

There Is No Substitute for Good Plastering

RED TOPICS

PORTLAND, OREGON BUS TERMINAL CHOOSES RED TOP PLASTER AND METAL LATH



The walls and ceiling of the beautiful new Union Bus Terminal at Portland, Oregon, are protected and strengthened by Red Top Plaster, 56 and 3-6 1/4" Z-Rib Lath and Trumsted Studs.

The use of Trumsted Studs provides better partitions of fire proof material that are easily erected, light in weight and conceal pipes and conduits. The use of Trumsted Studs increases the amount of work lathers do on a job, for lathers erect the studs as well as apply lath over them.

Another advantage of Trumsted Studs is that they require plaster construction—they are adapted only to plastering over Metal Lath or Rock-lath and are not suited to the use of any "substitute" materials.

The R. C. Thompson Company of Portland were the Plastering Contractors on this job and L. H. Hoffman, also of Portland was the General Contractor. W. D. Prugh of Portland was the Architect and Knightson and Howell were Associate Architects.

New Orleans Hospital Uses Two Thousand Tons of Plaster and Lime



Two thousand tons of USG Red Top Plaster and Lime were used in the construction of Charity Hospital, completed March 31st, this year in New Orleans, Louisiana.

Plastering was done by the Floyd Jennings Company of Washington, D. C. George Fuller Company also of Washington, were the Contractors. Weiss, Dreyfus and Siefert of New Orleans were the Architects.

Build As You May; But Protect With Gypsum

It started with King John—back in the thirteenth century.

After one of the many ravaging holocausts that London suffered, the good and wise king ordered that henceforth: "All houses in which brewing or baking is done are to be 'plastered' within and without."

King John's edict made him the first fire protection engineer. And since his time not one of all the many and great fireproofers who followed have discovered any material of greater service to their art than the gypsum plaster the good king specified.

Seven hundred years of fireproofing practice have added much to our knowledge. Sizes have been changed, shapes, the thickness and weights altered, much has been added to utility and economy, but the fireproofing qualities of gypsum remain today pre-eminent—one of the greatest arguments for plastered walls and ceilings.

**GOOD PLASTERING
FOR
FIRE PROTECTION**

LOWERING A CEILING

Lowering a ceiling does not entail any serious structural problem, such as might be encountered in removing a partition. Along the joists in the old ceiling small holes are cut at intervals of about three feet so that spikes can be driven into the sides of the joists. From these spikes are suspended stout hangers made of small steel rods, or steel strap such as used by plumbers to suspend pipes.

Red Top Cold Rolled Channels Used

At the height desired for the new ceiling, a lattice work of 1 1/4" and 3/4" Red Top Cold Rolled Channels is attached to the hangers, and the underside of this lattice work is covered with Red Top Diamond Mesh or Flat Rib Metal Lath, to serve as a base for the plaster of the new ceiling.

**THERE IS NO
SUBSTITUTE FOR
GOOD PLASTERING**

Around the Clock with Gypsum

Most of us in the Plastering Industry think of gypsum and lime in terms of plastering materials or wall surfaces, which is logical, since they are the ones we see and hear about most often. But many people don't know that gypsum can be prepared in slightly different forms and then used for other purposes not even related to the Plastering Industry, some of which are very surprising to us who think of gypsum primarily as plaster.

To give you a good example of what we mean, we've selected what might be called an average day in the life of one "Mr. X." We'll take a portion of it and show just where he comes in contact, during that period, with gypsum in forms other than plaster walls.



To begin with, after he gets up in the morning, he goes over to the window and raises the shade. The shade, chances are, has a gypsum filler in it. He goes into the bathroom and brushes his teeth—the tooth-paste he uses very likely has a form of gypsum in it.

The plate glass mirror he looks into while he shaves was polished while being held in place by gypsum.

After he looks at himself in the mirror and notices a smudge on his tongue, he may decide that he doesn't feel so well, then reach for a pill. Gypsum is used in a lot of drugs to give bulk to the tablet form.

Then he goes in to breakfast. If a cup falls off of the breakfast table and breaks, the chances are that he's broken something that was made in a pottery plaster mold. The vase in the center of the table might have come from a different mold in the same factory.



