

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT

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BESTWALL GYPSUM LATH AND PLASTER

SGP 0002592

SPRAYED LITE ACOUSTIC PLASTER

BESTWALL FINISHING PLASTERS

BESTWALL LITE ACOUSTIC PLASTER

Description: A mill-mixed product, Bestwall Lite Acoustic Plaster is an unusually flexible, decorative, incombustible sound conditioner for new work or refinishing ceilings in residential, commercial, or industrial buildings. May be left with natural finish or spray painted according to directions after it is thoroughly dry.

Provides exceptional bond to form a porous sound-absorbing surface. Available White or Ultra-White. Ultra-White provides high light reflection. Designed for machine application; can be applied by hand trowel.

Features:

<u>Light Reflection—</u>	<u>Sprayed</u>	<u>Trowelled</u>
White	66%	69%
Ultra-White	70%	74%

Sound-Absorption—.55 to .60 noise reduction coefficient.

Fire Resistance—Lite Acoustic will not burn or support combustion.

Economy—Versatility provides wide field of low cost acoustic treatment in both new work and remodeling.

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:

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 cementitious 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.

3. BASE COAT PROPORTION

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

BESTWALL Lite Acoustic Plaster

TWO COAT WORK	Sand, Perlite or Vermiculite cubic feet	THREE COAT WORK	Sand, Perlite or Vermiculite cubic feet
(Double-up Method)		First (Scratch) coat over masonry	2"
Over Gypsum Lath	2 1/2"	First (scratch) coat over masonry	1"
Over Masonry (except over monolithic concrete)	3	All Second (Brown) coats	1"

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.

In lieu of the proportions specified, above the proportions may be 100 lbs. of Gypsum Plaster to not more than 2 1/2 cu. ft. of sand, perlite or vermiculite. This proportioning is used for both scratch and brown coats.

4. MECHANICAL MIXING

Material that has practically 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.

6. FINISH COAT PROPORTIONS

c. Bestwall Lite Acoustic Plaster shall be mixed with water to the proper consistency.

7. THICKNESS OF 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 in
Lath	Metal Lath ^a , Wire Lath and	
	Wire Fabric	$\frac{3}{8}$ min.
	All other types	$\frac{1}{2}$ min.
	Masonry and Concrete Walls	$\frac{1}{2}$ min.
	Monolithic Concrete Ceilings	$\frac{1}{8}$ min.
		$\frac{1}{8}$ max.

a. Plaster thickness when measured from the back plane of metal lath, exclusive of ribs, shall be $\frac{1}{4}$ " minimum.

b. If monolithic concrete ceiling surfaces require more than $\frac{1}{8}$ " 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 open approximately 2" top and bottom (or side-pivoted windows approximately 4") to provide air circulation; and by use of temporary circulators or the air-conditioning system in enclosed areas or buildings lacking openings for natural ventilation.

If glazed sash are not in place and the building is subjected to hot, dry winds or temperature differentials from day to night of 20°F. or more, openings shall be screened with cheesecloth or similar materials.

b. Masonry Surfaces on which suction must be reduced shall be properly wet down immediately before the plaster is applied. Because bituminous compounds do not provide ideal bases for plaster, the application of plaster to masonry or concrete which has been coated with such compounds is forbidden.

c. Monolithic Concrete Surfaces shall be cleaned of all dust, loose particles, and other foreign matter. Laitance and efflorescence shall be removed by washing first with 10% solution of commercial hydrochloric acid (muriatic acid) and water and then with clean water to remove all traces of acid. Grease and oil shall be completely removed (Note 9b).

Concrete surfaces shall have sufficient roughness to provide proper bond. If necessary, the surface shall be evenly wetted but not saturated, to provide proper suction. If surfaces are not rough, they shall be hacked or bush-hammered or chiseled.

coat of Portland-Cement grout, composed of 1 part of cement to 1½ parts of fine sand mixed to a mush consistency, shall be applied. The Portland-Cement grout shall be forcibly dashed on the concrete surface, using a stiff fiber brush, with a whipping motion. This coat shall be kept damp for at least two days immediately following its application and then allowed to dry. Before application of plaster, the surface shall be evenly dampened if necessary to provide proper suction.

d. Metal Grounds and other accessories, such as corner beads, screeds, picture molds, etc., shall be carefully examined to see that they are straight, curved, plumb, level, square, or true to the acquired angles, as the case may require, before the plaster is applied.

e. Surfaces shall be carefully examined before the plaster is applied thereto, and the proper authorities notified of any and all unsatisfactory conditions. Application of the plaster then shall not proceed until such unsatisfactory conditions have been satisfactorily remedied or adjusted.

