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UNITED STATES GYPSUM
THE GREATEST NAME IN BUILDING

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT USG266

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT 5784

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT U-272

USG* Gypsum Plasters

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description and utility

Four types of United States Gypsum plastering products are covered in this catalog: (1) Basecoat Plasters, (2) Finish Coat, Gauging and Ornamental Plasters and Finishing Limes, (3) Acoustical Plasters, (4) Fireproofing Plasters.

Functions, properties and limitations are treated within each group. A general plastering specification, applicable to all four groups, appears on pages 6 to 8.



For the beauty and durability of which plaster is capable, good requirements should be followed as to number of coats applied. Three-coat work is mandatory on all metal lath, and on edge-supported gypsum lath used in ceilings; three-coat work is desirable on all gypsum lath; two-coat work is acceptable on unperforated gypsum lath when properly supported, and masonry plaster bases. Exceptions are noted below for "Veneer" Plasters.

In preparation of plastering specifications, consideration should be given to the selection of materials not only for commodity, but for the *quality* of the structure to be plastered. Since ASA and AIA specifications are based on minimum standards, they should be followed only in applications where minimum plastering quality is desired. It is wise to upgrade plastering specifications wherever possible; all the elements are available for quality installations. Following are general recommendations listed in the order of preference—No. 1 in each case can be expected to produce the highest quality results:

Basecoat Plaster (over metal lath)

Scratch Coat	Brown Coat
1. Structo-Base (1) Cement Plaster, Sanded 1:2	Structo-Base Cement Plaster, sanded 1:3
2. Wood Fiber, neat, or sanded up to 1:1	Wood Fiber, sanded up to 1:1
3. Wood Fiber, neat, or sanded up to 1:1	Red Top* Cement Plaster, sanded 1:1
4. Wood Fiber, neat, or sanded up to 1:1	Structo-Lite* Plaster
5. Red Top Cement Plaster, sanded 1:2	Red Top Cement Plaster, sanded 1:3
6. Red Top Cement Plaster, perlited 100 lbs.: 2 cu. ft.	Red Top Cement Plaster, perlited 100 lbs.: 2 cu. ft.

(1) Verify availability with your local U.S.G. Sales representative.

Basecoat Plaster (over gypsum lath)

See "Use of Aggregates" table, Page 2.

Aggregates

1. Sand
2. Mill-mixed Perlite
3. Job-mixed Perlite
4. Job-mixed Vermiculite

Lightweight aggregates should not be used on a construction where sound isolation is important.

Finish Coats

Float Finishes

1. Oriental* Interior
2. Ivory* Lime (92% hydrate) Keenes Cement and White Silica Sand

Smooth Trowel Finishes

1. Ivory Lime, and Structo-Gauge
2. Ivory Lime, and Keenes Cement
3. Ivory Lime, Red Top Gauging, with ½ cu. ft. of perlite fines or fine silica sand.

Note: Float Finishes 1, 2 and Trowel Finish 3 are the only finishes recommended for use over a basecoat containing lightweight aggregate. Finishes 1 and 2 (smooth trowel) provide high abrasion resistance and because of their hardness must be used over a comparably hard basecoat.

types and functions

1. Basecoat Plasters

description

The base of all gypsum plasters is gypsum rock, hydrous calcium sulfate, which has a water content of about 20% in chemical combination. In its manufacture, about ¾ of this chemically combined water is removed from the gypsum rock by means of a controlled calcination procedure. Then as water is added at the job, the material crystallizes (sets), reverting to its original chemical composition.

Red Top Gypsum Plasters are specifically formulated to control setting time and other important characteristics. This depends upon the intended use and method of application, the climatic conditions of the area, and job conditions.

USG Basecoat Plasters can be applied by using either hand or machine methods, on gypsum or metal lath; gypsum or clay tile; concrete or cinder blocks; brick, or other approved plaster bases.

function

Basecoat plasters provide a plastic working material which will conform to most designs and provide the ultimate in durable walls and ceilings.

Fire Protection—Gypsum plaster, properly proportioned with approved aggregates, and used in conjunction with specific plaster bases, provides excellent fire protection (see specific USG Systems Folders for fire test data).

Strength—There are significant differences in the strengths of gypsum basecoat plasters. The strength of a gypsum basecoat plaster is dependent on four factors:

1. *Water-Cement Ratio*—The water required to produce a plastic mix depends on the amount and type of aggregate (see technical data page 2).

2. *Control of Set*—Red Top Gypsum Plasters are formulated for use with market aggregates, climatic conditions, and job conditions. The quicker a gypsum plaster sets, the stronger the basecoat.

3. *Time of Application*—Plasters should be applied within one hour after mixing to assure desired strength and proper bond.

4. *Ventilation and Drying* are important adjuncts to producing a strong basecoat once the gypsum plaster has set. Not only must the plaster be dried, but the moisture must be removed from the building.

A.I.A. File No. 21-A-1

Sound Isolation—Gypsum plaster in combination with lathing or various construction systems offers sound transmission loss characteristics suitable for most requirements. Sanded basecoat plasters provide the optimum results (see USG Construction Selector).

limitations

1. STRUCTO-BASE, or RED TOP Cement Plaster, must have aggregate added strictly according to specifications. Use of too much aggregate drastically decreases its strength.

2. Machine application of wood fiber plaster requires the addition of up to 1 cu. ft. of sand per 100 lbs. of plaster.

3. Where sound transmission is the prime consideration in partition or ceiling assemblies, use sand aggregate only, since mass is a controlling factor.

4. Over interior monolithic concrete ceilings, walls, beams, columns or soffits, only RED TOP Plaster Bond, followed by application of RED TOP Concrete Finish or other basecoat plasters or finish coats, and BONDCRETE are recommended.

BONDCRETE may be applied directly to interior concrete surfaces providing the surface is sufficiently rough to provide a proper bond. Maximum thickness of BONDCRETE should not exceed ⅜" on ceilings or ⅝" on walls. If additional thickness is required, self-furring metal lath should be secured to the concrete surfaces. Under no circumstances should STRUCTO-BASE or RED TOP Cement Plaster or Wood Fiber Plaster be applied directly to monolithic concrete.

Gypsum plasters should not be used where they will come in contact with water or excessive moisture. Although gypsum plaster may be used as a base for adhesive application of wall tile in bath and shower areas (see Gypsum Assn. AIA File 21-A-2), Portland cement-lime plaster should be used in steam rooms, public showers and other areas of extreme exposure or continuous use.

Gypsum plasters may be applied to ceilings of open porches, carports, soffits of eaves, walkways, and canopies, but only when these surfaces are horizontal or inclined downward from the structure. All such plaster surfaces should be protected from direct exposure to rain and moisture, and suitable drips and casings provided along edges. Refer to Gypsum Assn. AIA File 21-A-2, Gypsum Plaster in Exterior Locations.

6. Plaster application on masonry or concrete walls, or ceilings that have been coated with bituminous compounds or other waterproofing agents, is not recommended.

