PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT

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BESTWALL



GYPSUM LATH AND PLASTER

A.I.A. FILE NO. 21-B

SGP 0026438

BESTWALL FIREPROOF GYPSUM PLASTER

GENERAL

Bestwall Gypsum Company manufactures a complete line of highly efficient gypsum basecoat and high purity finish plasters.

These plasters provide a wide latitude of selection to meet all architectural requirements. Each is designed for a specific function.

Finish coat plasters provide the last plaster operation before decorating. Various finishes are available, depending on the type of texture or decorative effect desired.

Basecoat plasters form that portion of the plaster construction which is applied to masonry or lath bases and which help support and develop the properties of the finish coat Basecoat plasters which require an aggregate are furnished with or without fibers. Bestwall basecoat plasters, both neat and mill mixed, are available **glass fibered.**

DESCRIPTION

The base of all gypsum plasters is gypsum in its calcined form. Gypsum can't burn and will not transfer heat substantially in excess of 212° F. until all its water of crystallization has been driven off in the form of steam. (It takes approximately an hour for 1700° heat to pass through a 1" thickness of solid gypsum). When water is added to gypsum plaster on the job, the material re-crystallizes (sets) reverting to its original rock-like chemical form.

FEATURES

Fire Protection—Because of its water of crystallization, gypsum with sand, wood fiber, vermiculite or perlite as aggregate offers superior fire protection in hundreds of constructions over wood or steel frame, in walls and partitions and in floor and ceiling construction and for beams and columns. (See fire ratings on p. 10).

Durability—When applied in accordance with specifications, Bestwall Plasters provide uniformly strong, stable walls and ceilings. Bestwall sets evenly and uniformly to maximum hardness and strength. Under normal conditions of service, the plaster will last for the life of the building.

Economy—Bestwall spreads freely, provides high coverage. The basecoat plasters bond securely to plaster bases, including gypsum lath, metal lath and masonry. The finish plasters, over basecoat plasters, provide hard, dense surfaces with a minimum of working. The finish wall can be maintained easily with normal care.

"Plasticized"—Bestwall basecoat plasters, Neat and Lite-Mix, are manufactured by a special, scientifically controlled process to maintain plasticity and easy workability. This process imparts plasticity and richness to the plaster and produces uniform high quality. Bestwall "Plasticized" Plaster makes possible fast and uniform application.

Sound Insulation—Plaster adds mass to masonry units or specially designed lathing systems, providing increased sound reduction through these assemblies.

Machine Application—Bestwall glass fibered plaster is recommended where fibered plaster is specified and machine application is used. Special "machine application" formulas are available. (See p. 8 and the Plastering Specifications for details).

BRAND	PRODUCT	ASTM STANDARDS	FEDERAL SPEC.	APPLIED UNDER
BESTWALL	**NEAT** BASE COAT PLASTER Unfibered, Fibered, and Extra Fibered	C-28-60	SS-P-402 (N)	ASA 42.1
BESTWALL	**LITE-MIX** BASE COAT PLASTER Unfibered, Fibered (Glass Only) and Masonry Mix	C-28-60	—	ASA 42.1
BESTWALL	**WOOD FIBERED PLASTER**	C-28-60	SS-P-402 (W)	ASA 42 1
BESTWALL	**CONCRETE BOND PLASTER**	C-28-60	SS-P-402 (W)	ASA 42 1
BESTWALL	**GAUGING PLASTER**—White **(Satin Spar) or Local**	C-28-60	SS-P-402 (G)	ASA 42.1
BESTWALL	**MOLDING PLASTER**—White **(Sunflower) or Local**	C-59-50	—	—
BESTWALL	**BUILDERS LIME** (Autoclaved Finish Lime)	C-206-49	SS-L-351 (F)	ASA 42.1
BESTWALL	**SMOOTH FINISHING LIME** (Normal Hydrated Finish Lime)	C-6-49	SS-L-351 (F)	ASA 42.1
BESTWALL	**SPEEDY MASON'S LIME** (Autoclaved Mason's Lime)	C-207-49 S	SS-L-351 (M)	ASA 42 1
BESTWALL	**MASON'S LIME** (Normal Hydrated Mason's Lime)	C 207-49 N	SS-L-351 (M)	ASA 42 1
BESTWALL	**KEENE'S CEMENT**	C-61-50	SS-C-161	ASA 42 1
BESTWALL	**PREPARED SAND FLOAT FINISH PLASTER**	—	—	ASA 42 1
BESTWALL	**PREPARED TROWEL FINISH PLASTER**			ASA 42 1

