








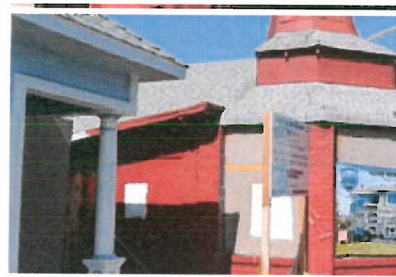
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957 E 4TH STREET
 FEATURE IDENTIFICATION KEY

Feature Number	Image	Location	Speculative Period of Construction	Feature Type	Description	Condition (good / fair / poor)	Condition Description	Direction for Treatment	Materials Used throughout Course of Treatment
100-1		South Elevation	1932	Building Footprint	The building footprint is designed octagonally with a rectangular rear projection. The shape of the building is constructed from unreinforced masonry while the attached rectangular portion is wood-framed and wood-cladded. The octagonal shape has a rooftop projection adorned with a coffee pot 'spout,' three wood-framed windows, and one door along the south-facing elevation.	Good	The brick structure of the coffee pot has not shown any substantial signs of deterioration. No signs of efflorescence, which indicates water damage, have been observed on the brick's exterior. This is likely due to the painted finish of the material, known to have existed since at least 1970 (based on photographic evidence).	See Recommendations for Treatment for brick material on exterior of primary façade (Feature # 100-3).	
100-2		South Elevation	2006	Wood Cladding	Flanking the entrance to the building is wood cladding, added to the building in 2006. The wood was added by the barbershop tenant which occupied the building to replace the prior wood which had degraded. The prior wood cladding is visible in photographs from 2005 which show it in a state of disrepair.	N/A	The wood cladding which framed the primary entrance before 2006 was removed in lieu of the current replacement material. The current wood is of a different width than the original and the material itself does not hold historic significance. The application of wood on this portion of the building may have been a part of the original design.	<p>Steps to reframe doorway while integrating potentially-original wood cladding:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove current wood cladding. 2. Install wood-frame fixed window on either side of primary entrance. Window frames will match the height of door frame and will extend down to the height of the brick cladding on lower half of primary facade. 3. New wood panel will compose lower half of opening. On center of panel will be vertical wood board cut to replicate the width of wood replaced in 2006. All work will be based upon photographic documentation. 4. Panel will be installed to match height of brick alongside primary facade and will be painted the color designated in the approved color palette. 	<p>Materials Used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fixed window framed with Douglas Fir wood. - Wood cladding cut from Douglas Fir. - Primer: Sherwin Williams Multi-Purpose Latex Primer / Sealer. - Exterior Paint: Sherwin Williams SuperPaint Exterior Acrylic Latex Paint, Satin Finish.
100-3		South Elevation	1932	Brick Cladding	The building's octagonal street-facing portion and east elevation are composed of brick. The body of the coffee pot has been painted since at least the 1970s as shown by photographic evidence.	Good	The brick structure of the coffee pot has not shown any major signs of degradation. No signs of efflorescence, which indicates water damage, have been observed along the brick's exterior. This is likely due to the painted finish of the material, known to have existed since at least 1970 (based on photographic evidence). The current brick has very few chips and is not in need of significant repair or mitigation.	<p>Steps to repair and maintain brick cladding:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clean brick structure by water washing with gentle non-ionic soap. 2. Allow brick structure to dry. 3. Encapsulate brick with designated hazardous material finish to reduce risk of lead exposure. 4. Apply specified primer. 5. Paint brick with specified paint finish (color based upon historically-accurate color scheme determined as a result of paint analysis). 	<p>Materials Used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Non-ionic soap: diluted standard Dawn dish soap. - Hazardous material mitigation with LBC Lead Barrier Compound. - Primer: Sherwin Williams Exterior Loxon Conditioner Primer. - Exterior Paint: Sherwin Williams SuperPaint Exterior Acrylic Latex Paint, Satin Finish.
100-4		West Elevation North Elevation	1932	Wood Cladding	The west and north elevations of the building are cladded in Douglas Fir wood siding. The planks are 2 1/2" wide, and they are carved to resemble bed boarding down the center. The wood has been patched spontaneously throughout and is interjected by small windows, one entrance on the east elevation, and one entrance on the north (rear) elevation.	Poor	The wood cladded elevations of the building have been cut and patched numerous times over the last eighty-three years. Walls have been cut to create and remove windows as well as to install and repair mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems. The wood is in an extremely deteriorated condition and is not suitable for reuse.	<p>Steps to repair wood cladding:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove all wood cladding on the west and north elevations. 2. Replace with in-kind wood material cut to match dimensions and design of existing original. 3. Apply specified primer. 4. Paint with specified finish (color based upon historically-accurate color scheme determined as a result of paint analysis). 	<p>Materials Used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Redwood milled with same pattern and dimensions to match original. - Primer: Sherwin Williams Multi-Purpose Latex Primer / Sealer. - Exterior Paint: Sherwin Williams SuperPaint Exterior Acrylic Latex Paint, Satin Finish.

