

Brickwork

1

Agreement between the Building Contractors' and Mason Builders' Association and the Bricklayers' Unions and Mason Tenders.

Article VII. Work Included.

Section I — Construction. — (a) Members of the Building Contractors, and Mason Builders' Association shall include in their work for a building, alteration or other form of construction all mason materials and bricklayers work including:

* Brickwork (see footnote). Architectural Terra Cotta (Setting and Cutting).

Faience.

Paving of brick floors.

Installation of concrete blocks.

Brickwork of the dampproofing system. All fireproofing with Terra Cotta and brickfloor arches.

Precast concrete units for floor arches (except where set without mortar), slabs, partitions, furring, roof block.

Gypsum blocks, cinder blocks and lead units.

Caulking of window frames.

(b) Plastering and Cement Finishing when performed in the territory of mixed Bricklayer Local Unions shall be under the jurisdiction of the Bricklayer Unions.

(c) The building of sewers, telegraph or telephone conduits made of clay products shall be done by bricklayers.

(d) Where cork blocks, one and one half inches (1 1/2") or over in thickness, used for partitions, furring or vertical lining, are set in mortar or other plastic materials, or where used for floor slabs, one and one-half (1 1/2") or over in thickness, laid in sand or cement, or other plastic material, the work of installing said cork blocks shall be done by bricklayers.

(e) The washing down and pointing of all bricklayer's work shall be done by bricklayers on old and new buildings.

(f) Where mortar is used to set, point, or grout, units of lightweight mineral building material (such as Zeprex), the work of installing said units shall be done by bricklayers.

* Brickwork: — This shall include, but shall not be limited to, brickwork with bricks made of clay, cement, slag, cinders, lime (and any combination thereof) and bricks of glass.

Brickwork

(Page 2 of 8)

(g) All new block known as gravity wall or interlocking block laid with or without mortar or grout shall be the exclusive work of Bricklayers.

Section 2. — Cutting —

(a) The cutting of all bricklayer's work shall be done by bricklayers.

(b) Where pneumatic guns or other mechanical devices are used, the bricklayers shall cut all beam holes, chases, toothing, and all openings twenty-four (24) square feet or less in walls of any thickness in bricklayer's work. Where mechanical devices are used for the cutting out of bricklayers work, the cutting of brick or terra cotta, the bricklayers employed thereon, must be selected from those already employed on the operation.

(c) If any bricks have to be cut on the building, this cutting shall be done by bricklayers.

(d) Where cutting machines are used to cut terra cotta, or brick-tile, the employer shall furnish a regulation mask to cover the mouth and nose and also furnish to the man that is working on the machines a pair of goggles. All portable cutting machines which are used by bricklayers to cut terra cotta brick or brick-tile are to be furnished with some mechanical device to draw the dust away from the man at the machine. Bricklayers operating cutting machines or where time would be needed for the purpose of cleaning up shall be allowed a reasonable time for the purpose of washing up. The last sentence is to take care of those bricklayers employed on extraordinary dirty work (not covered under cutting machines) so that they may take care of personal cleanliness.

(e) If the jambs of an opening have to be rebuilt, the cutting out of the toothing for bonding the new work to the old work shall be done by bricklayers.

(f) Any members of the Building Contractors' and Mason Builders' Association may sublet the caulking of windows as mentioned in Section 1 hereof when the subcontractor is a party to an agreement with the bricklayers' unions and on condition that the caulking is sublet before the exterior walls are completed.

2

Agreement between the Building Contractors and Mason Builders Association of Greater New York and the Mason Tenders District Council of Greater New York.

Article IV. — Work Included.

Where any Masonry Contractor or any Employer, party to this Agreement, does any of the following work which has not otherwise been awarded to other trades with the consent of the Union and its International Union, Mason Tenders (Laborers) exclusively shall perform the following:

(a) If any party to this Agreement does unloading of materials to fence in job site or the cleaning and sweeping of sidewalks or their maintenance from the inception of the job to its completion, Mason Tenders (Laborers) shall be used exclusively to perform said work.

Brickwork

(Page 3 of 8)

