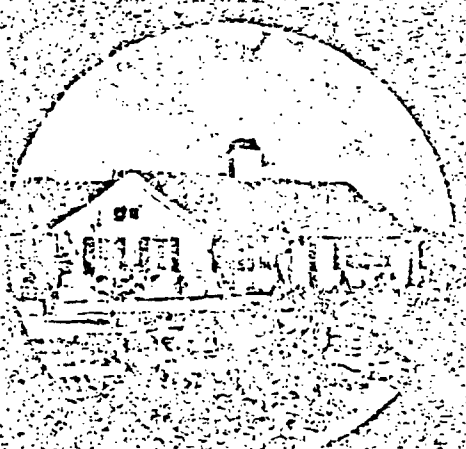
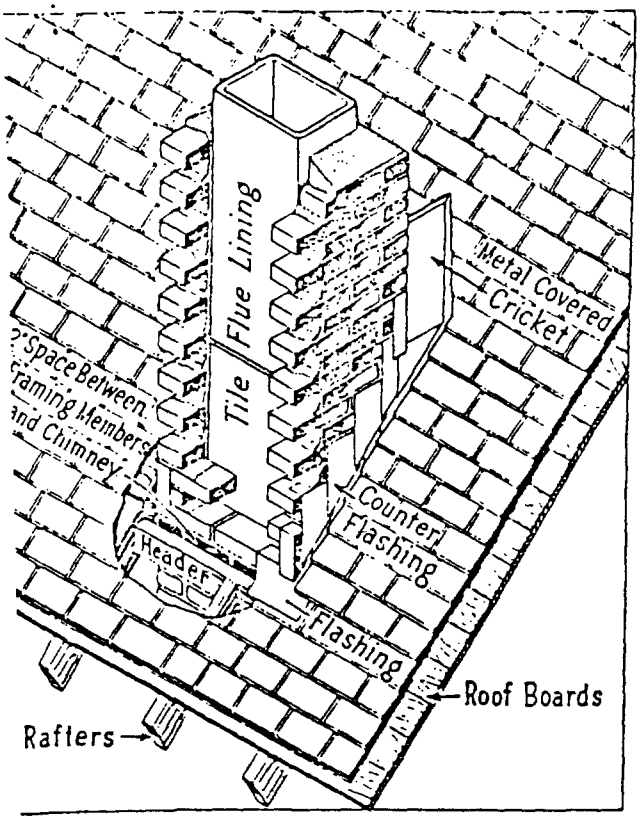
PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT

USG-2046



HOW TO HAVE THE HOME YOU WANT

GP029 1741



his illustrates a chimney properly constructed to safeguard against fire. ice that there is a 2" space between framing members and chimney. e chimney is made weather-tight with flashing and counter-flashing. The ers are the pieces of metal nailed onto the roof along with the shingles d bent up against the chimney wall. The latter are pieces of metal into the brickwork and bent down over the flashing to form a water- t joint. A "metal covered cricket" sheds water from behind the chimney.

Walls and Ceilings

e suggest the use of fireproof materials in the walls, lings and partitions throughout your home. They e protection against fire and also provide extra nty and strength at a really economical cost. Both tal lath and Perforated Rocklath, properly finished h gypsum plaster, build this type of wall and ceiling.

ts made at the Bureau of Standards qualify parti- s made of Perforated Rocklath and plaster for e-hour fire rating—that is, the partition if attacked fire will not fail for at least one hour. Perforated sum lath is a fireproof plaster base comparable to d lath in cost. Made of gypsum it will not burn—in rast to the rough sawn, easily ignitable splinters ood lath.

al lath, when finished according to specifications wood fiber plaster, qualifies for a one-hour fire g on ceilings as well as on walls and partitions d lath is also recommended for stair walls and ways, behind the kitchen stove and for arched ings.

Roofs and Side Walls

When a fire occurs nearby, or even some distance away, in case of a high wind, burning brands are apt to be blown against your home. If your roof has combustible shingles, a fire can start and gain considerable headway before it is even noticed.

As most of the burning brands which fall on buildings extinguish themselves in a short time, an asphalt shingle roof offers real protection at an economical cost—and a protection which is recognized by the insurance companies in their rates.

Asbestos shingles, made of two fireproof materials, asbestos and cement, have an even higher fire rating.

Although asbestos shingles are slightly more expensive than asphalt, both compare most favorably to wood in cost and, of course, offer much greater fire security. Slate and tile are also fireproof roof materials. The latter, however, are too costly for the small or medium priced home, and slate generally has the same disadvantage except in areas where it is quarried.

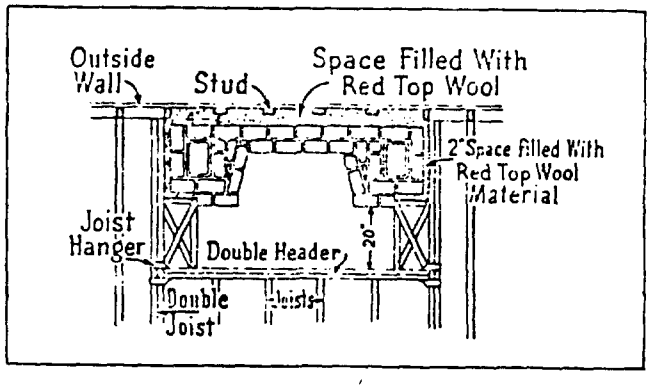
Asbestos sidings, brick or brick veneer and stucco, eliminate combustible materials from the side walls of your home. Each of them further reduces the possibility of your home catching fire from an outside source.

Gypsum sheathing, in place of wood sheathing, is another protection against wall fires. It is especially desirable to use it if a non-fireproof material such as insulating lath is applied on the inside of exterior walls.

Eliminating the Chimney Hazard

The chimney is capable of carrying heavy loads and thus the temptation is sometimes strong to use it as a support for part of the structure.

This is an invitation to trouble. In addition to the fire hazard, such construction will result in cracked plaster, as either settlement of the chimney or shrinkage of the wood framing will create severe strains.



This shows one way properly to construct a fireplace. All framing on sides should be at least 2" away from brick or masonry wall unless protected by 8 or more inches of brickwork or 12 inches or more of masonry. Fill intervening spaces with incombustible materials such as Red Top wool, concrete or mortar.

GP029 1742

indications of it in the still older civilization of the Egyptians. And it is still one of the most effective barriers we have against the spread of fire.

Previously we mentioned that a fireproof material in a home should do two things, (1) prevent the spread of fire, and (2) prevent damage to the structural supports so that the building will not collapse. To do this, a material must have the following properties:

1. It must not burn—it should not add fuel to the flame.
2. The material must not pass temperatures sufficiently high to set fire to the room on the other side of the partition.
3. The material must not expand sufficiently under the fire heat to wreck itself, or the building.
4. These first three, under ideal circumstances, should be maintained for the greatest possible duration of the fire.

Gypsum meets all of these requirements.

How a Gypsum Wall Resists Fire

When fire attacks a gypsum wall or ceiling, water is slowly forced out, starting at the surface facing the fire and working slowly toward the cooler side. But as this happens (and it takes a lot of heat and considerable time to remove the last vestige of moisture from a particle of gypsum) it leaves a porous area of dry gypsum behind it. This dehydrated face, with its millions of tiny air cells, in itself is both incombustible and a good insulator, so it further slows up the action of fire in evaporating gypsum's water content.

Water, at ordinary atmospheric pressure, never gets hotter than its boiling point, 212 degrees Fahrenheit. Therefore, the side of a gypsum wall away from the fire stays cool, just as ice, for example, stays cool even if you apply a blowtorch to one of its surfaces.

Heat can penetrate a gypsum partition to set fire to the next room until every bit of moisture is gone and the wall is destroyed. This takes time. For example, partitions plastered with gypsum plaster over Perforated Rocklath qualify for a one-hour rating, and metal lath plastered with wood fiber gypsum plaster enjoys an hour's rating on both walls and ceilings.

