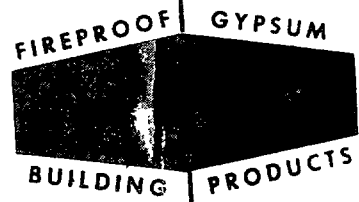
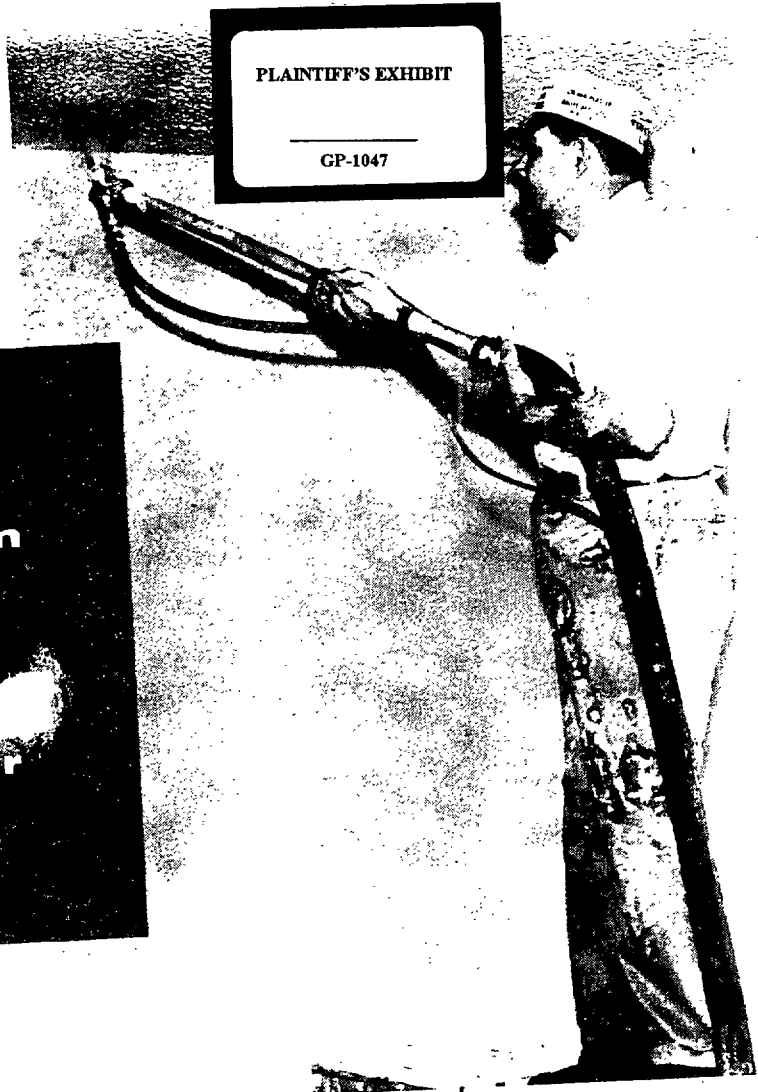
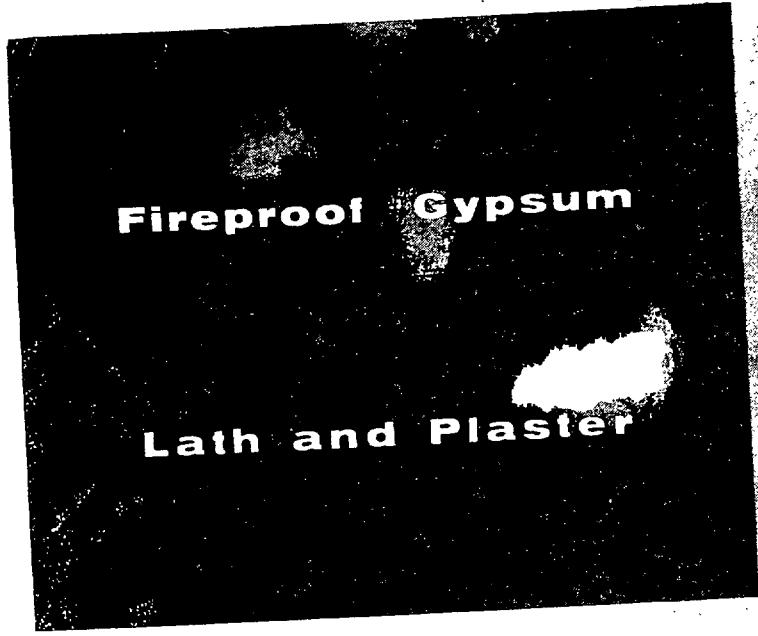


AIA FILE NO. 4
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PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT

GP-1047



Sold Through
BESTWALL CERTAIN-TEED SALES CORPORATION
ARDMORE, PA.

