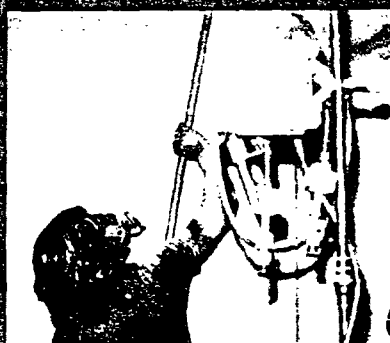


GDCI
drywall

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Asbestos & Silica
in the Drywall Industry
Business Health & Safety

KMX 01056

Georgia-Pacific Speed Set. The joint compound that understands your problems.

Speed Set understands.

It understands the problem asbestos can cause in a joint compound—so there hasn't been a spec of asbestos in Speed Set for more than two years of actual field use.

It understands your interest in time and money. So, Speed Set lets you pick from more than just one working time—whatever suits your needs best. (That's understanding!)

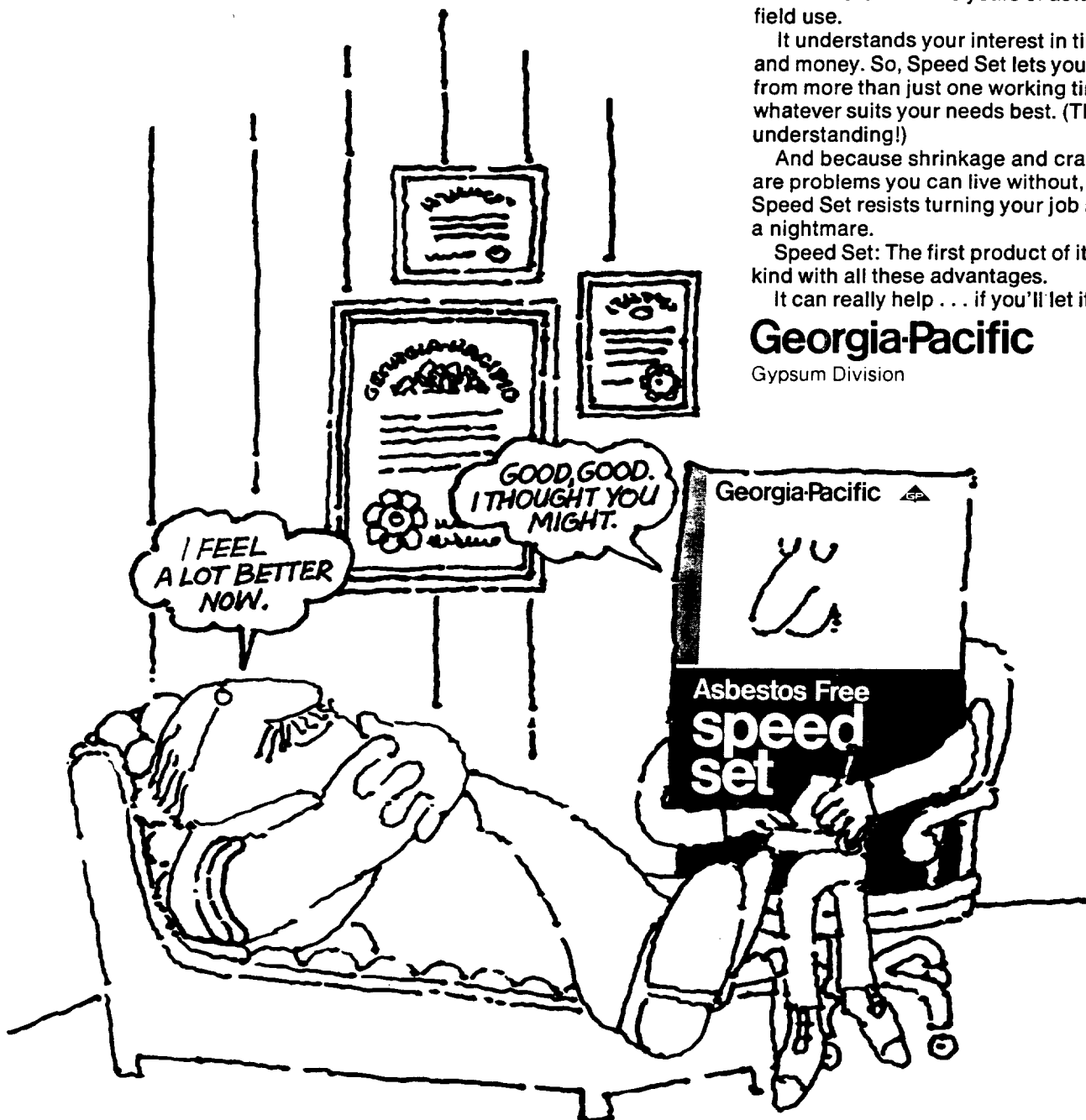
And because shrinkage and cracking are problems you can live without, Speed Set resists turning your job into a nightmare.

Speed Set: The first product of its kind with all these advantages.

It can really help . . . if you'll let it.

Georgia-Pacific

Gypsum Division



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EDITORS COMMENTS

WHAT IS REASONABLE?

Amid the current problems affecting the Construction Industry—including such notable matters as OSHA, Federal-State-Local investigations, labor unions with unheard of wage prices, the confusion with piecework, the cost of doing business, the retention problem, the lack of lien laws that adequately protect the subcontractor—is it not reasonable to expect this Drywall Industry to pull together now and to advance in unison upon

these many problems?

For the Drywall Industry is, you know, the Industry that claims over 98% of the interior partition and ceiling construction in the housing market...the Industry that claims over 88% of the market for partitions and ceilings in commercial construction...and the Industry fast advancing toward acceptance of exterior application. Where are you?

From statistical information, we know there are over 6,000 of you

contractors out there, ranging from the little guy to the big one. We want you to know there is room in GDCI for each of you. The cost is not unreasonable. And the association is neither union nor non-union...it works for the Contractor and for the Industry. Is it not reasonable then to assume that a group, an Industry, banded together can and does make an impact? Just take a glance at today's news headlines, both in the press and on TV...the unions do it—the students do it—

(Continued on page 30)

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



This year your President has attended several events of interest. Among these were the celebration of two original drywall associations honoring their 20th and 25th anniversaries. This means, among other things, that drywall has been a growing, vibrant industry for over a quarter of a century. During that period of time, these local associations and your International have claimed the honor of promoting the use and development of this product. No one else can make this claim.

At the present time many of us

are wondering if the game is worth the prize. Due to economic pressures, or otherwise, interest may appear to be lagging in the institution which has consistently stood for the product and industry to which we owe so much. One wonders if, due to this long history, the old adage "Familiarity breeds contempt" might not be true. However, on our recent trip to Europe, we saw the slogan of one of the big breweries which read "Familiarity breeds content." Perhaps a little more familiarity and interest in your association would result in more contentment and understanding amongst ourselves and a smoother, more profitable operation for you.

And speaking of the European trip. The representatives from GDCI and the Auxiliary who participated were involved in a most interesting and educational endeavor. The use of drywall products, the results attained and the application and marketing techniques were certainly of great interest to all of us. The intense interest shown by our overseas members was very heartening and

contributed to the success of the tour.

Certainly, I believe I speak for all of us in saying the whole endeavor was worthwhile and everyone felt well repaid for the effort and cost. The itinerary was well planned and conducted.

Our next big project is the spring convention at San Deigo. I extend a hearty invitation to each of you and the hope that this may be the best event ever in the history of GDCI.

Just a word about the recent Semi-Annual Meeting. A good deal of meaningful discussion was held and all who attended had an excellent opportunity to participate. It was a great pleasure to greet and honor the "old timers" who were responsible for the initiation and early progress of our association. May we see them many more times.



T. J. Vogle
President, GDCI

NEW GDCI OFFICERS



JOHN C. CRAIG—TREASURER

Better known as Jack to his friends and the industry, Craig is President of Craig & Company, Ltd., Distributors and Contractors, Honolulu, Hawaii, a firm whose acoustical, drywall, taping, fire-proofing and industrial insulation subtrades are doing work throughout the Hawaiian Islands and the Pacific Basin.

Craig has been a member of GDCI for 11 years, serving both as Regional Vice President and Di-

rector, as well as a charter member of its affiliate Gypsum Drywall Contractors of Hawaii of which he was the first President, a position he held for 8 years.

In addition, Craig is a 30-year member of the General Contractors Association of Hawaii; a charter member and current President of the Subcontractors Association of Hawaii; member and Director of the Western Insulation Contractors Association; member of the National Insulation Contractors Asso-

(Continued on page 19)

***If you could
have only one
corner bead,
this should
be it!***

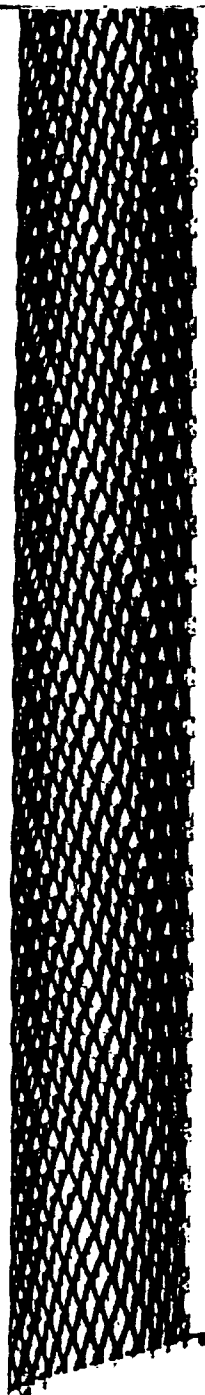
New USG® 800 Corner Bead is multi-purpose. Just one corner bead to inventory for *both* drywall and one-coat veneer finish.

