwork is completed. In some cases, it may be possible to clean earlier; however, effects on the masonry and influencing factors such as weather conditions and the type of brick and mortar should be carefully considered. If cleaning with water only (no chemicals added), cleaning may begin 24 to 36 hours after completion of brickwork. Avoid waiting too long between the completion of the masonry and cleaning. After one month, mortar smears and splatters left on brickwork become increasingly difficult to remove.
2. **Remove Mortar Clumps.** Remove larger clumps of mortar using wooden paddles or nonmetallic tools. Metal tools may damage the brickwork or leave behind fragments that oxidize and cause rust stains. Remove smaller particles using a fiber bristle brush.
3. **Select Cleaning Solution.** Select the proper cleaning solution for the condition/application. There are many types of proprietary cleaners available that are formulated to remove specific stains or are for use with a particular type of brick. Be careful to select cleaning products suitable for the brick, mortar and adjacent materials. Strictly follow the cleaner manufacturer's recommended instructions, including recommendations for cleaning procedure direction (top-down or bottom-up) during all stages of the project, such as saturating the wall, applying the cleaning solution and rinsing. Verify compatibility of the cleaning solution with the application equipment to be used. The cleaning solution should be approved by the architect/engineer and/or brick manufacturer. Each product being considered should be evaluated as discussed in "Trial Cleaning." It is recommended to evaluate the effectiveness of

cleaning solutions for overall cleaning, starting from the gentlest solution and method, in the following order:

- a. Water only
- b. Mild detergents/surfactants
- c. One-step chemical cleaners
- d. Two-step chemical cleaners

Treatment of specific stains does not necessarily need to follow this order of cleaning solution application, but the overall premise of starting with gentler cleaning methods still applies. If overall cleaning will be performed on the project, then complete it prior to treatment of the specific stains. The overall cleaning may reduce the intensity or area of the specific stain, allowing the stronger chemicals to be used on a smaller area.

Do not use unbuffered muriatic (hydrochloric) or hydrofluoric acid. Use of unbuffered high-strength acid solutions such as these tends to cause further stains and damage mortar joints. Many proprietary cleaners contain acids; however, their formulations include other chemicals that make them safer, easier to use properly and more environmentally responsible. Be aware that some cleaning solutions use compounds that will convert to these acids when combined with water. Review product safety data sheets to determine whether these compounds are present.

4. **Protect Surroundings.** Protect adjacent materials and nearby plants. Mask or otherwise protect windows; doors; and materials such as sealants, metal, glass, wood, limestone, cast stone, concrete masonry and ornamental trim from cleaning solutions. Cleaning chemicals may also damage plants and grass. It may be necessary to prevent the cleaning solution and runoff from contacting plants or the surrounding soil. Use protective clothing, equipment and accessories, in addition to proper ventilation and safe handling procedures in accordance with OSHA requirements to protect applicators.
5. **Saturate with Water.** Thoroughly saturate the area to be cleaned with water to keep it from absorbing the cleaning solution or dissolved mortar particles to a depth where they will be difficult to remove. When using pressurized water, a very low pressure (no more than 100 psi [700 kPa]) is recommended. Surfaces below the area being cleaned should also be saturated and kept wet until after the final rinse to prevent streaking and absorption of the runoff from above. If the wall surface appears to be drying, then reapply water until ready to apply the cleaning solution. Cleaning solutions containing dissolved mortar particles can be drawn into dry masonry and cause staining.
6. **Apply Cleaning Solution.** Mix and apply the cleaning solution in strict accordance with the cleaner manufacturer's instructions. Clean 20 sq ft (2 m²) of wall area at a time. The solution may be applied using a masonry cleaning brush or chemical pump/tank sprayer. Brushes should be long handled with stiff bristle fibers. Do not use metal brushes, which may damage mortar joints or result in further staining. If spraying, use a wide-angle fan-shaped sprayer nozzle tip and a pressure of 30 to 50 psi (200 to 350 kPa). No more than 50 psi (350 kPa) of pressure should be used, because higher pressure can force the cleaning solution deep into the masonry to become a source of future staining. For proprietary compounds, follow the cleaner manufacturer's instructions for application, dwell time and cleaning technique. Depend on the chemical reaction of the cleaner rather than the scrubbing action of the brush or pressure of the sprayer. If stubborn mortar smears are not removed, reapplication is often more effective than harder scrubbing or applying more pressure.
7. **Rinse Thoroughly with Water.** Flush walls with large amounts of clean water, in strict accordance with the cleaner manufacturer's instructions, before cleaned surfaces can dry (approximately 5 to 10 minutes after application). For pressurized water cleaning, low pressure (less than 400 psi [2800 kPa]) is recommended to flush the cleaning solution from the brickwork. If trial cleaning or prior experience with the selected brick has established that no damage will result, then higher pressures may be used. No matter what method is used, a thorough and uniform rinse is critical. Failure to completely flush the wall of cleaning solution and dissolved matter may result in the formation of "white scum." During rinsing, monitor the appearance of the runoff. Clear runoff at the base of the wall indicates adequate rinsing. In addition, the pH of the wall surface and the water runoff should