100-5		South Elevation	2006	Wood Window	The wood windows on the building were removed in 2006 by the barbershop tenant. They were subsequently replaced with new single-hung wood windows. The current wood window in this location measures 54" high x 55" wide, and is painted.	Fair	The wood windows on the building are less than ten years old. Though these windows are not original, they are in good condition. The glass in nearly all window frames is missing or broken and the wood frames are in need of minor cosmetic repair and repainting.	<p>Steps to repair wood windows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove window frames from installed position. 2. Sand window frames to make smooth and prepare for paint application. 3. Install new glass in lower window frame and install new stained glass reproduction in transom frame. 4. Prime window frame with specified primer. 5. Paint window frame with specified finish (color based upon historically-accurate color scheme determined as a result of paint analysis). 6. Reinstall window into its original location. 	<p>Materials Used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sanding paper. - DAP Drywall and Hard Surface Glazing Compound. - New glass for lower window frame to be 1/4" plate glass. - New reproduction stained glass window (refer to item #100-6 for specification). - Primer: Sherwin Williams Multi-Purpose Latex Primer / Sealer. - Exterior Paint: Sherwin Williams SuperPaint Exterior Acrylic Latex Paint, Satin Finish.
100-6		South Elevation	1940-1960	Stained Glass Transom Window	The wood windows on the building once contained stained glass transom windows, but they were removed in 2006 by the barbershop tenant and replaced with new painted wood windows. The upper portion of the window in this location designed to house stained glass measures 18" high x 55" wide.	Removed	The original Stained glass transom window used in the single-hung window on the west elevation was removed is in need of replacement. A replacement stained glass window should be designed and created by a trained specialist and installed within the existing window frame to replicate the intent of the original design.	<p>Steps to replace stained glass transom window:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. While windows are removed, install new leaded glass reproduction window in transom frame (glass design to be based upon photographic documentation and created by a trained specialist). 2. Follow steps to repair wood windows for painting and installation instructions. 	<p>Materials Used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New reproduction leaded glass window with 1/2" height and 3/8" width lead to be used in conjunction with clear restoration glass determined by stained glass specialist to be period appropriate.
100-7		South Elevation	After 2000	Wood Transom Window	The wood transom window above the primary entrance was once a connection point for an aluminum awning mounted above the primary entrance. When the awning was removed a window was installed in the negative space. The space above the entrance has been operating as a window for at least fifteen years. Photographic documentation from the 1990s shows the awning intact, while photographs from 2004 show it removed and boarded. The current window is wood-framed and non-operable. The window measures 12" high x 54 3/4" wide.	Good	In lieu of replacing the awning mounted on the building after the 1950s, the transom window created above the primary entrance should be retained. The window is in good condition and is only in need of minor cosmetic repair and repainting. The glass, however, is in need of replacement.	<p>Steps to replace glass in wood transom window:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove window and frame from installed position. 2. Sand window frame and prepare for repainting. 3. Remove existing glass. 4. Replace existing glass with new reproduction leaded glass designed to match original stained glass pattern (based upon photographic documentation). 5. Prime window frame. 6. Paint window frame with specified finish (color based upon historically-accurate color scheme determined as a result of paint analysis). 7. Reinstall window and wood frame. 	<p>Materials Used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sanding paper. - New reproduction stained glass window (refer to item #100-6 for specification). - Primer: Sherwin Williams Multi-Purpose Latex Primer / Sealer. - Exterior Paint: Sherwin Williams SuperPaint Exterior Acrylic Latex Paint, Satin Finish.
100-8		South Elevation	2006	Wood Window	The wood windows on the building were removed in 2006 by the barbershop tenant. They were subsequently replaced with new single-hung wood windows. The current wood window in this location measures 54" high x 55" wide, and is painted.	Good	The wood windows on the building are less than ten years old. Though these windows are not original, they are in good condition. The glass in nearly all window frames is missing or broken and the wood frames are in need of minor cosmetic repair and repainting.	<p>Steps to repair wood windows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove window frames from installed position. 2. Sand window frames to make smooth and prepare for paint application. 3. Install new glass in lower window frame and install new stained glass reproduction in transom frame. 4. Prime window frame with specified primer. 5. Paint window frame with specified finish (color based upon historically-accurate color scheme determined as a result of paint analysis). 6. Reinstall window into its original location. 	<p>Materials Used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sanding paper. - DAP Drywall and Hard Surface Glazing Compound. - New glass for lower window frame to be 1/4" plate glass. - New reproduction stained glass window (refer to item #100-6 for specification). - Primer: Sherwin Williams Multi-Purpose Latex Primer / Sealer. - Exterior Paint: Sherwin Williams SuperPaint Exterior Acrylic Latex Paint, Satin Finish.
100-9		South Elevation	1932	Stained Glass Transom Window	The wood windows on the building once contained stained glass transom windows, but they were removed in 2006 by the barbershop tenant and replaced with new painted wood windows. The upper portion of the window in this location designed to house stained glass measures 18" high x 55" wide.	Removed	The original Stained glass transom window used in the single-hung window on the east elevation was removed is in need of replacement. A replacement stained glass window should be designed and created by a trained specialist and installed within the existing window frame to replicate the intent of the original design.	<p>Steps to replace stained glass transom window:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. While windows are removed, install new leaded glass reproduction window in transom frame (glass design to be based upon photographic documentation and created by a trained specialist). 2. Follow steps to repair wood windows for painting and installation instructions. 	<p>Materials Used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New reproduction leaded glass window with 1/2" height and 3/8" width lead to be used in conjunction with clear restoration glass determined by stained glass specialist to be period appropriate.

