

Certificate of Appropriateness

Milwaukee Historic Preservation Commission/200 E. Wells Street/Milwaukee, WI 53202/phone 414-286-5712/fax 414-286-3004

Property

526 E. WISCONSIN AV. Northwestern National Insurance Building

Description of work Install new signs on two elevations (south and east) within the frieze of the building, in the

same approximate locations as current signage on those elevations. Sign shall be projecting block letters with halo-lighting mounted to a flat aluminum panel that is painted to match the

stone behind it. Panel is used to minimize damage to stone from installation brackets.

Date issued

2/22/2017 PTS ID 114221 COA: sign replacement

In accordance with the provisions of Section 320-21 (11) and (12) of the Milwaukee Code of Ordinances, the Milwaukee Historic Preservation Commission has issued a certificate of appropriateness for the work listed above. The work was found to be consistent with preservation guidelines. The following conditions apply to this certificate of appropriateness:

Sign work must be done per attached drawings. Per owner instructions, holes from existing signage must be patched. Patches of existing sign holes shall be done according to further attached drawings and instructions. Patches are to be completed with a blend of stone dust matching the limestone on the building blended with a lime mortar and nonreemulsifiable epoxy. Stone plugs can be used as needed. All repairs should be made initially proud of the surface and then hand-tooled flush. Do not feather edges around the patch.

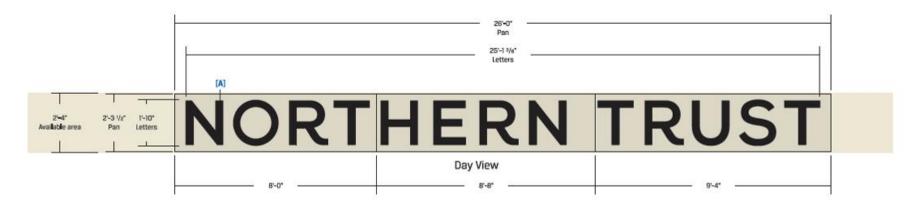
All work must be done in a craftsman-like manner, and must be completed within one year of the date this certificate was issued. Staff must approve any changes or additions to this certificate before work begins. Work that is not completed in accordance with this certificate may be subject to correction orders or citations. If you require technical assistance, please contact Dean Doerrfeld of the Historic Preservation staff as follows: Phone: (414) 286-5712 E-mail: Dean.Doerrfeld@milwaukee.gov.

If permits are required, you are responsible for obtaining them from the Milwaukee Development Center. If you have questions about permit requirements, please consult the Development Center's web site, www.milwaukee.gov/build, or call (414) 286-8210.

Tom arms

City of Milwaukee Historic Preservation Staff

Copies to: Development Center, Ald. Robert Bauman, Contractor, Inspector John Cunningham (286-2538)



*Note: Poblocki Sign Company LLC is responsible for restoring any existing penetrations as close as possible to original wall condition

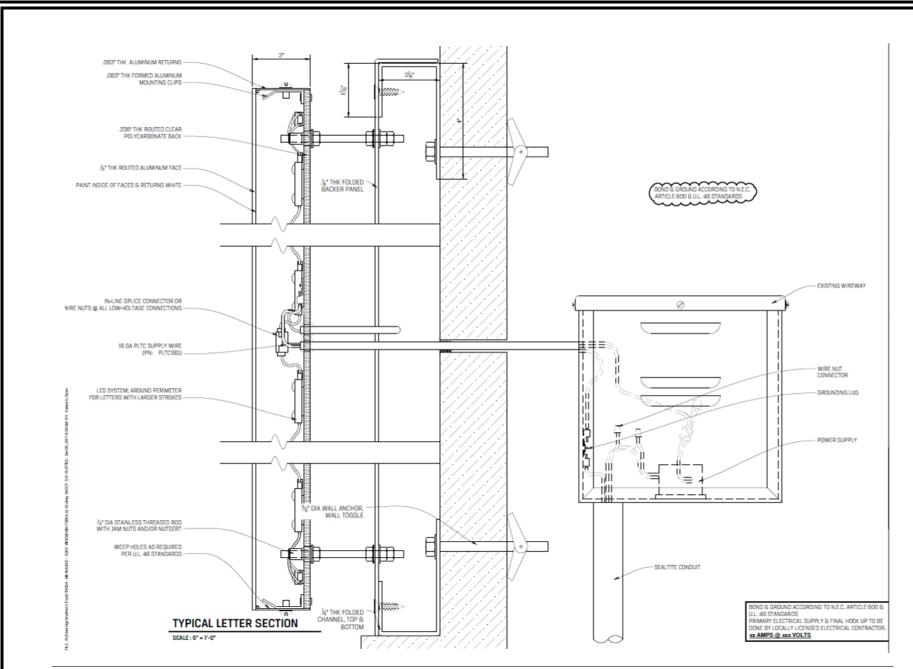
Same size sign proposed for both elevations



Proposed signage (east elevation) - NTS



Proposed signage (south elevation) - NTS



Installation technique section drawing

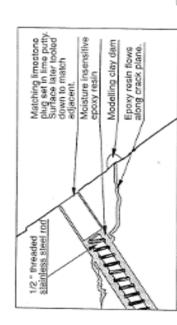
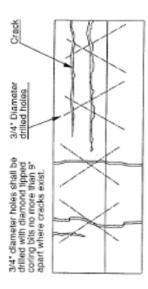


Figure 49d. Stone repair: enlargement of section.

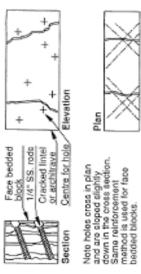


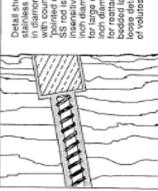
Stone repair: side view of typical coping block. Figure 49c.

resin. The same resin may be injected down holes where steel rods are to be inserted, it will then flow out back along gradk lines as shown. Henley, Twin Bridges Heritage Stonework Conservation, Sketch #1 cracked with loose sections the detached parts shall be restlached with Sikadur HI Mod two component apoxy Where bloo "pointed" with time putty before covering the line of the crack with a modelling clay dam. Such cracks would be 1/6" or more across. Lime putty Large cracks may have their outer ends Outward flow of epoxy resin

cks are badly

Figure 49f. Stone repair: enlargement of crack.





Detail showing 5/8 inch stainless steel threaded rod in diamond core drilled hole with countersunk stone plug pointed up* with irme putty. SS rod is set in moisture insensitive epoxy resin, 5/8 inch diameter rode are used for large cracked blocks, 1/4 inch diameter rode are used for rostsachment of toce bedded layers and small loses details such as parts of volutes.

Figure 50. Repair of cracked stone lintels and architraves.

means that when moisture passes through the patch, as it inevitably will, it will not reemulsify the resin and remove it.

ij "feather" edges in the patches because these tend to in such be brittle and easily break away. Most restorers prefer to leave stones alone when the surface losses are nonthreatening, first because restoration is unnecessary but second because the weathered surface of the stone is a part of its history, character, and authenticity. experienced restorers avoid forming nseq resins are Even when synthetic patches,

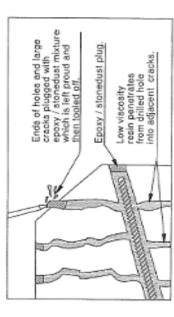


Figure 51. Stone repairs: section enlargement