be checked periodically with pH paper to confirm that both are returned to neutral (pH 6.5 to 7.5). Additional rinsing is needed if the pH is outside these values in either direction (too acidic or too basic). Measure the pH of the wall surface again 48 hours after cleaning has been completed, when the wall is dry. If the pH is not neutral, then rinse the surface until neutral pH is achieved.

Improper Cleaning

Cleaning failures generally result from one of the following actions:

- **Failure to thoroughly saturate the brick masonry surface with water before and after application of chemical or detergent cleaning solutions.** Dry masonry permits absorption of the cleaning solution and may result in white scum, efflorescence, manganese or vanadium stains. Saturating the surface prior to cleaning reduces the masonry's absorption rate, permitting the cleaning solution to stay on the surface of the brickwork rather than being absorbed. Likewise, thorough rinsing reduces the potential for stains caused by cleaning solution residue.
- **Use of improper chemical cleaning solutions.** Improperly mixed or overly concentrated acid solutions can etch the brick or dissolve cementitious materials from mortar joints. Unbuffered acid tends to discolor masonry units, particularly lighter shades, producing an appearance frequently termed "acid burn," and can also promote the development of vanadium and manganese stains.
- **Excessively aggressive cleaning methods.** Cleaning methods such as abrasive blasting and high-pressure water cleaning, which remove stains from the masonry by abrasion, can etch mortar joints and remove the outer surface of brick, resulting in permanent damage.
- **Failure to protect windows, doors and trim.** Many cleaning agents, particularly acid solutions, have a corrosive effect on metal. If permitted to come in contact with metal frames, the solutions may cause pitting of the metal or staining of the masonry surface and trim materials such as limestone, concrete masonry and cast stone.

CLEANING EXISTING MASONRY

During periodic inspections of existing masonry structures, areas of discoloration or stains should be identified and addressed as a part of routine maintenance. When maintenance cleaning is deferred, pollution and atmospheric conditions can cause stains, dirt and soil to accumulate on masonry surfaces. Accumulated stains will likely require stronger cleaning products and methods to remove them, which can result in increased risk of damage to the masonry.

It is always advisable to collect as much information as possible before attempting to clean existing masonry. In some cases, water repellents may have been applied to the masonry, or there may be other unexpected treatments or conditions that interfere with cleaning. In these instances, professional guidance should be sought in determining how to address these conditions to achieve successful cleaning.

Large-scale cleaning of existing masonry typically occurs as part of a maintenance or repair project. If repairs will be performed, sequencing is important. Consider the intensity of the soiling and other work to be performed to accurately assess needed repairs and to avoid introducing excess water into the wall assembly. Refer to *Technical Note 46* for more information on repairs and maintenance.

Bucket and brush hand cleaning and pressurized water cleaning, discussed in "Select Cleaning Method by Brick Category," are also used to remove general stains from existing masonry. Besides these, other techniques used to remove dirt or specific stains from existing masonry [Ref. 3] are described briefly in this section.

Using a Poultice

A poultice is a paste made with a solvent or reagent and an inert material. It works by dissolving a stain and absorbing or pulling it into the poultice. Poultices are normally effective for deep, localized stains affecting small areas of brickwork. They are not intended for overall cleaning. Poultices tend to prevent stains from spreading during treatment and to pull stains out of the pores of brick.

