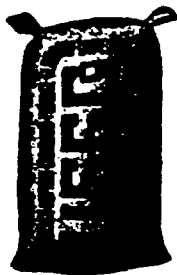


U. S. G. WOOD FIBRE PLASTER



1—Wood Fibre Plaster is made of Calcined Gypsum (Stucco), shredded wood fibre and retarder. Many other ingredients are often added to Wood Fibre Plaster, such as Asbestos Fibre, Clays, Hydrated Lime, etc. These adulterants are added when it is desirable to make the material work freely under the plastering tools, more particularly where one coat work is specified and it is necessary to trowel the Plaster to a finished surface.

2—Wood Fibre Plaster was originally developed for use in localities where sand of a good grade is hard to secure, but its use has become general even in those districts where good sand is obtainable.

3—Sand is sometimes added to Wood Fibre Plaster, and this may be done with safety, but if more than one part sand to one part Plaster is used the strength of the wall is thereby reduced in direct ratio.

4—The working qualities of Wood Fibre Plaster are quite different from those of Cement Plaster. Since this material contains no adulterant, it is naturally very sticky and clings to the trowel. This quality should not be considered a fault, as all good Stucco is sticky. The greater its stickiness, the stronger the material, both in sand carrying capacity and on the wall.

5—Wood Fibre Plaster as ordinarily prepared is retarded to hold from one hour and thirty minutes to two hours on the job when used exactly as shipped. Ordinarily 500 pounds of sand can be added to a ton of Wood Fibre Plaster without hastening the time of set enough to inconvenience the mechanic in applying the mortar, but sometimes it will be found that where the sand is loamy, or has an accelerative action, Wood Fibre Plaster must be retarded a greater length of time to give the mechanic the time he requires for applying. If more than 500 pounds of sand is to be added, material must always be retarded accordingly. If a very strong wall is desired, the material should be used in the exact condition furnished by the manufacturer.

6—It has many advantages over other mortars, among which are the following:

- I. It requires merely the addition of water to fit it for use.
- II. The dangers of poor sand and over-sanding are avoided.
- III. It makes a hard, dense wall and possesses great strength.
- IV. It is especially desirable for use in the winter season, as it does not require sand to be added to it.
- V. One coat work may be done with Wood Fibre Plaster where it is desired and a fairly smooth surface secured by careful use of the trowel.
- VI. It possesses the fireproofing qualities that pure Calcined Plaster does and in this regard is superior to a Plaster that contains sand.

COVERING CAPACITY

7—Basis: Quantity of above named material required per 100 square yards of surface, mixed and applied according to standard specifications (see Section 3, Divisions 14 and 16).

Plastering Surface	Wood Lath	Metal Lath	Sackett P. Board	Brick and Clay Tile	Pyrobar Gypsum Tile
No. 100-lb. sacks required.	14 to 17 -(Unsanded)	22 to 27 (Unsanded)	13 to 16 (Unsanded)	18 to 20 (Equal parts sand to be added.)	14 to 16 (Equal parts sand to be added.)

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