Negligible Expansion Under Heat

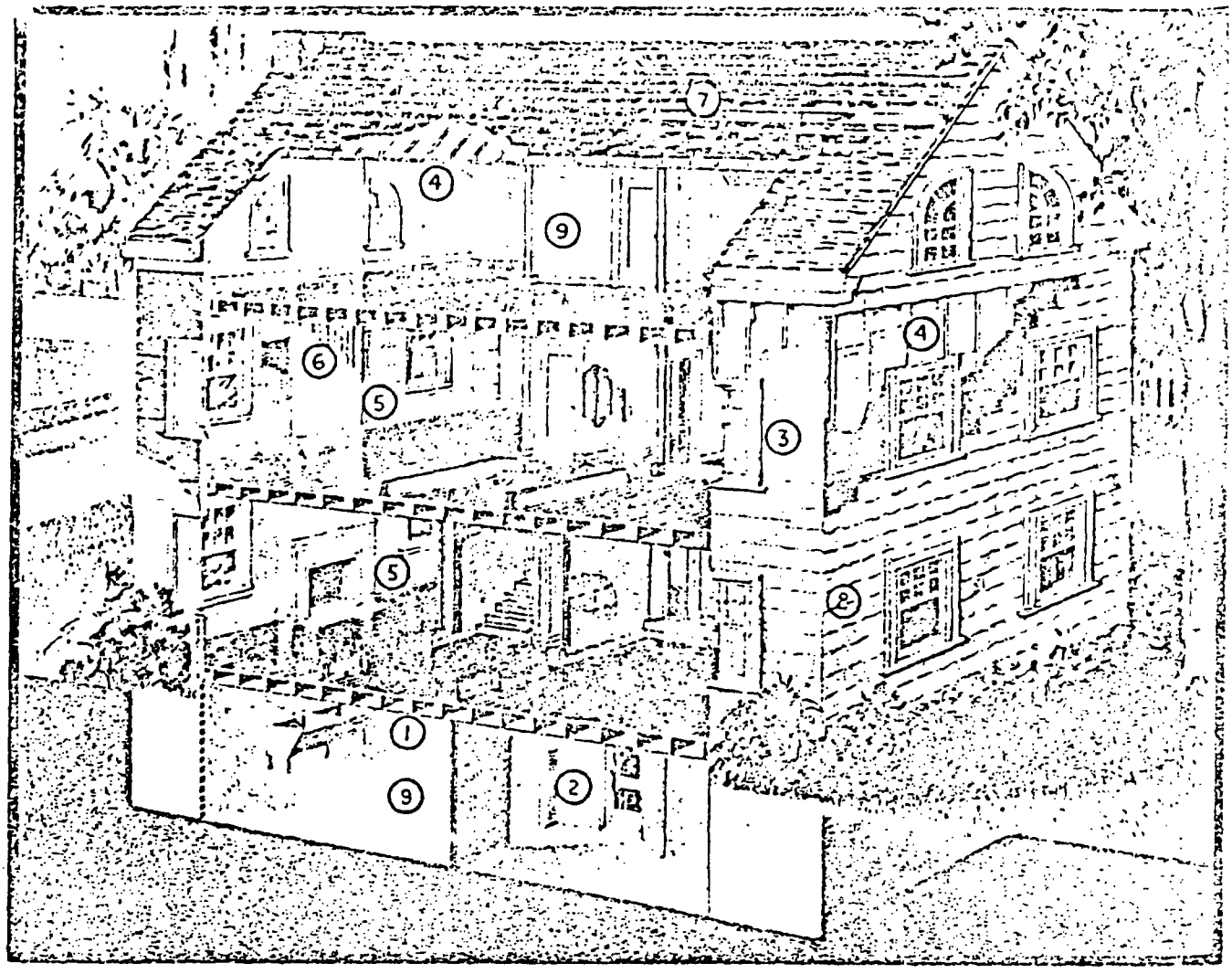
Since gypsum cannot be heated above 212 degrees Fahrenheit and remain useful, it is only affected in case of fire by the range between room temperatures of approximately 70 degrees to 212 degrees, and expansion within this range is less than $\frac{1}{8}$" in a 10' length—not enough to cause damage to the material or the structure.

Gypsum won't burn; the surface away from the fire stays cool; it does not expand appreciably under heat. Gypsum does all of these things for a considerable period of time. It has great strength; it is easy to apply; it gives rigidity and solidity to the building. And it is inexpensive. That is why gypsum products are the ideal fireproof materials.



Partitions of Perforated Rocklath, properly plastered, qualify for a one-hour fire rating, as also do metal lath walls and ceilings when properly plastered with wood fiber plaster.

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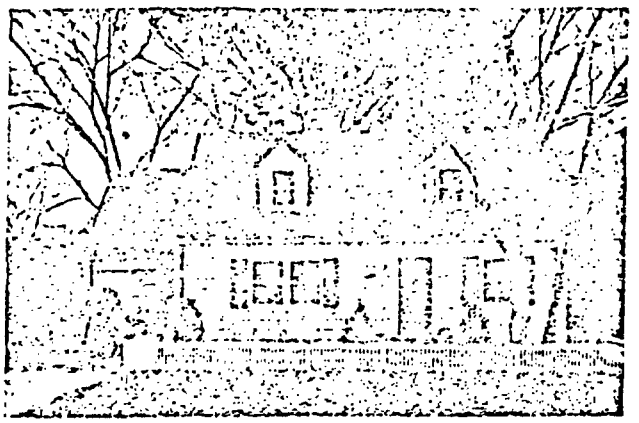


HOW AND WHERE USG MATERIALS PROTECT AGAINST FIRE

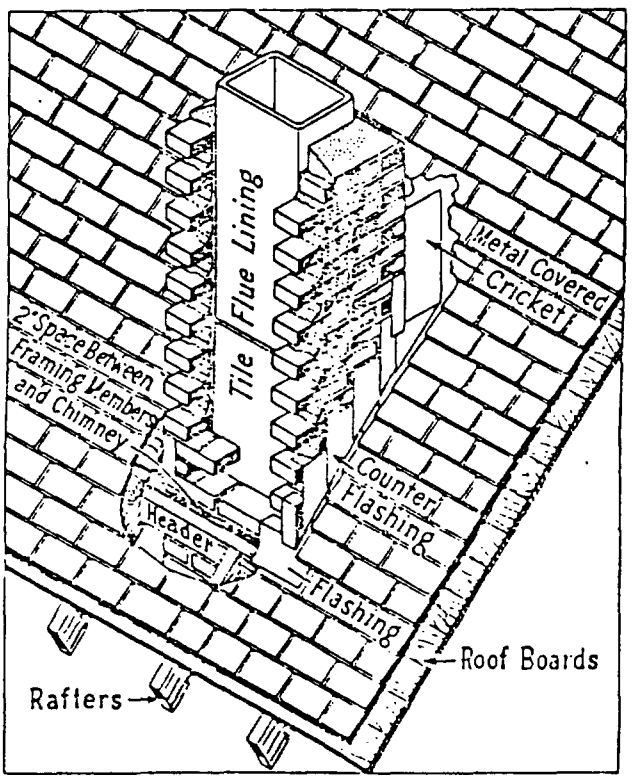
This drawing illustrates where and how USG products protect against fire. All of the materials appearing in the diagram contribute additional benefits to the structure—these are explained in subsequent illustrations. Here our purpose is to show only their functions in guarding against the outbreak and spread of fire.

1. Red Top Metal Lath or Perforated Rocklath, covered with Red Top Plaster, beneath basement joists.
2. Pyrobar Partition Tile enclosing basement heater room.
3. Gyplap, fireproof gypsum sheathing, over outside of studs.
4. Fireproof Red Top Wool Blankets between stud spaces on outside walls and between attic roof rafters.
5. Perforated Rocklath and Red Top Plaster on interior walls, partitions and ceilings. For extra reinforcement, Red Top Metal Lath may be used as plaster base for ceilings in large living or other rooms. Also USG Metal Lath and Rocklath Plastering Systems.
6. Red Top Metal Lath and Red Top Insulating Wool as fire stops between studs and joists at fireplaces, chimneys and stair walls.
7. USG Asbestos Shingles or USG Asphalt Shingles on roof.
8. USG Asbestos Cement Siding as fireproof finish on outside walls.
9. Sheetrock as wall finish in playrooms, extra attic rooms, basement storage and tool rooms.

There are four types of shingles which meet these requirements: asbestos, asphalt, slate and tile. Of these, the most practical are generally asphalt or asbestos. Slate and tile, while excellent roofing materials, are usually beyond the budget of the small or medium sized home. Wood shingles, while widely used, are not fire resistant and they are banned as a roof material by local ordinances in many localities.



Asphalt shingles protect against burning embers and carry Underwriters' Class "C" label. This attractive house in White Plains, New York, designed by Victor Cirkin, Architect, and built by Country Homes, Inc., of White Plains, has U S G Asphalt Shingles on the roof.



This illustrates the proper use of flashing and counter-flashing to make a water-tight roof around the chimney. Copper is generally the best material to use for flashings, because it costs but little more than tin or sheet metal and will be permanent, whereas the latter will rust out. It is difficult to replace flashing after it has failed.

When selecting a roof, remember that you are buying color and design as well as weather protection. The roof is literally the crown of your home and you will want it to combine gracefully with its architecture and be an attractive part of your exterior color scheme and landscaping.

Asphalt and asbestos shingles today bring this kind of beauty, as well as protection. New durable colors, attractive blends running from the subdued to the more spectacular, textures that combine the beauty of the old with the fireproof permanence of new materials are some of the features that make these ideal roof materials for present-day homes.

A layer of good waterproof felt ought to be placed between the shingles and the roof boards. This helps the shingles keep your house dry. In the case of wood shingles, however, waterproof membrane must not be used; and the roof boards should be applied with spaces between each board. This type of shingle requires ventilation from underneath to prevent the shingles from rotting.

Angles and corners which a shingle cannot protect from the weather occur on every roof. For example, your chimney passes through the roof, and if not properly protected at this point, the roof will develop a leak. Protection here is called "flashing." Flashing is made of sheet metal, either copper or galvanized iron, with the joints carefully soldered.

If there is a "valley" in your roof—between a dormer roof and the main roof surface, for example—it should be protected from the weather with sheet metal flashing or special "starter strips" made for this purpose.

Your house should also be protected against the weather at the eaves. Otherwise, water running down the roof will drip off onto the wall, staining it and perhaps, finding some crevice, leak into the house. The solution is to provide good gutters and conductor pipes to lead rain water to a cistern or sewer.

Extra Protection on Outside Walls

The side walls of your house besides bearing much of its weight help keep out rain and snow, wind and sun, heat and cold.

The wall may be finished with brick, stone, wood siding, wood shingles, asbestos cement siding, asphalt siding, stucco. All of them will keep out weather if applied properly. Some of them are fireproof. You will find that the fireproof materials will give better service than the inflammable ones, for they not only add security but generally require less maintenance.