1¼" fine-mesh flange prevents shadowing, provides 90 mechanical keys per lineal inch for superior bonding. Resists impact damage.

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UNITED STATES GYPSUM
BUILDING AMERICA

ASBESTOS AND SILICA DUST

OSHA Regulations and Exposure in Drywall Operations

Harrison B. Rhodes
Technology Manager
and

Blair L. Ingalls
Supervisor, Special Projects
Union Carbide Corporation
Metals Division
Niagara Falls, New York

Introduction

This two-part article is intended to acquaint drywall contractors with the current and proposed regulations governing the use of products containing asbestos and crystalline silica.

The concluding article in the next issue will present data on the exposure to airborne asbestos and crystalline silica (quartz) during the sanding of tape joint compound. A total of seven industrial locations were tested. Exposures to asbestos during the wet-out of dry-mix compounds and during cleanup will also be shown.

BACKGROUND AND CURRENT STATUS—OSHA ASBESTOS REGULATIONS

The Williams-Steiger Occupational Safety and Health Act was passed in 1970 with the stated objective of assuring, insofar as feasible, every American worker a safe and healthy workplace. Under the provisions of this act, the Secretary of Labor issued an emergency temporary standard for exposure to asbestos dust on December 7, 1971. After extensive public hearings, a permanent standard, effective July 7, 1972, was promulgated.

The asbestos standard and the methods used by OSHA to develop it were immediately subjected to a massive legal attack by the Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO.

In addition to the law suit, OSHA was under continued pressure from other labor groups, public interest groups, and spurred on by the news media to make revisions. It was also recognized that this was the first health standard written. As such, there were parts that were vague, parts that were impractical to enforce, and parts that were overly restrictive without a corresponding benefit in protection for the worker.

During 1973, OSHA decided that the asbestos standard should be altered. The initial concept was to replace it with a series of mandatory work practices that would minimize the admittedly cumbersome monitoring requirements. The asbestos industry was asked to submit proposed work practices and a technical committee was formed under the auspices of the Asbestos Information Association/North America. This committee consisted of representatives from about a dozen asbestos producers and large manufacturers of asbestos-containing products. Communication was also maintained with trade associations that used asbestos or its products. A draft work practice for joint taping was drawn up and submitted to the GDCI for comment.

The technical committee drafted several broad work practices relating to the handling of asbestos. It soon became evident that a large number of specific work practices would be needed to cover the wide range of industrial situations where asbestos or asbestos-containing products were used. The committee also examined and recommended changes in the portions of the regulations that were vague or overly restrictive.

The IUD decision was announced in mid 1974 by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. The court generally upheld the OSHA position in the matter and noted that, although the Congress had poorly defined the procedures to be used to set such standards, OSHA had used proper methods to collect and evaluate the conflicting evidence presented. The judgments made to arrive at the standard were within the discretion granted to OSHA; and, more particularly, the court said that it was correct and proper to consider economic factors. Two points were remanded for further consideration; those relating to record retention and the time allowed for compliance.

After the court decision, OSHA materially altered their position on the revision of the asbestos regulations. Under heavy pressure to issue health regulations for other substances, a decision was made to amend the asbestos regulations only to the extent needed to clarify ambiguities. No changes were to be proposed in the allowable exposure levels. Many of the suggestions for clarifying language made by the AIA/NA Technical Committee were understood to have been accepted.

The redrafting of the regulation along these lines was apparently completed in late 1974 and the results were submitted for review to various governmental departments as required by law and policy. During 1975 key personnel changes occurred at policy making levels in both OSHA and NIOSH. At some point, apparently quite recently, the decision was made to drop the amendment concept and reopen the entire asbestos and health controversy. This information became

public when the proposed changes were published in the Federal Register on October 9, 1975.

The asbestos standard that was promulgated on June 7, 1972 and which is still in effect can be divided into seven main categories:

1. Sets the maximum allowable airborne asbestos concentrations in the workplace at a ceiling level of 10 fibers/cc longer than 5 micrometers and at a time-weighted average (TWA) for an 8-hour shift of 5 fibers/cc longer than 5 micrometers. The TWA drops to 2 fibers/cc longer than 5 micrometers in July 1976.
2. Defines the acceptable procedures to meet these standards.
3. Defines where personal protective equipment may be used and specifies the types available.
4. Specifies monitoring requirements and the procedures to be used.
5. Specifies requirements for caution signs, caution labels, and housekeeping procedures.
6. Requires medical examinations for all employees "exposed to asbestos."
7. Sets requirements for keeping of medical and monitoring records.

The standard was written in language that fits conventional fixed manufacturing locations. It presents some very real problems, however, when applied to the construction industry where the job site and the work force are transient. The areas of particular difficulty to drywall contractors are those dealing with monitoring and medical examinations. The AIA/NA Technical Committee recommended a cutoff level below which medical examinations were not required. It was also proposed that monitoring could be dropped where monitoring experience had demonstrated the levels to be con-

sistently below the cutoff or where the asbestos had been properly modified by a bonding agent to prevent excessive dust.

The revised standard proposed on October 9, 1975 follows the same general pattern but differs in the following critical points:

1. The allowable exposure level is reduced to 5 fibers/cc longer than 5 micrometers ceiling and 0.5 fiber/cc longer than 5 micrometers time-weighted average (TWA).
2. Monitoring and record keeping requirements are increased substantially although a provision to discontinue monitoring under certain circumstances is included.
3. There is no cutoff level on the medical examination requirement.

OSHA has reviewed the recent medical literature on asbestos and has proposed regulations based on a very strict interpretation thereof. They have not assessed the economic (inflationary) impact of the proposed regulations but have stated their intention to do so or certify that there is no impact before public hearings are started. The burden of proof has been placed on industry to demonstrate that these regulations are overly restrictive. There is no question that if they are promulgated as proposed, they will place a very heavy burden on asbestos producers and users. Appropriate responses will be submitted by various segments of the asbestos industry and other interested parties.

OSHA has stated in the Federal Register that the construction industry will *not* be covered by the newly proposed regulations. They will continue to operate under the present regulations until a new vertical standard for that industry is developed. This should not lead to a false sense of security, however, because the same medical

conclusions on allowable exposure levels are applicable regardless of the industry where they occur. Also, the OSHA health regulations are rapidly moving towards a fixed format that will embody all of the same basic concepts regardless of the substance being regulated. It should be noted that the development of an asbestos standard for the construction industry is in progress and recommendations have been submitted to OSHA by the Advisory Committee for the Construction Industry.

PROPOSED OSHA REGULATIONS—CRYSTALLINE SILICA

Asbestos products do not constitute the only potential health hazard for the drywall industry. Tape joint muds contain crystalline silica which has long been recognized as the cause of a disabling lung disease called silicosis. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) has prepared a Criteria Document relating to occupational exposure to crystalline silica and submitted it to OSHA on November 11, 1974. A proposed silica regulation has been drafted by OSHA and was to have been published during September 1975. The pressure on OSHA to prepare other regulations has delayed this publication but it will undoubtedly appear in a few months.

NIOSH recommended an allowable maximum exposure level to airborne crystalline silica of 50 micrograms per cubic meter of air ($50\mu\text{g}/\text{M}^3$). Medical examinations, extensive monitoring, record keeping, signs, warning labels, and other provisions similar to the asbestos regulations were also recommended. An action level of one half the allowable exposure limit was also defined as a cutoff point below which the regulations would not apply.

OSHA REGULATIONS— INERT OR NUISANCE DUST

Table G-3 of Section 1910.93 of the OSHA regulations as revised on June 7, 1972 lists the maximum allowable airborne concentrations of inert or nuisance dust as 5 milligrams/cubic meter (mg/M³) in the respirable fraction and 15 mg/M³ in the total dust. If a dust is below the allowable levels for asbestos and silica but above that for nuisance dust, the regulations have been violated. This regulation has been less widely publicized than those for asbestos and silica but has been in effect for a number of years. It must also be considered when job-site dust conditions are examined.

COMPOSITION OF TAPE JOINT COMPOUNDS

Tape joint mud, either dry in bags or already mixed in five-gallon containers, is a well-known material at the job site. Few applicators realize, however, what goes into a mud and how carefully the ingredients must be balanced to give the critical blend of properties necessary to make the mud work properly during application and after it has dried.

The ingredients in a typical ready-mix tape joint compound are listed below:

COMPOSITION OF TYPICAL READY-MIX TJC

Ingredient	Percent by Weight	
	Wet Basis	Dry Basis
Water	31	—
Limestone	41	60
Mica (and Clay)	16	23
Binder	7	10
Asbestos	3	4
Miscellaneous	2	3
	100	100

Looking at the dry basis, which represents the condition when the mud is cured, it can be seen that the principle ingredient is limestone. This is the bulk filler that keeps the cost of the product down. It does not impart any handling properties to the wet mud.

The next largest ingredient is finely-ground mica which is in the form of tiny flat plates. These tend to form a loose structure in the wet mud and have an important bearing on how the mud flows when trowelled and how it shrinks when it dries.

The other mineral ingredient is asbestos. It is present at a level of 3-5% and performs the function of controlling shrinkage and cracking when the mud dries. It is also very important to trowelling properties which allow the mud to form easily in thick sections and permits feathering of the wet edge. The most critical function of asbestos in most muds is to provide freeze-thaw stability. Muds which do not contain asbestos will generally be unusable after they have been frozen.

