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9. VENEER PLASTERING

9.1 DESCRIPTION

9.1.1 Veneer Plaster Construction.—Shall consist of large size gypsum lath attached to wood or metal supports as specified, and which shall receive a thin overall monolithic plaster coating (finish) applied in one or more coats to a thickness of one-sixteenth inch (1/16") to one-eighth inch (1/8"). Minimum overall thickness of lath and veneer plaster shall be one-half inch (1/2").

9.2 LATHING MATERIALS (1)

9.2.1 Gauges of Wire (See 2.2.2)

9.2.2 Nails & Staples (See 2.2.3)

9.2.3 Power Driven Staples (See 2.2.31)

9.2.4 Nailing Channels (See 2.3.4)

9.2.5 Screw Channels (See 2.3.5)

9.2.6 Nailable Studs nlb (See 2.4.2)

9.2.7 Screw Studs nlb (See 2.4.3)

9.2.8 Structural Nailable Studs lb (See 2.5.1)

9.2.81 Runner Track (See 2.5.2)

9.2.82 Bridging (See 2.5.3)

9.3 GYPSUM LATH

9.3.1 General.—Gypsum lath shall conform to the Standard Specifications for Gypsum Lath—ASTM Designation C-37."

9.3.11 Types of Lath.—Gypsum lath for veneer plaster shall be plain, (or) Type "X", (or) insulating, gypsum lath as specified herein, or as dictated by fire resistance requirements. Face side of lath shall have a special paper designed for application of veneer plaster. (2) (3) (4)

9.3.12 Dimension of Lath.—Gypsum lath for veneer plaster systems shall meet the following nominal dimensional requirements:

Thickness: 3/8", 1/2", or 5/8" (greater thickness may be used)

Width: 48" (Width may vary slightly to meet job requirements)

Length: 96" or longer to meet job requirements

9.4 ACCESSORIES

9.4.1 General.—Metal shapes used as grounds for veneer plaster shall be of such a size as to provide for required thickness.

9.4.2 Corner Beads.—For use at all external corners shall be formed of minimum .015 inch thick zinc coated steel, or other approved material, having minimum seven-eighth inch (7/8") wings, with minimum three-eighth inch (3/8") diameter holes.

9.4.3 Casings.—Used to provide a finished edge at window and door jambs, at openings, at partition terminals, and at intersections with other materials, shall be formed of minimum .015 inch thick zinc coated steel, or other approved material.

9.4.4 Partition Bases.—Recessed, flush type, or reveal type base for veneer plaster partitions or other walls, shall be formed of minimum No. 26 gauge steel, galvanized or coated with a rust inhibiting paint. Clips and splice plates shall be the manufacturer's regular type for the base used.

(1) Paragraphs 9.2.1 through 9.2.82 cover metal framing materials which can be used to construct metal partitions and walls, or ceiling grillages to which veneer lath and plaster are applied.

(2) See 2.7.2.

(3) Type "X" (special fire retardant) designates gypsum lath for veneer plaster complying with these specifications, that provides fire retardant ratings at least equal to those obtained with the same thickness of Type "X" gypsum wallboard, when tested in accordance with the requirements of the Method of Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials (ASTM Designation: E-119).

(4) Consult manufacturers for independent test data on assembly particulars, materials, and ratings for specific type of construction.

9. VENEER PLASTERING

9.4.5 Joint Reinforcement.—Strip reinforcement used to reinforce joints of lath base for veneer plaster shall be glass fiber mesh a minimum width of two inches (2"); or perforated cross fibered paper tape, or other approved material of equal strength. (5)

9.4.6 Asbestos Tape.—For use on horizontal wood supports in certain fire rated ceiling assemblies shall be 8 lb. commercial grade asbestos paper .018 inch thick.

9.4.7 Metal Trim Staples.—Staples to secure corner beads or casings shall be flattened (galvanized) steel wire with minimum nine-sixteenth (9/16") legs; for securing joint reinforcement mesh, leg length shall be minimum one-quarter inch (1/4").

(5) Other types of material may be used to reinforce joints in lath and to strengthen plaster over joints provided it is approved by the architect and the Building Department which has jurisdiction.

9.5 PLASTERING MATERIAL

9.5.1 Veneer Plasters.—Shall be a proprietary specially formulated high-strength gypsum base plaster for hand or machine application to large size lath or other properly prepared surfaces. Veneer plaster shall be formulated for application as a thin monolithic basecoat plaster over which a finish may be applied, or may be formulated for application as a finish plaster. It shall have a setting time of from twenty to ninety minutes and a minimum compressive strength of 1500 psi. Setting time of plaster shall be controlled at the time of manufacture, or by introduction of, or contact with a setting agent, as recommended by the manufacturer.

