

of applying acoustical plaster

PLASTERERS are beginning to think about laying aside the trowel when they start to finish an acoustical ceiling. Ceilings of a Veteran's Administration office building in St. Paul, Minn. are said to have been beautifully finished with SABINITE acoustical plaster by "dashing" the material on. Plasterers working for Minuti Bros. dipped large brushes into SABINITE and flung the material at the ceiling with a snap of the wrist. The evenness and beauty of texture is outstanding, as is the ability to patch or lap the material without defect.

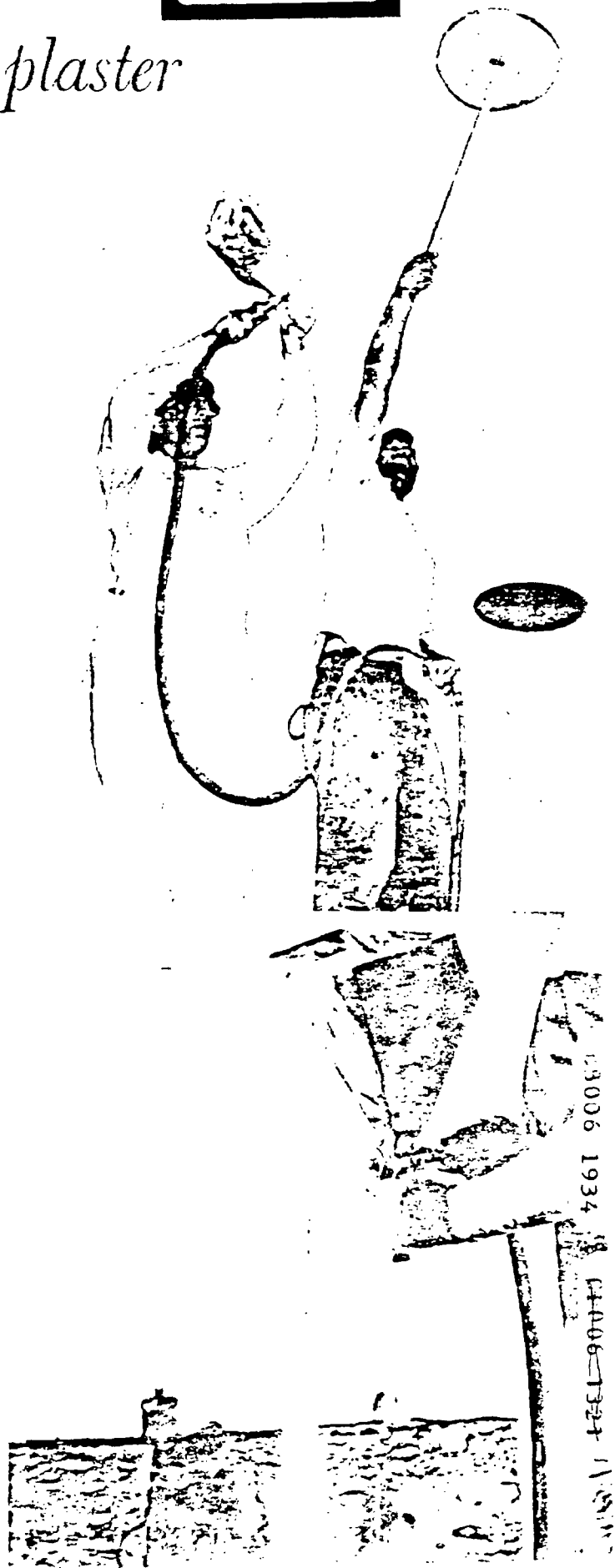
A machine to spray acoustical plaster has been developed to do this easier and probably with greater control. A hose carries air from a standard paint spray type compressor to a nozzle. Acoustical plaster is fed from a hopper mounted on and above the nozzle.

The untouched texture, made possible by spraying, is extremely gratifying to the operator, and his ability to control it and rework it as needed makes a beautiful job easy to achieve. The work can be stopped and restarted at any point with no lap marks or joinings.

In fact, with this machine, it is recommended that instead of painting when the surface becomes soiled, a new thin layer of acoustical plaster be sprayed on, thus enhancing instead of decreasing the acoustical benefits.