Because of the possibility of condensation or water seepage, plastering to interior side of exterior masonry walls above grade or exterior foundation walls below grade is not recommended. In each instance they should be furred and lathed before plastering (see USG Construction Selector). Subgrade construction should also be waterproofed on the exterior side.

7. Radiant heat plaster slabs should not have surface temperatures exceeding 115° F. Check conductivity of the plaster and aggregate. The thermal conductivity of gypsum-sand plaster is approximately three times that of STRUCTO-LITE. Refer to Gypsum Association AIA File 21-A-2, Gypsum Plaster with Radiant Heating.

Basecoat plasters must not die or stop against a hollow metal door frame return. Provision must be made to dampen the trim return vibration by grouting, and by the use of special anchors. The grout should be raked out to allow lath and plaster to be inserted into the frame.

9. On remodeling work where a new plaster coat is to be applied over an existing wall or ceiling, the use of metal lath, with scratch and brown coats of will give superior results. The use of gypsum plaster containing lightweight aggregates is not recommended for this purpose.

Use of Aggregates with Gypsum Cement Plasters

maximum recommended proportions

plaster base	no. of coats	type of coats	maximum quantity of aggregate to be used with 100 lbs. of [illegible]			
			under smooth trowel finishes		[illegible]	
			sand (1)	perlite	[illegible]	
GYPSUM LATH	3	scratch brown	2 3	2 2	3 3	2 1
	2	basecoat	2½	2	3	1½
METAL LATH	3	scratch brown	2 3	— —	3 3	—
UNIT MASONRY	3	scratch brown	3 3	3 3	3 3	1 1
	2	basecoat	3	3	3	1½

(1) Approximately six No. 2 shovels of sand equal 1 cu. ft.
Note: In a construction system which has metal lath as the plaster base [illegible] lite aggregate is not recommended for use in the basecoat plaster.

Technical Data—Basecoat Plasters

plaster		mix	compressive strength psi—dry (1)	[illegible]	[illegible]
STRUCTO-LITE	(regular)		500	[illegible]	[illegible]
wood fiber		neat	2200	[illegible]	[illegible]
wood fiber	(sand)	100:1	1700	[illegible]	[illegible]
STRUCTO-BASE	(sand)	100:2 100:3	3750 2500	[illegible]	[illegible]
RED TOP cement plaster mixed with—	sand	100:1 100:2 100:2½ 100:3	1800 1065 850 650	[illegible]	[illegible]
	perlite	100:2 100:3	990 550	[illegible]	[illegible]
	vermiculite	100:2 100:3	455 290	[illegible]	[illegible]

(1) Average Laboratory Test Results. Figures may vary slightly [illegible] mills. Tested in accordance with ASTM C26.

RED TOP Wood Fiber Plaster is a gypsum plaster containing fine particles of selected wood fiber. It normally requires the addition of water only; however, when used over masonry plaster bases, 1 cu. ft. of sand per 100 lbs. of plaster may be added, and when used as a brown coat 1 cu. ft. of sand may be added. Wood fiber plaster can be applied to all standard lath and masonry plaster bases; it is strongly recommended as a scratch coat for metal lath.

Wood fiber weighs approximately ¼ less than a standard gypsum basecoat; has nearly twice the compressive and tensile strength of sanded plaster; is an excellent fire protective material, generally providing greater fire resistance than sanded gypsum plaster; costs slightly more than sanded gypsum plaster. Complies with ASTM Spec. C-28 and Federal Specification No. SS-P-402 Type W.

RED TOP Cement Plaster is a gypsum basecoat requiring the addition of aggregate. It is supplied as either [illegible] Unfibered and is formulated for use over all accepted [illegible] bases. Formulation includes: *Regular*—for [illegible] aggregate, hand application; *LW*—for use with [illegible] aggregate, hand application; *Machine Applic[illegible]* with sand or lightweight aggregate.

USG Gypsum Plasters

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Red Top Cement Plaster properly proportioned with aggregate forms a hard durable base for application of finish coats (see table above for compressive strengths). It is set stabilized and formulated for market conditions and seasonal changes. Mixing with a low-cost aggregate increases its bulk and coverage. Highly plastic, it is easily and quickly applied. For specific fire ratings of assemblies using this product, see USG Construction Selector. Complies with ASTM C-28 and Federal Specification No. SS-P-402 Type N.

Structo-Base Cement Plaster is a special gypsum basecoat plaster that develops higher strengths than conventional plasters. It is recommended for such areas as handball courts, hospital corridors, schools, etc., or wherever a high strength basecoat plaster is necessary. Complies with Federal Specifications SS-P-402, Type N, and ASTM Designation C-28 for "gypsum cent plaster" including the added requirement of 1,200 lbs. per sq. in. compressive strength when mixed with two parts by weight of Standard Ottawa Sand. Consult your local U.S.G. sales representative for availability.

Red Top Structo-Lite Plaster is a mill-mixed perlite aggregated gypsum cement plaster which requires the addition of only water at the job site. It is formulated in four types: *Render*—for use over gypsum lath, hand application; *Masonry*—for use on high suction unit masonry base only, hand application; *Regular*—for use over gypsum lath, machine application; *Masonry for Machine Application* on high suction unit masonry.

Top Structo-Lite is formulated to assure the architect unit responsibility. Mill-mixed lightweight aggregated plaster provides:

1. Control of set (see Red Top Cement Plaster, LW formulation).

2. Proper proportioning of aggregate (see page 2; two cu. ft. of lightweight aggregate is recommended for both scratch and brown).

3. A quality of perlite with proper gradation and hardness necessary for a basecoat plaster.

Structo-Lite weighs less than half as much as sanded basecoat plaster; has a "k" factor of 1.74, providing three times the insulation of sanded plaster. For this reason Structo-Lite is not recommended for use with radiant heated panels. The added fire protection afforded by Structo-Lite is the outstanding contribution of the product. Over-all cost is comparable to job-mixed lightweight aggregate plaster. Complies with ASTM C-28 for gypsum ready-mixed plaster.

Red Top Bondcrete Plaster is a specially formulated bonding basecoat plaster for use over properly roughened interior concrete surfaces (see Specifications, Section III, paragraph "a"). Water only is added.

Bondcrete has approximately the same coefficient of thermal expansion as concrete. Since both labor and material costs are virtually the same as wood fiber plaster, it is an economical and practical basecoat for concrete surfaces. Complies with ASTM C-28 for gypsum bond plaster.

Portland Cement Plaster is required for interior use where high moisture conditions exist, or as an exterior basecoat for stucco. A Portland Cement Lime Plaster is prepared on the job in the following proportions:

Scratch Coat—1 sack of Portland Cement
2 sacks of Mortaseal* Lime
7½ cu. ft. of sand
2 lbs. of fiber (over metal lath or stucco mesh)

Brown Coat—1 sack of Portland Cement
2 sacks of Mortaseal* Lime
9 cu. ft. of sand

Finish Coat—USG Oriental* Exterior Stucco (mill-mixed), a white, or colored float or texture finish plaster.