The binder in ready-mix is usually vinyl acetate, while casein, starch, or a similar "glue" is used in the dry mixes. It cures to hold the compound rigid and firmly attached to the wall.

The miscellaneous ingredients include such items as additives, fungicides, surfactants, cellulosic thickeners, and proprietary materials. These are important ingredients but will not overcome the effects of an improperly balanced blend of major components.

A compounder who wishes to formulate a mud without asbestos will have to replace it with a material that will impart similar properties. The mica can be increased or some other fiber-like material, such as certain clays, may also be used. Additional cellulosic thickener to give the necessary viscosity

is also likely to be required. This has a tendency to make the viscosity unstable, i.e., correct at the plant when manufactured but either too high or too low when the mud arrives at the job site.

The reformulation problem becomes much more complicated when silica is considered. Four different limestones commonly used in the manufacture of TJC have been analyzed for crystalline silica content and found to range from 0.3 to 2%. Similarly, three different micas had silica contents of 2, 5, and 9%. While asbestos is usually free of crystalline silica, clays often contain substantial quantities.

By proper selection of ingredients, it is possible to produce a mud with a silica content as low as 0.3%. Unless the low silica ingredients are readily available mud costs will increase. Since silica appears everywhere in nature, it is unlikely that a tape joint mud can be prepared without detectable levels. If the proposed regulations are promulgated, workplace monitoring can be extensive and a considerable financial burden can be imposed on contractors.

Eleven commercially available muds were found to contain from 0.3 to 2.5% of crystalline silica which is consistent with the silica content of the raw materials. Very few mud suppliers appear to be aware of the potential silica problem.

It is well known that the major tape-joint compounders have had extensive research programs underway for the past several years to develop asbestos-free muds that work as well as those with asbestos. So far, the programs have had limited success. The muds developed are more expensive and generally do not perform as well. The formulations now in use evolved to their present high-performance level over many years and it is, obviously, difficult to replace the key functional ingredient.

(Continued on page 30)

Reasonable... You Bet it is!



Special Rate for Balance of Fiscal Year GYPSUM DRYWALL CONTRACTORS INTERNATIONAL

SUITE 1230
RESTON INTERNATIONAL CENTER
11800 SUNRISE VALLEY DRIVE
RESTON, VIRGINIA 22091
(703) 860-9300

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

CONTRACTOR

ELIGIBILITY MEMBERSHIP REQUIREMENT Any person, firm, partnership or corporation licensed when and if required by the applicable State Law and engaged in the Drywall Contracting business who employs mechanics in the performance of such business shall be eligible for membership as a contractor member in this association

I/we the undersigned do hereby make application for membership in the Gypsum Drywall Contractors International, a non-profit incorporated association. I/we agree to abide by the Articles of Incorporation and the Bylaws of the association, to pay all duly levied dues and assessments and to offer our cooperation and participation in the activities of the association in order to further the objectives set forth in the Articles of Incorporation and the Bylaws

ASSOCIATE

ELIGIBILITY MEMBERSHIP REQUIREMENT Sustaining (Associate) Members — Any member, firm, association or corporation which is not actively engaged in the drywall contracting business, but who supplies materials, tools and/or services to drywall contractors, shall be eligible for sustaining (associate) membership in the association

I/we hereby apply for Sustaining (Associate) Membership in the Gypsum Drywall Contractors International. I/we understand that I/we are not bound by the Bylaws applicable to Regular (Contractor) members and that, therefore, I/we forego the privileges of voting and holding elective offices

NAME OF INDIVIDUAL APPLICANT _____

FIRM _____

STREET ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP CODE _____

AREA CODE _____ TELEPHONE NUMBER _____

MEMBERSHIP TYPE _____ AMOUNT ENCLOSED \$ _____

SIGNATURE _____

DATE OF APPLICATION _____

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP DUES

Contractor:				
Chapter, U.S.	\$100.00	\$250.00	Individual, U.S.	\$125.00 \$250.00
Chapter, Outside U.S.	\$50.00	\$100.00	Individual, Outside U.S.	\$100.00 \$200.00

NOTE: Contractor Member Initiation Fee

\$10.00

Associate, U.S.	\$125.00	\$250.00
Associate, Outside U.S.	\$125.00	\$250.00

The Warehouse Fare

1 FASTENER WALL BOARD
ADHESIVE BROCHURE
FROM CONTECH INC.

2 NEW JEVCO
"SIX SHOOTER"

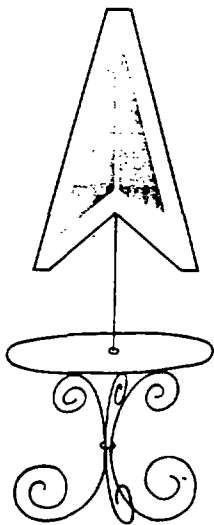
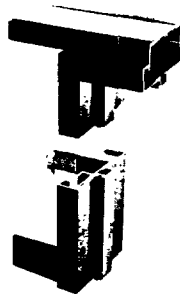
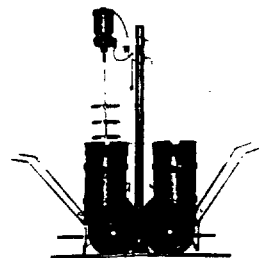
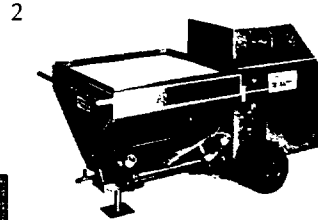
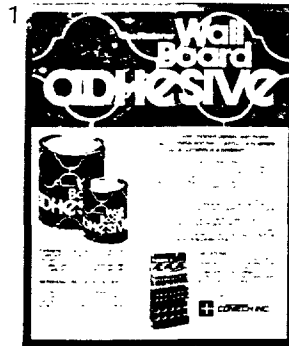
3 NEW ADHESIVE BOOK
AVAILABLE FROM U.S.G.

4 QUIKSPRAY, INC.
ANNOUNCES POST
MOUNTED MIXER

5 DYNAMET INTRODUCES
LEVEL LIGHT III

6 NON-ASBESTOS
COMPOUNDS AVAILABLE
FROM GOLD BOND

7 VAUGHAN WALLS
INTRODUCES NEW
FRAMING COMPONENTS
FOR COMMON DRYWALL
PARTITIONS



San Diego - March 76

FASTENER WALL BOARD ADHESIVE BROCHURE FROM CONTECH INC.

Contech Inc. Consumer Products Division, Minneapolis, Minnesota, has released a new two color brochure on the company's new wall board adhesive product. For further information write Contech-Sonneborn, 7711 Computer Ave., Minneapolis, Minnesota 55435.

NEW JEVCO "SIX SHOOTER"

Jevco Manufacturing Company has announced the introduction of its new versatile pump/spray machine—the "Six Shooter"—that shoots brown, scratch and finish coats. Aptly named, the "Six Shooter" shoots all six major types of materials: 1. Plaster; 2. Stucco; 3. Crete; 4. Grout; 5. Mono-Kote; and 6. Swimming pool marble coatings. For further information write Jevco Mfg. Co., 4561 Samuel St., Sarasota, Florida 33581.

NEW ADHESIVE BOOK AVAILABLE FROM U.S.G.

United States Gypsum Company has published a comprehensive new booklet on adhesives for building construction. Through six chapters, this fully illustrated book traces the growth, nature and uses of adhesives from primitive man to present day sophisticated technologies and varied applications in the building industry.

The booklet contains chapters with detailed information on the background and principles of adhesives, building adhesives, tools and equipment and application guidance. It outlines composition and properties, methods of classification and principles of bonding in clear easy-to-understand language. A two-page glossary of terms basic to understanding adhesive technology is included.

U.S.G. has pioneered the development of adhesives for building applications. In 1950, it introduced the first such product for the attachment of gypsum panels

to wood studs. The company currently manufactures and sells a growing line of adhesives, sealants, and tapes to the construction, commercial, industrial and consumer markets under the trade-name of DURABOND*.

For more information or a free copy of *Adhesives*, write to the United States Gypsum Company, Dept. 160, 101 South Wacker Drive, Chicago, IL 60606.

QUIKSPRAY, INC. ANNOUNCES POST MOUNTED MIXER

The latest from Quikspray, Inc. is their post mounted mixer. This mixer features simple yet rugged construction to provide a long, trouble free life. The shaft and mixing blades are removable for easy cleaning and mixers can be ordered with either electric or air driven motors. Mixing barrels and wheel carts are also available from Quikspray, Inc., Box 327, Port Clinton, Ohio 43452.

DYNAMET INTRODUCES LEVEL LIGHT III

Dynamet, manufacturer of the Level Light construction laser, is introducing its newest model, Level Light III, to the general and interior construction trade. The Level Light system provides a portable, efficient horizontal or vertical reference plane for a variety of construction jobs.

For more information contact: Dynamet Div. of NHBB, Inc., 20 Grove St., Peterborough, N.H. 03458; Telephone: 603-924-3311.

NON-ASBESTOS COMPOUNDS AVAILABLE FROM GOLD BOND

Gold Bond's new non-asbestos joint treatment and topping compounds in Ready Mixed and powder form are so similar to the older products, most drywall finishers won't notice the change. The non-asbestos compounds comply with all applicable local, state and federal requirements. The conspicuous "Does Not Contain Asbestos"

label frees drywall contractors from the OSHA Standard for working with materials containing asbestos. For more information contact Gold Bond Building Products, Division of National Gypsum Co., 325 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, NY 14202.