After breakfast, his child (whose arm has been broken and is now in a plaster cast) asks him to help at the blackboard with some homework. He picks up a piece of plaster—commonly called "chalk"—and finds out how much he doesn't know about arithmetic. If he gets stumped on a problem, he may take out his corn cob pipe (on which the depressions have been filled by plaster before sanding and varnishing) and lights a match (in which plaster is used to hold the shavings together).

Let's say that he solves the problem now and remembers an appointment at the dentist's. When he gets to the dentist to have an impression made for a bridge, he has plaster shoved in his mouth for the fifth or sixth time that morning, because Dental Plaster is used in some form by nearly every dentist—most commonly in making impressions of the mouth and teeth formation.

He then goes out to the car, parts of which have been cast from patterns in the automobile plant, and inspects his tires. The tubes in the tires may have gypsum filler in the rubber and the tire tread cast in gypsum molds. By this time he's ready for lunch.

If he orders a salad that happens to contain cucumbers or cranberries, the chances are that they have been protected from insects by a combination of some insecticide and gypsum. The mushrooms he eats may have been grown in gypsum treated beds, as growers have found that it increases their yield.

While walking back to his car, he admires a stuffed animal, mounted in a store window. He sees the fur and hide—but there's very probably a gypsum body under them. Next door, he notices the Venus de Milo copied in plaster.



Leaving him for a few hours, we return later to find him drinking a glass of beer and eating peanuts. Well, believe it or not, gypsum is still with him. It's used to treat the water, which is important to the flavor of beer and it's used again as a source of sulphur for the peanuts.

This, then, is the extent to which the industrial uses of gypsum have grown and multiplied during the past ten years or so. "Mr. X" not only puts it on his walls, but also in his mouth and stomach. He rides in a car patterned by it—it's in his pipe and matches. He goes and finally, when he thinks he may have escaped it, it catches up with him permanently. You guessed it—it's used in burial vaults.

HOLLYWOOD'S "RADIO CITY" GIVES 2,345 HOURS OF WORK TO LATHERS AND PLASTERERS



Considered one of the most modern of all studios, Hollywood's Radio City is an example of the beauty that plaster can help to create.

Over 11,000 yards of USG Rock-lath, 9,000 yards of metal lath and 175 tons of Red Top Plaster went into the recently completed NBC Studios in Hollywood, California. This meant approximately 1671 man hours on the plastering and 674 man hours on the lathing.

Regular shored plaster was used except in certain lobbies where Sabino-plaster was employed for acoustical correction.

Edward Westberg of Los Angeles was the plastering contractor on this new studio which was designed by O. B. Hanson, NBC Chief Engineer, in conjunction with The Austin Co.

Here was a big job which created many hours of work for lathers and plasterers because USG had developed products which provided the fire protection, beauty and sound control demanded by this ultra-modern type of structure.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF PLASTER BASES TO SUCCESSFUL PLASTERING JOBS

Everybody knows that a plaster job is only as good as the base over which it is applied. By a "good" base, we refer not only to the quality of the lath itself, but also to the way in which it is applied and to its suitability to the type of construction and the requirements of the building.

On this basis, we can list several types of optional plaster bases: Plain, Perforated or Insulating Rocklath, Metal Lath and Weatherwood Insulating Lath. These bases may be applied directly to the framing members, or in accordance with so-called "plastering systems" to provide floating or semi-floating walls or ceilings. However, before we can intelligently select either the base or its method of application, we must consider carefully the type of construction used on the job.

In this series of articles, we will keep that thought in mind; where we use the term "preferred base" in the list below, we mean those types of lath and methods of application which we consider to be the best for the construction under which they are listed.

Selection of Base Determined by Type of Construction

Generally speaking, the selection of a plaster base should be determined by the exterior wall, partition or ceiling construction used in the building. The type of construction nearly always depends on the following points: (1) The purpose of the building (whether it is to be a home, warehouse, theater, office building, etc.) (2) Space restrictions, (3) Cost restrictions, (4) Unusual job conditions, such as pipe or duct installations, etc., and (5) Building code requirements.