Limitations of Portland Cement Plaster are: (1) Scratch and brown coat requires curing with water after set; (2) Must not be applied directly to smooth, dense surfaces; gypsum lath or gypsum block. Self-furring metal lath must be secured to such surfaces before plaster is applied; (3) Control joints should be provided to compensate for the shrinkage of the Portland cement mortar during drying; (4) A Keenes cement-lime putty finish must never be used over a Portland cement basecoat.

2. Finish Coat Plasters

description

There are several types of gypsum finish plasters; some used with the addition of water only, and others which are a blend of gypsum, lime and water, or gypsum, lime, sand and water.

Since the finish coat must be compatible with the basecoat, care must be taken in the selection of the finish coat materials in relationship with the characteristics of the basecoat.

Three general classifications of finishing materials are (1) prepared finishes; (2) smooth trowel finishes; (3) sand float finishes.

function

The finish coat serves as a leveling coat, as a base for decoration and provides the required resistance to abrasion.

Gauging plasters impart an early hardness and strength, minimizing the shrinkage characteristic of lime.

limitations

1. A smooth trowel finish should not be used over vermiculite aggregate gypsum basecoat applied over metal lath. A sand float finish or an acoustical plaster is recommended.

2. Where the gypsum basecoat is Structo-Lite or contains lightweight aggregate (perlite or vermiculite) and a smooth trowel finish is used, the finish coat should be Red Top Gauging Plaster and lime, with addition of ½ cu. ft. of perlite fines or 50 lbs. of No. 1 white silica sand per 100 lbs. gauging plaster.

3. Gypsum base finishes including Keenes cement should not be used over a Portland cement basecoat.

4. Gauging plasters providing an extremely hard surface, such as Structo-Gauge and Keenes cement, must not be used over Structo-Lite, or a basecoat with a lightweight aggregate.

See the chart following for selection of finish coat materials.

Oriental Interior Stucco—A white finish plaster for a sand float or textured finish. May be spray-applied with a hand spray gun; should not be used for smooth trowel finishes. Requires only the addition of water. Provides excellent hardness and great durability.

Red Top Concrete Finish—A new spray-textured decorative plaster finish for monolithic concrete surfaces. A gauged trowel coat is first applied to level concrete form irregularities, followed by a spray coat that gives a pleasing texture. Use of this finish minimizes need for buffing and grinding of concrete, and permits maximum re-use of forms. It is highly plastic, easily pumped to upper stories, and dries to a dense, wh

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finish requiring no further decoration. Concrete Finish is applied only to surfaces which have first been treated with **Red Top Plaster Bond**, a liquid agent that provides bonding strength greater than the tensile strength of the plaster. It bonds gypsum plaster, or gauged lime putty, directly to interior monolithic concrete ceilings, walls, beams, columns and soffits—also to masonry surfaces and gypsum plaster basecoats. Limitation: when a gauged finish lime putty coat is applied direct to Red Top Plaster Bond, a Type S or Type N Dolomitic Finish Lime must be used.

gauging plasters (for blending with lime putty)

Structo-Gauge—A high-strength gypsum gauging plaster, which provides the greatest hardness and resistance to surface abrasion. Complies with ASTM C-28 and Federal Specification SS-P-402, with the added requirement of 5000 psi.

Red Top Keenes Cement—A dead burned gypsum gauging, which requires extensive troweling. This troweling densifies the surface for hardness and resistance to surface abrasion. Complies with ASTM C-61 and Federal Specification SS-C-161 Type I (Regular), II (Quick Troweling).

Champion* and Star* White Gauging Plaster—These conventional quick and slow set gauging plasters comply with ASTM C-28 and Federal Specification SS-P-402, Type G.

Red Top Gauging Plaster—Similar to Champion and Star Gauging except it comes in a slightly darker color. Complies with ASTM C-28 and Federal Specification SS-P-402, Type G.

finishing limes

...ory* Double Hydrated Finishing Lime—A 92% hydrated finishing lime. Does not require soaking, and virtually eliminates the possibility of future expansion within the finish coat because of unhydrated magnesium oxides. Complies with ASTM C-206, Type S, and Federal Specification SS-L-351, Type F (not more than 8% unhydrated oxides).

Red Top and Grand Prize* Normal Hydrate Finishing Lime—Hydrate lime which requires soaking at least [illegible] to develop proper plasticity and the degree of [illegible] necessary prior to use. Complies with ASTM C6, Type N and Federal Specification SS-L-351, Type F.

Red Top Finish Quicklime—High calcium finishing lime which requires 16 hours of soaking to develop a proper plasticity and the required degree of hydration prior to use. Complies with ASTM C5 and Federal Specification SS-L-351.

thin coat plasters

Imperial Plaster—Hand Tool Application Finish—A new product designed to save days in plaster finishing schedules. Applied to thickness of ⅛ to ¼ inch with [illegible] and immediate doubling back with finish coat. Must be used with a special gypsum Imperial Plaster Base, glass-fiber tape and special corner bead. May be applied either as smooth trowel or float finish; requires only the addition of clean water. When applied on special Type X Plaster Base over 16" wood framing, obtains U/L fire ratings of up to 2 hours (on 2-layer construction). Applied cost averages only [illegible] above conventional drywall cost. Other uses may also be employed as a hand-applied basecoat to receive a conventional plaster finish, or as a finish plaster over cement block or concrete treated with Red Top Plaster Bond. See USG Catalog f-1865 for other components.

Imperial Plaster—Machine Application Basecoat—Used where exceptionally high strength and abrasion resistance are desired, machine spray-applied in a patented process as a basecoat, covered with a conventional lime putty coat of either Structo-Gauge and USG Finish Lime, or Keenes Finish Lime in a sand float finish.

Imperial Plaster—Machine Application Finish—Used where exceptionally high strength and abrasion resistance are

