

THE MILESTONE REPORT

Fourth Quarter • 2003

AN INFORMATIVE NEWSLETTER ON RESTORATION AND PRESERVATION

GRACIANO
GIVING A FUTURE TO THE PAST™

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Work On Brooklyn Academy of Music Comes To An Impressive End

After more than two years of painstaking work, the exterior restoration of the Brooklyn Academy of Music (BAM) is nearing a November completion. The oldest performing arts center in continuous operation in America, the 93-year-old building's façade features extraordinary decorative detail in brick, polychrome terra-cotta, granite and marble.

Working in close partnership with Hardy Holzman Pfeiffer Associates LLP, a leading planning, architectural and interior design firm and Building Conservation Associates (BCA), consultants for the conservation and restoration of historic buildings, cultural resources and works of art, Graciano supervised and executed all phases of a comprehensive plan to restore the façade of the structure back to its original glory. After 10 decades of exposure to the elements, BAM required extensive masonry and stone rehabilitation, terra-cotta repair and replacement, cornice, parapet and balustrade replacement and repairs to the building's flashing systems and supporting structures.

"It is a remarkable building with incredibly complex detail," commented Tom Corbo, Graciano's Project Manager. "The challenge was to find materials that matched the original installations, and to install them so they would blend seamlessly. We also had to replicate and replace details that had been removed from the building over the years. And since BAM is designated a New York City Landmark, our restoration activities had to stay in strict compliance with all preservationist guidelines."

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Brooklyn Academy of Music

PROJECT:	Brooklyn Academy of Music, Brooklyn, NY
CONSTRUCTION MANAGER:	Greyhawk North America
OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE:	Macro Consultants
PRIME CONSULTANT:	Hardy Holzman Pfeiffer Associates LLP
RESTORATION CONSULTANTS:	Building Conservation Associates
DATE OF COMPLETION:	November 2003



Giving Pittsburgh's Two Mellon Center A Drier Outlook

Two Mellon Center is one of Pittsburgh's most stunning landmarks. An imposing Flemish-Gothic style limestone structure, the building, also known as the Union Trust Building, occupies a full city block and reaches a height of 240 feet. It incorporates an elaborate, domed central rotunda and a highly detailed terra-cotta mansard roof punctuated by two cathedral-style towers that keep mechanical components out of public view.

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Four New Assignments On Deck For Graciano's New York Team

Graciano's restoration business in the New York City area is continuing its pattern of growth by successfully winning four new large-scale restoration projects. The newly awarded assignments include work at *The Cloisters*, part of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; the world-famous *Waldorf=Astoria*; the *Ward's Island Wastewater Treatment Buildings* and *Brooklyn-Battery Tunnel Ventilation Building*.

The Cloisters



The Cloisters

Built by the Rockefeller family in the 1930s, The Cloisters houses the Metropolitan Museum of Art's medieval art and architecture collection. Located on four acres overlooking the Hudson River in northern Manhattan's Fort Tryon Park, the structure incorporates architectural elements from five medieval French cloisters, as well as stone and other building materials indigenous to the Manhattan area. The facility features extensive gardens and contains artifacts dating from the twelfth through the fifteenth centuries.

Due to its landmark status, renovation of The Cloisters requires strict adherence to preservation guidelines. Graciano's work at the facility will include replication and replacement of numerous Mission-style tiles, cleaning and

repointing of the building's granite facades, and probing of the structure's stonework to identify hidden structural problems. The company will also be responsible for resetting sections of the building's blue-stone and granite roof surfaces, and

will oversee the removal and reconstruction of a 70-year-old elevated stone walkway in the building's Fuentidueña Chapel area. Work at the site commenced the first week of September, 2003.

Waldorf=Astoria

Recently designated a landmark by the National Trust for Historic Preservation's National Trust Historic Hotels of America division, the Waldorf=Astoria continues to build on its enduring reputation as Manhattan's first "grand hotel." Owned by Hilton Hotels, the building is an elegant example of Art Deco architecture and is located in a prime mid-town location. Waldorf=Astoria management oversaw a comprehensive interior renovation in 1999 and has now focused on exterior restorations to maintain the building's compliance with Local Law 11, an ordinance that requires periodic inspections and repairs on buildings more than five stories tall.