Following is a list of the most common types of construction and the preferred bases and methods of application for each:

INTERIOR PARTITION CONSTRUCTION

Wood Studs

Nailed Directly to Studs

Preferred Bases:
Plain or Perforated Rocklath
Metal Lath

Floating or Semi-Floating Walls

Preferred Bases:
Rocklath Bridgjoint System
Rocklath Resilient System
Metal Lath Resilient System

Truss Steel Studs

Preferred Bases:
Metal Lath
Plain or Perforated Rocklath

Floating Walls

Preferred Bases:
Metal Lath Resilient System

Two-Inch Solid Partition

Preferred Bases:
Metal Lath
Perforated Rocklath

Masonry Partitions (Non

Load-Bearing
Preferred Bases:
Pyrobar Partition Tile

Concrete Partitions

Preferred Bases:
Bonderate Plaster

EXTERIOR WALL CONSTRUCTION

(Interior Treatment Only)
Wood Studs or Framed Masonry

Nailed Directly to Studs or

Furring Strips

Preferred Bases:
Plain, Perforated or Insulating Rocklath
Weatherwood Insulating Lath
Metal Lath

Floating or Semi-Floating Walls

Preferred Bases:
Rocklath Bridgjoint System
Rocklath Resilient System
Metal Lath Resilient System

Concrete Walls

Preferred Bases:
Bonderate Plaster

CEILING CONSTRUCTION

(Top Floor)

Wood Joists

Nailed Directly to Joists

Preferred Bases:
Plain, Perforated or Insulating Rocklath
Weatherwood Insulating Lath
Metal Lath

Floating or Semi-Floating Ceilings

Preferred Bases:
Rocklath Bridgjoint System
(Plain, Perforated or Insulating Rocklath)
Rocklath Resilient System
(Plain, Perforated or Insulating Rocklath)
Metal Lath Resilient System

CEILING CONSTRUCTION

(Intermediate Floors)

Wood Joists

Nailed Directly to Joists

Preferred Bases:
Plain or Perforated Rocklath
Metal Lath

Floating or Semi-Floating Ceilings

Preferred Bases:
Rocklath Bridgjoint System
Rocklath Resilient System
Metal Lath Resilient System

Wood partitions, outside walls and ceilings where the lath is nailed directly to studs, joists, or furring strips are probably the most important groups because of their widespread use in residential building. Looking at them in terms of the five points referred to previously, we find they are economical, yet strong enough to carry any normal load required by the average house. Second, they are fairly well adapted to receive the usual number of pipes, ducts and other so-called "unusual" installations. Third, this construction meets the requirements of a great majority of building codes.

For this type of construction we have listed Plain, Perforated or Insulating Rocklath, Weatherwood Insulating Lath and Metal Lath as the preferred bases. In succeeding issues we will discuss each of them and give the reasons for our selections. Read the second installment of "The Importance of Plaster Bases to Successful Plastering Jobs" in our next issue.

Protect Your School Children From Disaster

Sell Your School Board On Fireproofing Your Schools

Every year, in every community in the United States, Parent-Teachers Associations and School Boards will have a fire scare. Reading about a school fire in some neighboring community will start them investigating conditions in their own schools. If the buildings are old, they are suspected of being unsafe fire-traps. In a lot of cases this is true, because older buildings usually have walls of combustible lath under plaster and in many of them some corridor walls and enclosures around stairways are wood studded partitions. Construction like this can easily cut off the escape of children if fire gets a good head start.

Now here's our point. Some place in your community there is a school that is a fire-trap. Right now is the time to go to your School Board and point this out to them. Show them how dollars spent this summer may help save lives this winter.

Some Suggestions to Increase School Safety, Economy

Suggest to the Board that partitions in old buildings can be made more fireproof by tearing out old, combustible lath partitions and substituting Metal Lath or Rocklath over Truss Steel Studs. These studs can be erected easily and quickly and can be adjusted to fit irregularities of the floors and ceilings. The Resilient System will also cut down noise between classrooms. Red Top Plaster will complete their protection against fire. By dropping a ceiling down a foot or eighteen inches and putting in a Metal Lath and plaster or Rocklath and plaster ceiling, they can have more room for additional ducts or pipes between floor and ceiling, and—what is more important—they will cut down the room space that has to be heated this winter.