100-10



West Elevation

2006

Wood Window

The wood windows on the building were removed in 2006 by the barbershop tenant. They were subsequently replaced with new single-hung wood windows. The current wood window in this location measures 54" high x 34" wide, and is painted.

Good

The wood windows on the building are less than ten years old. Though these windows are not original, they are in good condition. The glass in nearly all window frames is missing or broken and the wood frames are in need of minor cosmetic repair and repainting.

Steps to repair wood windows:

1. Remove window frames from installed position.
2. Sand window frames to make smooth and prepare for paint application.
3. Install new glass in lower window frame and install new stained glass reproduction in transom frame.
4. Prime window frame with specified primer.
5. Paint window frame with specified finish (color based upon historically-accurate color scheme determined as a result of paint analysis).
6. Reinstall window into its original location.

Materials Used:

- Sanding paper.
- DAP Drywall and Hard Surface Glazing Compound.
- New glass for lower window frame to be 1/4" plate glass.
- New reproduction stained glass window (refer to item #100-6 for specification).
- Primer: Sherwin Williams Multi-Purpose Latex Primer / Sealer.
- Exterior Paint: Sherwin Williams SuperPaint Exterior Acrylic Latex Paint, Satin Finish.

100-11



West Elevation

1932

Stained Glass Transom Window

The wood windows on the building once contained stained glass transom windows, but they were removed in 2006 by the barbershop tenant and replaced with new painted wood windows. The upper portion of the window in this location designed to house stained glass measures 18" high x 34" wide.