GP029 1745

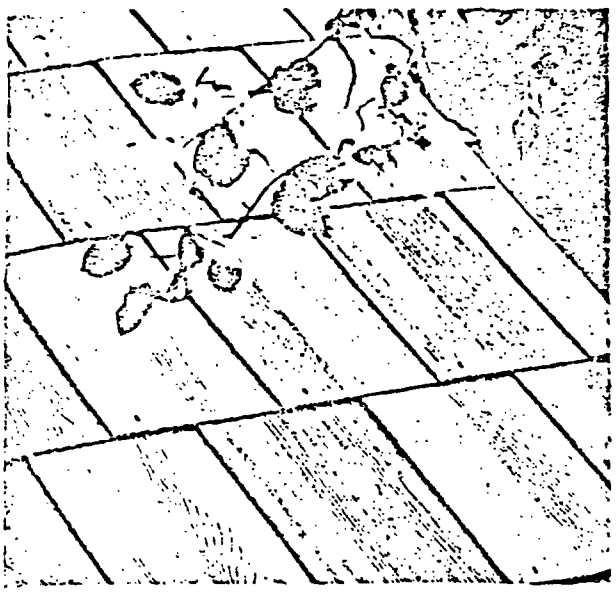
A new type asbestos siding, for example, has just been developed with a permanent self-cleaning waterproof glaze. This eliminates painting and repainting bills.

To make sure the outside wall materials keep out water and wind, your house must be well sheathed. The ideal sheathing material provides a maximum of resistance against wind infiltration and moisture. Large sheets should be used to keep joints to a minimum and the joints should be so designed that they fit tightly together so there are no gaps between them.

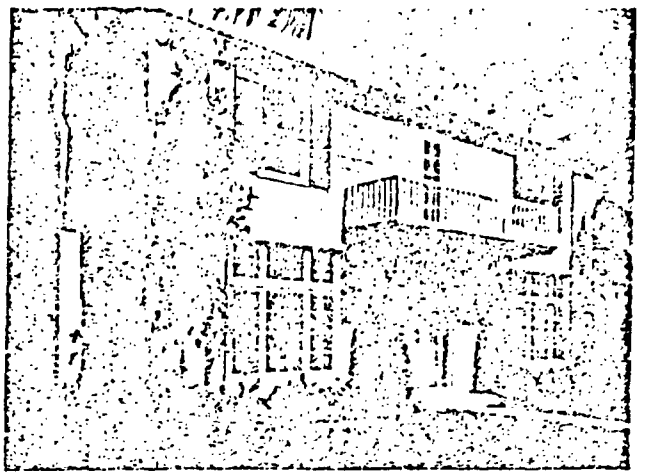
Gypsum sheathing and the new type 2′ x 8′ asphalt-coated Insulating Board Sheathing admirably meet these requirements.

Any opening in the wall such as a window or door is a potential danger spot. The frames of these openings should be tight fitting and have special weatherproofing attention at the tops and bottoms. This is done by flashing and caulking.

An important point to protect is the joint where the outside finish material meets the foundation. If the outside finish material has appreciable thickness, the foundation is built with a "step" in its outside surface.



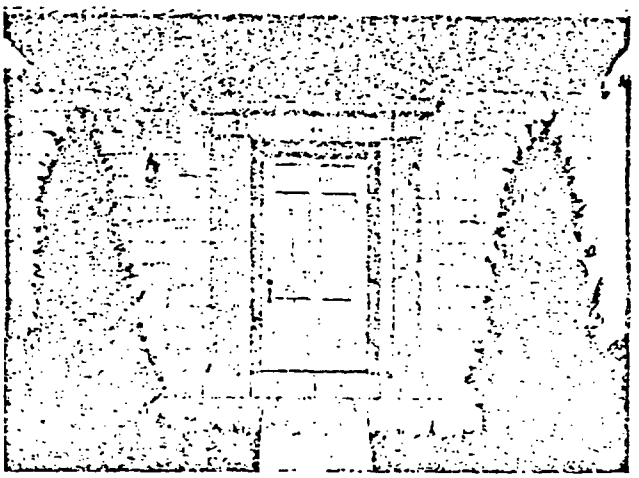
Asbestos cement shingles are an excellent protection against roof fires, as they are made of fireproof materials. This illustrates a portion of an attractive roof of U S G Dutch Lap Asbestos Shingles.



Showing another attractive house using U S G asbestos siding on the walls. This home was designed by Samuel Ogren, Inc., Architects, Del Ray, Fla.

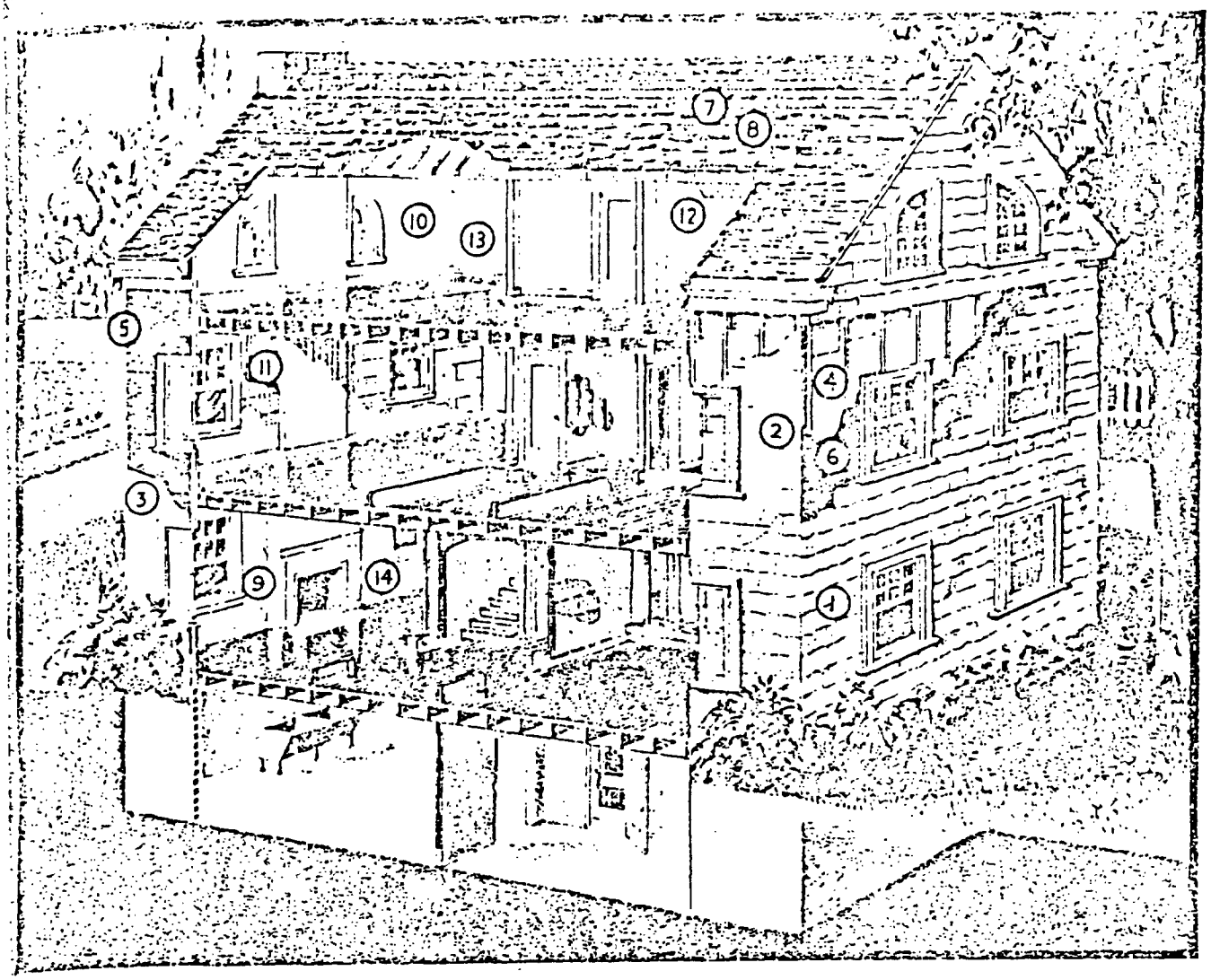
The outside finish material fits into this "step." This construction, known as a water table, eliminates a horizontal or downward sloping path into which water could run.

When a material like asbestos cement siding is used, the lower edge of the bottom row of siding is placed so as to project at least one-quarter inch below the foundation top. Thus water will run off and not get over the top of the foundation wall.



Asbestos siding is real protection against the weather, and reduces upkeep costs, as it does not require painting, particularly the new type "Glatex" shingle, made by U S G, which keeps clean like a china dish.

