

Plaster scraped over them with a broad knife, or by working the dry powder into the cracks and then brushing over them with a wet wall brush. Small crevices can often be filled with a brush—the surplus material is removed with a wet sponge.

Large Cracks—Before filling large cracks that carry through to the lath, clean them out thoroughly and wet the edge of the old plaster. Then fill flush to the old surface with a stiff mix of Red Top.

Wide Cracks—If the crack is very wide, it is better to make a preliminary filling, working the mortar back into the crack. Let this harden a little, and then fill flush to the old surface, scraping off any surplus that remains on the surface of the old plaster. When the filling has dried, touch up where necessary with fine sandpaper.

Broken Finish Coat—In repairing plastered walls where only the finish coat has broken out, and the under base coat is still firmly intact, wet the spot well and apply Red Top Patching Plaster with a broad knife or trowel to a level surface.

Large Breaks Through to Lath—Where large portions of plaster are broken out through to the lath, first remove any loose portions to a solid edge of the old plaster, then wet the edges of the old mortar with a brush, following with a first coat of stiff mixture over the lath. Let this harden and then apply another coat, flush to the old surface and trowel smooth.

Make Two Applications—Never try to fill a large patch in one application; make two-coat work of it, allowing the first to harden about 30 minutes before applying the second.

Size Before Decorating—It is best practice when the patchwork is dry to size the surface in the usual way before decorating.

red top

PATCHING PLASTER

HISTORICAL FILE

Trade-Mark Protection

Received 1927

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GYPSUM COMPANY

CHICAGO

BB022 2064

A Better Material for Filling Plaster Cracks, Breaks and Crevices

EVERY good painter and decorator knows the necessity of filling cracks, breaks, crevices and holes in the old surface before redecorating. He also knows all too well the drawbacks of the material ordinarily available for this work.

Red Top Patching Plaster—like the famous U. S. G. Wall Plasters in red top bags—is made to save time, labor and material. It is better than anything formerly used—better even than the decorator's cherished "own formula."

Uniform Quality—Goes Farther

Red Top is uniform in quality and color. It goes farther—works easier—is more quickly applied. It does not shrink away from the old plaster at the edges—it will not discolor the decoration.

The Proper Plaster for the Work

Red Top is carefully made under a scientific formula, using only ingredients of the highest quality. It gives the workman the very finest patching plaster to be had. Red Top is a plaster of low shrinkage, exact density and superior plasticity. It is not sticky, is easily sandpapered, and will take paint evenly.



Makes the Old Wall Like New

The set of Red Top is regulated to permit free, easy spreading and proper drying without shrinkage cracks. It is a patching plaster that will make the old wall like new—a hard, strong surface that withstands wear and tear, and that takes paint, calcimine, wallpaper or Textone just like a new wall, without discoloration.

A Convenient, Distinctive Package

Red Top Patching Plaster is packed in convenient 2½- and 5-lb. packages, with a distinctive red top. The package is handy to carry or keep around the house for general patch work—it is easy to use on any redecorating job. Insist on the package with the red top—it is your protection.

How to Use It

Red Top Patching Plaster mixes easily with clear water; nothing else is to be added.

Some Helpful Suggestions

To insure a good job the old surface should be "prepared" before starting to patch. Here are a few suggestions that will help:

Hair Cracks—Fine hair cracks that penetrate only the finish coat can be filled with a medium mix of Red Top Patching



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