

CEMENT WORK

38

Agreement between The Cement League and the United Cement Mason's Union local No. 780.

Article IV.-Work covered:

Section 2.-4a) The laying out, the setting of joists, metal or other strips or screed rods for work hereinafter specified.

(b) The setting of forms for steps, landings, platforms, copings, caps and curbs, except where underforms or centers are required, and the placing of all fine materials for facing same.

(c) The screeding and finishing (broom, float & trowel) of cement wearing surfaces of basements, floors, yards, sidewalks, driveways, roads, areas, and other surfaces where cement finish is to be laid, also when "fine" material is laid over rough concrete where strips have to be set, or material ruled down, or surfaces finished and on monolithic cement finishes.

(d) The construction of glass vaults or sidewalk lights, where same are set in cement, excepting the carpenter work, but including pointing, facing and finishing of the surfaces after forms are removed.

(e) The running of all cement base and setting of temporary strips for cement base.

(f) The operation of the nozzles of cement guns and finishing of cement surfaces applied by cement guns.

(g) The dressing to secure architectural finish with bush hammer or pneumatic tools of monolithic concrete surfaces when concrete is cast in place; the applying of cement mortar on walls, including the cutting for the patching and finishing of concrete and concrete fireproofing on walls, beams, girders, piers and columns whether done with trowel, carborundum stone, float or other process; the applying of cement mortar or any compound containing portland cement as a base on exterior walls for the purpose of preserving or protecting against the weather or other purposes; the applying of cement mortar for dampproofing, waterproofing, or sanitary purposes; the cutting of all tie wire and concrete where cement finish is to be applied.

(h) Applying cement mortar for imitating and renovating brown or other stone.

(i) The applying, finishing and priming of all materials known to the trade as "composition" or composition mastic, including those used for nailing purposes.

(j) The setting of carpet pins and inserts in cement and ft composition" during the laying of same.

(k) The marking and cutting of joints in concrete floors by carborundum wheels or other machines.

(l) The operation of machines for finishing and grinding of cement floors, walls and ceilings.

(m) Pointing and caulking around metal windows where set exclusively in concrete.

(n) Moving and advancing of vacuum mats during a continuous operation in the drying of cement finish floors.

(o) The setting of premoulded compressible fillers for expansion joints in any finished concrete, except where same is a selfsupporting structural slab.

(p) The leveling of semi-dry material when used for finished floors, whether done by roller or any similar process, when the material so leveled forms a finished surface. Also the spreading of burlap for drying

purposes.

(q) The packing of cement underneath all machines and setting and packing of billet plates shall be the work of the Cement Masons.

(r) The patching of Concrete or Cement floors regardless of material used.

38f

-The work of loading, distributing and installing portions of an exterior wall system.

The District Council of Carpenters Local #157 vs. Sheet Metal Workers Local #28 - 44th and 46th floors of 383 Madison Ave.

The executive Committee determined that the portion of this particular wall system consisting of sheet-rock, insulation and the metal studs used to support the sheet rock belong to the District Council of Carpenters—Decision of the Executive Committee, March 12, 2001.

39

-Cement work, finishing.

First: The applying of cement mortar on the interior of walls of buildings, in the form commonly known as the "running of base," shall be done as follows: When the base is of the kind known as sanitary or curved (cove) base the work shall be done, exclusively, by cement masons. When the base is without a cove, commonly known as "straight base," the work shall be done by either the plasterers or the cement masons.

United Cement Masons No. 1 vs. Bricklayers' Unions and Geo. Vassar's Son & Co.

Geo. Vassar's Son & Co. and the bricklayers' unions violated the cement mason's trade agreement by doing cement finishing on the Schwab mansion.-Decision of Executive Committee, August 16, 1905.

40

-Back on interior walls, running of, and patching of concrete and cement arches and beam work.

Journeyman Plasterers' Society, ornamental Plasterers' Society and Employing Plasterers' Association vs. United Cement Masons Union No. 1 and Masters' League of Cement Workers.

Second: The patching of concrete and cement arches and beam work, with cement mortar, shall be done exclusively by cement masons. -Decision of Special Arbitration Board (G. W. Lewis, Gco. H. Morris, Win. A. Guthrie, Win. Nason), March 22, 1906.

41

-Floor and stair work, finished.

United Cement Masons' Union No. 1 vs. Journeyman Plasterers Society and Fountain & Choate-

Convent Ave. between 135th and 136th Sts.

Fountain & Choate is instructed to at once employ cement masons, members of the recognized union, in the finished floor and stair work on the job referred to in the complaint.-Decision of Executive Committee, May 31, 1906.