GP029 1746



WHERE USG PRODUCTS PROTECT AGAINST WEATHER

FOR OUTSIDE WALLS

1. USG Asbestos Sidings
2. Gyplap—*The Fireproof Sheathing*
3. Oriental Exterior Stucco
4. Red Top Insulating Wool Blankets
5. Red Top Stucco Lath
6. Weatherwood Asphalt Coated Sheathing

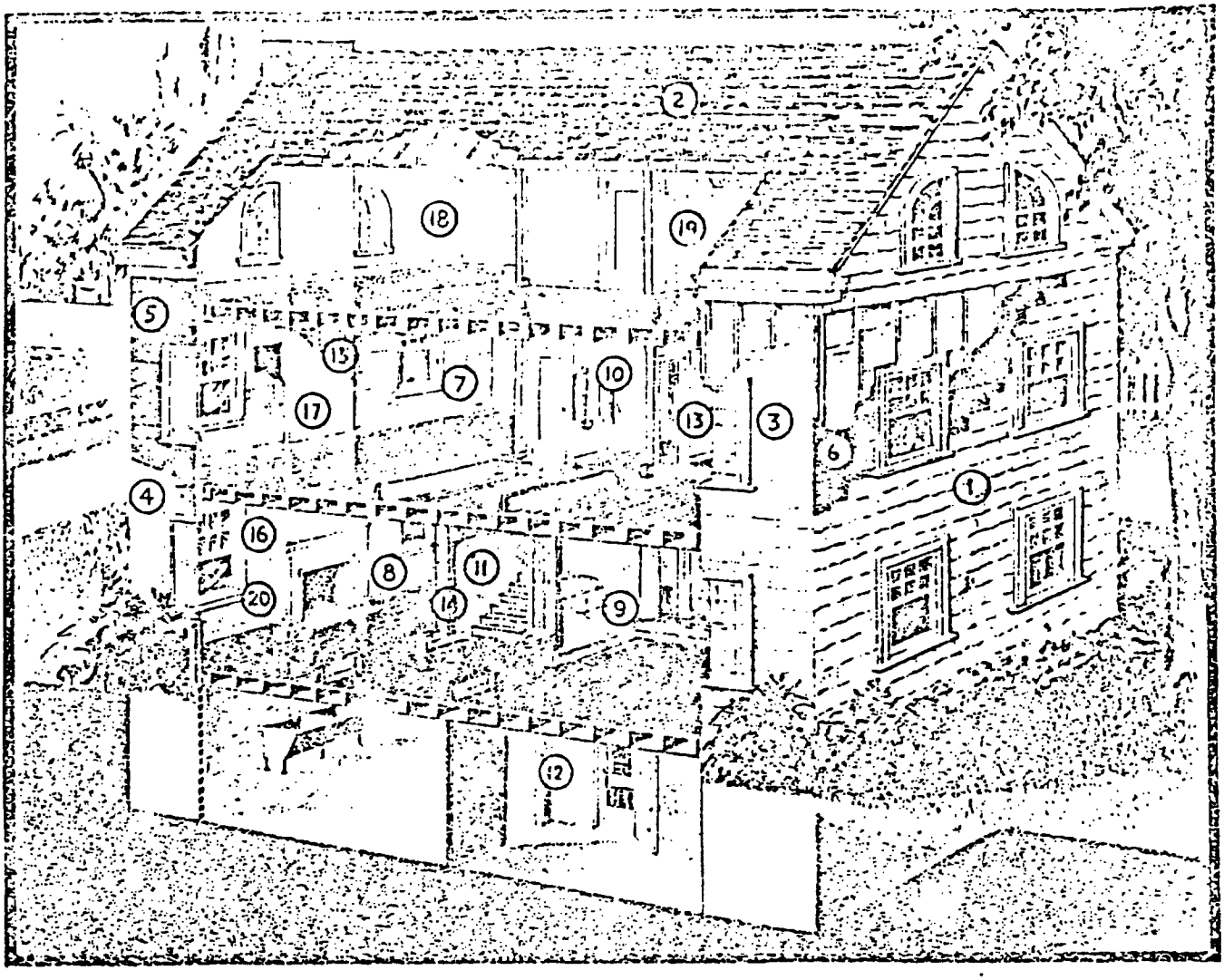
FOR THE ROOF

7. USG Asbestos Shingles
8. USG Asphalt Shingles

FOR INSULATING YOUR HOME

9. Insulating Rocklath
10. Insulating Sheetrock
11. Red Top Insulating Wool Blankets
12. Weatherwood Blendtex
13. Weatherwood Building Board
14. Weatherwood Insulating Lath

GP029 1747



USG PRODUCTS FOR WALLS AND CEILINGS

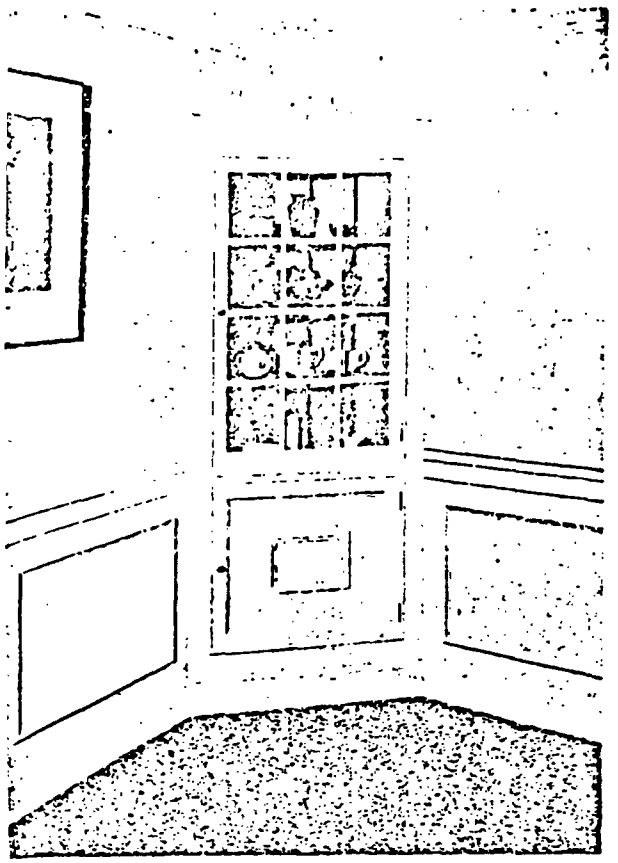
FOR OUTSIDE WALLS AND ROOFS

1. USG Asbestos Siding
2. USG Asphalt Shingles and Roofing
3. Gyplap—The Fireproof Sheathing
4. Oriental Exterior Stucco
5. Red Top Stucco Lath
6. Weatherwood Asphalt Coated Sheathing

FOR INTERIOR WALLS AND PARTITIONS

7. Rocklath—Plain and Perforated
8. Weatherwood Insulating Lath
9. Rocklath Resilient System
10. Metal Lath Resilient System
11. Rocklath Bridjoint System
12. Pyrobar Partition Tile
13. Red Top Keene's Cement
14. Red Top Metal Arches
15. Red Top Metal Lath
16. Red Top Plasters
17. USG Lime
18. Sheetrock, Fireproof Wallboard
19. Weatherwood Blandtex and other Weatherwood Products
20. USG Paint Products

GP029 1748



rnet cabinets can be had, prefabricated, from your local building terials dealer. They possess the charm of a built-in cabinet at less pense.

ing designs and treatments are possible in textured surfaces with casein paint products made especially for this purpose, such as USG "Textone."

If you are thinking of wallpaper, there is much to be said for the idea of deferring it for a year or so, perhaps experimenting meanwhile with some of the newer color schemes made possible by a paint like Texolite. Such effects can be achieved overnight and at a minimum of cost. Owners of new homes also often like to experiment with furniture groupings and coverings, and under this plan they can do so at minimum expense before making their choice of paper.

There are on the market excellent types of interior finishes which in one product build, insulate, decorate and quiet sound. It will pay you to investigate these, especially for use in your recreation rooms and third floor spaces. Or you may wish to use Sheetrock, a gypsum wallboard which is fireproof, in these rooms. This can be obtained in a plain finish that effectively hides all joints, ready for final decoration, or you can get it in a wood grained surface.

Finally, there is wood paneling. While in the average house it is not often possible to use this throughout, certain combinations of wood paneling and paper, or wood paneling and paint are possible in selected rooms. Such combinations are, however, usually most successful under the supervision of an interior decorator. When using wood paneling, it should be backed with Perforated Rocklath and Plaster, or Sheetrock for fireproofing.

GP029 1749

GYPLAP

Sheathing has two main jobs to perform. It is a bracing material for your house—to help give rigidity to your walls—and it should be a protective barrier between you and the weather.

Modern sheathings give plus value, in addition to meeting these basic requirements. There is one type, for example, which adds insulation; another which, because it is made of a fireproof material, adds protection against fire to its other qualities. If you desire additional fire protection for your outside walls, Gyplap Sheathing is a logical choice.

Gyplap Keeps Out Weather

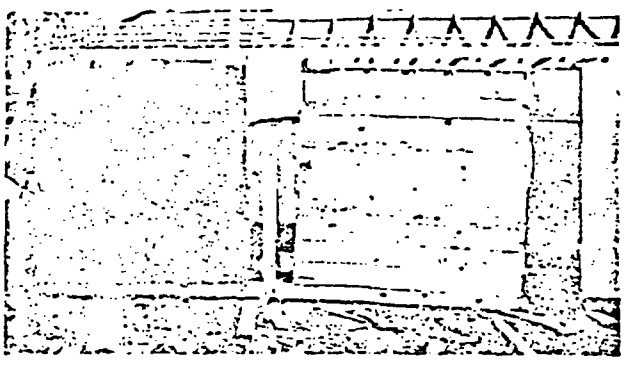
Gyplap is made in a standard half-inch thickness, two feet wide and six feet, eight inches or eight feet long, with tongue and groove edges on the long dimension. It is nailed horizontally over the outside of the studding of exterior walls.

Gyplap has exceptional efficiency in keeping out weather. First, it has the advantage of large size; this reduces joints to a minimum and this helps build a tighter wall. Second, it has the tongue and groove to provide a tight fit at cross joints. Third, it is machine made for accuracy of dimension, and fourth, it is made with a mineral core and is, therefore, non-warping.