VAUGHAN WALLS INTRODUCES NEW FRAMING COMPONENTS FOR COMMON DRYWALL PARTITIONS

Two new series of coordinated aluminum framing components for use in all steel-stud-and-gypsum fixed partitions have been introduced by Vaughan Walls, Inc.

The new 1700/1900 Series, which match the sightlines of Vaughan Walls' other movable and fixed partition systems, provide matching door and window frames to accommodate virtually all typical wall and glazing conditions. Included are frames for entrance doors, by-passing and pocket sliders, pass-through windows and other special units. Ceiling runners and frames can be furnished for both 3-3/4" and 5-1/4" wall thicknesses. Matching framing for building core walls is also available.

1700 Series components provide an essentially flat trim projection with uniform 1-1/2" sightlines throughout. 1900 Series components offer 1-1/4" sightlines with trim projecting 3/4" beyond the wall line. Both are available in clear anodize, bronze and black hard-coat anodize and baked enamel finish to any matched color.

Walls constructed with these components are said to meet the same STC and 1-hour fire-resistance ratings as other standard drywall partitions. The components are available through licensed Vaughan Walls contractors.

For more information write to Director of Market Development, Vaughan Walls, Inc., 11681 San Vicente Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90049.

With this issue, we introduce "For Women Only." A new and regular feature in DRYWALL. "For Women Only" is designed and edited particularly for those women who, in one way or another, are involved in the Drywall Industry. Lest the title deceive you...we do invite our male readership to turn to this page also, for we feel it will provide valuable insight into an interested and concerned segment of the Industry whose activities and contributions to its general well-being cannot be discounted.

Shaw once described a woman as "the female of the human species, and not a different kind of animal." And with that in mind, we launch "For Women Only" with the philosophy that everyone involved in the Drywall Industry shares in meeting its challenges and enjoying its successes, and that a growing awareness will better enable each person to accept the responsibilities of the task at hand. This feature will report on a variety of activities of women throughout the Industry and will, from time to time, introduce to you women of note in the Industry.

Women in Construction Industry Organize Job Placement Service

A Job Placement Service has been started by the National Association of Women in Construction.

The placement service is an extension of a program undertaken by the association to expand educational and professional opportunities available to the members.

There is no charge for the service, which has been established primarily for the use of women who are relocating, along with those who are unable to find suitable employment.

In reference to the role women are now playing in the construction industry, job placement coordinator Vivian Turner points out that, "It is no longer a question of if or when to add women to the construction industry working team, but of how."

For more information about the placement service, call 305-833-0391, 8:30 a.m. through 4:30 p.m., Eastern Standard Time, Monday through Friday.



Claudia Clark, President,
GDCI Ladies Auxiliary

Exemplary of the woman involved in the Drywall Industry is Claudia Clark, the 1975-76 President of the Gypsum Drywall Contractors International Ladies Auxiliary. Clark is a member of long standing, has served as an Officer of the Auxiliary during the past five years and is active in the Oregon-Southwest Chapter of the Auxiliary. She and her husband, Bud,

own Oswego Drywall, Lake Oswego, Oregon, where she gained her first on-the-job experience spotting nails, sanding and painting, along with bookkeeping. After taking some of her time to pursue other activities over the years, Claudia is again, since January, a full-time partner in the firm, with her most recent project being establishment of a rigorous job cost accounting program.

In addition, Clark attends evening classes at Portland Community College, studying estate planning, languages and calligraphy, and serves on the Advisory Board of a 97-unit condominium on the Oregon Coast.

Leisure time activities include bowling, hiking and back packing and trail riding with her family, each of whom has a motorcycle, as well as traveling.

Claudia and Bud have two children—daughter Shelly, 18, who is a model and student, and son Kevin, 19, a drywall finisher apprentice working for their firm.

Introducing NAWIC

By Helen Clifton
Executive Vice President
GDCI Ladies Auxiliary

NAWIC, the National Association of Women In Construction, is an organization of women working in the Construction Industry. The first NAWIC Chapter was founded September 11, 1953 in Fort Worth, Texas by 16 women who are the original Charter Members. State and National Charters were granted in 1955. Today, NAWIC has some 200 Chapters located throughout the United States and a membership of approximately 6,000, and in September 1975 held its 20th

National Convention in Denver, Colorado.

Women who have been employed for at least one year in any capacity in the Construction Industry or who own a business which provides services in this field are eligible for membership in NAWIC. Also, an associate membership classification, with dues payment to the local Chapter only, is available for women who have been so employed for less than one year. There are no distinctions in membership as to the relative importance of one woman's position compared to that of another. Thus, the membership embraces such varying positions as accountants, architects, building material suppliers, construction company owners, engineers, estimators, secretaries and trade journal representatives.

NAWIC is proud of the fact that over the past 10 years, 21 students have studied in such institutions of higher learnings as Columbia University, Georgia Institute of Technology, Northwest University and the University of Minnesota with the aid of scholarships given them by NAWIC through the National Merit Scholarship Corp., an independent, non-profit organization, with funds from the NAWIC Founders Scholarship Foundation. NAWIC presents scholarships to students, male or female, entering construction-related courses of study such as architecture, engineering or general contracting. The scholarship recipients are selected by the Foundation Awards Committee after qualifying as a finalist on the Preliminary Scholarship Aptitude Test/National Merit Scholarship Test, and attend colleges and universities across the nation. There are two types of Merit Scholarships: (1) \$250.00 to \$1500.00 for a 4-year program with option for continuance for 5-year programs; and (2) \$1000.00 one-time award.

The scholarship program is supported by local NAWIC Chapter fund-raising and voluntary contributions.

A recent accomplishment of the association is implementation of its Job Placement Service, which is more fully outlined in the announcement appearing elsewhere on this page. At its National Convention in the fall of 1974, NAWIC introduced a Special Committee to investigate the job placement program. The Committee conducted a study to determine the usefulness of such a plan on the national level, presented a proposal to legal counsel yet that fall and, by January 1975, had received approval to proceed with the program from the State of Texas Commissioner of Labor and Director of Private Employment Agencies Division...with the stipulation that "no fee shall be extracted" from the member applicant and/or industrial firms. Now, after only nine months of development, NAWIC Chapters throughout the nation are being urged to participate in the Job Placement Service.

NAWIC's annual Regional Forums in the spring and National Convention in the fall provide occasions for learnings and growth, as well as opportunities for fellowship, the renewal of old friendships and the making of new friends. And, although NAWIC is not a social organization, it does have its social events. Boss's Night is an annual occasion when the Chapters honor their local employers, new members are welcomed formally and officers are elected annually and installed with impressive ceremonies.

If any of the readers desire further information about NAWIC membership and activities, I would be happy to correspond directly with you. Please address your inquiry to: Helen Clifton, 14750 Woodford Way, Bridgeton, Missouri 63044.

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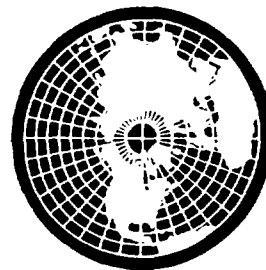
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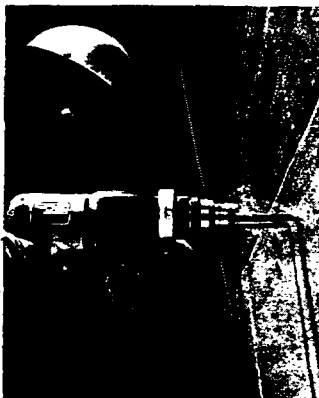
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Decorating &
Drywall Apprenticeship &
Training Committee**

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Regent Manufacturing, Inc.

Skil Corporation

United States Gypsum

John Wagner Associates

Watertite Industries, Inc.

NOTE: This listing reflects those firms for whom exhibit space is committed as of 10/15/75. Space Available.

Invitation Convention '76



Dear DRYWALL Reader:

On behalf of Gypsum Drywall Contractors International, I cordially invite you to attend GDCI's 19th World Convention and Exposition of the Drywall Industry in San Diego, California, March 7-11, 1976.

The theme of the meeting—**TO-DAY'S ISSUES: REALITIES, RESOURCES, REACTIONS** — relates closely to contemporary problems ...particularly as the industry is being forced to allocate its resources so rigidly to function within the present economy.

This "76" meeting will provide you with a unique opportunity to become informed on the issues affecting the Gypsum Drywall Industry, and to discuss these issues with

interested and concerned persons from all over the world.

The program for San Diego was designed to attack the problems emerging with manpower and conflicting jurisdictions. Additionally, we will devote an afternoon to the subject of success motivation. Our Tuesday speaker will help you evaluate and hopefully modify your operation, your employees and, most important, yourself. Also, our 1976 Exposition Center will provide the setting for a firsthand review and examination of new products and new techniques of the industry.

Along with GDCI President T. J. Vogle, my wife Susie and I look forward to meeting you in San Diego in March '76. For, Convention and Expo '76 is perhaps the finest juxtaposition of exhibits, seminars, meetings, social events, shopping tours, golf, fishing, free time activities and locale to be found anywhere in the world...the ultimate setting for the ultimate Convention and Exposition of the Drywall Industry!

Cordially,

John R. Mullin, Chairman
GDCI 1976 Convention Committee



DR. MICHAEL DEAN Guest Speaker at the Management Seminar "YOUR PERSONAL AND BUSINESS SUCCESS," a dynamic program of interest to both the men and the women attending the Convention.



