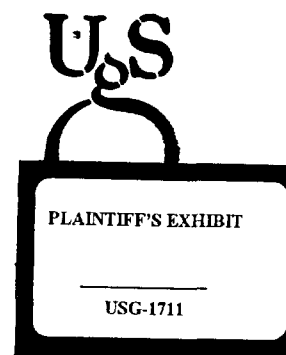




ARCHITECTS' SPECIFICATIONS FOR United States Gypsum Company's No Lime Trowel Sand and Float PREPARED FINISHES



Specifications for Prepared Trowel Finishes

1—Trowel Finish to be UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY'S (Brand) Trowel Finish, and to be mixed and applied according to directions of the manufacturer.

2—These Finishes require nothing but water to be added to fit them for application, and under no circumstances will the contractor be allowed to mix in any other material.

DIRECTIONS FOR MIXING

3—Use a small mixing box, size about 2' 6" x 4' 6" x 10" deep.

4—Mixing box, mortar board and tools must be kept perfectly clean.

5—Raise box 4" at one end.

6—Use only clean water free from alkali and impurities.

7—Put material in raised end of mixing box and water in lower end. Hoe the material into the water (using approximately 1 part of water to 2 parts of material measured by volume). Allow the material to soak and draw in the water, *without hoeing* for at least ten minutes. Then, after all the material has soaked and shows no further signs of air bubbles, mix thoroughly and, with particular care, break down the mix to a smooth, even, creamy consistency.

8—Bring the mix finally to a very thin consistency.

9—The mixture is too thin to carry in a hod; use a bucket.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR APPLYING

10—Base coat must be dry before finish is applied. If suction is too great, sprinkle lightly with clean water with a clean brush.

11—Apply in three coats. The first time over put on enough material to cover the surface completely, using material as thin as possible, and grind it thoroughly into the base coat. Allow this to draw for a few moments to avoid blistering.

12—The second time over lay the material on perfectly level, and the third make the material as thin as can be handled on the hawk and fill in the cat-faces and imperfections. After it has drawn a few moments trowel to a smooth surface applying water with a damp brush. Do not drench with water as it will *kill the face* of the material.

13—Work top and bottom of the wall at same time to avoid joinings.

CAUTION

14—Never apply a finish coat on a base coat which contains frost, and keep from freezing for twenty-four (24) hours after it is applied.

15—In hot, dry weather, close all openings while plastering to prevent drying out of the material before it has set. Should this happen, however, and the work show soft white spots, this can be remedied by sprinkling with clean water with a clean brush until the material sets up and hardens.

16—After the plaster has set, open the windows and permit the wall to dry out as quickly as possible.

Specifications for Prepared Sand Float Finishes

SAND FLOAT FINISH

1—To be UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY'S (Brand) Sand Float Finish, and to be mixed and applied according to directions of the manufacturer.

2—These finishes require nothing but water to be added to fit them for application, and under no circumstances will the contractor be allowed to mix in sand or other solid material.

DIRECTIONS FOR MIXING

3—Same as shown for Prepared Trowel Finishes, but not so thin.

WARNING—Never place plaster on the ground, against a damp wall, or store in a damp place. Plaster must be kept *dry* until used.

During the summer months all openings in buildings should be closed to prevent drafts or hot winds from drying out plaster before setting or crystallizing. Should white or chalky spots appear, sprinkle them with clear water. During winter months, keep plaster from freezing until thoroughly set. After plaster has set and become hard, allow free circulation of air so it will dry quickly. *If finishing is done during damp or rainy season use artificial means for drying out rooms after plaster has set. This is important.*

GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR APPLYING

4—To obtain best results Float Finish should be applied after base coat has set firm and hard but while still green and within twelve (12) hours after base coat is applied.

5—Lay on with trowel and then use cork, carpet or felt float (Cork Float is best), working material to a true and even surface, free from float marks and cat-faces.

6—Use as little water as possible while floating, so as to avoid killing the surface.

7—Do not attempt to float after the material begins to or has set.



100 lb. Jute Bag

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60 lb. Paper Sack