Graciano's restoration work on the 42-story landmark will include rebuilding sections of the structure's parapets and replacement of deteriorated stone features, such as lintels, sills and decorative carvings. Damaged brickwork at the corners of the building will be replaced with custom-matched bricks, and stone features will be restored with materials selected to integrate seamlessly with the colors, textures and appearances of the building's original architectural details. Work on the Waldorf=Astoria project commenced in August, 2003.



Ward's Island Wastewater Treatment Facilities

Comprised of two federalist-style A WPA-era buildings, the Ward's Island Wastewater Treatment Facilities have been part of the New York City skyline since their construction in the 1930s. Designed to house grit chambers – large holding tanks that allow solids and dense materials to settle out of incoming wastewater – the structure's facades feature ornate stone carvings, decorative brickwork, and cast aluminum metalwork that effectively hide the inner workings of the buildings from public view. These facilities serve as the first stage of wastewater treatment for Manhattan and the Bronx.

Restoration of these buildings includes brick restoration, removal, restoration and replacement of spandrel covers and other carved stone features, and removal, cataloging, repair and replacement of the structure's ornamental aluminum trim elements. Within the building itself, the grit troughs will be patched and upgraded with concrete overlays. Work at the site began in August and will take approximately two years to complete.

New Assignments continued on page 7.

Completed Restoration Puts Richmond's Main Street Station Back On Track

It isn't uncommon for fine old buildings to take on new uses. In fact, in cities across the country, local landmarks have been converted into retail, office or cultural attractions. However, in the case of Richmond, Virginia's Main Street Station, a series of conversions have brought a beloved building full circle back to its original use.

Built as the Main Street Passenger Railroad Station in 1901, the Main Street Station building was built on the site of the old St. Charles Hotel and has stood as a fine example of Beaux Arts architecture for more than a century. It served as the transportation hub of Richmond for more than 50 years, and its clock tower became a local landmark for local citizens, as well as those traveling on nearby interstate I-95.

In 1983, a developer bought the station with the intent of turning it into a mall. Shortly after the sale, a fire destroyed the roof. The building was restored and the mall opened in 1985. Unfortunately, the retail effort was not successful and the mall closed in 1985. In 1990, the Virginia Department of Health opened offices in the station, and in the late 90s, the City of Richmond reached an agreement with the Commonwealth of Virginia to purchase Main Street Station and restore it for use as a commuter train station and transportation center.

As with many buildings from this time period, decay and the elements had taken their toll on the facility's masonry surfaces and terra-cotta details. Brickwork needed extensive repointing, freeze and thaw cycles cracked the terra-cotta and allowed water infiltration, balustrades were structurally unsound and stonework was deteriorating. All in all, it was a perfect job for Graciano Corporation.

Working in close partnership with the City of Richmond, Gensler, the project architect, Daniel and Company, the general contractor, and URS, the construction manager, the project was initiated in 2001. By April of 2003, the \$1,800,000 first phase of the assignment was complete.

Due to the building's status as a National Historic Landmark, it was imperative that original finishes be replicated and matched as accurately as possible. It was also critical that work be done on schedule, as two additional phases of construction were to follow the completion of Graciano's work.

"Matching the textures and colors of the mortar and terra-cotta proved to be our greatest challenges", remarked Dan McIntyre, Project Manager. "We looked at 30 to 40 samples of each material before we found the ones that were correct for this job. We also had to replace approximately 500 bricks that had spalled, chipped or cracked due to settlement of the building. To achieve the result we were looking for, we had the bricks made to match the original materials. This was time consuming, but it was the only way to do the job the way it needed to be done."