CONVENTION '76

It's that time of year again! Set your plans now to attend the GDCI 19th World Convention and Exposition of the Drywall Industry. The 1976 Convention will be held Sunday, March 7 through Thursday, March 11, at the Hotel del Coronado, Coronado, California. For your convenience, we have printed on the following pages:

1. Reservation Form—Includes Convention Registration, Hotel Reservation Request and Travel Form for U.S. and Post-Convention
2. Schedule of Fees

Remember, the GDCI Convention begins March 7. Scheduled Events, Invited Guests and Speakers Listing will be published in Convention '76 Update in the January/February 1976 issue of GDCI DRYWALL.

Here's what you should do TODAY:

First, send us your convention registration, the type of hotel room that you have selected and your transportation request. We have blocked 300 rooms at the hotel and have made arrangements for some of the rooms to be available on Saturday, March 6, for those wishing to arrive early. For your convenience, the special rates apply two days prior to and two days after the Convention.

Second, complete the tear-out pages in their entirety and send them to GDCI Headquarters. Just this one set of forms is all you need to complete—this takes care of hotel reservations, convention registration, transportation and extra travel requests. If you have any questions concerning any of the forms or your hotel, please contact us directly at telephone number 703/860-9300.

Please note that reservations must be received one month prior to official Convention dates in order to fulfill your room reservation request. We will be happy to continue to accept your requests, depending on space available beyond this point. Advance room deposit to confirm the room reservations must accompany your registration.

The hotel will confirm your room and deposit. All you will need to do is sign your name upon picking up your room key. Your room registration will have already been filled out.

For those who may have visited the hotel over the years, you will know that you will find the rooms in the main hotel beautifully kept and a reflection of the Victorian Age. The new section is called The Tower, and the rooms are done in modern style. There are rooms there that face the ocean, and there are also parlor suites available.

We have arranged with Western Airlines and American Airlines for two beautiful Post-Convention Programs, which are available for purchase through our travel coordinator, Mr. Karl Helft, of Helft World Travel. Why not fill out the form requesting travel information and let him quote you some outstanding fare-savings from your hometown.

THE REGISTRATION FEE INCLUDES:

FOR MEN

Admission to Exposition Garden
San Diego Bay Cruise
GDCI Reception & Welcome
Opening Luncheon
Garden Soiree
Tuesday Luncheon
Committee Breakfast
President's Regency Banquet & Ball

FOR WOMEN

Admission to Exposition Garden
San Diego Bay Cruise
GDCI Reception & Welcome
Opening Luncheon
Shopping Tour to La Jolla
Garden Soiree
Tuesday Luncheon
Committee Breakfast
President's Regency Banquet & Ball

PLUS—PLUS—PLUS

Big surprise events...lots of good music...informative speakers and guests.

COME ON DOWN TO SAN DIEGO...

GDCI 19TH WORLD CONVENTION & EXPOSITION OF THE DRYWALL INDUSTRY

REGISTRATION

() Mr. and () Mrs. _____

Home Address _____

City/State/Province/Zip _____

Your Nickname _____ Wife's First Name _____

Company _____

Address _____

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HOTEL ROOM

PLEASE CIRCLE YOUR PREFERENCE

Main Building:	Single \$30	Lanai \$40
	Double \$30	Parlor Suite \$60

RATES ARE PER ROOM

Tower Building:	Single \$40	1 Bedroom Suite \$ 60
	Double \$40	1 Bedroom Apt. \$ 85
		2 Bedroom Apt. \$125

NOTE: All rates plus area occupancy tax.

ARRIVAL DATE: _____ DEPARTURE DATE: _____

TRAVEL

Send me more information about Hawaii _____ and/or Mazatlan _____ and schedule of flights.

I Prefer A.M. _____ or P.M. _____ departure from my hometown.

Send me information about U.S. travel to San Diego only. _____

GDCI CONVENTION REGISTRATION**EVERYONE IS WELCOME****CONVENTION '76
SCHEDULE OF FEES**

- | | | |
|--|----------|----------------------|
| 1. Associate Member | \$170.00 | \$ _____ |
| 2. Auxiliary Member | \$120.00 | \$ _____ |
| 3. Contractor Member | \$150.00 | \$ _____ |
| 4. Exhibitor | One Free | \$ <u>N/C</u> |
| 5. Exhibitor | \$150.00 | \$ _____ |
| 6. Non-Member Manufacturer, Dealer, Supplier, Service,
Consultant, etc. | \$190.00 | \$ _____ |
| 7. Non-Auxiliary Member
Spouse or Friend | \$150.00 | \$ _____ |
| 8. Non-Member Contractor | \$190.00 | \$ _____ |
| Sub-Total | | \$ _____ |
| 9. Less: Pre-Registration Discount of 20% If Received Prior to Dec. 5, 1975 | | |
| Pre-Registration Discount of 10% If Received Prior to Jan. 1, 1976 | | \$ _____ |
| Sub-Total (No Discounts after January 1, 1976) | | \$ _____ |
| 10. Plus: Hotel Deposit—2 Nights | | \$ _____ |
| (Must Accompany Convention Registration): | | |
| A. Main Building | \$60.00 | |
| B. Tower Building | \$80.00 | |
| Rate is based on single-double; please add on for lanai, suites or apartments. | | |
| 11. Total Remitted | | \$ <u> </u> |

REFUND POLICY—CONVENTION REGISTRATION: Full amount refunded up to March 1, 1976. Seventy-five percent refunded after March 1, 1976, unless cancellation is the result of serious illness.
HOTEL DEPOSIT: Full refund unless you fail to cancel arrival day at hotel and your room is held for you.

Make check payable in U.S. Funds to
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GDCI
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Reston, Virginia 22091

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DATE CONF.

(Continued from page 4)

ciation; a charter member, Treasurer and Negotiator of the Construction Industry Bargaining Committee of Hawaii; the immediate past Chairman of the Western International Regional Drywall Contest; and a Trustee on various Fund Committees for carpenters, tapers and insulators. And, while diligently tending to his responsibilities in these many capacities, he has maintained a perfect attendance through 25 years of membership in the Rotary Club of Honolulu!

Craig was born and received his schooling in California and has been a resident of Honolulu for 40 years. In college, he participated in football and boxing, and today he enthusiastically lists his favorite sports/hobbies as yacht racing and elbow bending.

Jack and his wife, Ruth, to whom he attributes the description of "genius," have four sons—John, Harold, Barry and Timothy.



VERNON L. RAYMER—SECRETARY

Born in Lincoln, Nebraska, Vernon L. Raymer has been involved in various forms of construction for 35 years. Raymer, with his partner Vincent J. Ranieri, started his contracting business in 1965, and since that time Delta Dry Wall, Inc., located in Denver, Colorado,

has made great strides in the industry, offering not only drywall installation, but also acoustical grid ceilings and demountable partitions.

Raymer, a member and Director of Gypsum Drywall Contractors International, is also current President of its Denver Chapter, the Rocky Mountain Association of Gypsum Drywall Contractors, and has been actively involved with the annual Western International Regional Drywall Contest for apprentice applicators and finishers.

Married to Beverly of Denver, 29 years ago, Vern and his wife are the parents of two children: Mrs. Karen Toops and son-in-law Tom of Dayton, Ohio, also grandparents of Tami and Todd Toops; Brian Raymer and daughter-in-law Cindi. Brian is a journeyman carpenter in his father's company.

In his spare time, Vern and son Brian are racing enthusiasts and own a dragster which they race throughout the western states. Raymer and Son Racing Enterprises, started as a hobby, is in reality more like a second business. Vern has been an advocate of safe racing for over 30 years, trying to get youngsters to go to a race track under supervision and safety rules rather than racing up and down the city streets.

GDCI
19th World Convention & Exposition
OF THE DRYWALL INDUSTRY
March 7-11, 1976
San Diego, California
EXHIBIT SPACE AVAILABLE



SCDCA INSTALLS NEW OFFICERS

The new Officers, as they appear left to right in the accompanying photo, are: John Mullin, Treasurer; Jimmie Merrell, Secretary; Jim Barker, President; Paul Reimer, Vice President; Tom Waggoner, Chairman of the Board. Also, pictured at the podium is GDCI President Ted Vogle, guest speaker at the event.

Super-C steel framing members install faster and speed completion.

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Because they're pre-engineered to get your project ready for use as quickly as possible. Developed by U.S. Steel, Super-C Steel Joists and Studs are roll-formed from hot-dipped galvanized steel. They're strong (40,000 psi minimum yield point), so you can use wider spacing and fewer members (studs can be 24" on center).

Wall sections can be prefabricated and installed quickly on-site. Both joists and studs are delivered pre-punched to speed plumbing and wiring. Some other advantages: **they're made by independent steel fabricators around the country** — so you get fast delivery and technical help in your market area.

Installed costs are surprisingly comparable to other materials.

Among the reasons: no waste in the field, lower labor costs.

Super-C members work well with any form of construction.

Conventional deckings and wall materials are easily applied.

Steel can't shrink, warp, or rot. Super-C Steel Studs stay straight for the life of the building.

Mail this coupon for more facts. We'll send you structural design booklets on both Super-C Joists and Studs — with load span tables and all the information you need to start working with them. Plus the name of the fabricator serving your area. He's ready to work with you now.