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BESTWALL FINISHING PLASTERS

GAUGING PLASTERS

Description:

Specially ground high purity gypsum finishing plasters designed to be blended with lime putty. They provide the base for final wall or ceiling decoration. Usually applied over a gypsum plaster basecoat and to a thickness of 1/16" to 1/8". Available in "Slow Set" and "Quick Set".

Features:

White Coat Finish—Gauging sets to provide a hard, smooth white coat finish, over gypsum basecoat.
Plasticity—Lime is used to furnish whiteness, plasticity and bulk.

1. **Satin Spar Gauging Plasters** are very white.
2. **Bestwall Gauging Plasters** made of local rock are recommended for use where pure white finish is not necessary. They furnish the same high quality surface as Satin Spar.

MOLDING PLASTERS

Description:

Very white plasters made from selected gypsum rock of exceptionally high purity. Specially ground and processed to provide hard strong molds and casts. Excellent for run work and ornamental features.

1. **Sunflower Molding Plasters** are very white.
2. **Bestwall Molding Plasters** made of local rock are recommended for use where pure white work is not necessary. They furnish the same high quality surface as Sunflower.

FINISHING LIMES

Bestwall Smooth Finishing Lime (Normal Hydrated)

Description:

Hydrated Finishing Lime soaked to putty consistency (approximately 16 hours) blended in proper proportion with gypsum gauging plaster. Troweled to a smooth, hard finish over properly prepared gypsum basecoat. Must be blended with gypsum gauging plaster of proper proportion which provides initial set and strength, avoiding shrinkage cracks.

Features:

Whiteness, Bulk and Plasticity are provided by the lime. Fast, Easy Application with full flexibility and economy.

Bestwall Builder's Lime (Autoclaved)

Description:

A pressure hydrated (less than 8% unhydrated oxides) special finishing lime. May be mixed by adding lime to water in mechanical mixer.

Features:

Requires no soaking to produce smooth, uniform, white, highly plastic putty.
Normal plasticity achieved immediately.

MASON'S LIME

Bestwall Mason's Lime (Normal Hydrated) and Bestwall Speedy Lime (Autoclaved) available.

BESTWALL KEENE'S CEMENT

Description:

A high strength, "dead burnt" white gypsum plaster. Provides stronger, harder surface when substituted for gauging plaster in a lime-gauging mix. The lower the lime content, the harder the finish. Available Regular and Fast set.

Features:

Resistance to Abrasion—provides high resistance to abrasion making it suitable for use in bathrooms, kitchens, hospitals, etc.

Low Water Absorption—because of high density, has low water absorption.

Various Finishes—Keene's Cement when mixed with varying proportions of lime putty provides "standard hard" "medium hard" and "extra hard" finishes.

BESTWALL PREPARED TROWEL FINISH

Description:

A pre-mixed gypsum finish coat plaster requiring addition of water only. Made from high grade gypsum rock of white or local gray.

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Features:

Strength—produces very hard surfaces, approximately twice the strength of ordinary lime-gauging finishes.

Easy Decoration—can be decorated as soon as dry.