- (b) If any party to this Agreement does jacking up of trailer offices or the erection and dismantling of shanties on the job site, or the opening and closing of windows on the job, Mason Tenders (Laborers) shall be used exclusively to perform said work.
- (c) If any party to this Agreement does installation and maintenance of temporary heat in trailers, shanties, or temporary toilet facilities on the job site, Mason Tenders (Laborers) shall be used exclusively to perform said work.
- (d) If any party to this Agreement does installation and Maintenance of fire preventive equipment, including fire extinguishers on the job site, Mason Tenders (Laborers) shall be used exclusively to perform said work.
- (e) If any party to this Agreement supplies laborers to assist the Project Engineer at the inception of the job to perform the routine marking of locations for the placement of temporary facilities and signs, Mason Tenders (Laborers) shall be used exclusively to perform said work.
- (f) If any party to this Agreement employs Masons or Bricklayers on construction jobs of every nature and description including bridges, tunnels and sewer jobs, Mason Tenders (Laborers) shall be used exclusively to tend said Masons.
- (g) If any party to this Agreement mixes and places concrete in the foundations for masonry bearing walls and foundations for structural steel, frame, or stone buildings, according to the International Union ruling of January 28, 1948, Mason Tenders (Laborers) shall be used exclusively to perform said work.
- (h) If any party to this Agreement does rough concrete of the cellar floor to the underside of the finished concrete cellar floor, except where reinforcing is used, Mason Tenders (Laborers) shall be used exclusively to perform said work.
- (i) If any party to this Agreement does wheeling or carrying of materials in or about the job (construction, reconstruction, remodeling or alteration) or assists in the preparation of masonry materials to be used by mechanics whether such preparation is by hand or by other process, or supplies, conveys, stock piles, cleans, loads or unloads material which has not otherwise been awarded to other trades, whether by hand or any other mechanical device, including the operation of fork lifts when used at levels not in excess of nine (9) feet, Mason Tenders (Laborers) shall be used exclusively to perform the said work.
- (j) If any party to this Agreement cleans or scrapes mortar or plaster from door bucks, window frames, or does rough cleaning only (except the cleaning in connection with the removal of protection) of porcelain and china bath fixtures or cleans floors or refuse and deposits in chute or in trucks until the building is completed, Mason Tenders (Laborers) shall be used exclusively to perform said work. It is agreed, however, that the debris resulting from the cleaning and removal of protection from the porcelain and china bath fixtures remains the work of the Mason Tender.
- (k) if any party to this Agreement does temporary sheeting of floors or runways or scaffolds for the use of Bricklayers and Mason Tenders or help carpenters on handling and erection of fences and all protection work on the job site, and the application, maintenance and removal of all protective materials (grease, paper, and tape, etc.) used to protect finished surfaces of elevators door bucks, window frames, doors, etc., during construction, (except the protective materials applied prior to delivery to the job site) Mason Tenders (Laborers) shall be used exclusively to perform said work. It is agreed, however, that the debris resulting from the removal of protective materials shall remain the work of the Mason Tender.

Brickwork

(Page 4 of 8)

(l) If any party to this Agreement builds scaffolds and runways for the use of Bricklayers, Masons and Mason Tenders, or runways built for the placing of concrete, mentioned in Paragraph (g) above, or the erecting and planing of free-standing scaffolds, not exceeding 14 feet, or the planking of all scaffolds over 14 feet, Mason Tenders (Laborers) shall be used exclusively to perform said work. However, the work shall not include erecting those patented and extraordinary ones for theater auditoria, or similar buildings.

(m) If any party to this Agreement does the hanging of centers for the use of Bricklayers, where hollow tile or brick arches are used, and pouring of rough concrete on Republic or Kahn Arches, Mason Tenders (Laborers) shall be used exclusively to perform said work.

(n) If any party to this Agreement does the working of hand pumps for all work covered by this Agreement when the Employer elects to do the pumping by hand, Mason Tenders (Laborers) shall be used exclusively to perform said work.

(o) If any party to this Agreement does the operation of mortar or concrete mixers other than those driven by steam or compressed air, for work covered by this Agreement, Mason Tenders (Laborers) shall be used exclusively to perform said work.

(p) If any party of this Agreement operates pumps not driven by steam or compressed air for all work covered by this Agreement, except where five (5) or more pumps are being used on anyone operation, Mason Tenders, (Laborers) shall be used exclusively to perform said work.

(q) If any party to this Agreement does any alteration work; removal of partitions, ceilings, all floor coverings, fixtures, and ducts, any of which are not to be reused, the removal of walls which have been erected by Bricklayers or Plasterers and all floors, except reinforced concrete floors, Mason Tenders (Laborers) shall be used exclusively to perform said work.

(r) If any party to this Agreement does cleaning and removal of all combinations of masonry rubbish in remodeling or alteration work, Mason Tenders (Laborers) shall be used exclusively to perform said work.

(s) If any party to this Agreement does any cutting or opening in walls of any thickness in Bricklayers' work when the opening exceeds 24 square feet in area, Mason Tenders (Laborers) shall be used exclusively to perform said work.

(t) If any party to this Agreement uses Mason Tenders to pour concrete the stripping of all forms and cutting of concrete whether performed by hand or machine, shall be exclusively performed by Mason Tenders (Laborers).

(u) If any party to this Agreement places steel forms for concrete foundations where same has been awarded to Mason Tenders, said work shall be performed exclusively by Mason Tenders (Laborers).

