

INFORMATION BULLETIN

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT

USG-1243

Q. D. #7
10-28-65

AUDICOTE - ADDITION OF LIME OR PLASTER

Audicote advertising pieces P-13 and P-24 include directions for adding lime for first coat application over concrete where unprotected steel is exposed. Hand application (maximum thickness 1/16") of a mixture of four parts of mixed Audicote and one part of lime putty thoroughly blended on a mortar board is specified.

Directions normally specify "what" to do but not "why." With Audicote, understanding the "why" is important. It explains why apparently harmless deviations can be serious.

The Audicote must be mixed completely with water just as though it would be applied without addition of lime. Full plasticity must be developed before the lime putty is added. Lime, which normally aids plasticity, stops the development of the plasticity of the binder in Audicote. However, it does not reverse this process so good plasticity is obtained by first mixing the Audicote completely and then adding lime putty.

Mixing the lime putty and Audicote on a board is specified to avoid lime carryover into subsequent mixes.

On some jobs, gauging plaster has been added to Audicote first coat for heavy or dropout fills. Plaster has the same effect on plasticity development as lime.

Even a small amount of lime or plaster added to dry Audicote prevents development of proper working qualities and adhesiveness. Therefore, use clean water only. Water in which tools have been cleaned and which carries either lime or plaster in suspension or solution can cause poor working qualities and related problems.

Quality Dept.
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Departments #147-3 and #151

CP003 0413



AUDICOTE AIDS

HOW TO GET BEST RESULTS WITH AUDICOTE

THE FOLLOWING RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS WILL HELP TO ASSURE SATISFACTORY RESULTS WITH RED TOP AUDICOTE ACOUSTICAL PLASTER:

CONDITION OF BASE

GYPSUM PLASTER OR PORTLAND CEMENT BASECOATS SHOULD BE SEMI-GREEN TO DRY. WET OR DAMP BASECOATS WILL PROLONG DRYING, AND IN SEVERE CIRCUMSTANCES DROP-OUTS MAY OCCUR.

A FULL BROWN COAT IS NECESSARY TO MINIMIZE THE POSSIBILITY OF RUSTING THROUGH OF TIE WIRES OR EXPOSED METAL LATH. RUST INHIBITIVE PROPERTIES ARE BUILT INTO AUDICOTE, BUT COMPLETE PREVENTION AGAINST RUSTING CANNOT BE ASSURED WHEN EXPOSED RAW STEEL IS PRESENT IN THE BASE COAT PLASTER. APPLICATION OF AUDICOTE OVER A DAMP OR GREEN BASECOAT PROLONGS THE DRYING OF BOTH BASECOAT AND ACOUSTICAL PLASTER, A CONDITION FAVORABLE TO RUST MIGRATION.

WHERE AUDICOTE IS SPECIFIED FOR APPLICATION DIRECT TO MONOLITHIC CONCRETE, REINFORCING BAR CHAIR SEATS SHOULD BE GALVANIZED WITH ENDS TURNED UP OR DIPPED IN RUST INHIBITIVE PAINT. OTHER STEEL IN THE EXPOSED SURFACE, RODS, NAILS, ETC. SHOULD BE KEPT TO A MINIMUM, AND WHEN VISIBLE, SHOULD BE TREATED WITH RUST INHIBITIVE PAINT BEFORE FIRST COAT OF AUDICOTE IS APPLIED.

MIXING

AUDICOTE MAY BE MACHINE OR HAND MIXED. MACHINE MIXING AT A RELATIVELY HIGH SPEED IS PREFERRED; HOWEVER, IT MAY BE MIXED BY HAND WITH SATISFACTORY RESULTS. IN EITHER CASE THE PLASTER SHOULD BE MIXED TO A UNIFORM CONSISTENCY FREE OF LUMPS.

WHERE SMALL HAND OPERATED FINISHING MACHINES ARE TO BE EMPLOYED FOR FINISH COAT APPLICATION AND WHERE SLOW MACHINE MIXING OR HAND MIXING HAS FAILED TO PRODUCE AN EVEN MIX, THE C-Z-ON LIFESTIR, QUICKSTIR, OR SIMILAR MIXERS PROVIDE IDEAL HIGH SPEED MIXING WITH UNIFORMITY.