However, the project also involved some significant structural work. After years of water damage, the steel brackets connected to the building's terra-cotta cornice were weakened and deteriorated. To support the new terra-cotta cornice, stainless steel and brackets were milled to Graciano's specifications and then attached to the building's substructure. In addition, elevated terra-cotta balcony railings were disassembled, and a mix of old and new terra-cotta coping and balustrades were rebuilt to assure safety. In the case of a massive, projecting terra-cotta window dormer that was in danger of collapse, the terra-cotta was removed and 50 pieces of new material were fabricated and reset to replicate the original detail.

The terra-cotta and brickwork, however, were only one part of the job. On the first floor of the station, sections of the Briarhill Sandstone that comprised the foundation stones and parts of the building's light posts and columns had



deteriorated significantly over time. Graciano launched a search among its stone suppliers and located stone that matched the original material in both color and texture at Waller Brothers Stone Company. Approximately 140 sections of stone were cut and tooled with grooves to match the architectural detail of the building.

According to McIntyre, "The new stone had to be finished with six grooves per inch. And when possible, we also regrooved some of the existing material and reinstalled it with the new stone. When we were done, you couldn't see where the old stone started and the new stone finished off."

Work on the remaining phases of construction continues at the site. Phase Two, which is to be complete in 2004, includes construction of an Amtrak ticketing office and an additional passenger track platform. Phase Three, scheduled for completion in late 2006, will establish a full multimodal transportation center and expand passenger rail service. Additional station improvements will include a national bus terminal, expanded track passenger platforms, a parking deck, enhanced airport shuttle and taxi facilities, and improved rail infrastructure. ✍

Main Street Station

PROJECT:	Main Street Station, Richmond, VA
OWNER:	City of Richmond, VA
GENERAL CONTRACTOR:	Daniel and Company
ARCHITECTS:	Gensler
CONSTRUCTION MANAGER:	URS
DATE OF COMPLETION:	2006



Giving Pittsburgh's Two Mellon Center A Drier Outlook

Continued from front cover.

While the building has always been recognized as a prestigious address for Pittsburgh's corporate elite, its huge expanses of stone and terra-cotta have been hiding a dangerous and destructive secret since the day they were installed. For most of its 85 years, the building has suffered from significant water infiltration that has damaged both the interior and exterior finishes. However, that situation is now becoming part of the building's past, with a five-year, multi-million dollar restoration program moving it into the final stages of completion.

Owned by Mellon Financial Corporation, the building has leaked since it was completed for its original owner, industrialist Henry Clay Frick in 1918. Over the years, extreme fluctuations in temperature caused much of the terra-cotta and many of the architectural pieces comprising the mansard roof to become brittle and fragmented. Eventually, rain and snow seeped under the tiles, causing water damage. In fact, by the time restoration commenced in 1999, damage had become so severe that the entire 10th floor of the structure could not be occupied due to extensive leakage.

To rectify the problem, the architectural and engineering firm of Raths, Raths and Johnson partnered with Graciano Corporation to develop a comprehensive system that stems the tide of water infiltration. Repairs being made to the main roof, as well as to the building's upper mansards include water diversion and waterproofing, replacement of damaged terra-cotta tiles and restoration of architectural elements and sculptures – most notably, the four distinctive eagles positioned at each corner of the roofline.

“We had to do some significant steel replacement,” comments Dave Sinclair, Project Manager for Graciano Corporation. “Many of the steel angles, pins and channels that anchor the terra-cotta had to be replaced, and we had to supplement or replace sections of steel in several of the dormers.”

According to Bernard Koblinsky, an Assistant Vice President at Mellon Financial Corporation, “The 12-story building, with its two steeples that take it to a height equivalent to 16 stories, is an exact replica of an 18th-century Belgian library. It would have completely deteriorated if it had not been covered with tar during the 1930s and 1940s. You couldn't see the tar because the building was covered with soot from the nearby steel mill.”