Because Gyplap is non-warping and non-shrinking, it stays put. It does not open up at joints with moisture and temperature changes, and it makes possible a tight fit around window and door frames.

Gyplap Has Bracing Strength

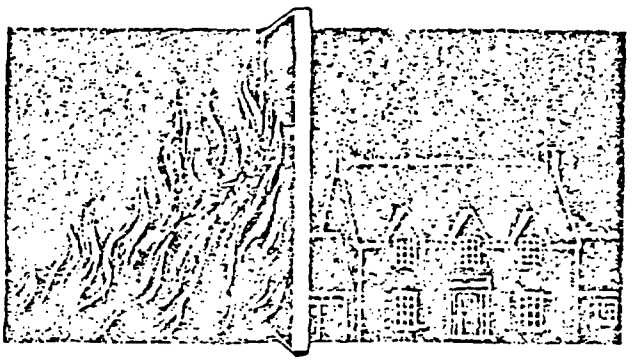
Standard tests on Gyplap show conclusively that ordinary frame construction sheathed with Gyplap is much stronger than frames sheathed in the customary manner with either horizontal or diagonal wood sheathing. Similar tests made by Columbia University confirm these results. To the home builder this means a building built to last.



This test, made before a group of building inspectors, illustrates the superior resistance of Gyplap to the stresses which cause distortion or deflection. To its bracing strength and protection against weather, Gyplap adds fire protection, for Gyplap made of gypsum, is fireproof.

Gyplap Protects From Fire

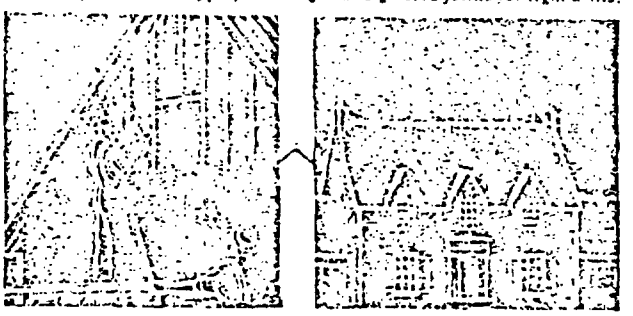
"The Fireproof Sheathing"—that is what Gyplap is called. Applied over the framework you have a continual bulwark against fire. When you add to the interior Rocklath—the Fireproof Lath coupled with a coating of fireproof gypsum plaster, or Sheetrock, the Fireproof Wallboard, you have your framework completely encased in fire-fighting materials. You may even carry this protection farther by using Oriental Stucco or Asbestos Cement shingles on the surface. Even greater protection is afforded by a roof of Asbestos Cement or Asphalt Shingles.



Fire protection—Gyplap is fireproof.



Weather protection—Gyplap has tongue and grooved joints for tight walls.



Structural strength—Gyplap braces the building.

GP029 1750

Oriental Exterior Stucco and Red Top Stucco Lath

Certain types of architecture call for stucco exterior. In order to have a good looking, durable job you require a superior grade of stucco properly applied over the right type of backing.

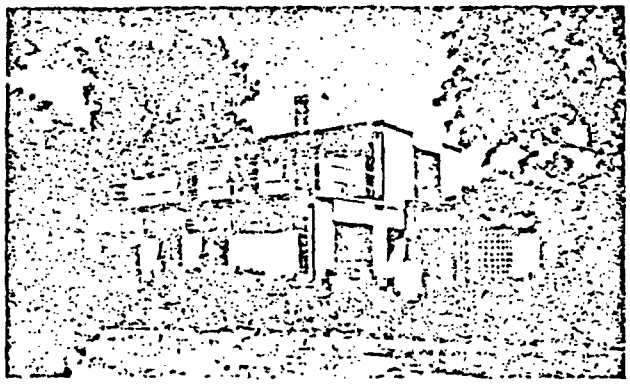
The combination of high quality stucco and stucco backing is supplied in *Red Top Stucco Lath* and *Oriental Exterior Stucco.*

Red Top Stucco Lath is a scientifically correct stucco base and reinforcement. It provides a continuous straight line reinforcing for stucco applied either by hand or machine.

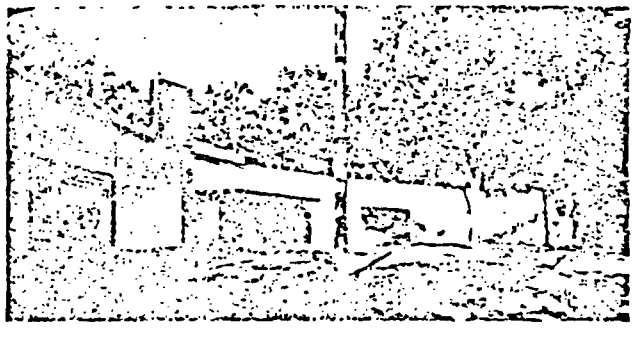
It is designed to overcome shrinkage, temperature changes and wind stresses, and also protects the stucco against unusual shock and impact. It is "self-furring," which means economy in application.

Oriental Exterior Stucco

Oriental Stucco is prepared and mixed before it reaches the job. It needs only the addition of water to make it ready for the plasterer. It thus eliminates all the uncertainties of job mixing.



Oriental Exterior Stucco and Red Top Stucco Lath combine to give beautiful, durable, exterior beauty in these two homes designed by George Fred Keck, Architect, Chicago. Illustrating the adaptability of these materials to all price ranges, the home above is a moderate cost residence, while the one below is valued at approximately $150,000.





Red Top Stucco Lath is a scientifically correct stucco base for reinforcement—economical because it provides self-furring. It grips and holds stucco with rigid steel fingers.

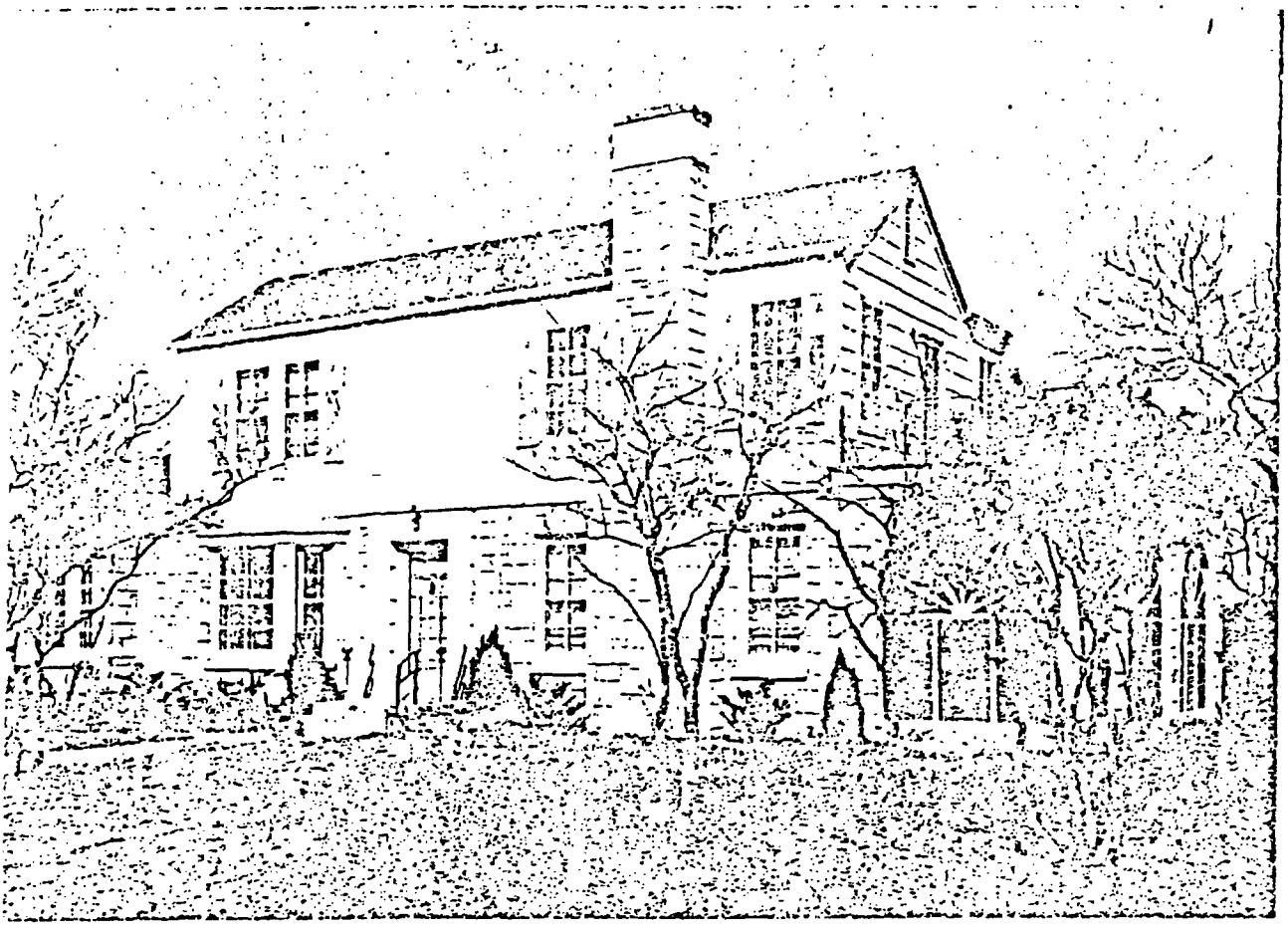
Oriental Stucco construction consists of two coats of Oriental Base Coat, followed by a single coat in color of Oriental Stucco Finish. The base coat is factory mixed and compounded to provide a strong and lasting background for the finish coat. As the correct proportion of uniformly graded sand is also included at the factory, any possibility of over-sanding is eliminated.