The machine used on this job was developed and is manufactured by Fred W. Christian, 45 Fifteenth Ave., Nott, Fargo, N. Dak. The machine is sold, not leased.

An auditorium ceiling is sprayed with acoustical plaster. Laborer holds template to protect lighting fixture. Small compressor is on floor, many feet below these men on the scaffold.





U.S.G. ACOUSTICAL PLASTERS			
		AUDICOTE *	HI-LITE *
TYPE, CHARACTERISTICS, AND COLOR		NON-SETTING MATERIAL. HARDENS BY DRYING. COMPOSED OF BENTONITE CLAY, PERLITE, AND OTHER POROUS MATERIALS. ACOUSTICAL PROPERTIES DEVELOP BY NATURAL FISSURING. AVAILABLE IN SATIN WHITE AND SPECIAL WHITE.	SETTING MATERIAL. COMPOSED PRINCIPALLY OF LIME AND KEENES CEMENT. ACOUSTICAL PROPERTIES DEVELOPED ONLY BY MECHANICAL OPENING OF THE SURFACE. AVAILABLE IN WHITE.
METHOD OF APPLICATION - TYPES OF FINISH -		MACHINE SPRAY, HAWK AND TROWEL. MACHINE TEXTURED FINISH, TROWEL FINISH. FLOAT FINISH, STIPPLED FINISH, OR STIPPLED-PERFORATED FINISH.	HAWK AND TROWEL (NOT RECOMMENDED FOR MACHINE USE.) STIPPLED FINISH, OR STIPPLE-PERFORATED FINISH.
WHERE TO USE -		OVER A FULL GYPSUM PLASTER BASECOAT, PORTLAND CEMENT - LIME BASECOAT, OR MONOLITHIC CONCRETE.	OVER PROPERLY PREPARED GYPSUM OR PORTLAND CEMENT - LIME BASECOATS. CAN BE USED IN AREAS OF RELATIVELY HIGH HUMIDITY, SUCH AS CEILINGS OVER SWIMMING POOLS.
TECHNICAL DATA	N.R.C.	MACHINE TEXTURED - .55 HAND FINISHED - .60 (ALL MACHINE APPLIED ACOUSTICAL PLASTERS DENSIFY WHEN SPRAYED, REDUCING THEIR N.R.C.)	STIPPLED - .60 STIPPLE-PERFORATED - .60
	% OF LIGHT REFLECTANCE	SATIN WHITE .65 SPECIAL WHITE .70	STIPPLED - .80 STIPPLE-PERFORATED - .77
PAINTABILITY AND DURABILITY		TESTS SHOW NO LOSS OF SOUND ABSORPTION AFTER TWO SPRAY COATS OF TEXOLITE PAINT. MAY BE SPRAYED WITH A THIN COAT OF AUDICOTE. FOR USE IN AREAS NOT SUBJECT TO ABRASION.	ON STIPPLED-PERFORATED FINISH, NO LOSS OF SOUND ABSORPTION AFTER FOUR SPRAY COATS OF TEXOLITE. HAS MAXIMUM PAINTABILITY, HIGHLY DURABLE, NOT EASILY DAMAGED BY ABRASION.
ADVANTAGES	TO ARCHITECT	ECONOMICAL AND VERSATILE. VARIETY OF FINISHES. INCOMBUSTIBLE. EASILY REDECORATED. GOOD SOUND ABSORPTION.	HIGH LIGHT REFLECTION. HIGH DEGREE OF PAINTABILITY. CAN BE USED OVER PORTLAND CEMENT. EXCELLENT SOUND ABSORPTION. INCOMBUSTIBLE. HIGHLY DURABLE. SOLD BY SQUARE YARD INSURING CORRECT AMOUNT OF MATERIAL.
	TO CONTRACTOR	EASE OF APPLICATION. UNIFORM RESULTS. LOW COST AND HIGH COVERAGE. LESS SHRINKAGE THAN OTHER COMPETITIVE TYPES. SOLD BY THE BAG.	EASE OF APPLICATION. UNIFORM RESULTS. LOWER COST THAN COMPETITIVE MATERIALS. HIGH QUALITY JOB.