MACHINE APPLICATION

Bestwall manufactures a complete line of products specifically designed for machine application. Specially formulated plasters are designed to pump at low hose pressure with less water demand. These advantages assure steady, uniform flow from the nozzle without aggregate separation or plug ups and strong, rigid plastering with minimum waste. For scratch coat over metal lath, Bestwall Glass Fibered Plaster forms adequate keys with minimum blow through. To accommodate machine applied plasters, Bestwall also has developed special pinhole-perforated gypsum lath—Pinholath and T-C Lath (see Product Descriptions, p. 3). The primary value of pinholing, a Bestwall exclusive, is to permit greater water absorption in machine application resulting in greater densification.

ADVANTAGES

Speedy Application—Machine plastering speeds construction time and lowers production costs. It eliminates mixing set-up at intermediate floors and dependence upon general contractors for hoisting facilities.

Economy—Machine application, using gypsum lath and plasters developed for this purpose by Bestwall Gypsum Company, offers maximum coverage per man with minimum waste.

Durability—When mixed and applied according to specifications, resultant plastering develops full strength and hardness resulting in strong, durable walls and ceilings.

Design Flexibility—Machine application lends itself to the flexibility of design for which gypsum plaster is noted, thus placing no limitation on use of this method of application.

BESTWALL MACHINE APPLICATION PRODUCTS

BESTWALL PINHOLATH

Bestwall Pinholath provides an excellent base for a variety of machine applied plasters on walls, combining coverage ease with one-hour fire rating. Pinholes, scientifically designed to precise depth, width and space permit the lath to uniformly absorb up to 12 times more water from the plaster mix than regular lath. The mix quickly achieves proper consistency for various finish treatments. Special papers have high tensile strength to prevent plaster cracking. (See Technical Data, p. 9).

BESTWALL T-C LATH

Designed specifically for thin coat plaster application, T-C Lath is available Plain or Pinholed. Where the plaster is put on over 1/16" thick by machine, the pinholed product is required for high water suction so that the mix can be darbied and troweled. A 2-in. wide fiberglass mesh is used for joint strengthening between sheets and in vertical and ceiling corners. Thin coat plasters shall be applied in accordance with manufacturers' specifications.

BESTWALL NEAT GYPSUM PLASTERS

Unfibered plaster may be used for the scratch (first) coat on gypsum lath or masonry (solid surfaces) and for the brown (second) coat on any backing. Fibered plaster contains a carefully measured amount of glass fiber to provide greater wet cohesion and minimize droppings behind open type lath. Fibered plaster is recommended for the scratch coat on perforated gypsum or metal lath and may be used for the brown coat on any backing. Extra-fibered plaster contains a greater proportion of glass fiber and is preferred in some areas for the scratch coat on metal lath.

BESTWALL LITE MIX Unfibered or Fibered (Glass only)

Mixes smoothly, spreads easily and has no tendency to block the nozzle of the plaster gun. Lite-Mix produces a superior basecoat. It is also available in a Masonry Mix for application on masonry bases. Water only is added on the job.

BESTWALL TWIN PLASTER (Available on West Coast only)

A specially controlled process gives Twin Plaster easy workability for fast, uniform coverage. In machine application, it prevents clogging in the nozzle and plugging in the hose. It is used with equal facility for hand application. Made of highest purity gypsum, Twin Plaster is available glass fibered or unfibered to meet every job condition.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR INTERIOR LATHING

1. MATERIALS

A. Gypsum Lath shall conform to the current Standard Specifications for Gypsum Lath, ASTM Designation: C37. Gypsum lath shall be one of the following types: Plain, Perforated or Insulating.

All gypsum lath shall be as manufactured by Bestwall Gypsum Company and shall conform to the following dimensional requirements:

Thickness	Width	Length
3/8" or 1/2"	16" (a) or 24"	48" (b)

(a) 16⅛" wide lath is available in Pacific Coast Markets.

(b) Long-length lath ½" thick is available for special systems such as solid gypsum lath and plaster partitions and furred walls.