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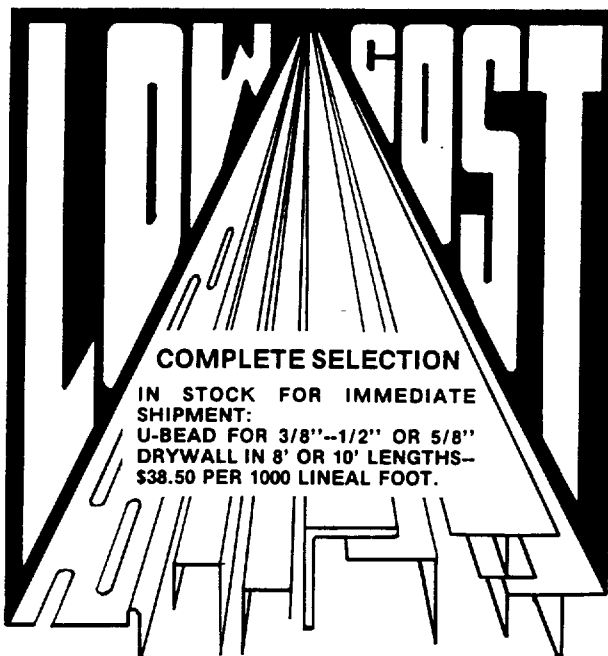
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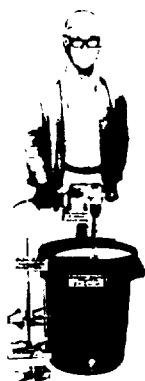
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GDCI HALL OF FAME

October 2, 1975

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J. NICELY
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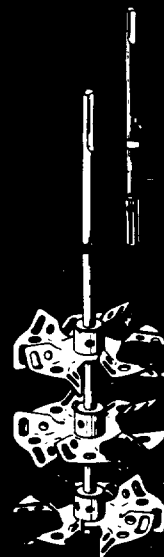
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GDCI FOUNDER'S DAY

GDCI Recognizes Leaders at Founder's Day Ceremonies

A highlight of GDCI's 1975 Semi-Annual Meeting in Omaha was the October 2 SPIRIT OF '56 Founders Day Luncheon. The program, co-chaired by GDCI Past Presidents C.E. Kallem and G.B. Reed, Jr., was dedicated to the SPIRIT OF '56 which witnessed the founding of Gypsum Drywall Contractors International and to the recognition of those industry leaders in whom this spirit evoked the wisdom and support which nurtured the organization and growth of Gypsum Drywall Contractors International.

Keynote speaker at the luncheon was Andrew J. Watt, whose timely remarks are published on this page. Following Watt's address, GDCI Chairman of the Board Herbert S. Reisenfeld and President T.J. Vogle presented plaques to those founders and industry leaders whose names, by Resolution, were inscribed in the GDCI Hall of Fame.

Concluding the program was a round table discussion during which the founders and leaders present were invited to share their ideas about the SPIRIT OF '56 and its continuing vital role in the growth and progress of GDCI and the Drywall Industry.



Andrew J. Watt

Andrew J. Watt, Executive Vice President of United States Gypsum Company, joined U.S.G. as a sales manager in 1938. During World War II he served in the U.S. Air Force until 1945 when he returned to U.S.G. as a paint salesman in the Pittsburgh district. After performing in a number of sales and marketing positions, he served as Vice President of Merchandising, Vice President of Advertising and Promotion, Vice President of Marketing and as Senior Vice President. In 1962 he was elected to the Board of Directors and in 1969 he was designated an Executive Vice President.

Watt is a director of A.P. Green Refractories Company, Mexico, Missouri, and Kinlead Industries, Inc., Chicago, Illinois, both U.S.G. subsidiaries. He is past president of the American Hardboard Association and the Gypsum Association.

GDCI Founder's Day Luncheon Message Omaha (Nebraska) Hilton, October 2, 1975

I have been requested to keep the timing of this talk on the short side of 20 minutes, and the direction of it pointed to the "Spirit of '56."

It is not possible to accept this invitation or to meet this request without some reservations. For some of us looking backward to 1956 could be nostalgic, and with nostalgia as a text the whole thing could turn into a sermon.

In that connection I am reminded of a rather aged lady who had been a long time member of her community and her church. After the service one Sunday morning she shook hands with the minister and commented, "That was a wonderful sermon—just wonderful. Everything you said applies to someone I know."

My fondest hope would be that each of you would take what I am going to say more personally than the aged lady, but even if I lead you to think it is good for others I will have fulfilled part of my purpose.

To set the stage I intend to quote in part from a speech I was privileged to read some time ago. I do not want to be accused of plagiarism so I will tell you that the speech was made by Walter B. Wriston, Chairman of the First National City Corporation, in February of 1974.

"Anyone in our society whose eyesight and hearing are not totally impaired is likely to believe that we are on a collision course with Doomsday. Certainly the energy shortage has produced no scarcity in the rhetoric of crisis. Considering the amount of time and space devoted to predictions of impending disaster, it would

appear that the media have sought to validate a variation of Gresham's law: Bad news drives out good.

"The compulsion...to turn every scrap of bad news into a full-blown crisis distorts our perspective. It neglects to remind us that troubles may be news, but they are by no means new. This negative emphasis ignores the decisive role of human ingenuity in a free society....

"Prophets of doom have a second weakness. They fail to appreciate man's inherent ability to adjust and innovate. The British economist Thomas Malthus predicted in 1798 that the imbalance between population growth and food production would cause the world to starve to death. The doomsayers called it Malthus' iron law. As time has proved, it was neither time nor law. Like many of our current crop of transient experts, Malthus fell into the oldest trap of all in the prognostication game. He underestimated everyone's intelligence but his own; he was incapable of imagining that out of the Industrial Revolution would come reapers, threshers, combines and tractors. He did not foresee the era of cheap energy. Nor did he envision chemicals and fertilizers creating such abundance that foolish governments would pay farmers not to cultivate the soil.

"A third fault accounts for the inability of the doomsayers accurately to predict what will happen. They cling to the belief that there are accepted absolutes in a world of rapidly changing value systems. As the French poet, Paul Valery, put it, we often tend to be marching backward into the future.

"Examples abound. A Presidential commission appointed by Herbert Hoover in 1929 later re-

ported to Franklin D. Roosevelt on how to plot our course through 1952. The report was in 13 volumes prepared by 500 'researchers.' The summary required 1,600 pages. Yet there was not a word about atomic energy, jet propulsion, antibiotics, transistors or many other significant developments. The Worlds Fair of 1939, which was dedicated to the World of Tomorrow, not only failed to suggest any of these advances, but did not even entertain the idea of space travel. Herman Kahn's opus on the year 2000 never mentioned pollution, nor was there any real emphasis on the energy shortage. The people who have come closest to predicting the future are some of the science fiction writers, unencumbered by elaborate research or prestigious committees, but with the courage to dream. Jules Verne's wild imagination proved to be more prophetic than the calculations of Malthus.

"Our later-day Malthusians, whose forecasts are often dignified with computer print-outs, which substitute for ox entrails in modern day occult prediction, appear oblivious to the fact that man, given the proper incentive and freedom to act, has repeatedly found substitutes for dwindling materials. The United States was denied 90 percent of its sources of natural rubber during World War II, but technological ingenuity created synthetic rubber which is now more widely and flexibly used than the natural product. One of the most common substances in the world is bauxite, but it was not regarded as much of an asset until the way to make aluminum was perfected. Coal was not even considered a resource before the Steam Age, nor was uranium highly valued

before the Atomic Age. Since the Industrial Revolution, resources have grown exponentially, step by step, with man's ability to apply fresh technology to his needs. These experiences of yesterday are relevant today. I do not assert that history repeats itself, but offer a reminder that the human story did not begin with today's crisis.

"Energy is no exception. Few Americans ever remember that from the time of the American Revolution until the Civil War, a major source of artificial lighting was the whale oil lamp. No one should have needed a Congressional commission to predict that the supply of whale oil could not forever keep pace with the demand of a growing nation.

"The tragedy of our Civil War disrupted whale oil production and its price shot up to \$2.55 a gallon, almost double what it had been in 1859. Naturally there were cries of profiteering and demands for Congress to 'do something about it.' The government, however, made no move to ration whale oil or to freeze its price, or to put a new tax on the 'excess profits' of the whalers who were benefiting from the increase in prices. Instead, prices were permitted to rise. The result, then as now, was predictable. Consumers began to use less whale oil and the whalers invested more money in new ways to increase their productivity. Meanwhile men with vision and capital began to develop kerosene and other petroleum products. The first practical generator for outdoor electric lights was built in 1875. By 1896 the price of whale oil had dropped to 40 cents a gallon. Whale oil lamps were no longer in vogue; they sit now in museums to remind

us of the impermanence of crisis. This cycle, repeated in thousands of other instances, is one which the rulers of the Persian-Arabian Gulf area might well bear in mind."

What has all this to do with the GDCI and the "Spirit of '56"—such spirit to hopefully be reborn into the "Spirit of '76"?

It seems to me that there is a definite relationship. In a period like the one we have faced this year (some have identified it as "survive in '75") it is very easy to become so wrapped up in the negatives of the moment, that we forget how much has been accomplished.

Less than 20 years ago, before there was a GDCI, my historical files reveal that all of us considered it hot news that steel studs *could* be used with gypsum wallboard. A new annular ring nail was being promoted as the latest thing in fastening devices.

About one-half of the 1,257,000 new homes built in 1955 featured gypsum drywall. Back blocking was being promoted as a cure for ridging.

The Southern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects named drywall contractor Wayne Vaughan as "craftsman of the year."

Many of those here today were struggling to identify the objectives of what was to become the GDCI.