One of the building's most distinctive features is its 65-foot high mansard roof, which is 245-foot long and is pitched at a 17° angle. Each side of the roof features 38 dormers — each accented with extensive gingerbread and terra-cotta ornamentation. The building's two towers, measuring 54x50 feet and rising to a height of 75 feet, complete the soaring roofline. A 6-foot balustrade wraps the perimeter of the roof, while two interior balustrades are installed on the flat areas of the roof surface. Dormers of varying size are tiered across the roof, with the smallest

positioned near the top of the roofline; mid-sized dormers in the middle of the mansards; and larger near the base of the roof.

“Most of the water came in through the large dormers,” remarked Koblinsky.

To address water infiltration problems into both the roof and the facades, Graciano systematically worked on one side of the building at a time.

“Our largest challenges involve accessing the work areas while protecting the interior of the building – and the public – as the repairs are completed,” said Sinclair. “Many areas are difficult to reach due to the steep slope of the roof and the projection of the dormers. Specialized rigging systems with individual man baskets had to be used, and the more disruptive work needed to be confined to the evening hours.”

According to Koblinsky, “Each façade took about one year, except for the Grant Street side of the building which had severe deterioration. That took two years. We are approximately half way done with the Oliver Street façade and expect to be finished with that segment by the end of the year.”

Continued on page 5.



“...This preservation effort should stabilize the building for generations to come, and will allow the owners to make full use of the interior space.”

— **Dave Sinclair**
Project Manager,
Graciano Corporation



Giving Pittsburgh's Two Mellon Center A Drier Outlook

Continued from page 4.

Two Mellon Center

PROJECT:	Two Mellon Center, Pittsburgh, PA
OWNER:	Mellon Financial Corporation
ARCHITECT:	Raths, Raths and Johnson, Chicago, IL
MASONRY CONTRACTOR:	Graciano Corporation Pittsburgh, PA
DATE OF COMPLETION:	December 2004

Replacement elements are being fabricated by Architectural Restoration Castings of Ambridge, PA. For durability, glass fiber reinforced concrete (GFRC) is being used in place of terra-cotta. "GFRC is a more contemporary material that withstands the elements better than terra-cotta," says Sinclair. "It is formulated to replicate the look of the original terra-cotta, but is less expensive and easier to fabricate."

"GFRC can be procured in about half the time," observes George Mulholland, an engineer with Raths, Raths and Johnson.

Scheduled for completion in 2004, the job has attracted significant attention in the restoration industry. In August of 2003, *Traditional Building* featured the project as one of its main stories.

According to Sinclair, the most rewarding part of the assignment was winning the war against moisture. "We've been able to stop the progressive destruction that's been caused by years of extensive leakage. This preservation effort



should stabilize the building for generations to come, and will allow the owners to make full use of the interior space."

Koblinsky adds, "Numerous firms have tried to repair this roof since the day it was built," he adds. "Now it is finally being preserved and will be saved. The architects developed a water-diversion system and Graciano is executing the repairs and the restoration. These repairs have been successful; we found the right team. This is a premier building of this vintage in Pittsburgh. It is truly one of a kind." ✍

"These repairs have been successful; we found the right team."

— **Bernie Koblinsky**
Assistant Vice President
Mellon Financial
Corporation

Internship Program Introduces Students To The Realities Of Quality Assurance And Safety

On many college campuses across the country, quality assurance and safety are central components of engineering and architectural curriculums. Numerous books and countless studies have been generated on both topics, and many students are well versed in the concepts and terminology associated with each subject. Few of those students, however, are familiar with how to translate and apply this knowledge into real-world programs – particularly when faced with the demands of day-to-day business.

Graciano Corporation is helping to change that through two innovative internship programs. For the past year, the company has had interns working on enhancements to the company's comprehensive Quality Assurance and Safety programs.

Students participating in the programs are drawn from many of the country's leading colleges and universities. Once chosen for a particular internship, they collect necessary company and field data, review all of Graciano's existing quality assurance and safety materials, and conduct web-based research. Then, they develop and present recommendations for ongoing program enhancements.

Students work on flexible schedules that accommodate their academic responsibilities, and partner with company employees to develop and refine their skills.