B. Gypsum Lath Clips shall be Bestwall Olsen Gypsum Lath furnished by Bestwall Gypsum Company.

C. Other Metal Accessories such as corner beads, base screeds, concealed picture molds, etc., shall be not lighter than No. 26 U.S. gage steel, zinc-coated, with perforated or expanded flanges or clips shaped so as to permit complete embedment in the plaster.

D. Channels shall be hot-rolled or cold-rolled steel, free of rust, with required weight per thousand lineal feet.

2. APPLICATION OF GYPSUM LATH

A. Except where noted below Bestwall Gypsum Lath shall be securely nailed to wood supports spaced not to exceed 16" on center (24" on center for ½" lath). with 13 gage, 1⅛" long (1¼" long for ½" lath), 19/64" flat-head, blued nails approximately 5" o.c. The nails shall be driven with the underside of the head flush with face of the lath and shall not be closer than ⅜" from edges or ends. There shall be not less than four nails per lath per support with 16" wide lath. Where 24" wide lath is applied, there shall be at least 5 nails per lath per support, approximately 5" on center.

B. Where ⅜" gypsum lath is used for certain fire-resistive rated construction, five 13 gage, 1⅛" long, ⅜" flat-head, blued nails per lath per support for 16" wide lath may be required.

C. ⅜" Bestwall Gypsum Lath may be applied with staples to wood nailing members by means of a pneumatic tool. Staples shall be not less than 16 gage flattened galvanized wire, 7/16" flat crown, divergent point, not less than ⅞" long. Staples shall be driven with the crown parallel to the long dimension of the nailing member, using not less than 4 staples per 16" width of lath per nailing member and not more than 5" o.c., in such a manner that the crown bears tightly against the lath but does not cut into the face paper. The legs of the staples shall not be closer than ⅜" from the ends and edges of the lath.

D. Bestwall Gypsum Lath shall be applied with its face side out and with the long dimension at right angles to the framing members. End joints shall be made to fall on different supports in alternate courses, or the lath shall be applied so that end joints are made continuously on one support. In the latter case, the continuous joints shall be covered with 3" wide strips of metal lath and the long or edge joints shall be offset or staggered. In all cases, the lath shall be butted together.

E. Corner bead shall be used over lath to protect all external vertical corners and to establish grounds, and shall be attached securely in such a manner as to assure proper alignment during application of plaster.

F. Cornerite shall be provided at all interior angles and shall be nailed lightly or stapled to the lath, not to the framing members.

G. Where Bestwall Olsen Gypsum Lath Clips are used, the erection of lath shall be in accordance with the directions and details shown in the various constructions.

3. METAL LATH AND METAL FURRING

Shall be in accordance with ASA Standard Specifications for Interior Lathing and Furring, No. A42.4 (latest current version).

4. WORKMANSHIP

All metal construction and lathing shall be erect so that finished plaster surfaces may be true to line, and be level, plumb, square, curved or as otherwise required, without excessive thickness of plaster.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR GYPSUM PLASTERING

The following specifications covering machine mixed neat basecoat plasters with a lime putty white coat finish are applicable to a majority of plaster work. As indicated in Section 2A (Materials) Bestwall offers a full line of plaster materials which work well, applied under the ASA 42 Standard Specifications for Interior Plastering.
For more information write the Bestwall Gypsum Co.

1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

The work includes all labor, materials, services, equipment, and scaffolding required to complete the plastering of the project in accordance with the drawings and specifications. (See interior lathing specifications.)

2. MATERIALS

A. Plastering Materials

The plaster materials shall be selected from the following categories and brands as manufactured by Bestwall Gypsum Company and conforming to the current ASTM specifications as noted:

BESTWALL Gypsum Plaster	C28
BESTWALL Lite-Mix	C28
BESTWALL Wood Fibered Plaster	C28
BESTWALL Concrete Bond Plaster	C28
BESTWALL Prepared Trowel Finish	—
BESTWALL Prepared Sand Float Finish	—
BESTWALL Satin Spar White Gauging Plaster	C28
BESTWALL Common Gauging Plaster	C28
BESTWALL Sunflower Molding and Casting Plaster	C59
BESTWALL Keene's Cement	C61
BESTWALL Builder's Lime (Autoclaved Finish)	C206 Type S
BESTWALL Smooth Finishing Lime (Normal Hydrated)	C6 Type N