9.5.2 Standard Plaster Finishes.—For application over veneer basecoat plaster shall be gypsum-lime smooth finish, (or) Keene's Cement-Lime float finish (or) machine dash finish; or approved manufactured regular gypsum finishes. (6)

(6) See 7.4.22; 7.4.23; 7.4.24; 7.4.25.

9.5.3 Water.—For mixing with veneer plaster shall be clean, fresh, suitable for domestic consumption, and free from such amounts of mineral or organic substances as would affect the set of the plaster.

9.5.4 Bonding Agent.—(See 6.10). (7)

(7) Bonding agents are sometimes used to bond veneer plaster to concrete or masonry interior surfaces. Use only on recommendation of manufacturer.

9.6 METAL FRAMING (8)

9.6.1 Metal Framing Members.—Shall be straight, true, and properly aligned so that plane of lath at edges and ends is not offset.

Where metal studs extend above suspended ceilings each stud shall be securely attached to a horizontal three-quarter inch (3/4") channel placed above the ceiling and along the full length of the partition.

(8) For erection of metal studs and ceiling grillages see Specification Reference No. 3; or consult manufacturer.

9.7 WOOD FRAMING (by others) (9) (10)

9.8 LATH ERECTION AND APPLICATION

9.8.1 Application of Large Size Lath.—Apply large size lath for veneer plaster in either a vertical or horizontal direction. All ends and edges of the lath shall fall on supports except when edge joints are at right angles to supports.

(9) Wood framing by others should meet the minimum requirements of FHA and local building codes. Framing member should be straight, true, of uniform dimension, and properly aligned, and should have a moisture content not in excess of 15% at the time of the gypsum large size lath application. Bowed or twisted studs or joists should be straightened by others.

On wood frame construction apply lath first to the ceiling and then to walls. On metal framing lath may be applied in any sequence. Fit ends and edges of lath as close together as permitted by framing, but do not force into place. At external corners butt and fit lath so as to provide solid corner. Stagger end joints when lath is applied across supports. Place joints on opposite sides of partitions on different supports. Wherever possible, do not place joints at corners of door and window frames.

(10) For spacing of supports for large size lath see Table 5-9.

Attach lath from center to edges and ends, pressing the lath firmly against the supports. Place attachments approximately three-eighth inch (3/8") from edges of lath. Set attachment flush with the surface of the lath but do not break paper.

Internal vertical and horizontal angles on wood frame construction may be floated by not attaching lath to the supports in the angles; where supports are at right angles to the internal angle, attach lath approximately eight inches (8") away from angle.

Cut lath to fit electrical outlets, pipes or other required openings.

9.8.2 Application of Joint Reinforcement.—Apply joint reinforcement to all joints either by stapling or by embedding in veneer plaster as recommended by manufacturer. Do not overlap reinforcement at intersections. Secure joint reinforcement by one of the following methods:

Stapling: Staple reinforcement at ends on each side of joint and at maximum twenty-four inch (24") intervals along reinforcement on alternate sides of joint. Staple reinforcement on one side only of vertical angles, and on ceiling side only of horizontal angles. (11)

Embedding: Embed reinforcement mesh or tape in veneer plaster at all joints before application of base or finish coat. If finish plaster is to be machine applied, plaster at joints shall be free of trowel marks or ridges. (11)

9.8.3 Application of Accessories.—Install corner beads at all external angles, set tight against lath and attach by nail, staple or by crimping. Attach accessories at not more than twelve inch (12") intervals. (12) (13)

9.9 VENEER PLASTERING

9.9.1 Mixing.—Mix veneer plaster in strict conformity with recommendations of manufacturer.

9.9.2 Application.—Apply veneer plaster by hand or machine to a minimum thickness of one-sixteenth inch (1/16") as directed by manufacturer, and as required to achieve the specified finish. Finish shall be (a) smooth, (b) trowel texture, (c) spray texture, as indicated on drawings or on room finish schedule. (14) (15)

(11) Where a fire rated assembly is specified the joint treatment should be as specified by the manufacturer of the veneer plaster system.

(12) Approved adhesives may also be used.

(13) Where other metal trim is required for protection of edges at windows and openings and at intersections with other materials, etc., so indicate on drawings.

