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**SUBMITTAL SHEET: NO. 365 TRASH MORTAR DIVERTER™ AND TEST DATA**

The trash mortar diverter creates a trash mortar collector and acts as a moisture and air flow control system. It stops and collects trash mortar and holds it away from the face brick and the back-up walls. The V-Shape funnels moisture toward the center of the cavity, away from the back side of the face brick and the face of the back-up wall, then downward through three rows of holes to a weep system. (For weep systems see [Products No. 366 Cavity Vent Weep System](#) and [No. 367 Core Cavity Vent Weep System.](#))

Rigid 3/16" corrugated pattern stops trash mortar from accumulating at the bottom of the cavity and clogging weep holes.

V-shaped pattern encapsulates trash mortar.

V-shaped pattern funnels moisture toward the center of the cavity.

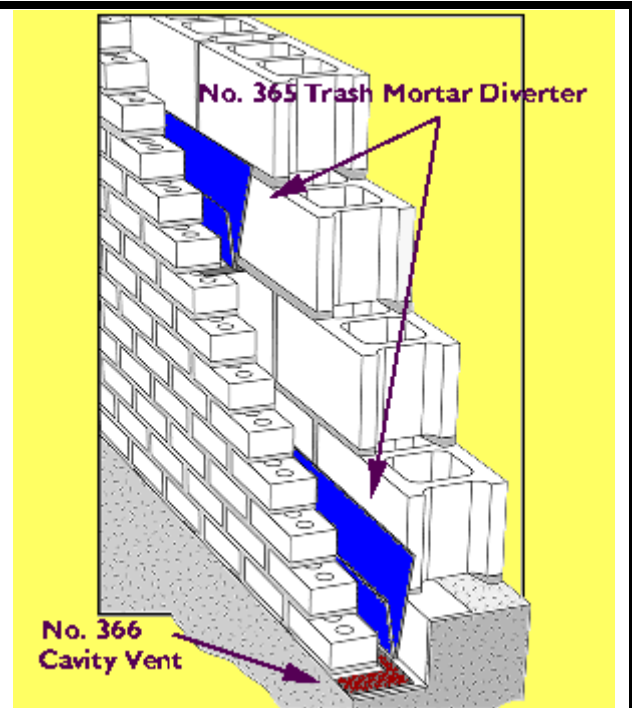
Mortar Diverter fits cavities from 1/2" to 3".

Mortar Diverter can be installed at varying elevations in the cavity.

Corrugated pattern allows for air flow on both sides of the Mortar Diverter.

Easily trimmed and field fabricated with a common utility knife.

Manufactured from Recycled material that is inexpensive, readily available, and provides a positive environmental impact



**Installation:** Insert Mortar Diverter into the cavity with "V" pointed in a downward position with the short edge to the outside of the building. Overlap the ends approximately 1" (25 mm). Field fabricate with a common utility knife.

Pieces are 8 1/2" x 5 1/2" x 4 ft long (21.59 cm x 13.7 cm x 1.22 m long) - Bundled 10 pcs per bundle (40 ft) and boxed 50 pcs (200 lin ft) per box.

## TEST REPORT

Two double wythe cavity walls were constructed in accordance with ASTM E 514 requirements. The test walls consisted of clay face brick, a cavity utilizing the **#365 Trash Mortar™ Diverter and the No. 366 Cavity Vent™ Weep System**, and a six-inch CMU back-up. The wall was constructed on an inverted steel channel, and the bottom course was laid on a bed of mortar. Full bedded mortar joints were used, and the walls were constructed one course at a time by applying mortar the full length of the bed joint, then buttering the ends of a brick and a CMU one at a time before setting on the bed joint. The walls were cured according to ASTM E 514-90 which requires curing for 7 days enclosed in plastic sheeting and for a minimum of 7 days subsequent curing in laboratory air. The total curing time for the walls was 14 days.

ASTM E 514-90 test procedures were followed throughout the tests. The test chambers were constructed of welded aluminum angle stock, and the observation face of the chamber was outfitted with Lexan sheet to allow full view into the chamber. All fixtures were in conformity with ASTM E 514-90, Section 4. Each frame was outfitted with a manometer to measure interior pressure and a flow meter to monitor the amount of flow. During the testing, the frame was pressurized to 10 psf, and the water flow was adjusted to 40.8 gal/hr which is equal to 3.4 gal/ft<sup>2</sup>/hr. The units were held in place with clamps, and a closed cell foam gasket material and silicone caulking provided the proper tight seal. To facilitate a tight seal, the test frame was attached to the clay brick making this the exposed face.

<b>E 514 Water Penetration Test Record of Observations 72 Hour test - average of two walls tested</b>	<b>Wall 1</b>	<b>Wall 2</b>
<b>Cast Date</b>	<b>9/18/98</b>	<b>9/18/98</b>
<b>Test Date</b>	<b>10/2/98</b>	<b>10/2/98</b>
<b>Time of appearance of first dampness (min)</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>
<b>Time of appearance of first visible water (min)</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>
<b>Area of dampness after 72 hours (% of test area)</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>
<b>Water collected in 72 hour test period (liter)</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>