(AND 40)

SGP 0003997

Finishing Plasters

section 2

BESTWALL LIGHT ACOUSTICAL PLASTER

This is a mill mixed acoustical plaster which is particularly suited to plaster machine application. It has a sound absorption coefficient of .55 to .60 and will neither burn nor support combustion.

Light Acoustical Plaster produces a natural off-white finish which reflects from 66.8% to 68.9% of the light reaching its surface. This finish may be painted or left undecorated as desired.

Bestwall Light Acoustical Plaster should be mixed with clean water only. It is designed to be applied by machine, but may also be applied by hand over gypsum basecoat plaster, monolithic concrete and other surfaces which are firm, clean and free of efflorescence or water soluble substances. When applied over low suction bases, it should be applied in three applications, the first layer furnishing suction for subsequent coats.

Bestwall Light Acoustical Plaster is packaged in 40 lb., 3 ply, multiwall, natural kraft paper bags.

BESTWALL KALITE ACOUSTICAL PLASTER

This is a highly porous plaster with myriad interconnecting air spaces that absorb sound waves instead of reflecting them as do hard, dense surfaces such as wood, glass or ordinary plaster. When applied to walls and ceilings, Kalite Acoustical Plaster has a noise reduction coefficient of .55 for 1/2" thickness and .60 for 3/4" thickness. It is applied over a gypsum plaster basecoat with ordinary plastering methods. It cannot be applied by machine since this destroys the bubble structure which produces its acoustical properties. Only water is added until the required plastering consistency is obtained.

Kalite Plaster is fireproof, permanent, and will not lose its sound absorbing qualities. However, it should not be applied where excessive moisture is present. The plaster can be molded to conform with any decorative design. Kalite Plaster has a strong, hard finish and can be cleaned easily by brushing or vacuuming. It can even be painted with non-bridging paints, without any loss of its acoustical qualities. It is available in two stock colors, Buff and Natural Gray.

Bestwall Kalite Acoustical Plaster is packaged in 80 lb., 2 ply, multiwall, natural kraft paper bags.

APPENDIX

section 4



plastering terms

ACCELERATOR—Any material added to gypsum plaster which speeds up the setting action.

ACOUSTICAL PLASTER—A finishing plaster designed to correct sound reverberation, or reduce noise intensity.

AGGREGATE—Inert material, used as a filler for mixing with any cementing material. The word used with or in connection with plastering usually means sand, perlite, pumice or vermiculite.

ARCH—Curved top of opening. Structurally designed to carry the overhead load to the side members.

ARRIS—A sharp edge, forming an external corner at the junction of two surfaces.

BASECOAT—The plaster coat or combination of coats applied previous to the finish coat.

BED MOULD OR BED—A flat area in a cornice, designed to have enrichments planted later.

BLISTERS—Protuberances on the finish coat of plaster caused by application over too damp a base coat, or troweling too soon.

BOSS—A Gothic ornament planted at the intersection of mouldings.

BRACKET—A superficial structure, usually in angles forming a frame to support lath. Its main purpose is to save material and weight in ornaments or cornice.

BREAK—An interruption in the continuity of a plastered wall or cornice.

BROWN COAT—Second coat of base plaster directly beneath the finish coat. In three-coat work the brown coat refers to the coat applied over a scratch coat (first coat). Brown coats are applied with a fairly rough surface to receive the finish coat. In two-coat work the brown and scratch coats are applied in double up method so that brown coat is applied over "scratch" before the scratch coat has set.

BUCKLES—Raised or ruptured spots which eventually crack, exposing the lath beneath. Most common cause for buckling is application of plaster over dry, broken or incorrectly applied wood lath.