At this point in time you have all had the opportunity to see numerous drafts of objectives and operating plans for GDCI, and at one time I was asked to participate in their development with Doc Kallem, and others. Because all of us fell into the trap of mixing the "how to do it" with the "where we are going"—the simplicity of the "Spirit of '56" may have been lost in a sea of procedural prose.

The objectives then and the objectives now are really just two.

and they are just as fundamentally sound today as they were in 1956.

1. Secure the widest possible acceptance of gypsum drywall construction and encourage its expanded usage.
2. Secure recognition for the gypsum drywall contractor as a responsible businessman who furnishes a valuable service in the construction community.

That's where we said we were going. That's where we are still trying to go. There were many other things in the "how to get there" category which dealt with specifications, methods, governmental regulations, building codes, inspection, business practices, customer relationships, manufacturer relationships, training programs, and membership.

Regardless of how all of these were expressed, or by whom, it was always impressive to me how closely each of these related to the welfare of both the user and

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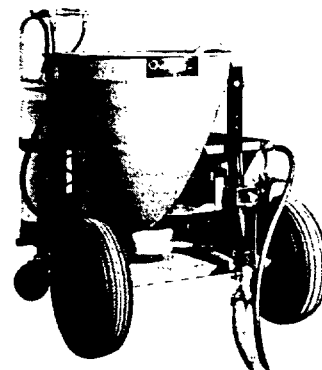
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the manufacturer.

Has it all amounted to anything? It surely has. Perhaps we have forgotten in 1956—

- There was no GDCI.
 - There was no GDCI Magazine.
 - There were no regional vice presidents nor committees.
 - There was no estimating text book.
 - There was no water resistant gypsum board.
 - There were no partition sound transmission tests.
 - There were no drywall screws.
 - There was no adhesive application.
 - There were very few sophisticated applicator tools.
 - Gypsum Board as a liner for elevator shaft walls was not even being considered.
 - There was no Gypsum Association Fire Design Manual.
 - Vaughan Walls were about the only movable gypsum partition.
- Any one of you could add to this list from your own recollections and experience.

Those of us who have grown older, grayer, and I believe wiser in the pursuit of a better industry, have proven on numerous occasions that our hindsight is better than our foresight. But those directors and officers—some no longer with us—who started this organization had a pretty solid visionary idea. Those of you who now carry the responsibility on younger and newer shoulders owe those people something—even if it's only faith in the future—and by that I particularly mean the future of GDCI. I cannot assert that history will necessarily repeat itself and that this industry will grow at the same rate in the next 20 years as it did in the past 20, but I offer the reminder that the GDCI story did not *begin* in a particularly comfortable climate.

You have heard the story of St. Peter standing at the entrance of

the Pearly Gates passing on potential entrants. The first one that showed up said he was an architect, and St. Peter told him to report to the Devil. The second one that showed up was a general contractor. St. Peter told him his first stop should be in Hades. The third one that showed up identified himself as a drywall contractor. St. Peter invited him in with the comment, "Come in, son, you've been through Hell already."

Some of you may feel—"I've served my time as a driving force in this organization"—let someone else take the grief.

Some of you may feel—what's the use of organizing, we have ours—let the other guy struggle.

Some whom you approach to be members may say, "Look, I'm too small to be part of GDCI"—they can't help me.

To any with such a state of mind, may I remind you, that there are real problems that might take away what you have. These problems are being dreamed up daily by government agencies, do-gooder groups, and even misinformed and innocent members of the industry—whether OSHA—ASTM or ourselves. These problems are the type that defy solution by an individual. These problems demand industry consideration and treatment on an unselfish and ethical basis.

The two basic objectives are still sound. The methods of accomplishment will change just as the opportunity will change.

It has been pointed out that a man's age can be revealed by the degree of pain he feels when he comes in contact with a new idea. New methods, new products, new markets do make trouble—but they also make new opportunities.

It is easy to *dodge our responsibilities*, but it is *not* easy to *dodge the consequences* of dodging our responsibilities. Drywall con-

tractors have established themselves as a responsible part of the construction industry—but such a reputation must be carefully guarded and nurtured by continuous ethical standards, knowledge, and performance.

It's what we learn after we *think* we *know it all* that truly counts. The possibility always exists that the fellow who joins this industry tomorrow may have a better idea than any of us.

If I were to leave you with one suggestion that would strengthen your organization, it would be—consider the value of exchange of ideas with those groups and organizations who represent the users. The home builders, the architects, the general contractors may at times look and act like the enemy to some of you, but they are the customers. Successful handling of customers depends nearly 100% on the ability to solve their problems, satisfy their needs, or fulfill their wants. The recognition of the strength of your organization will not rise or fall on such contacts, but it does provide the opportunity for input and output beyond the scope of that which you gain from each other.

In his message in the July/August issue of the GDCI magazine—your President Ted Vogle said "participation is 'the name of the game'"—and he is right. Expanding that participation in this construction industry is the only way to go.

Ted closed his message by saying:

"Your officers and staff will always be available and ready to accept your input and provide the output which will make all of us more knowledgeable and closely knit in our determination to contribute to the general welfare, health and comfort of our nation and the world.

"So let's get on with it."
I can only add to that—SO LET'S.

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Workmanship

Contributed by: J. Holder
Washington, D.C.

When was the last time you (or have you ever) explained to your employees just what "good workmanship" means to you; should mean to them; and, most importantly, what it means to the consumer? Chances are that educating or re-educating your applicators and finishers is the last item on your list of important things to do. And yet, the largest single item on the cost side of the ledger sheet is labor. "Workmanship," good or bad, is the result of labor; and this can be the single factor which will determine your next opportunity to do another job.

Every job/contract you have ever accepted requires or implies that "all work shall be performed in a (good) workmanship like manner." This phrase was recently defined as being: "Gypsum board walls and ceilings completely installed by those who understand the full installation requirements."

The individual who works smart, who understands not only what is required, but why, is the worker who will do the best job for you—make the most money for you and himself. The day of hiring strong backs and weak minds to install and finish wallboard is gone unless you choose to invite failure of your business.

The two key phrases in the definition of "good workmanship" are "completely install" and "understand full installation requirements." Although the phrases are somewhat redundant, they do have a subtle difference. The first phrase says what you do, and the second one tells why.

What to "completely install" covers every piece of material required to do the job. This includes

board of the correct dimensions; fasteners of the proper size; tight fitting cut-outs; the right number of fasteners properly spaced; any auxiliary items such as corner-beads, track or studs aligned straight and true; and, finally, the tape and finish compound applied in such a manner that the next craft will not have to touch up or "complete" your work assignment.

Simple? Yes, but do you really know that your employees are making the "complete" installation? Do your superintendents really understand what is required to have a "complete" installation? If every one has this knowledge, then they "understand the full installation requirements." They know, for example, that when a house is retrofitted with as much as 10 to 15 inches of insulation in the attic area, that the ceiling will support the load because enough proper fasteners were used in each sheet; that when additional insulation is blown into sidewalls of existing houses, the sidewall panels will not loosen or blow off the framing; that, in case of fire, no fire, fumes, or smoke will find its way from one compartment to the next because they sealed *all* air passageways around light boxes, air ducts, and the top, bottom, and sides of a partition wall; that fire will be blocked in the attic area of row houses because the gypsum board barrier was installed tight to the underside of the roof and all fire stops were permanently put in the right spaces; that adjoining bathrooms are isolated from each other with properly installed gypsum board; that back-to-back kitchens have no common voids which either fire or unwanted noise can penetrate; that service rooms are sealed off with board which fits snugly

around piping; that the right thickness and (core) type of board was used properly placed over framing members to achieve a specific fire rating.

These are some of the basics which go to make up the "understanding of full installation requirements." You can think of many more. Others have talked before about what good workmanship was, but did that information get down the line to the man who actually does the work? If not, why not consider talking to your supervisors so that they, in turn, can pass it along to the rest of your workmen?

Did you ever stop to add up the money you might save on callbacks if your employees knew *why* they were to do the job correctly the first time? If it comes out to more than a dollar fifty you owe me one! Money spent on correcting avoidable mistakes just goes down a rat hole, forces you to bid higher to cover this cost, and doesn't do your image with your customers one bit of good.

"Good workmanship" to your employees might mean a bonus plus the satisfaction of knowing that the work was done right the first time. Perhaps they would get an ego trip knowing that they may have helped save someone's life, or at least made the owner proud to have people see the good workmanship he paid for and received.

The consumer (and all of us are consumers) has every right to demand and receive good workmanship. They (we) are the ones who have to pay the final bill. Would you continue to pay for poor service or products? No? Well, let's go to work to be sure our customers are not asked to pay for something we would not pay for ourselves. Let's "fully install" all of our work with the understanding that we are doing the job right and we can be proud of our "good workmanship."

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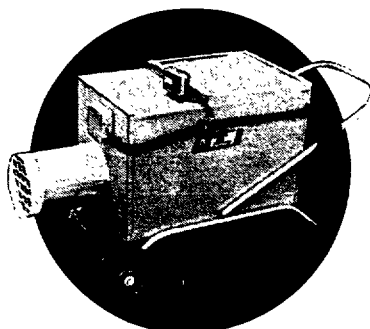
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NOTEBOOK

ORBITING...

Consider the challenge of the rest of this century. Demographic planners expect the world's population to double by the year 2000. Says Enrique Penalosa of the United Nations Environmental Program, "More new towns and cities will have to be built during the next three decades than in all previous human history."

Penalosa is Secretary-General of HABITAT '76, a 138-nation U.N. conference on human settlements, to be held in June, 1976 in Vancouver, B. C., Canada.