B. Aggregates (for use with gypsum plaster) Sand, Perlite, or Vermiculite shall conform to ASTM Specification C35-57T for use in basecoat plaster. For plastering, the aggregate weight per cu. ft. shall be for sand, 100 lbs; for Perlite and Vermiculite, 7 to 11 lbs.
Fine Sand having rounded particles uniform in size (frequently called "quicksand"), fine Perlite or fine Vermiculite shall not be used.

C. Water shall be clean, fresh, potable and free from such amounts of mineral and organic substances as would affect the set of the plaster.

D. Materials, Delivery of, and Protection All manufactured materials shall be delivered in the original packages, containers, or bundles bearing the name of the manufacturer of the brand.

Plaster and all cementious materials shall be kept dry until ready to be used; they shall be kept off the ground, under cover, and away from sweating walls and other damp surfaces. Metal goods shall be protected against rusting.

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3. BASE COAT PROPORTION

Bestwall Gypsum Plaster shall be mixed wtih sand, perlite or vermiculite in the proportion of 100 lbs. of plaster to not more than:

RECOMMENDED AGGREGATE PROPORTIONS WITH BESTWALL BASE COAT PLASTER
Note: Six #2 shovels of loose damp sand are equivalent to 1 cu. ft. of sand

Plaster Base	Number of Coats	Max cu ft of aggregate to be mixed with 100 lbs. of neat gypsum plaster		
		UNDER SMOOTH TROWEL FINISHES		
		Sand (1)	Perlite or Vermiculite PLASTER THICKNESS	
			Up to 1"	1" and over
Gypsum Lath	Two coat work: Base Coat	2½	2 ①	—
	Three coat work: Scratch Coat	2	2	2
	Brown Coat	3	2 ②	3
Metal Lath	Three coat work: Scratch Coat	2	2 ③	2 ③
	Brown Coat	3	2 ②	3
Over Masonry (except monolithic concrete④)	Two coat work: Base Coat	3	3	3
	Three coat work: Scratch Coat	3 ①	3	3
	Brown Coat	3	3	3

① Under sand float or acoustical plasters (other finishes than smooth trowel) 2½ cu. ft of perlite or vermiculite may be used
② Under sand float or acoustical plasters (other finishes than smooth trowel) perlite or vermiculite up to 3 cu ft. may be used
③ Vermiculite aggregate shall not be used over metal lath where smooth trowel finish is used
④ Over high suction base, sand may be 4 cu ft
⑤ Bonding agents for application to monolithic concrete as a base for reception of plaster may be used at the discretion of the specifier Such bonding agents shall be applied in accordance with the specifications of the manufacturer A certificate of satisfactory job performance may be requested from the bonding agent manufacturer.

4. MECHANICAL MIXING

Material that has partially set shall not be retempered or used. Frozen, caked or lumpy material shall not be used. The mixer shall be cleaned of all set or hardened material before materials for a new batch are loaded. Each batch shall be mixed separately. Materials shall be added while mixer is in continuous operation.

Put in the approximate amount of water; if sand is used add approximately half the amount of aggregate (if perlite or vermiculite is used add all the aggregate); add all the plaster; add the remainder of the sand aggregate; mix to the proper consistency, adding water if necessary; and dump the entire batch and use.

Note: The mixer should be flushed with water when used intermittently.

5. LIME PUTTY

A. Bestwall Smooth Finish Lime shall be box soaked or machine mixed with 6 to 6½ gal. of water for each 50 lb. bag and allowed to soak overnight.

B. Bestwall Builders Lime shall be mixed with approximately 6¼ gal. of water per 50 lb. bag. It may be machine mixed and used immediately or soaked and used the next day.