Removed

The original Stained glass transom window used in the single-hung window on the east elevation was removed is in need of replacement. A replacement stained glass window should be designed and created by a trained specialist and installed within the existing window frame to replicate the intent of the original design.

Steps to replace stained glass transom window:

1. While windows are removed, install new leaded glass reproduction window in transom frame (glass design to be based upon photographic documentation and created by a trained specialist).
2. Follow steps to repair wood windows for painting and installation instructions.

Materials Used:

- New reproduction leaded glass window with 1/2" height and 3/8" width lead to be used in conjunction with clear restoration glass determined by stained glass specialist to be period appropriate.

100-12



North Elevation

1932

Wood Window

This wood-framed multi-lite window faces north. It is located on the rear of the octagonal coffee pot's east-facing projection. The window has 48 glass panels which have been painted. It's perimeter is framed with wood and the interior panels are framed with aluminum. This window measures 67" high x 27" wide. This window is believed to be the last remaining original window in the building.

Fair

This wood-framed multi-lite window has been painted and is in need of restoration. The window casing is in good condition and is only in minor need of repair, but panes of glass throughout the window have cracked and are in need of replacement. Glass panes able to be kept should have their paint removed to ensure proper restoration.

Steps to repair wood multi-lite window:

1. Remove window from installed position for repair.
2. Remove all paint with organic solvent paint remover.
3. Clean and assess health of each pane of glass to determine whether repair or replacement is appropriate.
4. Remove and replace glass panes where necessary with single-pane untempered glass.
5. Paint window frame with hazardous material encapsulation primer.
6. Prime window frame with specified primer.
7. Paint window frame with specified finish (color based upon historically-accurate color scheme determined as a result of paint analysis).

Materials Used:

- Sanding paper.
- DAP Drywall and Hard Surface Glazing Compound.
- New glass for window frames to be plate glass fitted to existing frame.
- Primer: Sherwin Williams Multi-Purpose Latex Primer / Sealer.
- Exterior Paint: Sherwin Williams SuperPaint Exterior Acrylic Latex Paint, Satin Finish.

100-13



South Elevation

2006

Wooden Door

The door which composes the primary entrance of the building is divided with a nine-lite window pane combination on the upper half. The door is composed of wood and was installed on the building in 2006 when it was converted for use as a barbershop. The previous door was wood and did not hold historical significance based upon photographic evidence from 2005.

N/A

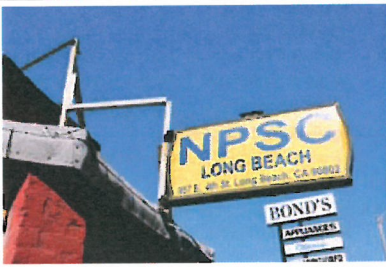




The current door within the primary entrance of the building is in good condition, but does not hold historic significance. The door was replaced in 2006. No photographic evidence exists of the building's original door.

Steps to replace current door:

1. Detach door from current positioning and discard.
2. Replace with newly fabricated wood-frame door with a single lite in center.

Materials Used:

- Douglas Fir to match existing wood used throughout the building's exterior.
- Tempered dual-pane glass for protection and additional security on new door to be installed on street-facing elevation.