Housing, offices, shopping centers, hospitals and other institutional facilities will be discussed... and what is happening in the Drywall Industry is right in the main stream.

Where are you?

The Ohio Valley Gypsum Drywall Contractors Assoc., Inc., a GDCI affiliate, announces it is sponsoring a Regional "PROOF" Seminar on Friday, December 5, 1975, at the King's Island Inn, King's Island, Ohio. The Seminar, a job costing and estimating program developed especially for the subcontractor, will be conducted by I. J. Chasen, founder and organizer of "PROOF."

Registration fee is \$75.00 per person. If more than one person is registered from a firm, additional registrations are only \$35.00 per person. The fee includes the seminar, course materials and dinner. Overnight accommodations are

available at the King's Island Inn.

The Ohio Valley Chapter invites your participation in this widely-acclaimed educational program. For further details or to register, please contact: Herbert Reisenfeld, Midwest Drywall, 4438 Appleton, Cincinnati, Ohio 45209; telephone 513/321-6228.

The U. S. Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Administration has published in Federal Register Vol. 40, No. 197 —Thursday, October 9, 1975 the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking with reference to Occupational Exposure to Asbestos. The proposed rules are further identified as 29 CFR Part 1910, Docket No. H-033.

This document is quite comprehensive, covering such items as the annual and termination medical examinations, the clean-up procedures, the requirement for respirators, the requirements for clothing, plus various other items having a direct relationship to the Drywall Industry.

The Federal Government will be holding a hearing regarding these proposed rules, which supercede and are in addition to the current regulations, and we urge your interest and concern in this matter.

The Notice is a 16-page document, and copies of this document are available upon written request to GDCI accompanied by a check for one dollar per copy to cover printing, postage and handling.

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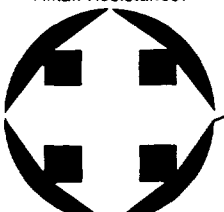
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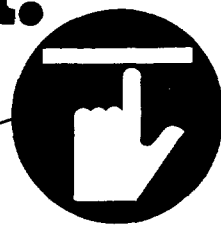


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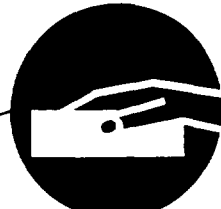


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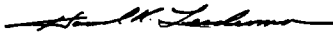
associations and other special interest groups do it...so, why can't we do it?

Much has been said about involvement and participation. However, we cannot too often repeat that, if we are to solve the problems facing us in these turbulent times, we must all work together to understand the nature of our age and the world in which we live. Many of the problems affecting our Industry today stem from very basic roots. We have created a society founded on science and technology, yet have not found a meaningful place for many of the younger generation nor successfully employed the abilities of a large part of the older generation. We are in a crisis over values and aims of our culture; our efforts have been centered on materialism and striving for world leadership, rather than concentrating on values and the full development of human resources in our homes and in our own communities. As surely as day follows night, it is an inescapable fact that we are all affected by the events of our times. There is no longer a place to run and hide, and we cannot afford to accept complacency or trust in the security of our own backyards. We must take responsibility for more than our own concerns so that each person may have the opportunity to develop his own potential for good and thereby strengthen the entire nation. We must, in short, be motivated toward involvement.

You ask what GDCI will do for you? It will do what you ask of it and demand of it, for you as a member do indeed have a voice. The association has now been in existence some 20 years and is recognized as the spokesman of the Drywall Industry, both by government and those within the Industry. So let's all get involved... let's not be like a shot from a 16 ga. shotgun, but let's be a cannon ball, moving through the halls of Congress and showing that our In-

dustry is a unified group from one end of the nation to the other and spanning the seas. For, if you don't get involved, the new laws and regulations, the growing lack of concern for quality, the steadily decreasing productivity rate and the escalating prices will eventually put your Industry—and you—out of the market. And sooner than you may think, one morning you will awake to find another product in its stead. Not reasonable, you say?

Then, isn't it reasonable that you, who have made a living from this great Industry, should contribute to the well-being of that Industry and stand shoulder-to-shoulder with confidence, 6,000-strong across the nation and throughout the world, to assure that the Drywall Industry does endure and will continue to make this world a better place in which to live, work and play?



Howard R. Leederman
Editor

(Continued from page 8)

ASBESTOS EXPOSURE IN THE TAPE JOINT INDUSTRY

The tape joint industry had their attention drawn forcibly to the asbestos standard in the Spring of 1974. A group at Mt. Sinai Hospital, led by Dr. Selikoff, announced the results of a study of 59 tapers who were members of Local Union 1974, Drywall Tapers and Pointers of Greater New York. The fiber counts found during sanding were generally very high and one long-time worker in the industry had a clearly recognizable case of lung fibrosis. The same data were transmitted to NIOSH who issued an alert to the industry.

At the time of this publicity, a major supplier of asbestos and other products to tape joint compound manufacturers had collected dust count samples during sanding at two locations in Florida. In contrast to the New York City results, the fiber levels found were low and

well within the regulations. A possible reason for the difference can be found in the application and sanding conditions, i.e., hand-tool applied and heavily sanded in New York City compared with Ames tools and light sanding in Florida.

The question of different work practices was pursued further with various contractors. It was found that the amount of sanding done varied widely, even within a geographical area. It depended on the way the mud was applied, i.e., Ames vs. hand tools, the skill of the operator running the mud, the type of finishing coat to be applied to the wall, the size and quality of the job, i.e., custom or "mass production," the amount of ventilation, and the personal preference of the contractor. In addition to these mechanical factors, different mud formulations appeared to vary widely in their tendency to generate dust when sanded. In general sanding was minimized to reduce costs.

It was obvious that more information from other parts of the country was needed to better define the levels of asbestos exposure to be expected. With the assistance of the GDCI and the excellent cooperation of various individual contractors, field tests have now been run in New York, Texas, Michigan, and Minnesota. The New York, Michigan, and Minnesota sites were carefully selected to cover as wide a range as possible in the "intensity" of the sanding operation. Conditions varied from one man sanding lightly to three men sanding heavily in the same apartment. The New York tests also provide information on hand tool application. In addition to asbestos tests, air samples were collected at several of the locations to check the airborne concentration of crystalline silica (quartz) in the respirable fraction of the dust. The results of these tests will be presented in the January-February Issue.

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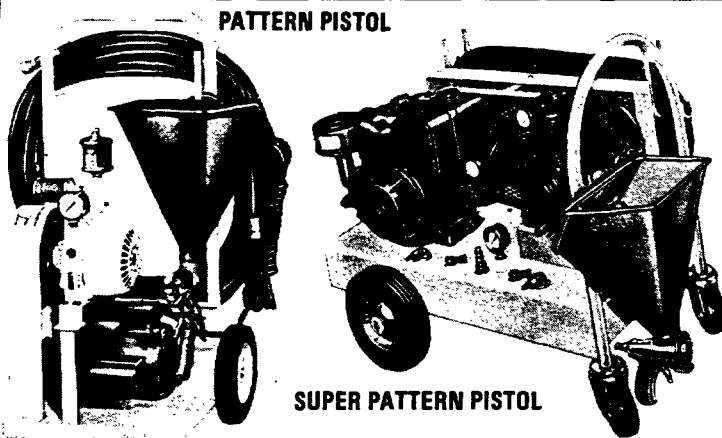
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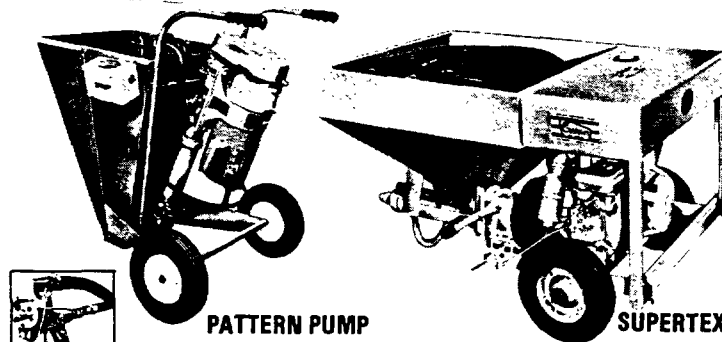
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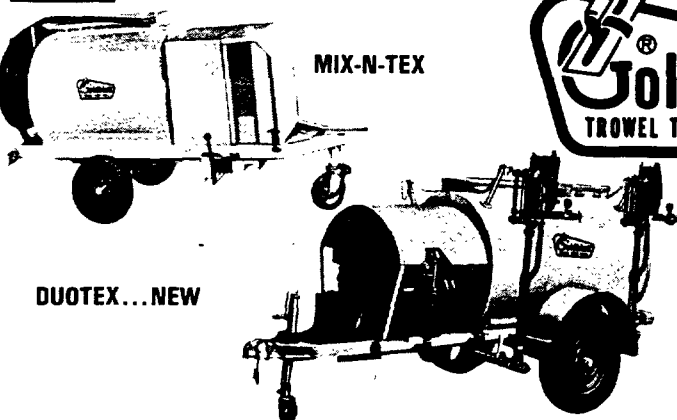
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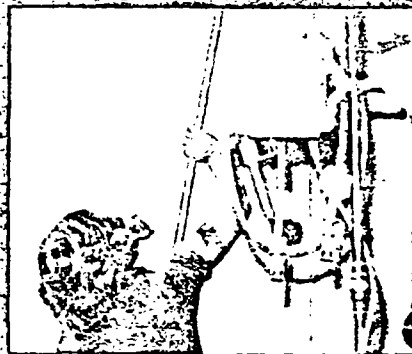
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