9. APPLICATIONS OF BASE COAT

a. Two-Coat Work.—Base (first) coat shall be applied with sufficient material and pressure to form good bond on gypsum lath or masonry as the case may be, and to cover well. Then, before this scratch coat has set, and without raking its surface, material of the same proportions shall be doubled back to bring the plaster out to grounds, struck to a true surface with rod and darby, and left rough, ready to receive the finish (second) coat. Slow-setting plaster shall be accelerated to provide a set (mixed material) of less than 4 hrs.

b. Three-Coat Work.—Scratch (first) coat shall be applied with sufficient material and pressure to form good full keys on metal lath, wire lath, or wire fabric, or good bond on gypsum lath or masonry, as the case may be, and to cover well and then be scratched to a rough surface. Slow-setting plaster shall be accelerated to provide a set (mixed material) of less than 4 hrs.

Brown (2nd) coat shall be applied after the scratch (1st) coat has set firm and hard, brought out to grounds, straightened to a true surface with rod and darby, and left rough, ready to receive the finish (3rd) coat. To insure full plaster thickness, plaster screeds should be applied to the scratch coat prior to the application of the brown coat.

c. Plastering on Monolithic Concrete Surfaces of walls and columns shall have a scratch coat of bond plaster, followed by a brown coat of gypsum plaster (in the proportions of 100 lb. of Bestwall Gypsum Plaster to not more than 3 cu. ft. of sand or perlite) troweled into the scratch coat before it has set. The brown coat shall be brought out to grounds, using a double-back application if required, straightened to a true surface with rod and darby, and left rough, ready to receive the finish coat.

Surfaces of ceilings shall have a coat of bond plaster, scratched in thoroughly, doubled back, and filled out to a true,

even surface and left rough (maximum thickness ⅛"), to receive the finish coat.

d. 2" Solid Gypsum Lath and Plaster Partitions shall be scratched in on both sides with ⅝" fast setting plaster (maximum 3 hrs.) practically simultaneously. The side away from the temporary bracing shall be browned after both scratch coats have set and practically dried. After this brown coat has set firmly, remove the braces and brown the other side leaving 1/16" for finish coat to bring wall to full 2" thickness.

10. APPLICATION OF FINISHES

The finish coat shall be applied to a partially dry base coat or to a thoroughly dry base coat which has been evenly wetted by brushing or spraying. The use of excessive water shall be avoided in the application of all types of finish coat plastering.

a. Trowel Finishes

Gypsum Lime Putty Trowel Finish shall be applied over the base coat scratched in thoroughly, laid on well, doubled back and filled out to a true, even surface. The general thickness shall be 1/16" to ⅛". The finish shall be allowed to draw a few minutes and then it shall be well-trowelled with water to a smooth finish, free from cat faces and other blemishes or irregularities.

b. Float Finishes

Float finishes shall be applied over the base coat, scratched in thoroughly, laid on with a trowel to an even surface, and then floated (with wood, carpet, cork, rubber or other type floats, depending on the texture desired) to a true, even surface free from slick spots or other blemishes.

c. Acoustical Plaster and Other Special Plasters:

1. Bestwall Lite Acoustic (White) Plaster shall be mixed with clean water only for machine or trowel application over gypsum basecoat plaster, monolithic concrete and other surfaces which are firm, clean and free of efflorescence or water soluble substances. Gypsum basecoats should be half dry to dry. Concrete should be dry.

Spray—For first coat use 55 to 60 qts. of water per 40 lb. bag. Apply ⅜" thick. Level with darby and allow to dry before applying finish coat. For finish coat use 5 to 10 additional qts. of water per bag depending upon texture desired. When applied over low suction bases, the material should be applied in three applications, the first application furnishing the suction for subsequent coats. Any large fissures in the first coat should be filled and leveled before applying the finish coat.

Hand—Use 50 to 60 qts. of water per 40 lb. bag for both basecoat and finish coat. Apply basecoat ⅜" thick, allow to dry, then apply finish coat ⅛" thick. Trowel finish may be smooth troweled, floated, stippled, or darbied after it has taken up sufficiently.

Ultra-White Finish—Where a light reflection of 70% or more is desired with machine application use Bestwall Lite Acoustic Ultra White Plaster for the finish coat only.

2. Special Plasters shall be applied in accordance with the directions of the Manufacturer.

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