The finish coat is mixed with mineral colors and ingredients to make it water resistive and non-staining. It comes in white and eleven standard colors, largely the lighter tones which are the most difficult to produce in job mixed materials. All ingredients, including colors, are machine mixed and weighed to assure uniform color and correct mixture.

The successful use of Oriental Stucco is not confined to any particular section. Properly applied, it is giving satisfactory service on outstanding jobs in localities where severe temperature changes are common and in districts having alternately dry and rainy seasons.

Any desired period texture may be produced in the colors of Oriental Stucco, as well as smooth trowel, stipple, sponge, rough coat or splatter dash finishes. Its finish increases in strength and water-resisting qualities with age.

GP029 1751



SG Asbestos Cement Siding No. 600 Wavy Butt is on this attractive home built by Alexander & Hale at Terrell Hills, San Antonio, Texas.

USG ASBESTOS CEMENT SIDING

er a long period of time, Asbestos Cement Siding has ablished its usefulness as an attractive, economical ution to the problem of providing sidewalls of fire-of materials in new construction or restoring old, gy buildings to new life and beauty.

remained for USG to revise the old standards and offer a complete line of asbestos sidings covering a le range of uses and price requirements. This com-te assortment includes a general line of water-ellent sidings in two shades and three shapes.

introduces a wonderful new process known as LATEX" which provides a product which is self-aning and may be washed with soap and water to tore its original freshness.

The General Line of USG Asbestos Cement Sidings

ese Sidings may be had in Wavy Butt, Thatch Butt and Clapboard designs (See illustrations). They are available in the whitest white or weathered grey. They are textured in wood grain which gives the appearance of wide wood siding so suitable to Colonial and other popular styles of architecture.

These sidings in the general line are all treated with a water-repellent compound. They are fireproof, weather-tight and do not require paint. They are low in cost and economical in application. Applied over present sidings, they stop wind infiltration and save fuel.

Glatex Processed Sidings— A Sensational Development by USG

Recently USG introduced a new process which has changed the whole complexion of sidewalls for houses.

This is called the "Glatex" process. The walls covered with this new processed siding stay as clean as a china

GP029 1752



"Glatex" Siding—the exclusive U S G self-cleaning siding. Even iodine washes off without staining.

dish. The dense china-like surface resists water like a porcelain bathtub, is self-cleaning like a china cup, and may be washed with soap and water. This means factory-freshness that keeps the sidewalls of houses clean longer and enables them to be readily restored to their original beauty.

This development was more than three years in the making, tests were made in grime-laden atmosphere. Soot, dirty transmission oil, and even iodine may be applied to the surface and wiped off with a clean rag. The surface is baked and fused into the core of the siding. This is a development you should see at your nearest U S G dealer. The Glatex Line is available in the Wavy Butt design only in the idealized wood-grain texture in white, and two-toned Silver Brown or Cascade Green colors.

Selecting Your Siding for Service

If you live in a rural area or in a community free from smoke and soot, you may prefer one of the general line of U S G Asbestos Cement Sidings. In this way you can effect a saving in cost. On the other hand, in localities where the atmosphere is grime-laden and filled with dirt and dust—then you need the protection of "Glatex" which stays clean longer and may be washed with soap and water. The "protected beauty" and ease of cleaning make "Glatex" well worth its slight additional cost, especially where smoke and dirt are problems.

OTHER IMPORTANT USG FEATURES

Fire Protection—Made of Portland cement and asbestos fibers. Cannot burn.

Lifetime Service—Made of lasting materials, U S G Asbestos Cement Siding offers a lifetime of satisfaction.

Lower Costs—Never requires paint. Tighter walls help to reduce fuel bills.

Longer Shingles—Only 27" siding shingle available. Means less joints, better insulated wall.

Die-Cut Edges—All edges die-cut simultaneously. Better alignment, tighter joints, neater job.

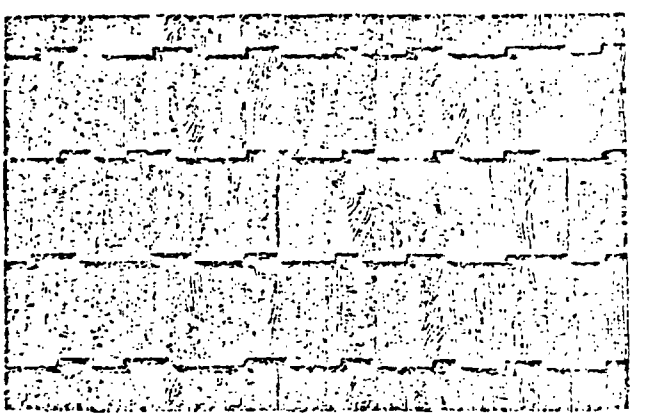
Strength Where Needed—Reinforced from top to bottom—the point of greatest strain.

Greater Texture Variation—24 different texture designs.

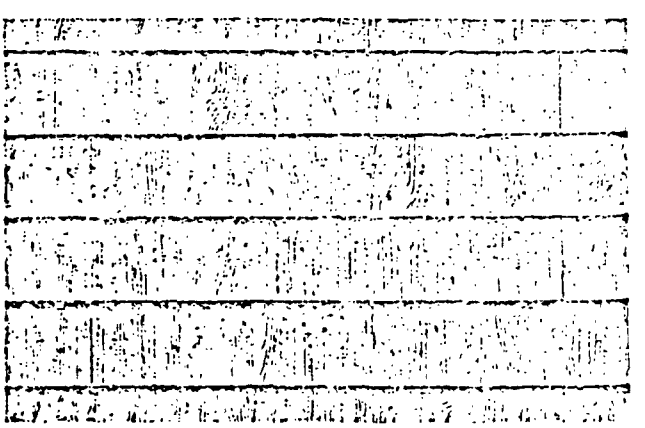
Color Uniformity—Full 28 days' curing assures true, lasting colors.



The deep wavy lines and idealized wood grain texture of U S G Wavy Butt Siding give them the appearance of wide wood siding so suitable to Colonial and other popular styles of architecture.



U S G Thatch Butt Siding gives the impression of random width individual shingles. To safeguard against definite repetition of patterns, U S G Thatch Butt Siding exclusively is made in two distinctive designs, each cut from a separate die.



U S G Clapboard is a distinctive U S G design. It gives the straight line appearance of Colonial clapboard so necessary for true Cape Cod and Colonial architecture.

GP029 1753

JSG ASBESTOS SHINGLES

ie ideal roof is waterproof, fireproof, beautiful and low cost per year of service. A roof covered with USG sbestos Cement Shingles meets every one of these re-irements. There is nothing in them which can burn. nsequently, they are given the highest ratings of the nderwriters' Laboratories.

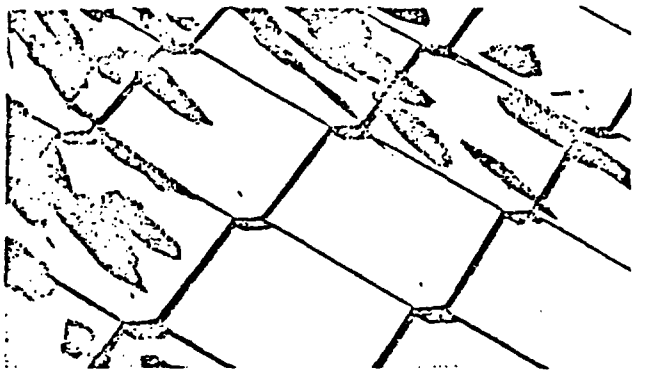
ese shingles continue to get harder year after year. is means lifetime service. The surface pores are sed by 9,000 tons pressure. Color uniformity is as-ed by full 28 days curing. As for design, you have our choice of three popular shapes.



SG Dutch Lap Shingles provide the traditional horizontal and vertical es, together with idealized wood graining preferred by many people. ey carry Class "B" Underwriters' label.

SG Dutch Lap Shingles are available to those who pre-r the traditional horizontal and vertical lines, together th idealized wood graining, to the plain texture diag-al design of the hexagon shingle.

ie simplicity and self-aligning features of the Dutch p method of application materially reduces applica-n costs. This saving plus the low cost of the shingles nselves makes the Dutch Lap roof one of the most nomical asbestos cement shingle roofs available.



USG Hexagonal Shingles are typical of the attractive roofs so often seen in the rural sections of France. At low cost they provide protection from fire and weather. They carry Class "B" Underwriters' label.

Hexagonal Shingles are typical of the attractive roofs so often seen in the rural sections of France. At low cost they provide protection from fire and weather. The smooth finish emphasizes the bright, clean appearance of the shingles. They bear Underwriters' Class B label, which in many localities lowers insurance costs.

Hexagonal Shingles are the lowest priced asbestos cement roofing shingles, and thus combine lasting protection with low cost. They are particularly suitable for medium-priced homes and other structures where practical value is desired without sacrificing appearance.

A wide variety of colors and types enables you to select or your architect to specify the roof which best conforms to your requirements of design, whether the building is a modest cottage or an expensive home. In addition to their growing popularity in new construction, USG Asbestos Cement Shingles are being increasingly applied over other types of materials which are not as fireproof, lasting or beautiful.