46 STUDENTS AND THEIR TEACHERS DIED IN THIS FIRE

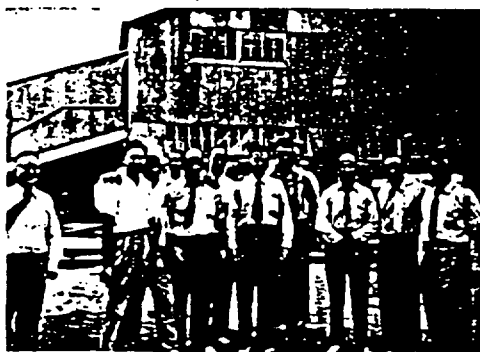


One recent January night, the students and teachers of this northern school retired for the night in the building shown above. In the early morning hours, fire started in one part of the building. Getting a good head start in the combustible lath partitions, the fire raged through partitions and floors to the sleeping quarters. Before the soundly-sleeping inmates could be awakened, fire had claimed the lives of 46 of them, although a steel fire escape at the rear of the building still remained standing after the fire.



The building was reduced to the shell shown in the photograph above. Their escape cut off by flames, the victims perished only a short distance from safety. Time after time, Metal Lath and Rocklath partitions have proved their worth as fire-safe plaster partitions by holding back flames until the occupants of a building had been removed to safety. Both Perforated Rocklath and Metal Lath partitions have been awarded one hour fire ratings, meaning that both types will hold flames back for at least one hour. If the victims of this fire had had such protection, they all might be alive today.

Plasterers Visit USG Mill at Jacksonville, Florida



The men shown in the photograph above, all Southeastern Plastering Contractors, recently had a chance to watch, first hand, the making of plaster at USG's new (1939) Jacksonville, Florida plant. Snapped by a camera while going through the plant were: O. C. Christensen, J. Milne, Roy L. Willard, John W. Thomson, Michael Fiorella, Harry M. Lehman, Morris Treib, W. J. Brown and Robert Roberts.

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DISTRICT COST TO SELL DATA

YEAR	DIST. NO.	DISTRICT NAME
1963	062	NEW ORLEANS DIST

SALESMEN'S EXPENSES				SALESMEN'S NAMES			
TRAVEL		AUTO		ADVERTISING		TOTAL	
SALARIES						% TO SALES	% TO SALES
123 960	111 1762					75 95	C B STEVENS
190 1669	140 1749					43 44	F J GUERIN
1659	70 1488					87 35	SCHRESINGER
144 1551	144 1587					87 44	D E BUTTNER
163 1176	132 1446					212 46	L E GRAVES
68 1042	102 1561					33 29	J PETERSON
143 1088	121 1419					51 37	G WILLIAMS
118 1195	113 1486					21 17	F A HOMFU
131 1970	151 1443					60 41	M J HOONAN
90 1950	207 1866					17 6	J J HELETO
208 1701	203 1628					36 29	J L LUTS
8738 101489	1682 19154					79 60	DISTRICT TOTAL
							152685 2564025
							2473503 40
							83100 1269