application data—USG Finish Coat Plasters

description	finish texture	physical properties	proportion by dry weight gauging to lime	workability factor	comments	[illegible]
ORIENTAL Interior Stucco	White Float or Texture Finish	Hard and Resistant to Abrasion	Neat	1	Available in white. Mill control of aggregate, size and proportioning	[illegible]
STRUCTO-GAUGE and Lime Putty	White Trowel Smooth	Extremely Hard and Resistant to Abrasion	1:1	2	Use for handball courts and psychopathic wards over a wood fiber or STRUCTO-BASE basecoat	[illegible]
STRUCTO-GAUGE and Lime Putty	White Trowel Smooth	Hard and Resistant to Abrasion	1:2	1	Use for hospitals and schools over a wood fiber or sanded gypsum basecoat	[illegible]
Keenes Cement and Lime Putty	White Trowel Smooth	Hard and Resistant to Abrasion	4:1	7	Use for handball courts and psychopathic wards over a wood fiber basecoat.	[illegible]
Keenes Cement and Lime Putty	White Trowel Smooth	Medium Hard & Resistant to Abrasion	2:1	4	Use for hospitals and schools over a wood fiber or sanded gypsum basecoat	[illegible]
Gypsum Gauged Lime Putty	White Trowel Smooth	Standard	1:2	1	For normal use; over lightweight aggregate basecoat add ½ cu. ft. of Perlite fines or 50 lbs. of #1 silica sand per 100# gauging.	[illegible]
Keenes Cement Lime Putty and Sand	White Float Finish	Hard	50 lbs. Keenes 100 lbs. Lime 400 lbs. Sand	1	Commonly used float finish, may be satisfactorily colored.	[illegible]
Gypsum Gauging [illegible]utty and		Standard	50 lbs. Gauging 100 lbs. Lime 400 lbs. Sand	1	For normal use over any basecoat.	[illegible]
[illegible]TAL [illegible]terior Stucco	Colored Float or Texture Finish	Extremely Hard and Resistant to Abrasion	Neat	3	For use over a Portland cement-lime basecoat. Available in white and 6 colors.	[illegible]
IMPERIAL Plasters	Trowel Smooth or Float Finish	Hard and Resistant to Abrasion	Neat	1	For use over a special IMPERIAL Plaster Base. No basecoat required	[illegible]

desired, spray-applied in a patented process. Uses are (1) as a textured finish in two 1/16" coats over special IMPERIAL plaster base, or (2) as a 1/16" textured finish over IMPERIAL base after gypsboards have been spackled and joints treated with PERF-A-TAPE® Reinforcement and Ready-Mixed PERF-A-TAPE Joint Compound.

2. Acoustical Plasters

United States Gypsum manufactures two types of sound-absorbing, decorative finish acoustical plasters—HI-LITE® and AUDICOTE®. Each has certain characteristics which influence its selection. The following tables compare their light reflectance, insulation, and sound-absorption values.

	finish	light reflectance percent (1)		heat insulation "k" factor (2)
HI-LITE	Stippled	.80		.50
	Stipple-Perforated	.77		
AUDICOTE	Machine Textured	Satin White	.65	.50
		Special White	.70	

	finish	sound absorption frequencies at cycles shown (3)						nrc
		125	250	500	1000	2000	4000	
HI-LITE	Stippled	.41	.26	.59	.78	.84	.65	.50
	Stipple-Perforated	.20	.24	.50	.76	.83	.76	.50
AUDICOTE	Machine Texture	.26	.23	.53	.87	.73	.66	.55

Laboratory test data above are the results of tests on representative panels. It is not always possible to achieve these results in the field. Care must be taken to mix the material to specified consistencies and applied to uniformly full grounds. (1) Light reflectance from tests at an independent recognized laboratory. (2) Heat insulation data from tests at USG Research Laboratory. (3) Sound absorption from standard tests at a recognized laboratory.

HI-LITE Acoustical Plaster is pure white with excellent light reflective characteristics, making it particularly adaptable for use in schools and office buildings where light reflectance and efficiency of illumination are important considerations. Its relatively high moisture resistance makes it an excellent choice for acoustical treatment in natatoriums and other areas in which high humidities are anticipated. HI-LITE Acoustical Plaster is not subject to the migration of rust stains from the construction over which it is applied.

It may be applied over properly prepared gypsum plaster or Portland cement-lime plaster basecoats; develops a harder finished surface than many acoustical materials.

When stippled, HI-LITE exhibits outstanding sound absorption characteristics at the lower frequencies. It may be redecorated with up to four coats of spray-applied USG TEXOLITE® Standard Paint without appreciably reducing sound characteristics; may be cleaned with low-pressure vacuum cleaner using a soft brush attachment.

Limitations: (1) HI-LITE must be machine mixed in strict accordance with directions to develop proper density and working qualities; (2) HI-LITE may be machine applied, but published sound absorption coefficients do not apply unless hand applied and finished in accordance with specifications; (3) more durable than most acoustical materials, but is designed for use on ceilings or wall areas not subject to contact; (4) when perforated, a special perforator with rust-resistant prongs should be used; (5) not recommended for use over radiant heating installations; (6) not recommended for direct application to monolithic concrete surfaces.

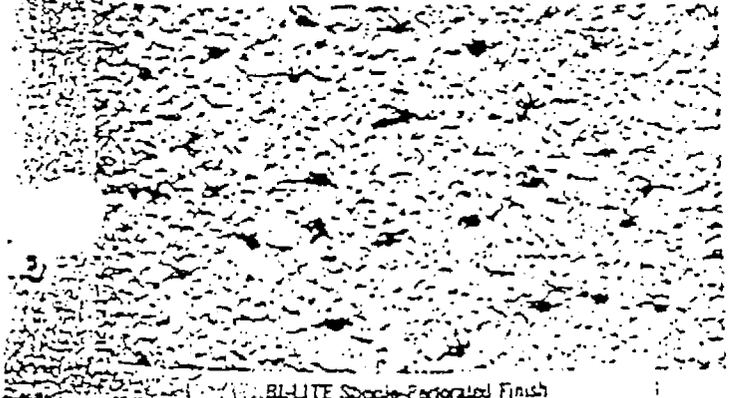
AUDICOTE Acoustical Plaster is a low-cost acoustical material designed for either modern efficient machine application or conventional hand application methods over a wide range of surfaces. It can be applied over properly prepared gypsum or Portland cement basecoats, monolithic concrete, prefabricated concrete units.

The uniform texture resulting from spray application makes AUDICOTE particularly suitable for use on large continuous ceiling areas. Through modifications of machine procedures and spray techniques, many pleasing textures are possible.

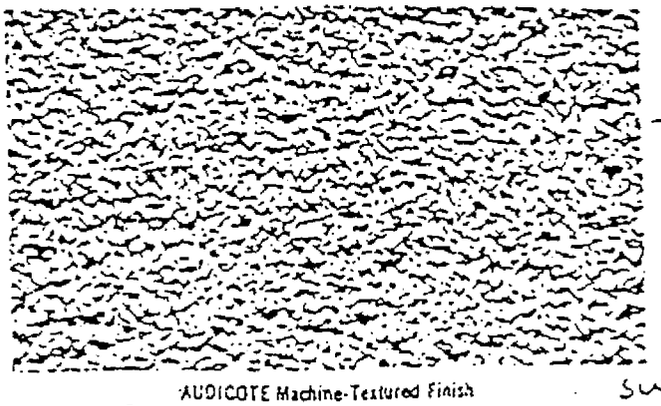
AUDICOTE is readily adaptable to tinting, and incorporation of special aggregates to further increase the design and decorative possibilities. Few other acoustical products present the designer with the flexibility and adaptability of AUDICOTE Acoustical Plaster.

It may be redecorated with up to two coats of spray-applied USG TEXOLITE Standard Paint with no significant loss in Noise Reduction Coefficient. Up to four coats result in only a minor reduction in sound absorption characteristics. It may be economically refinished with a spray coat of AUDICOTE. Available in Satin White and Special White colors; may also be tinted on the job.