Poultices for cleaning masonry can be purchased commercially or made on-site. The inert material used in the poultice may be talc, whiting, fuller's earth, diatomaceous earth, bentonite or other clay. Any chemical cleaner can be turned into a poultice. The solution or solvent used depends upon the nature of the stain to be removed. Enough of the solution or solvent is added to a small quantity of the inert material to make a smooth paste. The

paste is smeared onto the stained area with a trowel or spatula to make a coating at least $\frac{1}{8}$ in. (3 mm) thick. The paste is covered with plastic for 24 hours, the plastic is removed, and then the paste is allowed to dry. When dried, the remaining powder, which now contains the staining material, is scraped, brushed or washed off. Repeated applications may be necessary.

If the solvent used in preparing a poultice is an acid, then do not use whiting as the inert material. Whiting is a carbonate that reacts with acids to give off carbon dioxide. While this is not dangerous, the whiting will become extremely foamy and destroy the power of the acid.

There are also proprietary poultice-like cleaning materials that cure to the consistency of a film and can be pulled from the surface in sheets instead of removing dried paste. These are marketed for cleaning interior surfaces because they do not require the use of water but are also appropriate for exterior applications. The formulation of these materials allows for use over much larger areas than typical poultices.

Abrasive Blasting

Nearly all abrasive blasting procedures, by their nature, will result in silica exposure, potentially from both the blast media and the material removed from the brickwork. The dust created can be harmful if inhaled, which poses health and safety concerns. Respirators should be used in combination with other personal protective equipment during any cleaning involving abrasive blasting methods.

Abrasive methods are not generally recommended for cleaning brickwork. Attempting to remove dirt or stains by abrasion is risky because the outer surface of the masonry may also be removed, resulting in permanent damage and increased water penetration. Abrasive cleaning may erode mortar joints and may also roughen the surface of the masonry, which increases its tendency to hold dirt, becoming dirtier faster and making future cleaning more difficult. Sanded, coated, glazed and slurry-finished brick should not be cleaned by abrasive blasting. This topic is discussed in more detail in "Dangers of Abrasive Cleaning to Historic Buildings" [Ref. 4], which can also be applicable to some newer brick.

In some cases, it may be possible to safely clean brick masonry by abrasive blasting; however, this typically requires a gentle abrasive and a highly qualified operator, in conjunction with proper specifications and job inspection. In a few instances, abrasive blasting is the only method that will remove persistent stains. This method is sometimes preferred over conventional wet cleaning, since it eliminates the problem of chemical reactions with vanadium salts and other materials used in manufacturing brick. Abrasive blasting involves an air compressor, blasting tank, blasting hose and nozzle, as well as protective clothing, a hood and a respirator for the operator. The air compressor should be capable of producing 60 to 100 psi (400 to 700 kPa) at a minimum air flow capacity of 125 ft³ (3.5 m³) per minute. The inside orifice or bore of the nozzle may vary from $\frac{3}{16}$ to $\frac{5}{16}$ in. (4.8 to 7.9 mm) in diameter. The sandblast machine (tank) should be equipped with controls to regulate the flow of abrasive materials to the nozzle at a minimum rate of 300 lb per hour (136 kg per hour).

Methods for cleaning masonry using abrasives may be executed at high or low pressures and with dry abrasives or abrasives added to a stream of water. Abrasives should be selected based on the degree of cutting or cleaning desired and the amount of change in the surface of the masonry permissible. Silica sands, crushed quartz, crushed granite and white urn sand (round particles) are among the harder abrasives at approximately 6 on the Mohs scale. Softer abrasives include crushed nut shells, dry ice and baking soda. If used, these materials should have a gradation appropriate for the intended use [Ref. 2].

Dry abrasive blasting (sandblasting) at high pressure is perhaps the best known of these methods but has a significant potential to damage masonry. Wet sand cleaning depends on water-cushioned abrasive action for its effectiveness. It is similar to sandblasting, with the addition of water into the air stream, which eliminates dust. It is often suggested when abrasion of the surface is permissible. Such instances may include removal of paint or other surface coatings.

