Mortar Color

top to bottom to remove all cleaning agents.

Stains and efflorescence should only be cleaned with appropriate

results in a porous, exposed sand surface with a lighter colored

mortar joint. Insufficient or irregular washing can create streaky

or blotchy areas in the masonry. Wash thoroughly with water from

LIMITATIONS

Mortar color can be affected by many factors, including but not limited to the:

- Amount of pigment integrated into the mix
- Type and brand of masonry cement
- Color of the sand used
- Amount of water added
- Delay and finishing method
- Equipment and mixing
- Use of admixtures

The samples shown in this color chart were developed in a controlled environment using light gray masonry cement and light brown sand.

PLEASE NOTE

Efflorescence (white residue) can occur with any cementitious product, including mortar. To reduce efflorescence and other surface blemishes, we recommend Interstar's Polystar Mortar Admixture. Please refer to the printed instructions or product data sheet for additional information.

IMPORTANT:

This color chart only provides an estimate of the final colors that can be obtained. It is intended to serve as a guideline for color selection, and does not represent the exact colors that will be produced. We strongly recommend that a mockup be made to confirm the mortar color before construction begins.



Highly concentrated, requiring less pigment to create vibrant colors

Permanent, sun-fast and weather-resistant

Packaged in premeasured bags for easy, clean use

Pigments can be added to any mortar mix

CLEANING

COVERAGE

Mortar Color Chart

One bag of Type N masonry cement and one bag of Interstar mortar color will lay from 150 to 200 standard bricks.

NOTE: Mortar made with Type M or Type S masonry cement may require more pigment to obtain the same degree of color as the samples pictured in this chart.

COLORING METHOD

- **Step 1.** Be sure the sand is dry before mixing a batch of colored mortar. Wet sand requires a reduction of water in the mix.
- **Step 2.** Precisely measure the color, cement, sand, and all other ingredients in the mix to prevent color variations between batches.
- **Step 3.** Load and mix ¾ of the water and ½ of the sand with the full amounts of cement, lime mixture and mortar color.
- **Step 4.** Slowly add the remaining sand and water. Run the mixer for 5 minutes or more, until uniform color and desired workability are achieved.

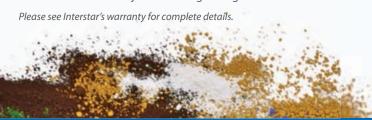
CAUTION: RETEMPERING MUST BE AVOIDED. There is often a tendency to retemper the mortar towards the end of the batch or on the last mortar board. ANY additional water will lighten the color of the mortar, creating variations and an uneven color in the masonry. Water consistency must be maintained throughout the project.

NOTE: During construction, the masonry should be kept dry by covering it with a strong, waterproof tarp at the end of each day.