GP029 1754

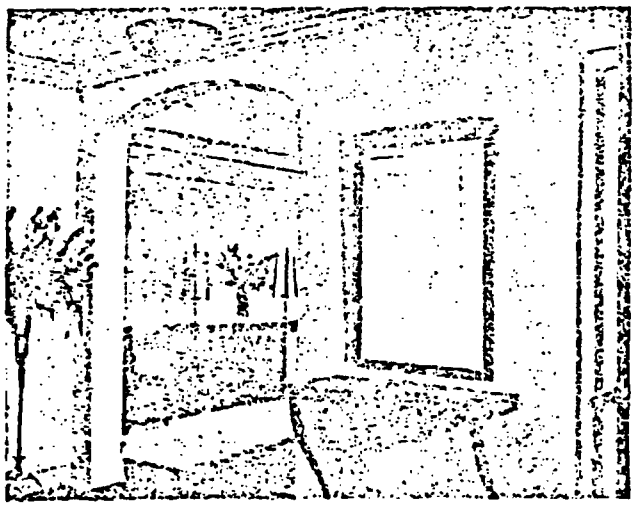
RED TOP METAL LATH

Fireproof Steel Reinforcing for Walls and Ceilings

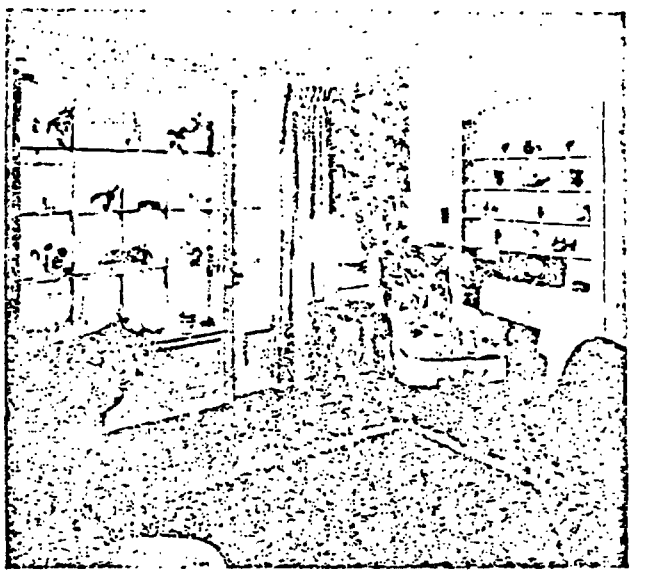
ou want permanence, beauty and fire safety in your walls and ceilings. Red Top Metal Lath is one of the USG materials which will insure these things.

It reinforces plaster ceilings and walls. Its steel meshes are embedded in the plaster, giving it real protection and support. Underwriters' tests show that Red Top Metal Lath and Plaster on wood studs or joists will stop the progress of a fire for over an hour.

For the very finest in plastered walls and ceilings, use Red Top Metal Lath as a base for Red Top Plaster. But whether or not you use it on the rest of the house, insist that it be used at the following vulnerable points: the basement ceiling—particularly over the furnace and coal bin; the wall above the fireplace; back of the kitchen range; around and under the stairs. These are places generally conceded to be the worst fire hazards in the average house, and the extra fire protection offered by Red Top Metal Lath may well save the home owner many times his investment in fire-loss savings.



The Red Top Metal Arch provides a unit plaster base of symmetry and uniformity for all types of plastered arched openings. In one operation it is in place, ready for the plasterers.



Red Top Metal Lath provides a strong, rigid, fireproof base for both walls and ceilings. Note the attractive arch openings which can be provided with Red Top Metal Arches.

For beauty and permanence of plastered surfaces, use Red Top Metal Lath on ceilings of important rooms, on corners (for reinforcement), on tile walls, such as in the bathroom, and over pipes and heat ducts passing through walls and over ceilings.

Red Top Metal Lath is made of the finest steels, in modern, up-to-the-minute mills. Each operation performed on the huge machines is carefully watched and the lath checked and inspected at every stage of fabrication.

Red Top Metal Lath

The term "Red Top Metal Lath" embraces a number of different items and accessories—too numerous to mention all of them here. Generally, the laths are di-

GP029 1755

That "something" is sand, a proper amount of which must be added to Cement Plaster before it can be applied to the wall or ceiling.

Since most base coat plastering work (the first two plaster coats to be applied over the lath) is done with Cement Plaster, it is very important to select a product that will provide a satisfactory foundation for succeeding plaster coats and decoration.

Like all Red Top Plasters, this product has the uniformity and quality that enable the home owner to obtain hard, strong, fire-resistant walls. It has the "stabilized set" that permits the plaster to set up in from two to six hours and to dry within 36 hours. Thus, the home owner saves time and money, for interior trim and finish may follow the plastering reasonably soon without danger from moisture.

Red Top Wood Fiber Plaster

Red Top Wood Fiber Plaster brings to building the good features of gypsum in even greater degree than cement plaster. It provides a harder, stronger, more fire-resistant base coat. It is not necessary to add sand as this plaster requires only water to prepare it for application. Thus the winter difficulties of sand—occasional need for thawing, etc.—are done away with as well as the trouble which may stem from inferior sand or the use of too much sand. It is called "Wood Fiber" plaster because a small amount of wood pulp fiber has been added to give it cohesiveness and better working qualities, as well as greater strength and hardness—two qualities which make more fire-resistant walls.

Red Top Sanded Plaster

Red Top Cement Plaster requires the addition of sand before it can be applied to a wall. It is not only the proper amount of sand that is important, but also the *quality* of sand used. Realizing that the quality of sand necessary to a good plastering job is hard to get in some localities, USG offers plaster already mixed with the exact amount of the correct quality of sand. A plaster for base coat work, Red Top Sanded Plaster can be applied over any lath after mixing with water only. It also eliminates difficulties frequently encountered with frozen sand when plastering in the winter.

Red Top Gauging Plaster

This is a finish material which, when blended with lime mortar, produces an exceptionally smooth, hard surface. There are two types of Red Top Gauging Plaster—White and Local. Local Gauging is made of rock quarried from the deposit at the particular mill where plaster is ordered. Thus, it is the same color as that mill's cement plaster (often a permissible gray).

USG's White Gauging Plasters, on the other hand, are made of rock that has been carefully selected from an especially white gypsum deposit. For a truly white, hard, smooth surface we recommend White Gauging Plasters, made by the United States Gypsum Company.

Red Top Keene's Cement

Keene's Cement is ideally suited for rooms where walls are likely to be given abnormally rough treatment and hard wear or where there is high humidity, such as bathrooms, lavatories, kitchens, pantries, hallways, etc. Keene's Cement's dense, hard surface is often scored in blocks to produce a tile pattern and used as an economical substitute in such places as wainscots. When painted or enameled, it is washable.

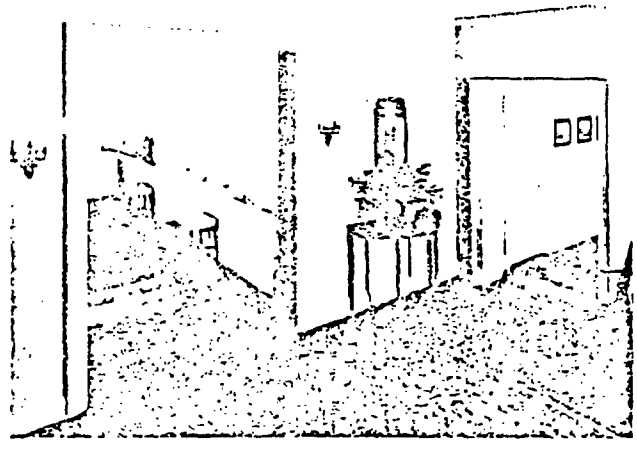
Other gypsum plaster products manufactured by USG extensively used in building or remodeling homes are: *Oriental Interior Plaster*, which is a colored finish plaster for application over a gypsum base coat in place of the ordinary white coat; *Boudcrete*, which is a specially prepared product for use as base coat for plaster over concrete; *Red Top Moulding Plaster*, for use in coves, mouldings and other ornamental work; *Red Top Trowel Finish*, for gypsum plaster finish coats.

USG Lime Products

USG manufactures lime of the highest quality. The finish coat of plaster in most houses today is lime putty, to which gypsum gauging plaster should be added.

Your finish coat should be smooth, hard and uniform in whiteness so it will take any decoration. USG Lime is made from the country's finest limestone deposits.

USG Hydrated Lime, because of its method of manufacture, needs no soaking. It can be mixed and applied immediately, saving the delay caused by overnight soaking of ordinary limes and eliminating the possibility of failure due to lime soaking. It is free from black spots or unburned particles. USG Lime assures a hard, uniformly white finish.