(v) If any party to this Agreement, loads or unloads materials for Bricklayers and materials for Mason Tenders to and from trucks at the job site, Mason Tenders (Laborers) shall exclusively perform said work, except that the driver may assist such loading and unloading.

Brickwork

(Page 5 of 8)

(w) If any party to this Agreement does any alteration or remodeling jobs, the tearing down of work and removal of materials on work originally performed by Masons, Bricklayers or Plasterers, shall be performed exclusively by Mason Tenders (Laborers) except that it shall the demolition of an entire building.

(x) If any party to this Agreement uses salamanders, stoves or other heating equipment which uses solid (coal, coke, etc.) or liquid (kerosene, LPF, etc.) fuel for the sole protection against the weather of masonry or concrete work installed under this Agreement in conjunction with canvas or plastic covers over open spaces to permit the continuation of work on the job site, the Mason Tenders shall install and maintain the canvas and plastic coverings and shall unload, place, maintain and tend the salamanders, stoves and other heating equipment. The tending of salamanders and other heating equipment shall be the exclusive work of Mason Tenders. An such work performed between midnight Sunday and midnight Friday shall be compensated at straight time rates if the Mason Tender has been employed on a regular shift of eight (8) consecutive hours. shift or during the weekend period midnight Friday through midnight Sunday and on stipulated holidays shall be compensated at time and one-half. Coke and oil fired salamanders shall have a minimum of two men at all times where 5 or more of these types are used.

(y) 1. where the material hoist is either owned by or in the possession or control of the member of the Building Contractors and Mason Builders Association, Mason Tenders (Laborers) shall be employed as bell ringers o.n such material hoist on all materials so hoisted. 'Mere shall be two (2) Mason Tenders, members of the Mason Tenders District Council of New York and Long Island, so assigned. One (1) shall be stationed at the bottom of the hoist and the other Mason Tender on the floor where work is in progress. Mason Tenders (Laborers) shall assist in loading or unloading all material onto and from the hoist and shall be in sole charge of signaling the engineer for hoisting such materials, when necessary, whether by bell or other methods, and shall be in absolute control of the signaling rope for raising or lowering the hoist from floor to floor.

2. If the hoist is not owned nor in the possession or control of a member of the Building Contractors and Mason Builders Association the above does not apply and the membership thereof are responsible only for the employment of Mason Tenders (Laborers) when masonry materials are hoisted.

(z) Mason Tenders (Laborers) shall also continue to do all of the work which they have performed in the past.

3

— Brickwork and fire proofing, cutting of (pipe chases).

Electrical Contractors' Association and International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers vs. Mason Builders' Association and Bricklayers Unions.

New York — 1. Builders shall do the cutting necessary for the installation of electric conduits, of all solid brick work, also of all fire proofing where three or more conduits run together, and for panels and cut-out boxes at their own expense.

2. The electricians shall cut on all fireproof partitions where less than three conduits run together, and may drill holes through floors or walls, and cut any brick work for slight changes.

Brickwork

(Page 6 of 8)

3. Contracts entered into prior to the date of this award shall be executed as heretofore. That is, if the cutting is in the electrician's contract he shall employ his own men, at his option, to cut. If in the builder's contract he shall employ the men he now employs; but after the date of this award the cutting of solid brick work, and of all fireproofing, where three or more conduits run together, and all panels and cut-out boxes shall be eliminated from the electrician's contract.

Old or Repair Work.

4. Where cutting or piercing is through or on old walls the electrician shall cut with whom he may choose. Where cutting is through or on new walls, the builder shall do the cutting necessary for the installation of electric conduits of all solid brick work; also, of all fire p roofing where three or more conduits run together and of all panel and cut-out boxes at his own expense, and electricians shall cut the fire p roofing partition where less than three conduits run together, and may drill holes through floors or walls, or cut any brick work for slight changes.
— Decision of Special Arbitration Board (James J. Daly, J. W. Harrison, Win. Koenig, Robert A. Keasbey), November 18, 1903.

3a

— Brickwork, cutting of for the electrical trade.

Agreement between the Executive Committee of the Bricklayers' Unions and the Executive Committee of the Electrical Workers' Unions. At a joint meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bricklayers' Unions and the Executive Committee of the Electrical Workers' Union, held on Wednesday, October 31, 1923, at 34 West 33rd St., these unions agreed among themselves as to the question of the cutting for the electrical trade.

It was agreed that the bricklayer is to do all cutting of brickwork of every description, including the cutting of back-up tile on exterior walls, and the cutting of all chases for riser lines, and allo penings or recesses in either brick or terra cotta for panel boxes or panel boards. The electrician is to do all cutting for circuit work in terra cotta partitions and furring, and the cutting of floor arches in connection with the circuit work.

The bricklayer is to do all Patching on work installed by him.

3 — 2a

— Openings through masonry walls and partitions, cutting of.