42

-Stucco, applying of cement mortar to the exterior of buildings,

Journeyman Plasterers' Society, Ornamental Plasterers' Society and Employing Plasterers' Association vs. United Cement Masons' Union No. 1 and Masters League of Cement Workers. The applying of cement mortar to the exterior of buildings should belong to the cement masons and the plasterers with equal rights.

I, therefore, herewith award the applying of cement mortar to the exterior of buildings to the cement masons and to the plasterers with equal rights.-Decision of Umpire (Alfred R. Wolff), June 27, 1906.

Note.-Superseded by agreement, see 54.

43

-Finished, cement work.

The bricklayers agree that specifically finished cement work is not claimed by the bricklayers and belongs to the cement masons.-Decision of conference between representatives of United Cement Masons' Union No. 1 and the Bricklayers' Union held on July 26, 1906.

43a

-Precast floor slabs, placing of grout and the finishing of joints for.

United Cement Masons' Union, Local No. 780 vs. Stone Setters, Local No. 84-United Nations Housing, Union Turnpike and Main Street, Flushing, Long Island.

The filling in of the grout into the recess between the tops of precast floor slabs, and the finishing of such joints to make a continuous cement finished floor, is the work of the cement masons.- Decision of Executive Committee, January 9, 1947.

43-2a

-Precast floor slabs, placing of grout and the finishing of joints for.

In the matter of the reopening of the jurisdictional dispute between the cement masons and the stone setters (bricklayers impleaded), which was requested by the bricklayers because of new evidence. After hearing the new issues, a clarification of the decision of January 9, 1947, known as 43a, is hereby issued and published. Where the surface of the slab is to be used as a continuous cement finished floor, the work in question is that of the cement mason. Where the surface is left as a rough slab, the joint shall be filled by the trade setting the slab.- Clarification of the Executive Committee, February 6, 1947.

44

-Coal pockets, finishing Of-

Plasterers, Council vs. United Cement Masons, Union No. I—Powerhouse 39th St. and First Ave.

The work referred to in the complaint, namely, the finishing of coal pockets of cement or concrete construction, is in the possession of the cement masons.—Decision of Executive committee, May 29, 1907.

45

-Floor and fill, finished.

Cement Masons for the Laborers vs. Bricklayers for the Laborers - —City Investment Building.

The work of installing the cement floors, which in this case shall be considered as four inches in thickness, shall be done by the cement masons and their laborers. This includes the handling of the raw materials used in this work.—Decision of conference between representatives of United Cement Masons' Union No. I and Cement Masons' Laborers, Bricklayers' Unions, Masons' Laborers, Mason Builders' Association and Masters' League of Cement Workers, held on January 18, 1908.

45a

-Mats, vacuum, for drying cement finished floors, handling and moving of.

United Cement Masons' Union, Local No. 780 vs. Cement and Concrete Workers, Locals Nos. 6A, 18A and 20—Red Hook Housing Ninth, Clinton, Lorraine, Ostego and Dwight Streets, Brooklyn, New York.

The committee finds that the handling and the initial placement of the mats in question is the work of the concrete workers. The moving and advancing of the mats during a continuous operation in the drying of cement finished floors, is the work of the cement masons.—Decision of Executive Committee, February 23, 1939.

46

-Floor, Dolomite, laying of.

United Cement Masons' Union vs. John Thatcher & Son - Academy of Music Building, Brooklyn.

Mr. Thatcher is directed to employ cement masons, members of the recognized union, to perform the work in question.—Decision of Executive Committee, April 1, 1908.

47

-Cement wash to concrete walls, applying of.

United Cement Masons' Union vs. Geo. A. Fuller Company— - Pennsylvania Terminal.

The Geo. A. Fuller Company is directed to employ cement masons to perform the work in question, the applying of cement wash to concrete wall&-Decision of Executive Committee, July 1, 1908.

47a

-Portland Cement Paint (Medusa), on concrete surfaces, application of.

Painters District Council, No. 9 vs. Cement Masons' Union, Local No. 780 and the District Council of Cement and Concrete Workers Yankee Stadium, New York, N. Y.

Upon the evidence submitted, the committee finds that the work of applying Medusa Portland Cement Paint, as it is now being performed on the job in question, is not in possession of either the cement masons or the painters.-Decision of Executive Committee, May 29, 1940.

48

-Wainscot, composition, applying of.

Plasterers' Council vs. United Cement Masons' Union.