Wet aggregates delivered at low pressure through a special nozzle are sometimes used on soft brick and soft stone materials, and are particularly effective on surfaces with flutings, carvings and other ornamentation. Wet aggregate cleaning is a gentle but thorough process, employing a mixture of water and a friable aggregate free from silica, with a scouring action that cleans effectively with less surface damage than sandblasting or wet sand cleaning.

The steps listed in “General Cleaning Procedure” can also be followed for abrasive blasting with the following modifications:

- In step 3, instead of selecting a cleaning solution, select abrasives that are clean, dust-free and sufficiently hard. Test-clean several areas at varying distances from the wall and at several angles that afford the best cleaning job without damaging brick and mortar joints. Workers should be instructed to direct abrasive at the brick and not directly at the mortar joints.
- Omit steps 5 through 7.

Other Methods

Microabrasives. Microabrasive cleaning methods may be better suited to use on masonry than traditional abrasive methods, as they are gentler and less likely to damage substrates. These methods differ from the traditional methods due to the media used and the lower pressures involved. They often include collection and encapsulation of the media after application, resulting in less cleanup. These systems are currently proprietary but have been in use in the United States and Europe since the 1980s.

Lasers. In recent years, laser technology has progressed such that handheld units are available and feasible for use on building exteriors. Stain removal occurs by vaporization and/or by breaking the chemical bond of the stain to the substrate. Specialized contractors are required for laser use, and not all laser types are effective on all stains due to incompatibility of the stain color with the laser wavelength. It is expected that laser technology for cleaning brickwork will continue to improve.

REMOVING EFFLORESCENCE

The removal of efflorescing salts is relatively easy compared with some other stains. Efflorescing salts are water soluble and generally will disappear of their own accord with normal weathering. This is particularly true of “new-building bloom,” which tends to occur during construction or shortly after construction is completed due to normal water loss during post-construction drying.

Before efflorescence is removed, any sources of moisture ingress should be repaired and the brickwork allowed to dry. White efflorescence can often be removed by dry-brushing or brushing with a stiff fiber brush and water. Heavy accumulations or stubborn deposits of white efflorescence may be removed with a proprietary cleaner. It is imperative that the manufacturer’s instructions be carefully followed. Refer to *Technical Note 23A* for a more detailed discussion on removing and preventing efflorescence.

REMOVING SPECIFIC STAINS

Whether a stain results from chemical reactions within a brick or external materials being spilled, splattered on or absorbed by brickwork, each is an individual case and must be treated accordingly. When using any cleaner, it is advisable to consult the brick manufacturer for cleaning advice, to follow the instructions of the cleaner manufacturer, and to trial clean in an inconspicuous area before using a cleaning method on an entire project.

There are a variety of proprietary cleaners that effectively remove most of the common substances that stain brickwork, including bronze and copper stains, efflorescence, graffiti, iron stains (rust), lime run, manganese stain, moss, oil and tar stains, paint, smoke and vanadium stain. When available, these are preferred over site-mixed or “homemade” cleaning solutions because they are generally safer, easier to control and more consistent, resulting in successful cleaning. In some cases, these cleaners have been developed in conjunction with brick manufacturers.

In addition to proprietary cleaners, many stains can be removed by scrubbing with kitchen cleansers, bleach or other household chemicals. A combination, such as is found in some kitchen cleansers, may prove most effective. The sections below list some nonproprietary alternatives for removal of common stains. Further information on causes and prevention of stains is contained in the *Technical Note 23 Series*.

Brick Dust

Dust produced from the cutting of brick sometimes adheres to the surface of brickwork. A soft fiber brush is recommended to remove dust particles from the brick surface. Wire brushes should not be used to remove dust because they can damage the brick surface. When removing dust, it is important to wear a dust mask or respirator

to ensure that dust particles are not inhaled. Afterward, the surface should be wiped down using a dust mop or a damp cloth. Use of compressed air to clean dust is not recommended due to the increased risk of particle inhalation.

Dirt and Mud

Dirt and mud stains can be difficult to remove, particularly from textured brick. In addition to proprietary cleaners, scouring powder and a stiff bristle brush are effective if the texture is not too rough. For very rough textures, pressurized water cleaning can be effective.

Egg Splatter

Brickwork vandalized with raw eggs has been successfully cleaned by pre-wetting the stain, applying a saturated solution of oxalic acid crystals dissolved in water, and rinsing with water. Mix the solution in a nonmetallic container and apply with a brush.