iris lightens your operational costs

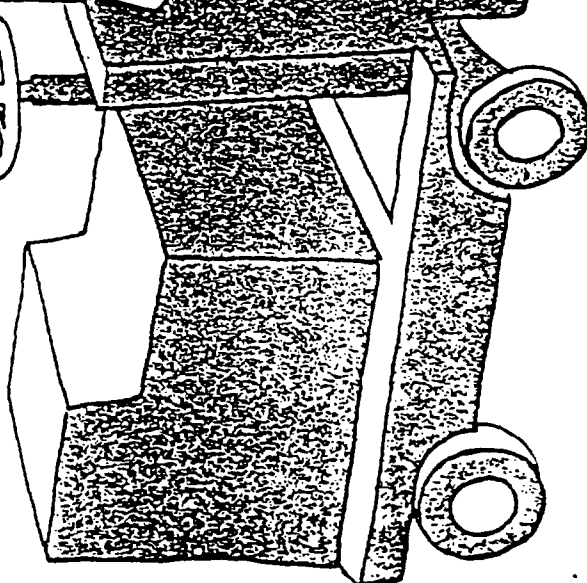
P.L. Co.
5-29-69



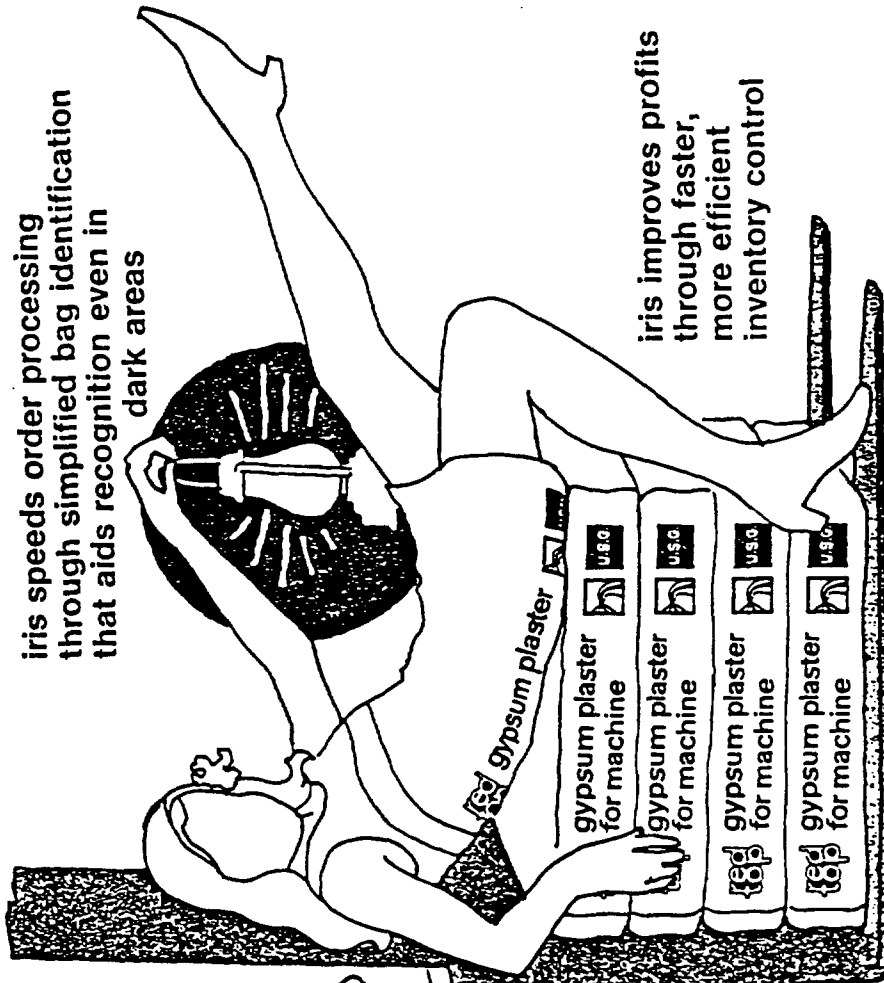
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handling costs by
reducing errors



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through simplified bag identification
that aids recognition even in
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The right plaster for large jobs and small



Good builders will tell you the finest walls and ceilings you can build are made of gypsum plaster, properly specified and correctly applied.

They will also tell you the highest standard gypsum plaster available today is USG Plaster in Red Top Bags.

It assures the maximum of comfort, fire protection, interior beauty and low upkeep cost wherever it is used, on large jobs or small.

This highest-grade gypsum plaster is the perfected result of the United States Gypsum Company's unusual resources, research and experience. It is distinguished for its easy working qualities, its great strength and durability, its resistance to heat, cold and damp, and for its

absolute uniformity. These are the qualities you want in the plaster you buy or use.

This USG Plaster is sold only in Red Top Bags. The Red Top Bag is an identification, and more: it is an assurance to architects, contractors and owners that the material it contains is the best gypsum plaster produced.

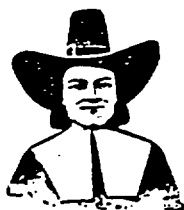
USG Plaster in Red Top Bags is obtainable everywhere. It is produced in United States Gypsum Company mines and mills, the country over, and sold by USG dealers in every part of America.

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