Limitations: (1) AUDICOTE is designed for use on ceiling and wall areas not subject to contact, excessive vibration or high moisture; (2) precautions must be taken under certain circumstances to prevent the migration of water-borne stains to the surface of AUDICOTE (see Specifications); (3) not recommended for use over radiant heating installations.



HI-LITE Stipple-Perforated Finish



AUDICOTE Machine-Textured Finish

4. Fireproofing Plaster

RED TOP FIRECODE* "V" Plaster is a ready-to-use gypsum plaster for spraying directly to steel floor units, beams and columns, to provide fire protection. It is lightweight and non-shrinking, requiring the addition of water only. No bonding agents, lathing or hand tool operations are required in application. It can also be applied over metal lath to form a fire-resistive enclosure containing structural members, piping, ductwork or electrical conduits.

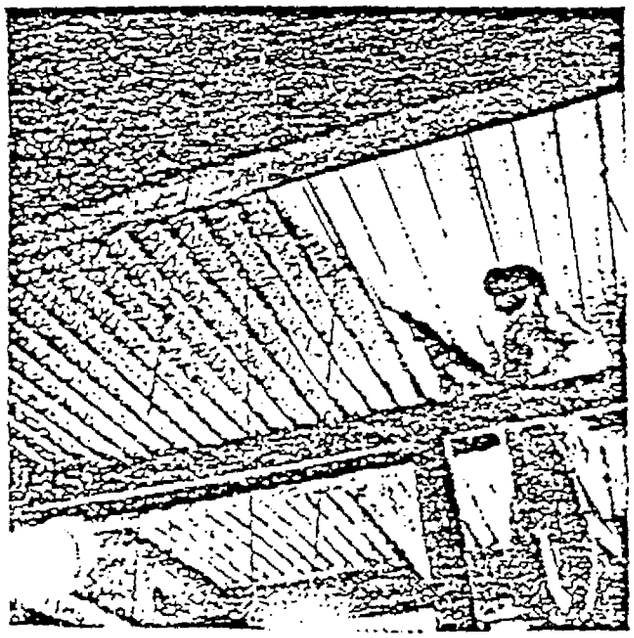
Use of this lightweight fireproofing plaster in multi-story buildings in place of the heavy masonry formerly used to protect the steel structure greatly reduces the dead load and enables the designing engineer to use substantially lighter, less costly steel members. This new concept in building design is not only lower in applied cost, but provides increased flexibility in design, beauty, utility and safety.

RED TOP FIRECODE "V" Plaster provides fire-resistive ratings on all major types of steel floor units, and on steel beams and columns; meets requirements of NFPA pamphlet No. 220 and Guide No. 40, U-18.3. For fire resistance, sound absorption, density and insulation characteristics, see USG Folder d-1745.

RED TOP FIRECODE "V" also protects shop-primed steel from corrosion and eliminates the need for a job primer coat.

Although not generally considered a finished surface, a ...sing spray texture can be accomplished. Acoustical Plaster ... be applied as a finish coat; or, the FIRECODE "V" surface ... be spray-painted with USG TEXOLITE Standard Paint.

Limitations: (1) RED TOP FIRECODE "V" Plaster must be applied under conditions acceptable to plastering—protected from freezing; (2) it is designed for use on ceilings, beams or columns not subject to contact, excessive high humidity, or vibration.



general plastering specifications

I. scope—Unless otherwise shown on the drawings, all ... ceilings shall be plastered as herein described.

II. general provisions—In cold weather, the temperature ... building shall be maintained in the uniform range above ... an adequate period prior to the application of plaster ... plastering is being done, and after the plaster is dry. ... be well distributed in all areas, with deflection or protective ... used to prevent concentrated or irregular heat on plaster ... source. When required, heat shall be furnished by ...

Proper protection should be provided during plast... door and window frames and other designated area... receive a plaster finish.

Ventilation shall be provided to properly dry the plaster ... subsequent to its application. In glazed buildings, ... accomplished by keeping windows open sufficiently ... circulation; in enclosed areas lacking normal ventilation, ... must be made to mechanically remove moisture-laden ...

If glazed sash are not in place and the building is subject ... dry winds or temperature differentials from day to night ... more, openings shall be screened with cheesecloth or similar material.

III. surface preparation

a. Monolithic concrete to which (BONDCRETE) (R... Bond) is to be applied shall be free of dirt, dust, ... other unsound surface conditions. Laitance and ... be chemically removed. (With BONDCRETE, concrete ... be sufficiently roughened to provide proper bond.)

b. Monolithic or unit masonry surfaces that exhibit ... may be moderately wetted immediately before plastering.

c. Where RED TOP AUDICOTE Acoustical Plaster is ... application direct to smooth monolithic concrete, ... chair legs shall be either galvanized or coated with ... paint, and use of nails or other raw steel against forms ... concrete held to a minimum. Where metal is exposed ... these precautions, and where AUDICOTE is to be applied ... against corner beads or other metal accessories, the metal ... be treated with one coat of aluminum paint.

IV. grounds—Plaster thicknesses shall be as shown ... however, in no case shall the grounds be less than:

USG Metal Lath—½" (from face of lath)
ROCKLATH Plaster Base—½"
Long Length ROCKLATH—¼"
PYROBAR Partition Tile or other Masonry Units—¼"
Monolithic Concrete Ceilings—⅛" (½" maximum)
Monolithic Concrete Walls—⅛" (⅜" maximum)
IMPERIAL Plasters—¼" to ½"
Hi-Lite or AUDICOTE Acoustical Plaster—½" (over concrete; ... (over gypsum or metal lath)

V. materials—Plaster and all cementitious material shall be ... under cover, up off the ground or floor, and kept dry until ... use. All materials herein specified shall be manufactured by the UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY.

a. Basecoat Plaster shall be: (STRUCTO-BASE Cement Plaster) ... TOP Wood Fiber) (RED TOP Cement Plaster) (STRUCTO-LITE) (BONDCRETE).

b. Aggregate shall be: (Sand) (Perlite) meeting ASTM C-... ments. Sand for float finishes shall be a graded silica sand ... a (30 mesh) (20 mesh) screen.

c. Water shall be clean and fit to drink, free from oil, acid, ... vegetable materials.

d. Bonding Agent shall be: RED TOP Plaster Bond.

e. Finish Lime shall be: (IVORY) (GRAND PRIZE) (RED TOP)

f. Gauging Plaster shall be: (STRUCTO-GAUGE) (Keene ... (STAR) (CHAMPION) (RED TOP).

g. Prepared Finish shall be: (ORIENTAL Interior White ... TOP Concrete Finish).

k. Acoustical Plaster shall be: (Hi-Lite) (Audicote).

l. Plaster Ornaments and Mouldings shall be made with Red Top (Moulding) (Casting) Plaster.

j. Exterior Stucco Finish shall be: Oriental Exterior Stucco.

VI. grouting—Grout shall consist of Structo-Lite or Red Top Cement Plaster sanded 100:2.

a. All steel door frames in solid plaster and steel stud partitions shall be grouted prior to lathing.

b. All 2½" metal base shall be grouted.