6. FINISH COAT PROPORTIONS

A. Smooth Trowel Finish

NOTE: For smooth trowel finish ½ to 1 cu. ft. of fine sand or perlite shall be added for each 100 lbs. of gypsum (Gauging or Keene's Cement).

1. **Gypsum Lime Putty Trowel Finish** shall be mixed in the proportions of 1 part of gauging plaster (calcined gypsum) to not more than 3 parts of lime putty by volume.

2. **Keene's Cement Lime Putty Finish** may be standard hard, medium hard, or extra hard finish. When mixed mechanically the water shall be put in the mixer first; then the lime (dry or putty); the sand, if used; and finally the Keene's Cement.

Standard Hard Finish shall be mixed in the proportions of 100 lbs. of Keene's Cement to not more than 100 lbs. of dry hydrated lime.

B. Sand Float Finish

1. **Gypsum Sand Float Finish** shall be mixed in the ratio of 100 lbs. of gypsum plaster (unfibered) to not more than 200 lbs. of sand.

2. **Keene's Cement Lime Putty Sand Float Finish** shall be mixed in the range of 2¼ to 3 parts of sand to 1 part of a mixture of Lime and Keene's Cement by weight with ¾ to 1½ parts of Lime to 1 part of Keene's Cement by weight. The specified range is equivalent to the following: from 75 lbs. Lime to 100 lbs. Keene's Cement to 400 to 525 lbs. sand to 150 lbs. lime to 100 lbs. Keene's to 560 to 700 lbs. sand.

7. THICKNESS OF BASECOAT PLASTER

Plaster shall be of the following thicknesses measured from the face of plaster base to finished plaster surfaces. Wood or metal grounds or plaster screeds shall be installed to assure such thicknesses:

		THICKNESS OF PLASTER INCLUDING FINISH COAT, INCH
Lath	Gypsum	½ min.
	Metal Lath[a], Wire Lath and Wire Fabric	⅝ min.
Masonry and Concrete Walls		⅝ min.
Monolithic Concrete Ceilings		⅛ min.
		⅜ max.

A. Plaster thickness when measured from the back plane of metal lath, exclusive of ribs, shall be ¾" minimum.

B. If monolithic concrete ceiling surfaces require more than ⅜" of plaster to produce required lines or surfaces, metal lath or wire lath bonding for the plaster shall be attached to the concrete before application of plaster. Where the concrete ceiling surfaces are such as to require the application of an excessive thickness of plaster to produce required lines or surfaces, lath shall be applied over furring secured to the concrete.

Wood Grounds shall be furnished and installed by others. Metal Grounds shall be furnished and installed by the (plastering) (lathing) contractor.

Plaster Screeds shall be installed by the plastering contractor.

8. PREPARATIONS FOR PLASTERING

A. Temperature and Ventilation: When the prevailing outdoor temperature at the building site is less than 55°F. a uniform temperature of not less than 55°F. shall be continuously maintained in the building for a period of not less than one week prior to the application of plaster, while the plastering is being done, and after the plaster is dry. The heat shall be well distributed in all areas, and deflection or protective screens shall be used to prevent concentrated or uneven heat on plaster areas near the heat source. Products of combustion shall be vented to the outside.

Ventilation shall be provided to properly dry the plaster during and subsequent to its application. In glazed buildings this shall be accomplished by keeping windows approximately 2" top and bottom (or side-pivoted wi approximately 4") to provide air circulation; and by temporary circulators or the air-conditioning sy enclosed areas or buildings lacking openings fc ventilation.