If the egg splatter is to be removed from brick that contain vanadium (typically light-colored units), then a solution of 15 oz washing soda (sodium carbonate) per 1 gal of water (113.5 g per 1 L) should be applied to the brickwork following the oxalic acid solution. Without this neutralizing solution, cleaning with oxalic acid may cause more severe staining.

Manganese (Brown) Stain

Besides specially formulated proprietary compounds, an alternate treatment sometimes suggested for new and mild manganese stains is oxalic acid crystals and water. Mix 1 lb of crystals per 1 gal of water (119 g per 1 L). The neutralizing wash mentioned in the “Egg Splatter” section should be considered when oxalic acid is applied to brown or light-colored brick. Another recommended effective treatment for manganese stains is a solution of equal parts white vinegar, hydrogen peroxide (3 percent solution) and distilled water.

Oil and Tar Stains

Oil and tar stains may be effectively removed with commercially available oil and tar removers. For heavy tar stains, mix the agents with kerosene to remove the tar, and then rinse with water to remove the kerosene. After application, the stains can be hosed off. When used in a steam-cleaning apparatus, cleaners have been known to remove tar without the use of kerosene.

Where the area to be cleaned is small, or where minimal cleanup is desired, a poultice using naphtha or trichloroethylene is most effective in removing oil stains.

Dry ice or compressed carbon dioxide may be applied to make tar brittle. Then light tapping with a small hammer and prying with a putty knife generally will be adequate to remove thick tar splatters.

Organic Growth

Occasionally, an exterior masonry surface remains in a constantly damp condition, thus encouraging moss, algae, lichen, or other microbial or organic growth. Manufacturers of masonry cleaning products offer biocides targeted to remove organic and microbial growth on masonry surfaces. Applications of household bleach, ammonium sulfate or weed killer, in accordance with furnished directions, can also successfully remove organic material in some cases.

Paint, Coatings and Graffiti

Commercial and proprietary paint removers and organic solvents are most effective at softening or dissolving paint so that it can be removed with a scraper and a stiff bristle brush or rinsed away with water. Specialized cleaning systems designed for encapsulation and peeling of applied coatings are also effective. For very old dried paint, organic solvents may not be effective, in which case the paint may be removed by abrasive blasting or scrubbing with a nonmetallic abrasive pad. Try removing paint and coatings using nonabrasive methods first before proceeding to abrasive methods. Note that methods involving scraping and abrasive blasting are not recommended when there is a risk that lead paint is present unless abatement protection procedures are

included, as the lead paint particles can be dispersed into the air. Graffiti that has penetrated into masonry is best removed by a poultice, paste or gel that can cling to the masonry, extending its working time on the stain.

Smoke

Scrubbing with scouring powder (particularly one containing bleach) and a stiff bristle brush is often effective.

Vanadium (Green) Stain

Applying a solution of either potassium hydroxide or sodium hydroxide, consisting of 0.5 lb hydroxide per 1 qt of water (240 g per 1 L) to brickwork is an alternative treatment for vanadium stains. The solution should be allowed to remain on the brickwork for two or three days and then washed off. Use a hose to remove any white residue remaining on the brickwork after this treatment.

Sodium hypochlorite, the active ingredient in household bleaches, can also be used to remove mild vanadium stains. Spray or brush onto the stain, and then rinse off after the stain disappears.

Oxalic acid is another chemical known to remove vanadium stains. A mixture of 3 to 6 oz oxalic acid per 1 gal of water, preferably warm, (22.4 to 44.8 g per 1 L) should be applied to the brickwork, followed by the neutralizing wash described in the “Egg Splatter” section. More severe staining may result if the oxalic acid solution is applied without the neutralizing wash.

Welding Splatter

When metal is welded too close to brick stored on-site or completed brickwork, molten metal may splash onto the brick and melt into the surface. A mixture of 1 lb oxalic crystals and 0.5 lb of ammonium bifluoride per 1 gal of water (119 g and 61 g per 1 L) is particularly effective in removing welding splatters. This mixture should be used with caution, as it generates dangerous hydrofluoric acid, which can also etch brick and glass.