Steamfitters vs. Bricklayers-Creedmore Hosp., Creedmore, L. 1. The Committee finds that the work in question, the cutting of openings for the steam pipes through masonry at the Creedmore Hospital, is not in the possession of a trade.

— Decision of Executive Committee, September 18, 1930.

4

— Terra cotta, setting and backing up with brick.

Bricklayers' Unions vs. Tile Layers' Local No. 52-Power House, 39th St. and First Ave. The work in question, setting of terra cotta and backing up same with brick work, is in possession of the bricklayers.

— Decision of Executive Committee, May 13, 1908.

Brickwork

(Page 7 of 8)

4a

— Magnesia block Insulation of boilers, Installation of.

Insulators and Asbestos Workers, Local No. 12 vs. Bricklayers, Local No. 1-Hudson Avenue Power House, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The committee finds that where the magnesia blocks are carried up with the brickwork, the installation is the work of the bricklayer; where the magnesia blocks are installed after the brickwork, it is the work of the asbestos worker.

— Decision of Executive Committee, April 24, 1945.

5

— Terra cotta blocks and tiles, setting of.

Tile Layers' Local No. 52 vs. Bricklayers' Executive Committee.

The erecting of the terra cotta blocks used on the jobs in question (Stations of N.Y., N.H. & Hartford R. R. at Port Morris, Hunt's Point, Westchester and Morris Park) is work that is in possession of the bricklayers. The setting of the tiles used in the panels on these jobs is work that is in possession of the tile layer.

— Decision of Executive Committee, August 19, 1908.

6

— Soap brick, laying of.

Bricklayers' Unions vs. Tile Layers' Union-Firehouse, Flushing and Steinway Aves., Astoria, L. I.

The work in question, the setting of soap brick, is not in the possession of the bricklayers or the tile layers

— Decision of Executive Committee, November 17, 1909.

7

— Scaffolds, building of.

Carpenters vs. Chas. T. Wills, Inc., and Masons' Laborers Livingston and Smith Sts., Brooklyn.

The complaint is dismissed.

The work in question, the setting of soap brick, is not in the possession of the bricklayers or the tile layers

— Decision of Executive Committee, September 24, 1914.

7a

— Scaffolds, patent, erection of.

Derrickmen and Riggers vs. Mason's Laborers, George A. Fuller Company, Hanover Square and William Street, and Starrett Brothers, Inc., 34th St. and Fifth Ave.

The complaint is dismissed.

— Decision of Executive Committee, July 17, 1930.

7 — 2a

— Scaffolds, patent, for setting stone, erection of.

Derrickmen and Riggers' Association (Stone Derrickmen), Local No.197 vs. Bricklayers' Helpers —
Rockefeller Center, Fifth and Sixth Avenues, 48th to 50th Streets, New York, N. Y.

The complaint is dismissed.

— Decision of Executive Committee, August 16,1932.

Brickwork

(Page 8 of 8)

8

— Tile on a roof, porch or veranda, laying of.

Tile Layers vs. Bricklayers and A. H. Jeter-Guggenheim residence, Long Island.

The complaint is dismissed.

— Decision of Executive Committee, October 26, 1917.

8a

— Armored Paper, Installation of, in masonry cavity walls.

Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers, International Brotherhood Local No. 8 vs. Bricklayers New York Executive Committee, Andrew Jackson Houses, Park Avenue and East 158th Street, Bronx, New York and Lafayette Houses, DeKalb & Lafayette Avenues, Brooklyn, New York.

When armored paper is used in masonry cavity walls to prevent mortar from dropping into the space between the inner and outer wythes it is the work of the Bricklayer.

— Decision of the Executive Committee, August 11, 1961.

After rehearing, the Executive Committee adheres to its decision of August 11, 1961. The evidence in its entirety shows the only purpose of the use of the material in question was to act as a mortar stop. The Executive Committee reserves for future presentation and determination any question on any other job where the evidence will show that the purpose of the use of this or similar material is to act as waterproofing.

— Decision of the Executive Committee, November 15, 1961.

9

— Brickwork, die, roofing, laying of.

Tile Layers' Union vs — T. New Construction Co. and Bricklayers Elks Club, Summit Ave., Jersey City.

Following the precedent of former decisions, the last of which was made on October 26, 1917, on the Guggenheim job, the complaint is dismissed, and for the additional reason that this tile Product is a wearing surface over the waterproofing that is laid underneath, for all of which the waterproofing contractor is responsible.

— Decision of the Executive Committee, June 26, 1919.

10

— Wood block floors, laying of.

Bricklayers vs. G. B. Beaumont Co. — 39th St. and Seventh Ave.

The G. B. Beaumont Co. is directed to employ bricklayers on the work, and this order shall not be considered as a precedent or as prejudicing the claim of any other trade for the work.

— Decision of the Executive Committee, November 13, 1919.