The work of applying the composition wainscot on the job referred to in the complaint (Blackwell's Island job of Thos B. Leahy Building Co.) is work that is in possession of the cement masons.- - Decision of Executive Committee, August 26, 1908.

Note.-Superseded by agreement, see 54.

49

-Finished coat of cement mortar to ceilings and beams, applying of.

Plasterers' Union vs. Geo. A. Fuller Co. and United Cement Masons' Union - Pennsylvania Terminal.

The Executive Committee finds that when cement finish is put on the bottom of arches and on girders, spandrels, etc., by a skin coat floated on and troweled down, the work is in the possession of the plasterers, and where the arches are finished by a coating of thin cement, applied by a brush, it is in the possession of the cement workers.-Decision of Executive Committee, March 29, 1909.

50

-Base and base blocks, running of.

Cement Masons vs. Harvey Murdock-Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn.

Mr. Murdock is directed to employ members of the recognized Cement Masons' Union on the running of base and base blocks on the job in question.-Decision of Executive Committee, April 28, 1909.

51

-Cement work, sanitary base, running of.

Cement Masons' Union vs. McNulty Bros. and Plasterers' Union - -57th St. and Broadway.

McNulty Bros. is instructed to employ members of the recognized union of cement masons on the running of sanitary base on the job in question. -Decision of Executive Committee, August 2, 1909.

52

-Sanitary cove (curved) base, running of.

Cement Masons' Union vs. Plasterers' Union-Subway Loop at Canal Street.

The plasterers are directed to cease doing cement masons' work in accordance with the decision of the Special Arbitration Board in respect to cove (curved) base. -Decision of Executive Committee, October 27, 1909.

53

-Sills on the inside of window frames, running of.

Cement Masons vs. Chas. T. Wills, Inc., and the Bricklayers - -Factory, Beach St. and St. John's Pl.

The complaint is dismissed. - Decision of Executive Committee, April 16, 1915.

54

Agreement for the settlement of certain disputes between the Plasterers' Union and the United Cement Masons' Union, adopted by a conference held on October 6, 1915.

The cement masons shall run all cove base of a height not exceeding twelve inches, and straight base of a height not exceeding twelve inches may be run by either the cement masons or the plasterers. If a dispute arises relative to any base exceeding twelve inches in height, the matter shall be decided by a conference composed of an equal number of representatives from both trades, employers and employees, with an umpire, if necessary.

All exterior plastering shall be done by plasterers. All exterior renovating and resurfacing of brown or other stone and patching of stucco shall be done by cement masons. The making good and facing of concrete surfaces shall be done by cement masons.

The cementing of area walls shall be in the possession of the cement masons and the plasterers with equal rights. In view of the fact that the object of the amalgamation between the plasterers and the cement masons is to overcome Jurisdictional disputes, and as a very appreciable portion of the cementing of areas has undoubtedly been done by cement masons in the past, this Committee recommends that when the two bodies have been amalgamated, subcommittees of the same shall meet and legislate so that the work that has been so largely done by the cement masons in the past and before the amalgamation shall be secured to them hereafter.

55

-Cornices, concrete, pouring of.

Plasterers vs. Cement Masons and J. Odell Whitenack - 31st St. between Seventh and Eighth Aves.

The complaint is dismissed. -Decision of Executive Committee, June 28, 1918.

56

-Roadway, finishing surface of.

Cement Masons vs. Post & McCord-Naval Base, South Brooklyn.

Post & McCord is directed to employ cement masons to do the screeding. -Decision of Executive Committee, October 18, 1918.

56a

-Concrete curbs and gutters, Installing and finishing of, and finishing of concrete runways.

United Cement Masons' Union, Local NO. 780 vs. Highway, Road and Street Construction Laborers, Local No. 1010-Idlewild Airport, Queens County, Long Island, N. Y.

The committee finds that the work in question is work that is in the possession of the cement masons. -Decision of Executive Committee, December 3, 1945.

57

-Fireproofing, patching of.

Cement Masons' Union vs. Bricklayers' Union and John I. Downey Inc. -Telephone Building, East 30th St.

The work of patching the concrete fireproofing of the beams is in the possession of the cement masons. -Decision of Executive Committee, March 5, 1921.

58

-Cutting of fireproofing and attaching of clamps to soffits of beams.

Cement Masons' Union vs. Bricklayers' Union and John I. Downey Inc. -Telephone Building, East 30th St.

The cutting of the concrete fireproofing of the beams is not in the exclusive possession of either the cement masons or the bricklayers and may be done by either, as the contractor for the work may elect. -Decision of Executive Committee, March 5, 1921.