VII. basecoat proportions—Basecoat plasters shall be mixed to provide compressive strength of _____psi—dry (specify from technical data, page 2).

VIII. mixing of basecoat—Basecoat plasters may be hand mixed or mechanically mixed to a uniform consistency following the manufacturer's directions.

IX. basecoat application—All plaster basecoat shall be applied by (hand) (machine) in (2) (3) coats (see description, page 1).

a. Two-coat work: Over gypsum lath and masonry, the base (first) coat shall be applied with sufficient material and pressure to form a [illegible]nd to the base and to cover well, and then be doubled back the plaster out to grounds, straightened to a true surface [illegible]d and darby without the use of additional water, and left to receive the finish (second) coat.

Three-coat work: The scratch (first) coat shall be applied with sufficient material and pressure to form good full keys on metal lath, and a good bond on other bases, and then be cross-raked. The brown (second) coat shall be applied after the scratch (first) coat has set firm and hard, brought out to grounds and straightened to a true surface with rod and darby without the use of additional water, and left rough to receive the finish (third) coat.

b. Optional Inclusions:

1. *Solid Lang Length* Rocklath® *Partition:* The scratch coat shall be applied ⅛" thick, with a maximum set of 3 hours, to each side of the lath, both sides to be scratch coated within a 3-hour interval. Cross-rake lightly in horizontal direction only. The brown coat shall be applied to the unbraced side after the scratch coats have set and partially dried (not less than 16 hours). After brown coat has set firmly (not less than 3 hours), carefully remove the braces and brown coat the second side. Brown coat shall be brought out to a true plane and left rough.

2. *Solid Studless Metal Lath Partition:* The scratch coat shall be applied to the side opposite the bracing, and allowed to set and partially dry. The brown coat shall then be applied to the side opposite the braces, allowing it to set thoroughly before removing temporary braces. Next the brown coat shall be applied to previously braced side to bring the plaster out to grounds, straightened to a true surface with rod and darby without the use of additional water, and left rough to receive the finish coat.

3. *Solid Channel Stud Metal Lath Partition:* The scratch coat shall be applied to lath side and allowed to set and partially dry. The [illegible]up coat shall then be applied to the channel side to full grounds, ½" over channels, in not less than two operations and allowed to set. The brown coat on lath side shall then be applied to bring the plaster out to grounds, straightened to a true surface with rod or darby without the use of additional water, and left rough to receive the finish coat.

4. *Resilient* Rocklath *Plaster Base Ceiling:* Use three-coat method only, allowing the scratch coat to set and partially dry before applying brown coat.

5. Brace-Tite® *System Ceiling:* The three-coat method is recommended. If the two-coat system is used, a minimum of 20 minutes must be allowed before doubling back and the setting time of the basecoat must not exceed 3 hours.

6. *Monolithic Concrete:* (1) Surfaces of walls and columns shall have a scratch coat of Bondcrete, followed immediately with a brown coat of Red Top Cement Plaster and sand 100:2 troweled into the Bondcrete while it is soft and unset. Brown coat shall be brought out to a true level surface without an application of water. Cross-rake the surface. Ceiling surfaces shall have a coat of Bondcrete scratched in thoroughly, doubled back to a true level surface. Cross-rake the surface.

(2) Red Top Plaster Bond shall be applied to concrete surface in a thin continuous film, when temperatures are 50° F. or above. Basecoat plasters or Red Top Concrete Finish shall be applied when film is slightly tacky or within two weeks. (Red Top Concrete Finish shall be applied over Red Top Plaster Bond after pre-soaking up to one week prior to use. Fill and leveling coats of Concrete Finish shall be gauged sufficiently with Red Top Gauging to permit immediate doubling back and firm grinding of a thin coat into the Plaster Bond. Immediately double back with a "sweetening coat" to level the surface; draw up finish taut and level by troweling). (Sand Float finish—add up to 20 lbs. of sand per bag of Red Top Concrete Finish, gauge approximately 15% by weight, and allow to stiffen prior to floating.) (Smooth Trowel finish—use 15% to 20% slow set gauging, mix to fairly stiff consistency, apply and trowel in same manner as with regular lime putty finish.

7. *Portland Cement Basecoats* shall be applied in two coats. Scratch coat shall be cross-raked and after setting damp cured for not less than 48 hours. Brown coat shall be damp cured after setting for not less than 48 hours.

8. *Where plaster is flush* with metal base, metal door frames, etc., a groove shall be made at the junction to reduce the possibility of chipping. Basecoat plaster shall be cut free from these metal sections before the plaster sets.

X. preparation of lime

a. Ivory Lime shall be mixed with approximately 5½ to 6 gallons of water for each 50 lb. bag. Machine mix or box soak for immediate use, or may soak overnite.

b. Grand Prize or Red Top Lime shall be box soaked or machine mixed using approximately 6 gallons of water per 50 lb. bag and allowed to soak for 16 hours.

XI. proportions of finish coats—Finish coat plasters shall be mixed in proportion by dry weight of_____parts of gauging to_____ parts of lime (specify from Application Data, page 4), according to the manufacturer's directions. Over lightweight aggregate basecoats, ½ cu. ft. of perlite fines or 50 lbs. of No. 1 silica sand per 100 lbs. of gauging plaster shall be added, or aggregated gauging shall be used.

XII. application of finish coats

a. Trowel Finish Coats shall be scratched in thoroughly and immediately doubled back to fill out to a smooth, dense surface for decoration free of surface blemishes and irregularities. Thickness shall be 1/16" to ⅛". Keenes Cement Finishes shall be troweled until the material sets.

b. Float Finish Coats shall be scratched in thoroughly and immediately doubled back to a true, even surface. Float using a (shingle) (cork) (wood) (carpet) or (rubber) float to bring aggregate to the surface to produce a finish of uniform texture free of slick spots, cat faces, and other blemishes. Use water sparingly in natural color, and no water shall be used on colored finishes.

c. Machine Applied Spray Finishes shall be uniformly applied to produce a texture approved by the architect.

d. IMPERIAL Plaster Hand Tool Application Finish shall be hand applied in tight, thin first coat to embed tape and fill beads; then tight, thin scratch coat and immediate double-back coat to a thickness of from 1/16" to 1/8", in accordance with the manufacturer's directions. Over cement block, IMPERIAL Plaster shall be properly sanded for fill and scratch coats; after sufficient take-up of fill coat has occurred, scratch coat shall be applied, left rough and allowed to set and dry; then neat finish coat shall be applied (sand added only if sand finish is desired), all in accordance with manufacturer's directions.

e. IMPERIAL Plaster Machine Application Basecoat or Finish shall be machine applied to a thickness of 1/16", in accordance with the manufacturer's directions.

f. Acoustical Plasters shall be applied in not less than two coats, to full 1/2" grounds, following the manufacturer's directions.

g. Ornamental Plastering: Ornamental plaster shall be executed in accordance with the full-sized details shown on the drawings. Cornices and moldings shall be run full, straight and true with molding plaster, using clean cut metal templets conforming to the profiles shown on the drawings. Lines shall be straight, with true intersections, and accurate miters at corners and angles. Enriched ornamental work which cannot be run in place shall be cast with RED TOP Casting Plaster in gelatine molds. Templets shall be solidly backed with jute or burlap, shall be properly braced with galvanized steel, and shall be securely struck and fixed in place with copper wires not lighter than 16 gauge. All joints shall be carefully made and neatly pointed so as to be invisible. All plaster spots shall be eliminated with fine sandpaper, and the entire work left in proper condition, ready for decoration.