BULL NOSE—This term describes an external angle which is rounded in order to eliminate a sharp corner. Used largely at window returns and door frames. Advantages are ease of cleaning and its durability. Can be made by running with plaster or obtaining a bull nose corner bead with the proper radius.

Plasterer's Tools



FIREPROOF GYPSUM

BUILDING PRODUCTS

Bestwall Gypsum Plaster

Bestwall Lite-Mix Plaster

Bestwall Satin Spar Gauging Plaster

Bestwall Sunflower Molding Plaster

Bestwall Common Gauging Plaster

Bestwall Kalite Acoustical Plaster

Bestwall Light Acoustical Plaster

Bestwall Keene's Cement

Bestwall Builder's Lime

Bestwall Smooth Finish Lime

Bestwall Speedy Lime

Bestwall Mason's Lime

Bestwall Metro-Mix

Bestwall Gypsum Form Board

Bestwall Gypsteel Plank

Bestwall Gypsum Lath

Bestwall Gypsum Sheathing

Bestwall Olsen Clips

and other gypsum products

BESTWALL *Gypsum Company*

120 EAST LANCASTER AVENUE • ARDMORE, PENNSYLVANIA

SGP 0004000

BESTWALL LIGHT ACOUSTICAL PLASTER is an ideal sound conditioner for new work or refinishing ceilings in commercial, institutional or industrial buildings. Restaurants, offices, churches, schools, auditoriums, hospitals and homes can use Bestwall Light Acoustical Plaster for sound conditioning.



BESTWALL LIGHT ACOUSTICAL PLASTER

Bestwall Gypsum Company provides you with "top quality gypsum products through creative research." Bestwall Light Acoustical Plaster is no exception, it is tested and re-tested constantly in the Bestwall Gypsum Company laboratory to assure you of the highest quality product always.



Made By: **Bestwall Gypsum Company**
Sold Through:
Bestwall Certain-teed Sales Corporation
120 East Lancaster Avenue
Ardmore, Pennsylvania

Form No. BW-58121-REP-10M-9-58-H Printed in U.S.A.

- Advantages of Bestwall Light Acoustical Plaster
- HIGH NOISE REDUCTION COEFFICIENT
 - GOOD LIGHT REFLECTIVITY
 - EASILY DECORATED
 - IDEAL FOR MACHINE APPLICATION
 - 100% FIREPROOF
 - ECONOMICAL



SOUND REDUCTION
LIGHT REFLECTION
COLOR
GUN APPLICATION
LOW COST
EASY TEXTURE



**ACOUSTICAL
LIGHT
PLASTER**

SGP 0004001

Question

Answer

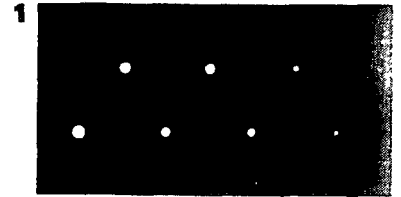


1 How effective is Bestwall Light Acoustical Plaster for noise reduction?

—Bestwall Light Acoustical Plaster has a noise reduction coefficient of from .55 to .60. Ordinary hard wall and ceiling surfaces reflects about 97% of the noise reaching it and bounces it back and forth in a room. This reflection creates air disturbances and echoes in a room. This reflection of sound waves from hard wall surfaces is known as "reverberation" and is one of the main causes of sound distortion and unsatisfactory acoustics.

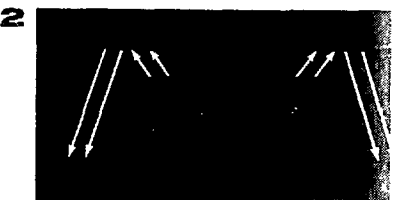
Bestwall Light Acoustical Plaster absorbs about 50% of the original sound and soaks up reverberations and echoes fast enough so that sounds produced within a room are not garbled or confused, but clear and audible for perfect sound control.

The sound-ball chart at the right shows the sound absorbing action of Bestwall Light Acoustical Plaster.



2 Does Bestwall Light Acoustical Plaster reflect light as well as sound?

—Bestwall Light Acoustical Plaster, upon application produces an attractive natural white finish which reflects from 67 to 69% of the light striking its surface. This is important in places such as schools or offices where correct lighting is a must.