"This program serves our company and the students equally well," remarked Glenn Foglio, President of Graciano Corporation. "The students can apply their research, conceptual and presentation skills to a real-world assignment, and benefit from coaching provided by our staff members. Our company comes away with updated quality assurance and safety programs that are supported

by fresh research and are focused on our current needs. The program is a "win-win" for everyone, and it helps polish the professional and interpersonal skills that will be useful when the students start their careers." ✍

For more information on the company's internship program, visit Company Background at our website - www.graciano.com or email internship@graciano.com.



Work On Brooklyn Academy of Music Comes To An Impressive End

Continued from front cover.

The project began at the base of the building’s roofline with reconstruction of four parapets – the largest of which had been removed from the building in the 1950s due to severe brick and terra-cotta damage. To replicate the look of the original structures, Graciano worked closely with BCA to ensure that these significant architectural elements were of the correct size and material composition. According to Ric Viera of BCA, “They realized the importance the missing and damaged parapets had to the original design, and truly understood how these features added height, color, shadows and general interest to the building.”

Once the parapet repairs were underway, attention was directed at the building’s cornice. Five feet wide and 15 feet high, this major architectural feature had suffered years of severe water infiltration that resulted in a cracked terra-cotta veneer and deeply corroded steel supports. To repair the cornice, façade sections around the structure were shored and braced, and the entire terra-cotta surface, as well as a one-foot thick brick wall behind the cornice, was removed to reveal the steelwork. Rusted supports were scraped and painted, and glass-fiber reinforced concrete (GFRC) replicas of the original terra-cotta sections, manufactured by David Kucera, Inc., were attached to the refurbished structural steel framing.

Significant rehabilitation of the masonry, terra-cotta, stone and metal trim features on the building’s facades were also necessary. Graciano turned to Boston Valley Terra-Cotta to create new bricks to match the building’s original rough-finished, hand-made materials. They also relied on the company to reproduce damaged and missing terra-cotta elements. Restoration of some highly detailed ornamentation, such as cherubs and musical instruments, required the skills of Graciano’s Gino Marchese, Superintendent at the site, as well as

“The challenging restoration of this beautiful building was made easier by the team that worked on it...”

— Ric Viera
Building
Conservation
Association

other craftsmen. Once the new materials were received, they were interspersed with dismantled bricks to create a complicated seven-course brick bond that replicated the building’s original appearance. While the brickwork was being installed, terra-cotta and stone elements were reinserted into their original positions. At the end of the masonry reinstallation, all shoring materials were removed and the entire building was carefully repointed.



Detail of parapet replication

With the masonry rehabilitation complete, all of the building’s brickwork was carefully cleaned. According to Viera, “Several different chemicals and dilution rates had to be used to compensate for extreme variances in conditions and soiling patterns. Graciano’s team didn’t simply clean the brick to look new. They cleaned it to meet our specifications — which took into account the condition of the brick and surrounding materials. The result was brick that looked clean, but not brand new. The building now has a harmonious, warm appearance, and nothing looks over- or under-cleaned.”

Perhaps the most challenging part of the BAM assignment was being seen but not heard. The building was in constant use throughout the restoration process, and Graciano worked closely with the owner and owner’s representative to accommodate the academy’s schedule. Work shutdowns were required during performances, so that nothing disrupted activities in the BAM Café, movie theater, or on stage.

“The challenging restoration of this beautiful building was made easier by the team that worked on it,” noted Viera. “The knowledge of Gino Marchese and the rest of the Graciano crew, and their sensitivity to the client’s needs, were instrumental in facilitating the complex restoration of this building on time and on budget.”



Artifacts

- > More than 3,600 miles of wire comprise the cables of the Brooklyn Bridge.
- > The Eiffel Tower is comprised of 18,038 pieces and held together with 2,500,000 rivets. The entire structure weighs 7,300 tons.

- > The Great East Window of York Minster Cathedral contains the largest single expanse of medieval stained glass in England. It covers more than 1,680 square feet and is larger than a tennis court.