PLASTER†	BRANDS	USE	COVERAGE (square yards per ton)	Plaster THICKNESS
Basecoat Plasters				
NEAT Unfibered	BESTWALL	Scratch coat on all backings except metal lath and monolithic concrete. Brown coat on all backings	(sanded 2:1) Gypsum Lath: 190-220 Metal Lath: 100-130 Gypsum Tile: 210-240 Clay Tile: 165-200	½" ⅝" ½" ⅝"
Fibered (glass fiber or sisal fiber)	BESTWALL	Scratch and brown coat on all backings except monolithic concrete.	same as above	same as above
Extra-Fibered (glass fiber or sisal fiber)	BESTWALL	Scratch coat on metal lath but may be used over all bases except monolithic concrete.	same as above	same as above
MILL-MIXED Fibered, Unfibered Masonry Mix	BESTWALL Lite-Mix (Available in 80 lb. bags only)	Where lightness is desired, for faster, easier application	Gypsum Lath: 135-150 Metal Lath: 75-90 Gypsum Tile: 135-150 Clay Tile: 110-125	½" ⅝" ½" ⅝"
Wood Fibered	BESTWALL (Available in 100, 50 and 10 lb. bags)	Without sand-scratch coat and brown coat on all backings except masonry. With sand-scratch coat on masonry and brown coat on all backings	(without sand) Gypsum Lath: 100-120 Metal Lath: 50-65 Gypsum Tile: 85-100 Clay Tile: 65-85	½" ⅝" ½" ⅝"
Concrete Bond	BESTWALL	Double back coat on monolithic concrete, or as scratch coat only	Monolithic Concrete: 90-120	⅛"-⅜"
Finishing Plasters				
PREPARED TROWEL FINISH	BESTWALL	Where uniformity and extra hardness are desired. Can be decorated when dry—no waiting period. For use over gypsum basecoat only. White or gray color.	350-400	⅛" Maximum
PREPARED SAND FLOAT FINISH	BESTWALL	Same as prepared trowel finish except surface will be textured. White or gray color.	250-275	⅛" Maximum
WHITE GAUGING	BESTWALL Satin Spar	Mixed with lime for use over gypsum basecoat. Great workability: hard, smooth, white surface. Highest-grade rock. Available in quick set and slow set.	1600	⅛" Maximum
COMMON GAUGING	BESTWALL	Mixed with lime for use over gypsum basecoat. Selected quality rock, light gray color. Gives hard, smooth surface. Available in quick set and slow set.	1600	⅛" Maximum
KEENE'S CEMENT	BESTWALL	Mixed with lime. Gives strong, dense surface with high resistance to abrasion and water. Two sets: regular and fast finish.	(4:1 Mix) 550	⅛" Maximum
MOLDING AND CASTING	BESTWALL Sunflower	Made from rock over 98% pure. Gives hard, strong molds and casts with low expansion. Mixed with water only for casts. Mixed with lime and water for molds.		
LIME	BESTWALL Smooth Finishing Lime (Normal Hydrated) Builder's Lime (Autoclaved)	Mixed with gauging and molding plasters and Keene's cement to give plasticity, whiteness and bulk. Ohio Dolomite Lime furnished normal hydrated and autoclaved. (Available in 50 lb. bags only.)	Up to 750	⅛" Maximum

† All plasters available in 100 lb. bags except where noted.

LATH	EDGE	THICKNESS	WIDTH	LENGTH	WEIGHT LBS./1000 FT.²	FRAMING SPACING	NAILS LBS./1000 FT.²	NAIL SIZE	NAIL SPACING	PANELS PER BUNDLE
BESTWALL LATH (Plain, Perforated, Insulating, Pinholath)	Round	⅜"*	16"*	48"	1500	16" o.c.	6.8	13 gauge	5" o.c	6*
		½"			2000	24" o.c.	5.2			4
BESTWALL Long-length Lath	Round or tongue and groove V-edged	½"	24"	up to 12'	2000	Not Applicable				Shipped loose
BESTWALL T C Lath (Pinholed)	Tapered	⅜"	48"	8' 10' 12'	2000	16" o.c 24" o.c	7 (approx.) 6 (approx.)	1¼" ring shank nail GWB 54	7" o.c	Twin Mounted

* ⅜" only 16-1/5" width on Pacific coast, packed 5 panels per bundle
† Pinholed on special order

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