INISHING

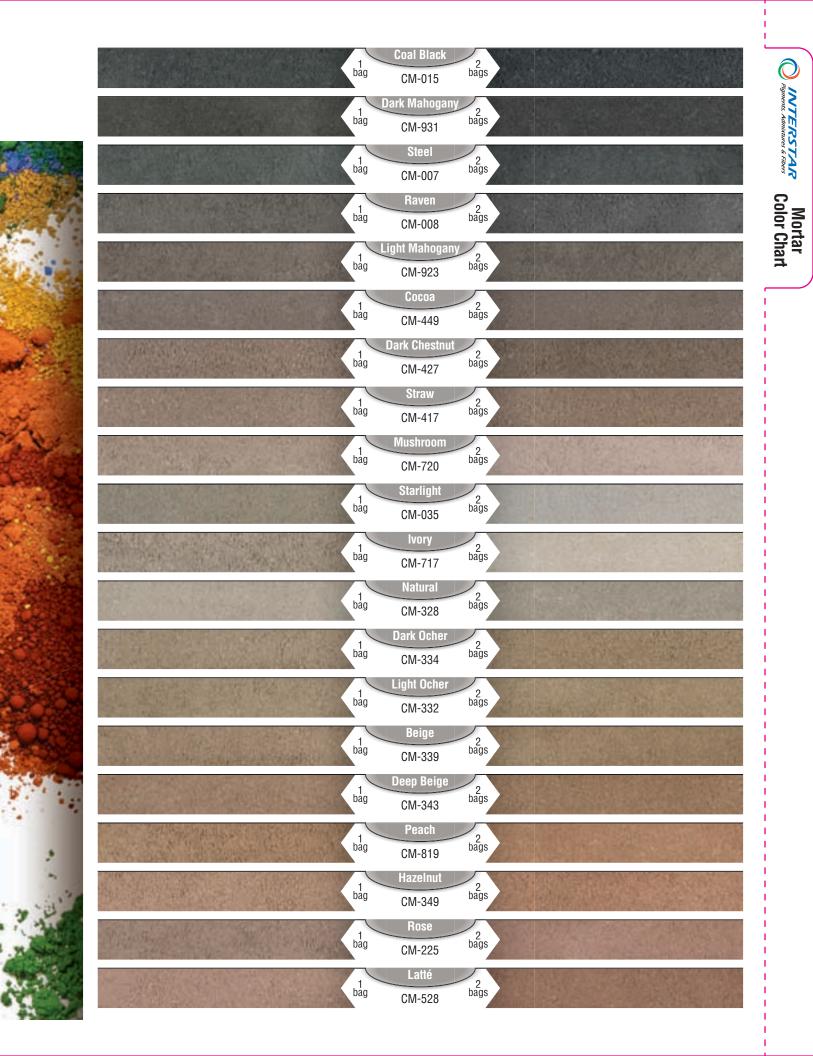
The procedure used in the final finishing of colored mortar joints is **VERY** important. For optimal color consistency, the following measures should **ALWAYS** be taken:

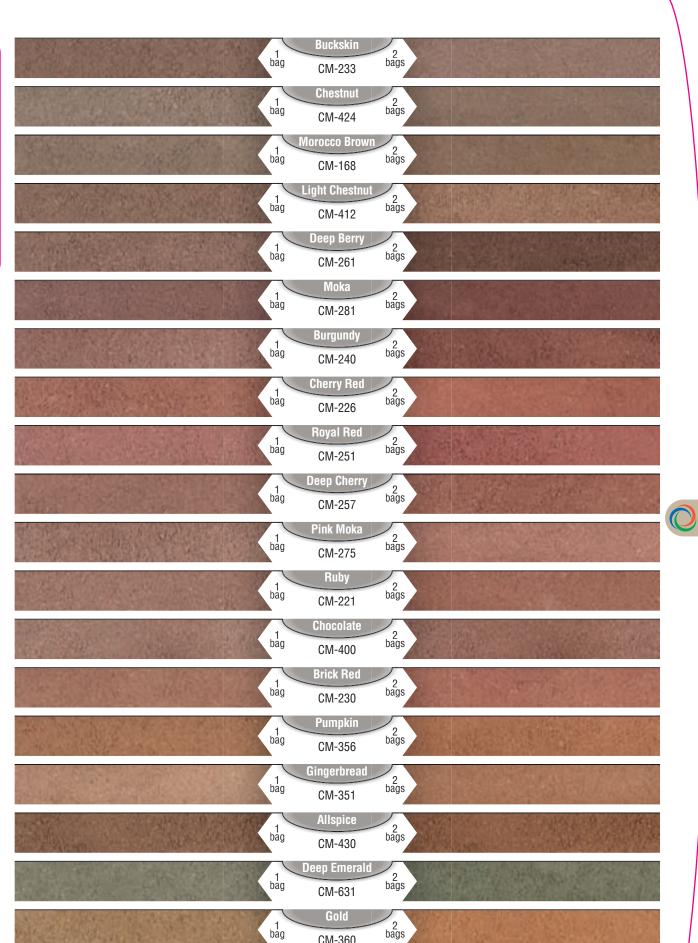
- Mortar joints should ONLY be tooled when the mortar reaches a "thumb print" consistency.
- Do not over-tool the mortar joints. This may "burn" or otherwise darken their appearance.
- Do not tool mortar joints too soon. This can create a "smear" on the surface of the joint resulting in a lighter shade of color.











CM-360

CM-220

2 bags