Graciano Seals Up Final Work On Cleveland's Key Tower

Key Tower

PROJECT:	Key Tower, Cleveland, OH
OWNER:	Richard E. Jacobs Group
ENGINEERS:	Engineering Diagnostics
ARCHITECTS:	Gensler
DATE OF COMPLETION:	2003

As the cool winds of fall begin to blow off of Lake Erie, Graciano Corporation is putting the final touches on a three-year, comprehensive sealant replacement project at downtown Cleveland's Key Tower. Owned by the Richard E. Jacobs Group, Key Tower, formerly known as Society Tower, is Cleveland's tallest building — rising more than 700 feet into the air.

Clad in granite from top to bottom, the façade of the 58-story building has been thoroughly inspected by Graciano, and all joints between the stone sections have been dug out, cleaned and resealed with silicone-based sealants. To ensure a tight seal between the façade panels, foam backer rod was inserted into each joint to keep the new silicone sealant at the proper depth.

Supported by an extensive network of scaffolding that was anchored to the mounts used for the building's window washing apparatus, workers accessed the building's exterior surfaces by descending from the roof. As a vertical section of the building was completed, the scaffolding was shifted horizontally to the next section and work began again from top to bottom. Approximately 1/3 of the building was completed during each year of the project.

"This was not an easy project to execute," commented Dan McIntyre, Project Manager. "The winds coming in off of Lake Erie can be extremely strong and make moving about the face of the structure both difficult and dangerous."

A Systematic Approach

The Graciano team began its work on the north side of the building in the spring of 2001 and had successfully finished that section of the façade, as well as part of the western exposure, by the end of the construction season. Work began again on the west side of the structure in the spring of 2002, and progressed around the corner onto the tower's southern face. In the final year of the assignment, operations on the southern and eastern elevations of the building were completed. And throughout the project, the building remained in full operation.

"At the beginning of the project, we had approximately 10 men working full time," remarked McIntyre. "Currently, we have three mechanics performing final wrap-up. We should be completely finished by the end of the construction season."

"When this assignment came down the pike, there was no doubt we were the company that could get the job done."

— **Dan McIntyre**
Project Manager,
Graciano Corporation

The Key Tower assignment is the second high-profile Cleveland project for Graciano Corporation in recent years. Approximately 10 years ago, the company successfully completed a similar job on the nearby BP Building in partnership with Engineering Diagnostics, a national engineering firm specializing in restoration projects. Graciano worked again with Engineering Diagnostics on the Key Tower after the engineering firm was selected by Jacobs to manage the sealant replacement operation.

"We were familiar with the challenges of high elevation work in Cleveland," commented McIntyre. "When this assignment came down the pike, there was no doubt we were the company that could get the job done." ✍



Four new Assignments On Deck For Graciano's New York Team

Continued from page 2.

Ventilation Building for Brooklyn-Battery Tunnel

The Brooklyn Battery Tunnel opened in 1950 after nearly a decade of construction. It is the longest continuous underwater vehicular tunnel in North America. The facility is ventilated by equipment housed in four buildings – two located in lower Manhattan, one near the Brooklyn portal, and one just off Governor's Island. When operating at full capacity, these ventilation stations facilitate complete air change within the tunnel every one-and-a-half minutes.

Beginning in October, Graciano will carry out a full-scale restoration on the façade of the Governor's Island building while allowing the facility to continue operation at full capacity. Specifically, the company will restore the building's granite and terra-cotta features, remove an existing acrylic stucco cladding system, and waterproof the facility's brick subsurface in preparation for the installation of a granite cladding system. Graciano will also be responsible for repairs to the building's seawall, as well as repairs to expansion joints and other masonry features. ✍

Golf Tip

Keep Your Head Down?

Everyone who plays golf has probably heard the age-old advice to “keep your head down”.