XIII. fireproofing plaster—RED TOP FIBROUS [illegible] manufactured by the UNITED STATES GYPSUM [illegible] machine applied to the underside of all steel floor [illegible] and columns as shown on plans or herein specified, and shall be mixed and applied according to the manufacturer's [illegible] (see USG Folder d-1745).

XIV. patching—Point up around trim and other work. Cut out and patch defective and damaged plaster. Patching of plaster shall match existing work in texture and finish and joints with previously applied shall finish flush and smooth.

XV. completion—At the completion of the finish plaster work, all plaster shall be cleaned from beds, screeds, metal base and other trim, leaving work ready for decoration by others. All plaster rubbish shall be removed from the building, leaving floors broom clean. Excess material, scaffolding, tools and other equipment shall be removed from the building and job site.

TRADEMARKS: The following trademarks are owned and/or registered in the U.S. Patent Office by United States Gypsum Company and are used throughout this catalog to designate particular products manufactured by that company: USG, RED TOP, STRUCTO-LITE, BONDCRETE, ORIENTAL, FIRECODE, IMPERIAL, IVORY, GRAND PRIZE, CHAMPION, STAR, HI-LITE, AUDICOTE (acoustical products), PYROBAR (gypsum partition tile); ROCKLATH (plaster base); MORTASEAL (mason's lime); TRUSSTEEL and GRACE-LITE (metal products); TEXOLITE (paint products).

NOTE: Since methods and conditions of application and use are beyond our control, the United States Gypsum Company will not be responsible for failure of its products when not used according to our directions and specifications.

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UNITED STATES GYPSUM
THE GREATEST NAME IN BUILDING
GENERAL OFFICES: 101 S. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606

TEXOLITE® Alkyd Latex Wall Paint—ready-to-use flat finish, offers good quality with economy, combines easy-flowing application of latex paints with flatness of alkyds. Good one-coat hide can usually be achieved; provides a washable film. Uses water for thinning and clean-up. Alkyd modified styrene-butadiene latex vehicle. 14 ready-mixed colors. Also available: Add-a-Fleck special liquid additives containing gold metal flake or colored enamel fleck to produce sparkling multi-color appearance; added to any color of TAL paint; for spray application only.

TEXOLITE Standard Paint—a low-cost casein flat paint with high light reflection in white, widely used for ceilings. Breather type of paint, does not seal the surface, permits application to relatively new plaster surfaces. When spray-applied, tends to reduce acoustical benefits of ceiling tile the least of available coatings. Self-leveling, cleanable. Protein oleo-resinous vehicle. 10 ready-mixed colors.

USG Custom Color System: a total of 960 appealing colors are available on special order through dealers using the USG Custom Color System. This range offered in seven products—GRAND PRIZE® Latex and Alkyd Flat wall paints, USG Satin-Lustre and High-Lustre enamels, USG Latex and USG Gloss house paints, and USG Floor Paint. Ask your U.S.G. representative for a reference copy of the MA-643 Architect Color Styler binder, containing chips and samples of 240 chromatically selected colors.

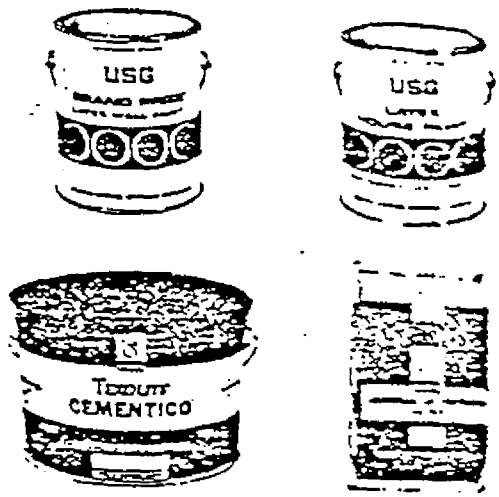
2. Exterior and Masonry Coatings

USG Latex House Paint—breather-type acrylic emulsion paint with major advantages over other types: quick-drying, non-yellowing, longer-lasting, best mildew resistance, good bond, pleasing medium lustre. Has excellent hide, controlled chalking. Resistant to alkali, does not readily blister, fade, or stain. Principally for wood siding and shingles, but also performs well over masonry, stucco, weathered asbestos cement. Should be used over USG House Primer on unpainted wood, over USG Penetrating Sealer on chalky masonry. Can be applied directly over light to medium chalking previously painted surface. Acrylic latex emulsion vehicle. 12 ready-mixed colors.

USG Vinyl Exterior Paint—an economical non-penetrating coating for unglazed masonry, stucco, wood shakes and siding. Combines good hiding, weather resistance, truer non-fading color, quick-drying. Breather-type formulation permits unwanted moisture to escape. Two coats produce best results; on porous or chalky surfaces, USG Penetrating Sealer should first be applied. Emulsified polyvinyl acetate vehicle. 16 ready-mixed colors.

USG Gloss House Paint—an oil-based product with excellent coverage and hiding; weather-resistant and long-lasting. Bare wood and metal surfaces must be primed. Available in white and tint bases.

CEMENTICO® Masonry Coating—a water-repellent hydraulic cement base paint in powder form, to be mixed with water. For interior and exterior porous masonry surfaces. Excels in hardness, durability, binding qualities, and workability. Two coats recommended; sand may be added for coating to be scrubbed into masonry to make smoother, denser surface. The 10 colors are light-fast, lime-proof, alkali-resistant.



DURA-DRI® Coating—a heavy-bodied aggregated powder, mixed with water, to decorate and protect cement mixed masonry penetration through masonry. Applied in two coats over DURA-STOP® Compound (see Surface Preparation products). Four colors; may be overcoated with USG Vinyl Exterior Paint for greater color range. Special DURA-DRI Latex Additive should be specified for improved adhesion, harden surface.

USG Latex Floor Paint—a tough, medium sheen finish for interior or exterior floors of previously painted or primed concrete or wood. Fortified with epoxy resins for wear resistance. Alkaline-resistant, quick-drying, normally brush-out etching, but firm, non-dusty surface is mandatory. White and five dark colors, also in tint bases.

3. Interior Texture Finishes

USG Texture I—a ready-to-use latex emulsion containing a fine aggregate to produce a slight sand finish effect combined with light texture. One coat covers fine cracks, blemishes. Quick-drying, 7 ready-mixed colors.

