



## First Lutheran Church of the Reformation, New Britian, CT

The First Lutheran Church of the Reformation building which currently houses the congregation, was built from 1903-1906. Its architect was W.H. Cadwell and the contract for construction was given to Murphy Brothers of Norwich. The exterior is "native marble" from Ashley Falls, MA. The interior was renovated in 1923. Two spires which originally graced the north and south towers were removed after lightning struck the south tower in 1925.

The Senior Pastor Rev. Elisabeth A. Aurand stated that the congregation decided at the end of 2008 to remain in its 1906 building at 77 Franklin Square and to solve the problems of the physical plant, particularly two structurally faulty towers. It adopted the Cintec System for tower stabilization, an installation of stainless steel anchors made by Cintec America, which will allow completion of the work at half the cost of traditional masonry methods. In addition, the church has gained a listing on the Connecticut State Register of Historic Places and has submitted an application for placement on the National Register.





Contractor Joseph Gnazzo in conjunction with Engineer Joseph Picarro of AJP Engineering, LLC implemented the tower stabilization process shown below.

Type A was the approach used to stabilize the deteriorated areas of the faces between the corners with a M12  $\frac{12}{2}$  dia S/S Anchor set into 1  $\frac{12}{2}$  diameter hole.

Type B was the approach used to stabilize the displacement of the external pilasters of the tower with Cintec M16 5/8" dia S/S Anchors set into a  $\frac{1}{4}$ " diameter hole.

Type C was the approach used to cross stitch the pilasters with Cintec M12  $\frac{1}{2}$ "dia S/S Anchor and set into a 1  $\frac{1}{4}$ " diameter hole.

Type D was the approach used to support the beams on galvanized wall brackets attached with Cintec M20 ¾"dia S/S bracket anchors and set into a 2" diameter hole.

Type E Involved installing on row of Cintec M16 5/8" dia S/S anchor and set into a  $1 \frac{1}{2}$ " diameter hole.