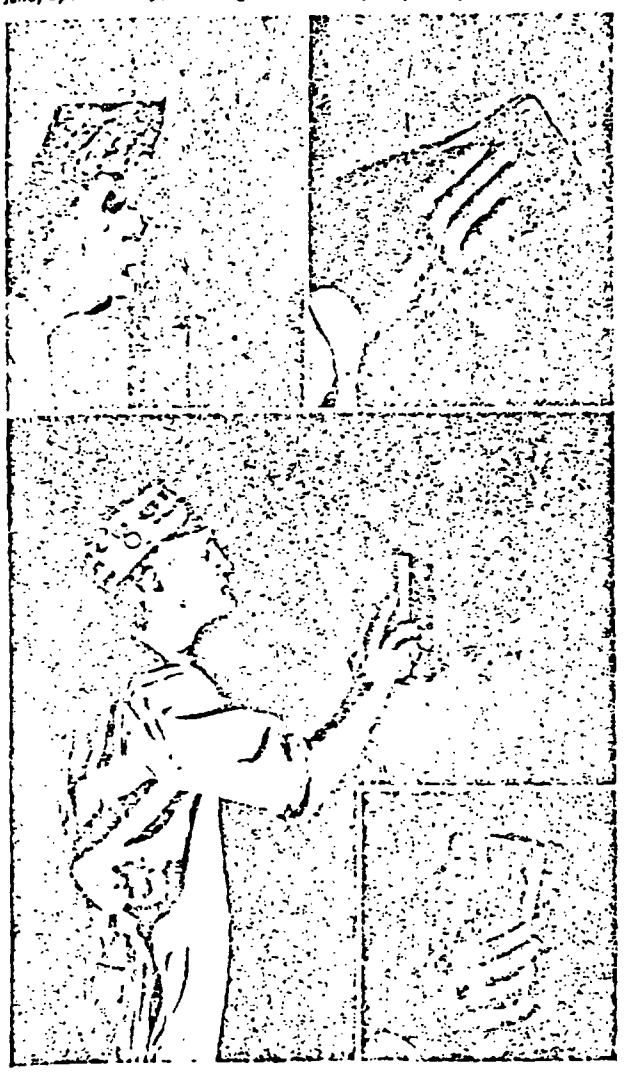


An unusually pleasing moulding made from Red Top Moulding Plaster.

GP029 1756



HOW THE JOINTS VANISH: *1. Recessed-Edge Sheetrock joints form a channel which is filled with a special cement quickly and easily applied. 2. Perf-A-Tape, a strong perforated fiber tape with chamfered edges, is imbedded in the cement. 3. A second coating of cement fills the channel and perfects a flush surface over the joint. 4. After drying, cement is sandpapered evenly, assuring a smooth surface for any decoration.*



The picture above shows Textone being applied over Recessed-Edge Sheetrock-Perf-A-Tape walls for fine textured effect. The insert shows how Colonial stippled effect is obtained with Textone over a Recessed-Edge Sheetrock wall.

because of its size, couldn't be shipped by any present mode of transportation. In order to get a product resembling this ideal board as closely as possible, it is necessary to hide these joints—to make them smooth and invisible when decorated.

How the Joints Are Hidden

Recessed-Edge Sheetrock and the Perf-A-Tape Joint System do just that. The edges of the board, as they butt together, are slightly depressed to form a recessed edge. A strong fiber tape, called Perf-A-Tape, is imbedded in a specially prepared cement which has previously been spread in these recesses. When firmly imbedded, the Perf-A-Tape is then covered with more cement and allowed to set until the cement is dry. When dry, the joint is sandpapered down smooth and flush with the surface of the board. This joint, when properly applied and finished, is as strong as the Sheetrock itself.

Result—a strong, sound wall which may be papered or painted without fear of visible joints. Thus, Sheetrock comes very close to our definition of the ideal form of wallboard.

For flat wall decoration over Sheetrock, USG Texolite is the most economical and effective paint to use. It dries within an hour, comes in a variety of beautiful colors, has no objectionable paint odor and one coat usually covers most surfaces. Or, if you prefer, you can decorate your Sheetrock walls and ceilings with any of the commonly used decorative materials—oil paint, wallpaper, canvas, enamel, etc. Unlimited decorative possibilities also exist in the wide choice of mouldings and battens for panel designs.

Fireproof—Won't Warp or Buckle

Recessed-Edge Sheetrock—the Fireproof Wallboard, is composed of a gypsum core sandwiched between two tough, fibrous surfaces. The gypsum core makes this board fireproof, as gypsum will not burn or support combustion. It will not even let high temperatures pass through it until the water has been driven out of the gypsum, which is a slow process. Thus, it makes an excellent wallboard to apply over wood studs and joists or right over old, marred walls and ceilings.

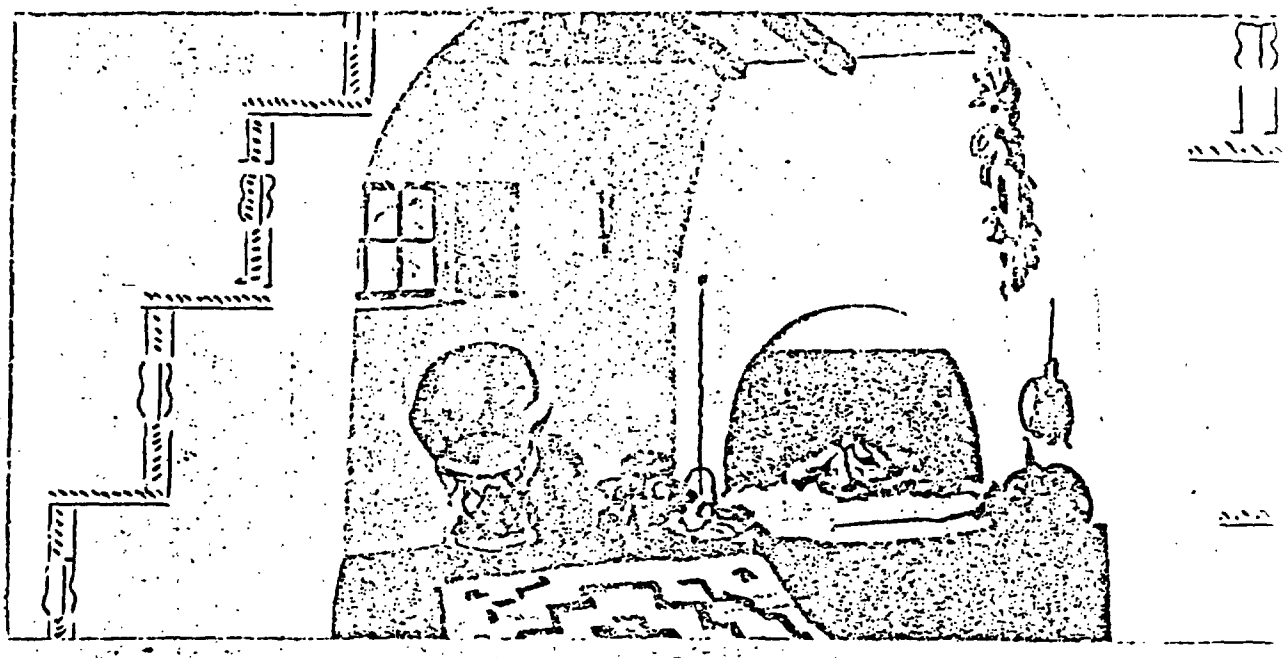
Gypsum, since it is a rock, will not expand or contract with changes in temperature and water will not cause it to become distorted. Because of these qualities of gypsum, Sheetrock will not crack, warp or buckle—it stays firmly in place, a lasting, fireproof background for any decoration, architecture or furnishings.

Quarter-Inch Sheetrock

Here is a wallboard built to order for remodeling. It is thin enough to go right over old walls and still fit

GP029 1757

TEXTONE



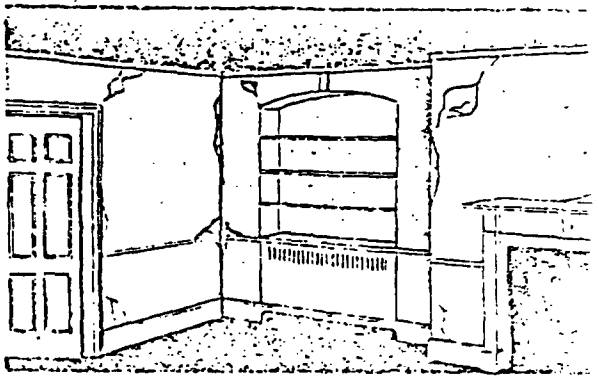
For obtaining new and interesting interior effects, Textone permits a wide range of choice.

Leading decorators recognize the textured surface as one of the most effective forms of wall decoration. They advise the use of textures for interiors where the utmost in individuality and good taste is wanted. They employ textures also because they provide attractive relief to wall surfaces otherwise flat and uninteresting. And they recommend textures for modernization work because they are unequaled in concealing wall blemishes.

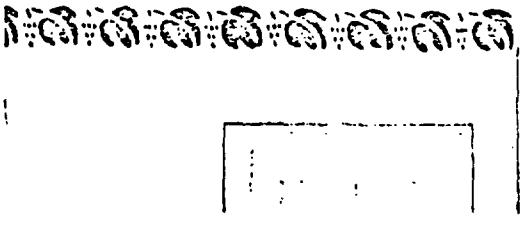
Old interiors are inexpensively modernized. Patched, cracked, unsightly walls and ceilings are effectively hidden by the beauty of fine delicate textures—simply produced with ordinary tools. Scars and mars left from remodeling are hidden, too.

The appearance of plasters, Sheetrock and other wallboards is enhanced with Textone finish. Textone is put up in 25-lb. packages. It is mixed with water. Only a few simple tools are necessary to get the effects shown.

Textone, too, fills the popular demand in arts and craft work. It is effective in production of relief work and in stenciled patterns.



Walls and ceilings that have become patched and scarred from long [illegible] are beautifully renewed with a coat of Textone.



Ornamental stencils and mouldings can easily be produced with Tex[illegible]

GP029 1758