Ignore this advice. Here’s why: If your head stays down near your chest it restricts the shoulder turn which in turn leads to a reverse weight shift (i.e.: too much weight on the left side during the back swing). Instead, keep your head off of your chest. During the back swing, allow your head to swivel slightly

right as your shoulders turn to a point so that at the top of your back swing you are looking at the ball out of your left eye (right eye for the left handed golfer). The reverse holds true at impact. Allow your head to swivel left through impact (without raising it). This action prevents the golfer from “coming out” of the shot thus assuring straighter ball flight and solid contact.

Or an example, watch Annika Sorenstam. 

Graciano – A Reputation For Quality

Since 1916, Graciano Corporation has specialized in historic preservation and concrete and masonry restoration, beautification and structural repair. We’ve been entrusted to restore some of the nation’s most prestigious structures. **We’ve earned the highest reputation in our field because we offer:**

- ◆ Unsurpassed Expertise
- ◆ Competitive Pricing
- ◆ Dependability
- ◆ Project Problem Solving
- ◆ Management Responsiveness
- ◆ No Project Delays
- ◆ Beautiful Results
- ◆ Project Documentation

Graciano services include:

- ◆ Free Specification Design and Review Services
- ◆ (Local Law 10) Building Inspections
- ◆ Free Surveys
- ◆ Concrete Restoration
- ◆ Terra-Cotta Replacement and Repair
- ◆ Stone and Brick Restoration
- ◆ Tuck Pointing
- ◆ Masonry Cleaning
- ◆ Abrasive Cleaning
- ◆ Waterproofing
- ◆ Caulking
- ◆ Urethane/Epoxy Injection
- ◆ Deck Coatings
- ◆ Shotcrete and Gunite
- ◆ Water-Control Grouting
- ◆ New Construction

On these types of structures:

- ◆ Historic Buildings
- ◆ National Monuments
- ◆ Parking Structures
- ◆ Reservoirs/Dams
- ◆ Schools/Colleges
- ◆ Churches
- ◆ Condominiums
- ◆ Commercial Buildings
- ◆ Bridges
- ◆ Decks and Plazas
- ◆ Industrial Processing Plants
- ◆ Stadiums
- ◆ Correctional Facilities

Graciano Corporation operates throughout the United States and is bonded, licensed and insured in all states of operation. We are affiliated with the BOMA, IMI, AFL-CIO Building Trades International, ACA, UMWA, PMI, SWI. We maintain a comprehensive safety program in compliance with OSHA and MSHA standards and are licensed to apply numerous state-of-the-art finishes, grouts and sealants.

Graciano welcomes the opportunity to bid on your upcoming restoration/preservation project. Call 800-523-5076 for more information, or visit our web site at www.graciano.com.

Awards and Honors

New York And Cleveland Restoration Assignments Win Awards

Graciano Corporation has continued its winning ways by capturing two more coveted industry awards.

This month, Graciano was awarded the 2003 Restoration Project of the Year in New York Construction’s Best of 2003 Awards Program for the Brooklyn Academy of Music (BAM). See article on page 1.

This marks the third consecutive year that one of Graciano’s New York City projects have won the award. In 2002, the firm was recognized with the Rehabilitation Project of the Year for their efforts in the full-scale restoration of Manhattan’s MetLife Building. In 2001, the firm’s restoration of the Queensboro Bridge garnered the award.

In May of 2003, the company received the International Masonry Institute’s 2003 Golden Trowel Award for Significant Achievement, Preservation/Conservation for a Project Over \$5 Million. The award was given to recognize Graciano’s restoration work on the Cleveland Museum of Art (CMA). Randy Von Ryan of the CMA and Hyman Myers of Vitetta, the architects for the restoration, shared in the honors.

On this project, Graciano again served as masonry contractor. The entire building was pointed, marble surfaces were patched or replaced and lead caps were installed on all architectural features protruding skyward – such as water tables, cornices and drip edges. In addition, dutchman was put in place, bronze trim was restored and storm windows and bird netting were installed. 



MetLife Building and Clock



Cleveland Museum of Art

