Part 1 GENERAL

1.1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1. Division One - General Requirements Section 01 01 00, is part of this section and shall apply as if repeated here.

1.2 REFERENCE STANDARDS

1. Standard of finished carpentry, millwork and cabinet working accordance with the "Millwork Standards" of the Architectural Woodwork Manufacturers Association of Canada (AWMAC).

2. Details, connections and all installation procedures shall be in conformance with the best modern practice as set forth in the previously cited industry standard unless the Architect instructs the Contractor to use a historical method that differs from today's modern practice.

1.3 QUALIFICATIONS

1. The work of this trade shall be executed by a company having a minimum of 5 years proven first class experience in this type of work and having adequate equipment and skilled personnel.

2. Carpenters who repair existing woodwork must be capable of very fine joinery and must be capable of performing a variety of wood repair techniques including jack mitres, scarf joints, dutchmen, plugs and the making up of small pieces of missing mouldings, trim, casements and floors.

1.4 INTENT

1. The intent of this work is to conserve original fabric and duplicate original details as directed. When completed, new work shall be secure and blend in with the original work to a high degree in terms of material, shape, colour and texture.

1.5 SCOPE

1. The work required shall consist of all labour, materials, tools, staging and services to accomplish the following:

    1. Repair baseboards, mouldings, wainscoting, door and window casings, and trim by inserting missing pieces, realigning pieces and replacing deteriorated wood where required.

    2. Provide new baseboards, mouldings, wainscoting, door and window casings, and trim to match existing exactly where required.

    3. Repair stair nosings, railings, pickets, treads, risers, stringers and details where required.

    4. Repair existing wood floors and provide new wood flooring to match

existing exactly where required. Due to concealed nature of wood floors, assume 10% replacement.

5. Provide latex caulking as required and directed on site.

6. Provide miscellaneous repairs and new pieces as required and directed on site.

1.6 RELATED WORK SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE

1. Wood Cleaning – Section 06 01 40 51

2. Plaster Restoration – Section 09 01 20 91

3. Painting and Finishing – Section 09 91 00

1.7 SAMPLES

1. Submit duplicate samples of each material listed in Section 2.1 below.

Part 2 MATERIALS

2.1 MATERIALS

1. Materials used for finish work shall be sound, free from defects that would mar finished appearance, well seasoned and air dried and of good quality for intended purposes. Wood shall match existing surrounding wood type, colour, grain pattern and profile exactly.

2. Lumber for jack mitres, scarf joints, dutchmen and plugs, replacement sills and stops and extensions shall be of the same lumber type as existing wood and shall match the area to be repaired in grain pattern and colour. If original lumber type unavailable, lumber shall be kiln dried eastern white pine B select or better.

3. Finish carpentry fasteners shall be stainless steel finishing nails, or brass screws. All screws shall be counter sunk and plugged flush with wood to match the surrounding wood. Brass grommets to be utilized where screw head to remain exposed.

Putty: Oil based.

Linseed Oil: Double boiled type.

Turpentine: Premium grade.

Primer: Alkyd by Pratt and Lambert.

Hardware: Provide matching hardware for missing original pieces.

Part 3 EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

1. Examine all areas requiring work to determine extent of conservation required and review with Architect prior to commencing,

2. Take critical measurements at the site to facilitate fitting and installation of the work.

3.2 WORKMANSHIP

1. All finish carpentry shall produce joints true, tight and well nailed. No hammer mars or ragged saw kerfs will be allowed. All work must be of a first class nature.

2. Make all joints to conceal shrinkage. Mitre all exterior corners, cope all interior corners and mitre or scarf end to end joinery.

3. Fasten all finish carpentry securely, straight, level, true and plumb.

4. At exposed interior finish work, set nails and cover their heads with wood filler.

5. At exterior finish work use stainless steel finishing nails, making all joints watertight, using waterproof glue or caulking. Any butt joints on exterior work that are exposed during the course of this work are to be primed before being covered up.

3.3 DISMANTILING AND REMOVING

1. Take extreme care in dismantling to avoid damage to original components.

2. All nails in dismantled fine woodwork shall be pulled through from the back and not driven out through the front.

3. All pieces of woodwork that are removed shall be well labelled. Hardware to be stored and labelled in plastic bags. Locations to be clearly labelled on site.

4. Properly stack, support and store components to prevent damage.

3.4 REPAIR JOINTS

1. Three types of repair joints will make up the basis of most repairs to existing fine wood work:

    1. Scarf joints.

    2. Plugs (There will be no dowels allowed in surface repair work.)

    3. Dutchmen with matched grain to the wood being repaired.

2. All repairs shall match grain pattern, grain direction and the wet colour of the surrounding wood, not the wood's dry colour if the wood is to be varnished.

3. All repair joints shall be well glued and clamped under pressure.

4. Dutchmen shall be inlaid in a minimum of ¼" (6 mm) in depth and they shall be of an irregular shape to best mask their presence.

5. Tooth in all wood flooring repairs so butt joints are offset and board length both match existing wood floor joint pattern.

3.5 WOOD REPAIR AND RECONFIGURATION

1. Existing mouldings, trims, panels and wood flooring are to be carefully returned to their original configuration by extending components and by letting in new strips of wood where required. Power routers are to be used to run true edges that will allow filler strips to be properly set in. Match original profiles exactly where required.

2. Strip paint sufficiently to expose the condition of the wood at all wood surfaces.

3. Examine and mark locations to receive repairs. Obtain review and acceptance of areas to be repaired.

4. Remove any unacceptable existing repairs as determined by the Architect.

5. Strip paint from wood frames of doors and windows, including stiles, mouldings and trim.

6. Perform epoxy wood repair and install wood dutchmen to areas of deteriorated wood and previous unacceptable repairs.

3.6 SURFACE PREPARATION AND PRIMING

1. Sand all surfaces smooth remove dust with vacuum and wipe clean any soiled areas with a solvent such as varsol which is compatible with the new finishes.

2. Apply one coat of alkyd primer. This shall not be applied before the linseed oil/turpentine mixture has oxidized or before a skin has formed on areas filled with putty. This is usually about 48 hours.

3. Refurbishing of hardwood floor sanding and refinishing after wood repairs shall be by Painting – Section 09 91 00.

End of Section 06 01 20 91