APPLICATION

FIRST COAT

AUDICOTE PRESENTS VERY FEW PROBLEMS IN APPLICATION. THE FIRST COAT OF ACOUSTICAL PLASTER MUST BE LEFT AS SMOOTH AS POSSIBLE UNDER THE DARBY. RIDGES AND OTHER POUCH AREAS MUST BE TROWELED SMOOTH. WITH MACHINE APPLICATION OF FINISH COATS, ANY FAULT IN THE BASECOAT IS READILY DISCERNABLE THROUGH THE FINISH COAT.

(over)

THE ACOUSTICAL PROPERTIES OF AUDICOTE ARE DEVELOPED BY THE MINUTE FISSURING THAT TAKES PLACE IN THE FIRST AND SECOND COATS UPON DRYING. CARE MUST BE TAKEN TO PRODUCE UNIFORM DRYING. AN AREA THAT DRIES TOO FAST WILL DEVELOP EXCESSIVE FISSURING, AND IN EXTREMES MAY DELAMINATE IN A CUPPED FASHION FROM THE BASECOAT. DIRECT AND LOCALIZED BLASTS OF AIR MUST BE AVOIDED. IN HIGH WINDS, OPENINGS MUST BE SCREENED OR CLOSED TO PREVENT TOO RAPID DRYING. VENTILATION IS IMPORTANT, PARTICULARLY IN WINTER, DUE TO THE HIGH CONSISTENCY OF AUDICOTE, BUT THE PRECEDING CAUTION TO PREVENT EXCESSIVE FISSURING SHOULD BE FOLLOWED. UNIT HEATERS OR SALAMANDERS MUST BE PLACED AND DIRECTED SO THAT THEIR EFFECT IS UNIFORM AND NOT LOCALIZED ON THE CEILING.

SHOULD EXCESSIVE FISSURING DEVELOP IN THE BASECOAT, IT IS A SIMPLE PROCEDURE TO TROWEL IN SOME AUDICOTE JUST PRIOR TO APPLYING THE FINISH COAT. IF DISKING OR DELAMINATION OCCURS, REMOVE THE FAULTY PLASTER AND PATCH WITH AUDICOTE PRIOR TO FINISHING. WHEREVER POSSIBLE, IT IS DESIRABLE TO ALLOW THE FIRST COAT TO BECOME AS DRY AS POSSIBLE. IN THIS WAY EXCESSIVE FISSURING WILL NEVER BECOME A PROBLEM.

FINISH COAT

Hand Applied Finishes

WITH ANY HAND APPLIED FINISH PLASTER, THE FINISH COAT MUST BE LEFT AS LEVEL AS POSSIBLE UNDER THE DARBY AND TROWEL. THE SAME IS TRUE WITH AUDICOTE. ALLOW FINISH TO TAKE UP SUFFICIENTLY BEFORE STIPPLING OR PERFORATING. NO TIME RANGE CAN BE GIVEN AS DRYING CONDITIONS WILL VARY ON EACH JOB.

Machine Applied Finishes

THE SMALL FINISHING MACHINES, SUCH AS THE E-Z-TEX AND PLASTER-TEX, GIVE VERY FINE TO MEDIUM TEXTURES. THE LARGER MACHINES, SUCH AS THE KARELIUS ACOUSTI-PUMP, SAND HOG BASE-COTER, E-Z-ON, AND PLASTER MASTER, GIVE MEDIUM TO HEAVY TEXTURES.

WITH ALL OF THE ABOVE MACHINES, DIFFERENT SIZE ORIFICES MAY BE USED TO VARY THE TEXTURE. CHANGING THE CONSISTENCY, I.E., WATER CONTENT, WILL ACHIEVE THE SAME RESULT. INCREASING THE CONSISTENCY WILL PRODUCE A FINER TEXTURE.

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