200-1		South Elevation	Contemporary	Blade Sign	The blade sign is attached to the mounting mechanism on one side. The existing sign is not original. It is believed that the original sign was rectangular with a hanging lower portion based upon historical photographs. The sign was removed to install this replacement sign before 2003, when this sign begins to appear in photographic documentation.	Good	The current sign is in good condition. The sign does not hold historical significance and should be removed.	<p>Steps to maintain the intent of the historical sign:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Existing sign will be disposed of properly and replaced by new. Tenant will commission a new sign that is mounted in a similar manner and maintains the street-oriented approach of the original sign. 	<p>Materials Used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New sign designed and created with new materials to match needs of occupant.
200-2		South Elevation	Before 1970	Sign-Mounting Mechanism	The sign-mounting mechanism is attached to the building at the lower roof level and secures for stability on the higher roof level. The mounting mechanism is steel and is most likely originates from the 1940s or 1950s.	Poor	The sign-mounting mechanism shows signs of rust and corrosion, and may not be salvageable. Regardless of its potential for reuse, the mounting mechanism will be removed and placed into storage for restoration and reinstallation in the future if so desired by owners and/or tenants. The mechanism is likely derived from the period of significance.	<p>Steps to maintain the intent of the historical sign:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Existing sign-mounting mechanism will be removed and stored for repair and future use if desired. Tenant will commission a new sign that is mounted in a similar manner and maintains the street-oriented approach of the original sign. 	
200-3		East Elevation West Elevation South Elevation	1932	Clerestory Stained Glass Windows	The clerestory windows between each level of roofing were originally rectangular. The area that once housed these windows was filled with concrete when the windows were removed, and was clad in stucco.	Poor	The stained glass windows originally located within the clerestory level have been removed and replaced with concrete clad with stucco.	<p>Steps to repair clerestory area:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Identify damaged portions of the stucco surface. Prep and repair stucco in damaged areas. Prime clerestory stucco area. Paint with specified finish in color to match brick cladding (body color) on lower level (color based upon historically-accurate color scheme determined as a result of paint analysis). 	<p>Materials Used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stucco patch mix created to match existing compound and finish. Primer: Sherwin Williams Multi-Purpose Latex Primer / Sealer. Exterior Paint: Sherwin Williams SuperPaint Exterior Acrylic Latex Paint, Satin Finish.
200-4		East Elevation West Elevation South Elevation	1932	Asphalt Roofing	The roofing used on the octagonal portion of the building is composed of asphalt. The current roof application is rolled while the original was composed of asphalt shingles. The shingles were originally arranged in a decorative geometric pattern and utilized blue, red, white, and gray asphalt tiles.	Fair	The current roofing is rolled asphalt. It should be removed and replaced with historically appropriate asphalt shingle roofing, known to have been used during the period of significance on the octagonal portion of the building.	<p>Steps to restore asphalt shingle roofing (octagonal roof):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Verify stability of roofing and support system. Take protective measures to secure roof structure as necessary. Remove existing layers of roofing with caution to protect underlying roof structure and sheathing. Examine earliest layers of roofing to evaluate materials for historic authenticity and ability to be salvaged. Remove unsalvageable sheathing and replace with new composed of in-kind material as necessary. Install new red, white, blue, and gray asphalt shingles in design of original (design to be based upon historic documentation). 	<p>Materials Used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Douglas Fir or other in-kind wood material to replace sheathing damaged beyond repair. New rolled asphalt roofing material.
200-5		East Elevation West Elevation North Elevation	1932	Asphalt Roofing	The roofing used on the rear portion of the building was originally rolled asphalt. The current application is of the same material.	Poor	The current roofing on the building was applied within the last ten years. It is layered atop several additional layers of previous rolled asphalt roofing, which is weighing on the roof structure.	<p>Steps to removing current rolled asphalt roofing (rear roof):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Verify stability of roofing and support system. Take protective measures to secure roof structure as necessary. Remove existing layers of roofing with caution to protect underlying roof structure and sheathing. Remove unsalvageable sheathing and replace with new composed of in-kind material as necessary. Install new gray rolled asphalt roofing, as historically appropriate. 	<p>Materials Used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Douglas Fir or other in-kind wood material to replace sheathing damaged beyond repair. New rolled asphalt roofing material.

