Vieux Séminaire de Québec

PROJECT OVERVIEW

MAPEI's *Novoplan 1* and *Planitop FD* were used to restore the main ballroom at the Vieux Séminaire de Québec, one of Canada's landmark historical institutions. MAPEI tile installation products were also used to renovate bathrooms in the building.

PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Category:	Institutional – Catholic Seminary
MAPEI Sales Reps:	Michel Lafortune and Marc Desbiens
Project Owner:	Séminaire de Québec
MAPEI Distributors:	Concrete repairs – Pierre St. Leonard Tile renovations – Prosol Distribution Inc. (Quebec City)
General Contractor:	Constructions Béland & Lapointe
Installer Companies:	Concrete repairs – BTM Construction Tile renovations – Céramiques Lindo
Original Designer:	Designed after the style of 17th-century French colleges
Photographer:	Juan Isaac Gutierrez
Project Size:	7,000 sq. ft. (650 m^2)

MAPEI PRODUCTS USED

- *Novoplan® 1*
- *Planitop® FD*
- *Mapelastic™ 315*
- *Ker® 121*
- *Kerapoxy®*

Vieux Séminaire de Québec – Quebec City, QC, Canada

Beauty restored to historical Quebec City seminary

Vieux Séminaire de Québec is a society of diocesan priests founded on March 26, 1663, by Bishop François de Laval, first bishop of New France, in order to sustain the mission of the church in North America. The seminary was designated a National Historic Site of Canada in 1929.

The services of the Séminaire de Québec currently include the Major Seminary, a vocations center, a new diocesan Minor Seminary, the Catholic center at Université Laval, the training of priests and other pastoral leaders, parish service, and theology studies.

François de Laval's vision is at the root of the Séminaire de Québec's influence and success in education. His bequest of a large tract of lakes and forests northeast of the city known today as the Beaupré Seigneury, purchased from the Compagnie des 100 Associés (Compagnie de la Nouvelle-France), has funded the work of the institution ever since.

The historical site of the Séminaire de Québec in Old Quebec includes a vast number of buildings, some of which date back to the 17th century and are witnesses of the French occupation, while the others were constructed anywhere from the 18th to the 20th century. The ensemble is made up of two groups of buildings: the Vieux Séminaire constructed under the model of 17th-century French colleges, and the second group of buildings – the Grand Séminaire and the Petit Séminaire, whose most important buildings are the Camille-Roy Building and the Jean-Olivier-Briand Building – that have been added over the years to meet the needs of Laval University. The Camille-Roy Building has several pinnacles on which continuously fly the flag of the coat of arms of the founder of the Séminaire de Québec (Bishop François de Laval), and the Jean-Olivier-Briand Building houses the priests' residence and the Grand Séminaire.

The Séminaire's buildings were laid out according to 17th-century planning principles, with wings or pavilions arranged around interior courtyards reached through a covered carriageway. The principal quadrilateral, though composed of buildings ranging in age from the 17th to the early 20th centuries, displays features characteristic of French regime public architecture: rubble masonry covered with stucco or crépi, casement windows with small panes of glass, steep roofs with dormers, and massive chimneys set in raised firewalls. Of particular note are the Bursar's wing, designed from 1678 to 1681 and restored in 1866 after a fire – the restoration conserved intact the wing's vaulted kitchen; and Briand's chapel with its delicate altarpiece that was carved from 1785 to 1786 by joiner Pierre Emond.

MAPEI products at work on the jobsite

Work was done in the ballroom of the beautiful mezzanine located on the second floor of the Vieux Séminaire. The 2" (5 cm) thick terrazzo was removed, and ***Novoplan 1*** self-leveling underlayment was used for surface preparation before the installation of the hardwood floor.

Planitop FD repair mortar was used to make the floor smooth, as it is suited for form-and-pour applications as well as flatwork repairs. After the surface preparation, the ballroom floor was covered with hardwood.

The bathrooms on each floor of the building were also remodeled, using ***Mapelastic 315*** membrane for waterproofing. The tiles in each bathroom were set with ***Ker 121*** mortar and grouted with ***Kerapoxy***.

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