3 Does Bestwall Light Acoustical Plaster protect against fire as well as sound?

—Bestwall Light Acoustical Plaster is made of incombustible minerals—it can't burn or support combustion. In fact, the fire protection obtained by using this plaster, in many cases, may cut the cost of fire insurance premiums.



4 Can Bestwall Light Acoustical Plaster be applied by plaster gun?

—Bestwall Light Acoustical Plaster was specially developed for application with a plaster gun, and is easily applied by hand.

5 Is Bestwall Light Acoustical Plaster expensive?

—Bestwall Light Acoustical Plaster is one of the most economical materials used for sound conditioning.

6 Can Bestwall Light Acoustical Plaster be decorated easily?

—The natural white finish of Bestwall Light Acoustical Plaster may be painted or left undecorated as desired. When painting, a non-bridging, breather type of paint should be spray applied to the surface of Bestwall Light Acoustical Plaster.



GYPSUM PRODUCTS MANUAL

Chapter IV

Factors Affecting Hose Pressure

Using a plaster especially formulated for machine application and maintaining proper mortar consistency are necessary to keep hose pressure at a minimum, but there are also several other important factors.

1. Hose length - Pressure varies nearly directly with length of hose used. A pump (cylinder or Moyno) will develop approximately twice as much pressure with a 60' hose as it will with 30' of the same hose.
2. Hose size - Diameter of hose is definitely a factor. If pressure for 60' of 2" hose is 90 psi, pressure required for 60' of 1½" hose would be about 165 psi.
3. Effect of height - In addition to pressure developed with an length of hose, about one-half pound per sq. inch must be added for every foot the plaster is elevated. For example, if the machine is on the ground and the hose is run up to second floor, which is 30' above ground, there will be an extra 15 psi hose pressure..
4. Proportion of Aggregate - A rich mix (2 to 1) will usually result in more pressure than a leaner mix (3 to 1). The richer mix will usually have to be slightly thinner than the lean one in order to get same capacity from the machine.
5. Mortars containing vermiculite aggregate normally pump with considerably less pressure than those containing either perlite or sand.

Remember, high hose pressure results in lower capacity and more machine wear. Bestwall gun plasters are formulated to pump with as low pressure as possible and at the same time work good under the tools after being sprayed on the wall or ceiling.

Spraying Acoustical Plaster

Bestwall Light Acoustical plaster was formulated especially for machine application. It works well in all type machines. Hose pressure is not normally a problem with this type plaster as it pumps easily with a low pressure.

The Nozzle

The nozzle of all plaster machines are basically the same. The mortar goes through an orifice, most have several interchangeable orifices varying in diameter from 1/4" to 5/8". Compressed air is fed to the nozzle. The amount of air, consistency and type of mix, volume of mix and size of orifice determine the spray pattern. The nozzle operates by emitting a globule of mortar, then air, then mortar. Low frequency of this cycle results in large globules of mortar while high frequency results in very small globules.

To lower frequency: (1) Use lower air pressure
 (2) Use larger orifice
 (3) If air stem is adjustable, use greater distance from air stem to orifice.

To increase frequency, resulting in finer spray pattern, reverse above procedure.

GYPSUM PRODUCTS MANUAL

Chapter IV

PLASTERING MACHINES

What To Do When Trouble Occurs With Machine Application

<u>Trouble</u>	<u>Cause or Remedy</u>
Plaster volume is too low	Too much hose being used or pump worn
Nozzle clogged with lumps	Buildup of fibers, set plaster or foreign matters.
Plaster rebounds from wall in operator's face	Lower air pressure, If spray pattern is lost use larger orifice.
Hose pressure too high	Mix too stiff, hose too long or small diameter, fittings clogged or aggregate being used requires too high pressure to pump.
Plaster comes out in stream when Browning	Increase air pressure. If this does not remedy trouble, use smaller orifice, or use thinner consistency mortar.
Nozzle spray too narrow	The air pressure is too low or orifice too large for plaster volume.
Aggregate tends to separate out	Using too much aggregate. Happens more frequently when using sand aggregate.
Plaster slumps on wall	Usually due either to too thin a mix or too much aggregate.