Scrape as much of the metal as possible from the brick. Apply the mixture in a poultice and remove when it is dried. If the stain has not disappeared, use sandpaper to remove as much as possible and then apply a fresh poultice. For stubborn stains, several applications may be necessary.

Stains of Unknown Origin

Stains of unknown origin can be a real challenge. Applying a cleaning agent without identifying the initial stain may result in additional stains that are more difficult to remove. The visual characteristics of a stain may be the first clues as to its source. Identification of stains is discussed further in *Technical Note 23*.

To determine the composition of an unknown stain, samples of the stain should be extracted from the wall and sent to a testing laboratory. Then the appropriate method may be implemented to clean the brickwork.

CLEANING HISTORIC STRUCTURES

Improper cleaning can cause irreparable damage to historic brickwork. Therefore, cleaning of structures with historic significance should be overseen by a restoration specialist. Such a specialist will be able to identify previous treatments, determine appropriate cleaners and cleaning methods, and provide quality assurance for the project.

Before a historic structure is cleaned, consider the purpose of cleaning: to improve the appearance, to slow deterioration, or to provide a clean surface for evaluation or further treatments. With historic structures, it is imperative to use the least harmful cleaning method that will achieve the desired results. Cleaning methods and materials must be carefully matched to the substrate to be cleaned, the type of soiling/staining to be removed and the desired results. It is recommended to use cleaning trials to evaluate the effectiveness of various cleaning products and methods. It is also recommended to determine the level of cleanliness appropriate for the historic brickwork and structure. These issues are discussed in detail in the National Park Service Preservation Brief “Assessing Cleaning and Water-Repellent Treatments for Historic Masonry Buildings” [Ref. 5].

CLEANING BRICK PAVING

Some of the methods already described for cleaning brick walls, such as pressurized water cleaning or using a bucket and brush, can be used successfully to remove stains that also affect pavements such as efflorescence, hardened mortar, plant life, oil and tar, etc. However, acid-based cleaning solutions may not be appropriate for pavements containing joint sand stabilizers or polymeric sand-filled joints. Prior to selecting a cleaning solution for brick pavements, it is recommended to verify the compatibility of the cleaner with the paver manufacturer. Most paver manufacturers will provide literature on recommended cleaning procedures.

Most paving systems can be kept clean in most environments by regular sweeping. In situations that lead to a greater degree of grease buildup, stains from deicing salts, materials tracked or spilled onto the pavement, tire marks or other stains, frequent sweeping or pressurized water cleaning at low pressure will help reduce the need for more aggressive cleaning methods and solutions. Low-pressure water cleaning can be more effective when hot water is used and when mild detergents are applied to the pavement surface.

Fresh mortar stains can be removed from existing or mortarless pavements before they set by covering the pavement with clean, slightly damp, washed sand and sweeping toward the edges. When the surface is almost clean, sweeping with dry sand should remove the remaining residue.

More stubborn stains, including food and paint, can be cleaned by scraping off the hard residue and then scrubbing with a stiff bristle brush and scouring powder. Chewing gum can usually be removed from brick pavements with nonmetallic tools, carefully applied medium-pressure water or freezing each piece of gum with compressed carbon dioxide or dry ice, and then scraping or chiseling it off the pavement. Food stains and tire marks are typically removed by scrubbing with a detergent or a proprietary cleaner. In damp or shady areas where moss and lichens have grown in the joints, these can be killed using bleach and water mixed in a ratio of one to one or proprietary biocide treatments.

Stains from polymeric sand can occur on paver surface adjacent to joints. To prevent this during construction, it is critical to remove all sand or dust from the surface before and after activation. Leaf blowers on the lowest setting held at a low angle can help redirect remaining sand and water into the joints. Using a shop vacuum can also be effective in removing sand or dust from the paver surface. If the sand is not removed after activation and haze stains appear on the paver surface, it is recommended to use a nonmetallic bristle brush with hot water (approximately 180 °F or 82 °C) or vinegar to remove the haze. Proprietary cleaning products formulated for haze removal are also available. Be aware that typical cleaning products formulated for masonry may react adversely with the polymer in the sand and should not be used to clean the haze. In addition, many cleaning products marketed by polymer sand manufacturers consist of unbuffered hydrochloric (muriatic) acid and should not be used on clay pavers.