200-6		South Elevation	1932	Fascia Board	A fascia board which ran horizontally below the roof of the building's clerestory level has been removed. Underneath where the board was once mounted are exposed rafter tails in need of repair.	Removed	The fascia board which ran horizontally below the roof of the clerestory level was removed. Its current location is unknown.	<p>Steps to replacing fascia board:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cut new replacement fascia board of Douglas Fir wood sized to fit in place of missing. 2. Prep and prime replacement fascia board. 3. Paint with specified finish (color based upon historically-accurate color scheme determined as a result of paint analysis). 4. Install new fascia board. 	<p>Materials Used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Douglas Fir (in-kind wood material) to replace missing fascia board. - Primer: Sherwin Williams Multi-Purpose Latex Primer / Sealer. - Exterior Paint: Sherwin Williams SuperPaint Exterior Acrylic Latex Paint, Satin Finish.
300-1		Roof-Mounted	1932	Stained Glass knob	Mounted atop of the 'lid' of the spout was once a stylized knob composed of small squares of stained glass formed into a rounded shape. This shape was likely formed around a molded metal frame that could be affixed to the building.	Removed	Through the examination of photographic evidence, it can be inferred that the knob was removed between 2008 and 2011. Its current whereabouts are unknown.	<p>Steps to replace stained glass knob:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Owner and owner's representatives will work with stained glass design team and supplier to reconstruct the knob. 2. New knob frame will be constructed of steel. Method of attachment will be designed through analysis of existing light above roof-mounted spout. 3. Colors of the knob based upon photographic evidence and will be coordinated to match the proposed color scheme of the building. 	<p>Materials Used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Steel for knob frame. - Stained glass suitable for mosaic composition and chosen to match original color scheme based upon photographic documentation. - New hardware for installation using a headblock and brace system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tension Rod to be inserted below spout opening - Steel ties to connect custom knob frame fffffffdown through opening to tension rod
300-2		Roof-Mounted	1932	Roof-Mounted Spout	The roof-mounted spout is composed of steel and glass. The spout was once adorned with a stained glass knob (see Feature #300-2). Below the knob is its support base, lined with glass panes around the circumference. Below the support base are eight metal panels held within a steel frame which form the body of the spout. Within each of the eight sides is a glass pane above one or two pieces of steel. Only the northernmost panel does not have a piece of glass above. The three panels which face north are single pieces of steel while the panels facing south and those adjacent are composed of two pieces of steel divided horizontally.	Fair	The structure of the spout is stable. The frame of the spout in need of repair, cleaning, and repainting. The panels enclosed within the frame have been warped by the elements over several decades of exposure and should be replaced with similar. The frame and panels of the spout were originally painted in a metallic hue to resemble the look of metal, but were repainted white, green, and a subsequent red within the last fifteen years. The frame and panels should be repainted with the original metallic hue identified by the forensic paint consultant.	<p>Steps to remove and resecure the spout:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Detach spout while protecting existing hardware. 2. Lower spout with proper care under supervision of preservation consultant. 3. Gently detach deteriorated steel panels from frame, measure, and replicate size with like material. 4. Reinstall new steel panels replicating method of attachment. 5. Remove existing paint while protecting historic material. 6. Gently prep material to be painted. 7. Prime spout using specified primer. 8. Paint spout with specified material. Paint matched to metallic paint from period of significance as identified by professional paint analysis. 9. Gently raise spout back into exact position with proper care, labor, and supervision by preservation consultant. 10. Resecure spout into its original location with salvageable hardware and reinforce with contemporary hardware as necessary (not to be invasive or visible from exterior perspective). 	<p>Materials Used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Steel .125" aluminum break-metal panels with 1/4"hemmed edges. - Peel Away ST-1 Paint Remover to remove paint while preventing lead exposure and damage to historic material. - Primer: Sherwin Williams Multi-Purpose Latex Primer / Sealer. - Exterior Paint: Sherwin Williams SuperPaint Exterior Acrylic Latex Paint, Satin Finish. - Installation using standard bolt and bracket mounting method.
300-3		Roof-Mounted	1932	Glass Panels	Seven glass panes surround the top of the roof-mounted spout. The glass panes are located on all of the panels except for the northernmost panel. The southernmost panel is intersected by a folded piece of metal which mimics a coffee pot's pouring mechanism.	Good	None of the glass panels appear to be compromised. All of the panels are intact and will be retained throughout the rehabilitation process.	<p>Steps to maintain glass panels:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Glass panels will be removed from their current position along with the spout for maintenance. 2. Glass will be cleaned with nonsudsing household ammonia so as not degrade the historic material. 3. After cleaning, glass panels will be remounted along with the remainder of the spout onto the top of the building. 	<p>Materials used:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nonsudsing household ammonia.

