


### WHAT IS IT?

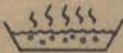
Lime as specified in mortar is generally "Hydrated

Lime." Limestone (Calcium Carbonate with water of

crystalization  $\text{CaCO}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ )  that is calcined

in a kiln  (Drives off the water,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and Carbon


Dioxide) which makes quicklime (Calcium Oxide  $\text{CaO}$ )


which is added to water  (Slaked; always

add lime to water; NEVER add water to lime) which makes

(hydrated calcined limestone, lime putty, slaked lime,

hydrated lime) (Calcium Hydroxide  $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ ) all same


material. This material is dried  and


ground  producing white pulverized


hydrated lime  which is used in mortar.


### WHY USE IT? WHAT DOES IT DO?

Lime is part of the cementitious paste and is not an admixture. Used in masonry mortar it:

Improves plasticity or workability of mortar 

Improves the bond of mortar 

Improves the water tightness of wall 

Improves the water retentivity of mortar 

### WHAT PROPORTION OF LIME IS USED?

TABLE NO. 24-A — MORTAR PROPORTIONS  
(Parts by Volume)

MORTAR TYPE	MINIMUM COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH AT 28 DAYS (p.s.i.)	PORT-LAND CEMENT	HYDRATED LIMES OR LIME PUTTY <sup>1</sup>		MASONRY CEMENTS	DAMP LOOSE AGGREGATE
			MIN.	MAX.		
M	2500	1	—	¼	—	Not less than 2¼ and not more than 3 times the sum of the volumes of the cement and lime used
		1	—	—	1	
S	1800	1	¼	½	—	
		½	—	—	1	
N	750	1	½	1¼	—	
		—	—	—	1	
O	350	1	1¼	2½	—	

<sup>1</sup>When plastic or waterproof cement is used as specified in Section 2403 (p), hydrated lime or putty may be added but not in excess of one-tenth the volume of cement.

(1973 Edition, Uniform Building Code)

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and Details  
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