USG Texture II—flat ripple finish in a latex emulsion. Contains no sharp aggregate, can produce fine textures ranging from "orange peel" effect to smooth rounded stipple. Conceals moderate imperfections, normally requires no sealer. Quick-drying, washable, recoatable. 7 ready-mixed colors.

Other paste textures available: USG Texture VII, vinyl latex drywall surfacer; USG Texture VIII, drywall spray surfacer; USG Texture IX, heavy-bodied latex.

USG Spray Texture—a powder product for very light stipple finishes; gives lowest, most rounded stipple of any USG texture and best equalizes surface suction, ideal for new gypsum board walls. Excellent hardness, good treatment; must be overpainted when dry. Also available with aggregate for sand-texture finish. White only.

USG Imperial Spray Texture—aggregated powder, produces acoustical finish appearance on ceilings, provides acoustical correction. Excellent bonding qualities, helps conceal surface defects. For best results, first coat of USG Primer-Sealer is recommended. Two spray mixes available: Fine or Coarse. White only.

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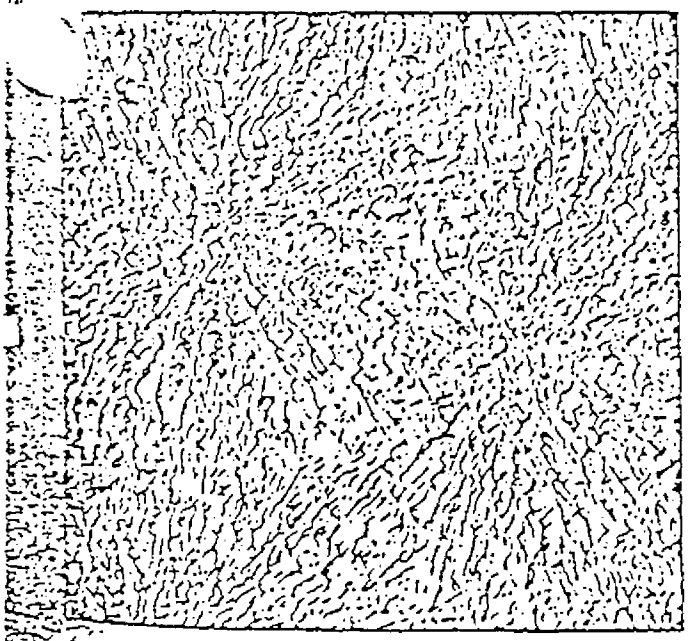
TEXTONE*—the king of textures, especially adapted to heavy stipples, deep textures and a wide range of design applications. For hand application; insoluble and durable. Useful for simulating plaster surfaces, producing stone or antique effects, stencil work; unequalled for concealing wall blemishes. White only, but can be tinted with TEXOLITE* Standard or coated with most wall paints.

USG Texture Paint—similar in performance to TEXTONE, but different in texture effect. Produces medium heavy to medium light stipples with excellent hardness and hide. No primer usually required. 8 colors.

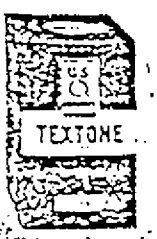
A-B TEX* Texture Paint—economical powder product for light to medium light stipples and orange-peel textures; widely used as troweled coating for concrete ceilings. White only.

USG Drywall Surfacer—aggregated sand finish, spray applied to gypsum wallboard surfaces; should not be tinted. When dry, is overpainted with any latex or oil base paint.

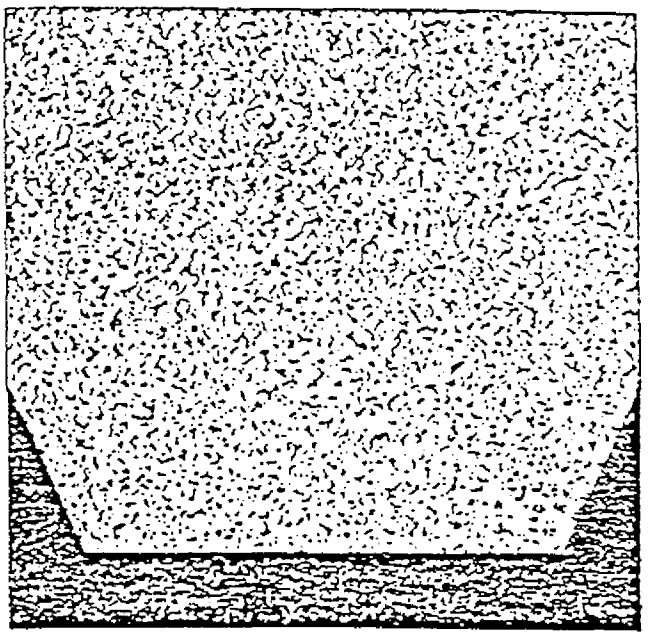
Texture Designs: dramatic new concepts in wall texture, with directions for accomplishing various effects with the products above, are presented in a 24-page brochure, "A Time for Texture". Your U.S.G. representative can supply a copy—No. T-641.



Heavy but stipple accomplished with TEXTONE, USG Texture or A-B Tex







Ceiling spray-finished with USG Imperial Texture

4. Surface Preparation Products

TEXOLITE Primer-Sealer—a pigmented latex product for use under any type of paint or enamel, performs better under water-thinned paints than any other sealer. Locks in lime, equalizes suction, lays paper and fiber nap, provides "tooth". White only, but may be tinted.

SHEETROCK* Sealer—a tung oil resin emulsion sealer for use over gypsum wallboard; also unsurpassed in bridging and filling hairline cracks in plaster. May be used under all interior paints and wallpaper. Equalizes porosity over joint reinforcement and face paper. Especially recommended for kitchens and bathrooms. Should be tinted to shade of finish coat.

USG Penetrating Sealer—a special non-pigmented alkyd resin solution in spirits, designed to condition exterior or interior surfaces which are porous or moderately chalky; forms firm tight base for repainting after 4 days with any paint except cement bonding type. May be tinted only with colors in oil.

USG Enamel Undercoat—alkyd base mineral spirit undercoat for interior gloss, semi-gloss or flat oil paints. Not a sealer, but provides low-cost good first coat; fills and equalizes surface to be painted. May be tinted with colors in oil.

USG Exterior House Primer 494—oil-base primer to prepare new or chalky wood surfaces for USG Latex House Paint or exterior oil paints. Lead-free, blister-resistant, breather-type coating. White only.

USG Block Filler—conceals voids, fills pores and provides uniform finish over interior, exterior masonry and other rough surfaces. Not a waterproofing material; may be coated with any paint except cement bonding type—USG Vinyl Exterior or USG Latex House Paints recommended for exteriors. May be tinted. Available either aggregated or unaggregated.

DURA-STOP* Compound—a quick-setting hydraulic powder compound used to control water penetration, plug cracks and openings in masonry. Also excellent for anchoring fixture bolts. Natural color, may be overcoated with DURA-DRI* Coating in colors (see Exterior and Masonry Coatings).

continued on page 6