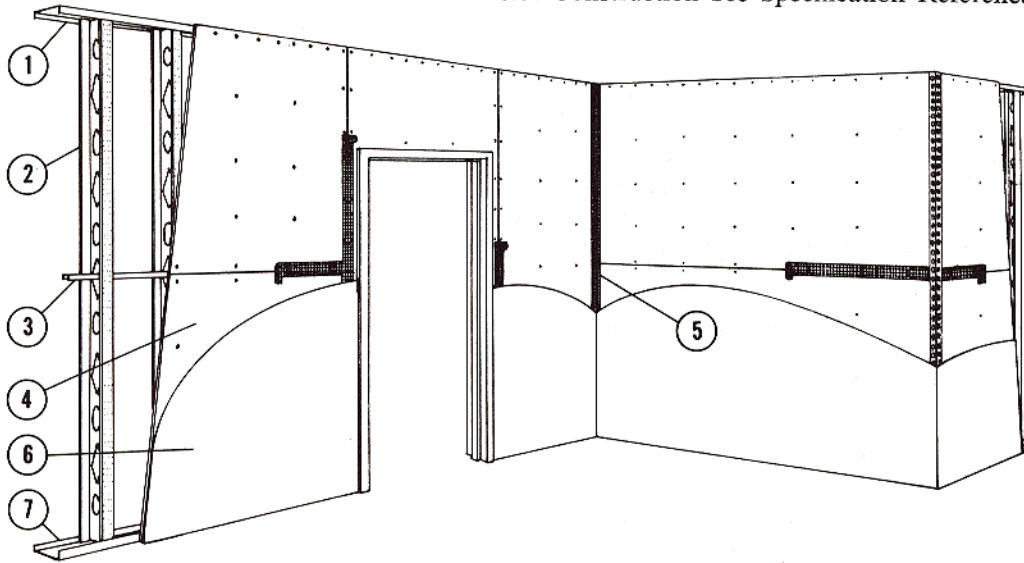
(14) Specify finish treatment required. Machine applied textures are light stipple (sand finishes); depth of trowel texture is limited by thickness of veneer plaster.

(15) When acoustic-type texture (non-rated) finish is applied over veneer plaster on ceilings prior to plastering lath on walls, the wall lath should be protected from overspray so as not to affect bond and setting time of plaster.

DETAIL 50

VENEER PLASTER

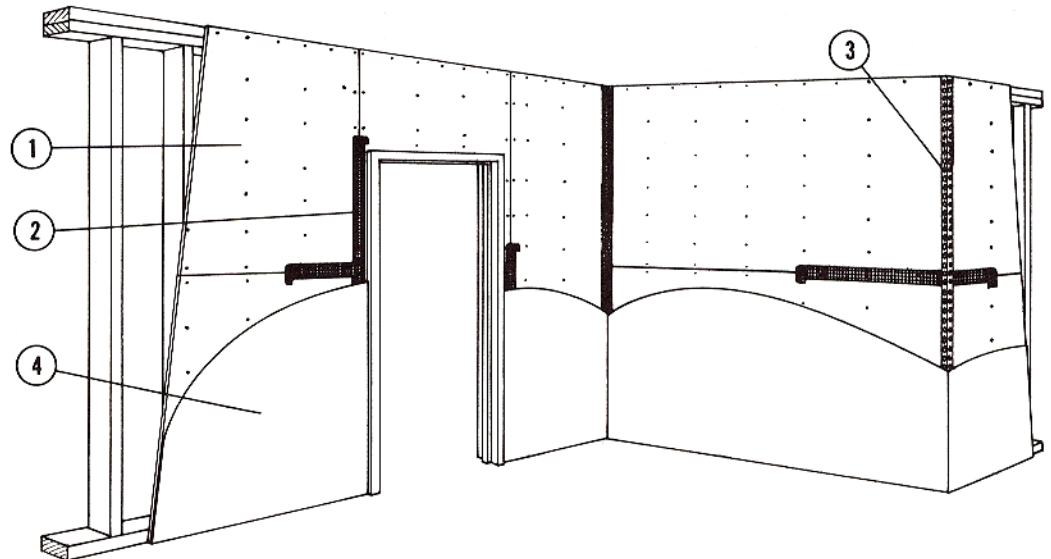
For Veneer Plaster Construction See Specification Reference 9



- (1) Ceiling Runner Track
- (2) Metal Stud (nailable or screw)
- (3) Horizontal Stiffener¹
- (4) Large Size Lath
- (5) Joint Reinforcement
- (6) Veneer Plaster (1/16 to 1/8 inch thick)
- (7) Floor Runner Track

¹ Stiffener is omitted with screw studs.

(A) METAL STUD CONSTRUCTION



- (1) Large Size Lath
- (2) Joint Reinforcement
- (3) Corner Bead
- (4) Veneer Plaster (1/16 to 1/8 inch thick)

(B) WOOD STUD CONSTRUCTION