Cleaning solutions, polymeric sands or other products applied directly to clay pavers should always be tested on a small, inconspicuous area before application to the entire project. Some of these products have been known to haze, stain or discolor certain pavers. Stabilized sand-filled joints are generally resistant to pressure washing if the nozzles are kept clear of the surface and the water jet is not aimed directly along the joints. Aggressive pressure washing can cause localized removal of joint sand.

SUMMARY

Testing of cleaning procedures and chemicals as suggested in this *Technical Note* is strongly recommended. Such testing should be performed under conditions of temperature and humidity that closely approximate the conditions under which the brick masonry will be cleaned. Cleaning solutions and methods recommended by the brick or cleaning agent manufacturer should also be trial tested over a small area before being committed to an entire project. To minimize the risk of damaging the brickwork, begin by selecting the gentlest cleaning methods and materials appropriate for the situation. The effects of any cleaning process on the brickwork, people and the environment should be carefully evaluated before any cleaning begins.

The recommendations in this *Technical Note* should be used as a guide for successful cleaning of brick masonry. Due to the diverse nature of cleaning solutions, procedures and problems, the Brick Industry Association cannot accept responsibility for the final success or effectiveness of these procedures.

Nothing is quite as effective as careful attention exercised during construction to keep brickwork relatively clean. If this is successful, then it will eliminate the need for costly cleaning procedures.

The information and suggestions contained in this Technical Note are based on the available data and the combined experience of engineering staff and members of the Brick Industry Association. The information contained herein must be used in conjunction with good technical judgment and a basic understanding of the properties of brick masonry. Final decisions on the use of the information contained in this Technical Note are not within the purview of the Brick Industry Association and must rest with the project architect, engineer and owner.

REFERENCES

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BRICK CLEANING, PAINT & GRAFFITI REMOVAL

FROM THE BRICK INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION TECHNICAL NOTES ON BRICK CONSTRUCTION. WE PROPOSE TO CLEAN ALL EXISTING BRICK IN THE MANNER OUTLINED BY THIS DOCUMENT (SEE FULL DOCUMENT FOR MORE INFORMATION).

OUTLINE OF CLEANING PROCEDURE:

(THIS PROCESS WILL BE TESTED IN A SMALL AREA TO ENSURE NO HARM IS DONE TO THE EXISTING BRICK BEFORE APPLIED TO ENTIRE PROJECT)

- REMOVE MORTAR CLUMPS & DEBRIS
- PROTECT SURROUNDINGS
- THOROUGHLY SATURATE BRICK WITH WATER
- APPLY CLEANING SOLUTION IN ACCORDANCE WITH MFR RECS
 - WILL ATTEMPT FIRST WITH MILD DETERGENT
 - CHEMICAL CLEANING SOLUTION WILL BE USED IF REQUIRED IN AREAS WHERE EXISTING PAINT IS TO BE REMOVED
 - MASONRY CLEANING BRUSH WILL BE USED AND/OR PUMP SPRAYER AS REQUIRED
- SURFACE WILL BE RINSED THOROUGHLY

OUTLINE OF PAINT REMOVAL PROCEDURE:

- THE SAME PROCESS WILL BE APPLIED AS OUTLINED FOR BRICK CLEANING
- NON-ABRASIVE METHODS FOR REMOVING PAINT WILL BE TESTED FIRST - IF UNSUCCESSFUL, ABRASIVE SCRUBBING WITH NON-METALLIC BRUSHES WILL BE USED TO REMOVE PAINT
- MILD DETERGENT CLEANING SOLUTION WILL BE TESTED FIRST - IF UNSUCCESSFUL, A BRICK CLEANING SOLUTION WILL BE APPLIED PER THE PRODUCT'S MANUFACTURER RECOMMENDATIONS
- SANDBLASTING AND/OR MURIATIC ACID NOT TO BE USED

EAST GRAND BRICK CLEANING, PAINT REMOVAL & RE-PAINTING

ONCE CLEANED, BRICK IS TO BE SEALED WITH A CLEAR SEALER. A MASONRY PRIMER WILL BE APPLIED, PLUS A 100% ACRYLIC PAINT TOPCOAT (COLORS SHOWN ON ELEVATIONS)

