



ARCHITECTS' SPECIFICATIONS FOR UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY'S WOOD FIBRE PLASTER In Red Top Bags



PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT

USG-1712

GROUNDS

For 1/2 inch Gypsum Lath	To be 3/4 inch	For Wood Lath	To be 1/2 inch
For 3/4 inch Gypsum Lath	To be 3/4 inch	For Brick and Clay Tile Walls	To be 3/4 inch
For Metal Lath	To be 3/4 inch	For Pyrobar Gypsum Tile Walls	To be 1/2 inch

LATHING

GYPSUM LATH (1/2 or 3/4 inch)—Applied according to manufacturers' directions.

WOOD LATH—To be a good grade of White Pine, Cypress or Spruce Lath, free from knots, sap or bark. Must be well nailed. Not less than four 3d common nails to each 4 foot lath, driven well home. (Double nailing should be resorted to on very particular jobs, especially if the lath are not up to standard in quality or condition.) Break joints every fifth lath, and do not permit ends of lath to butt or overlap; at least 1/2 inch space between ends.

KEY OR CLINCH—Lath to be placed 1/2 inch to 3/4 inch apart, at sides and ends, on walls and ceiling. Farther apart may mean loss of material—closer together may not allow for swelling of lath, thus causing buckling. Therefore the standard 1/2 inch to 3/4 inch key is a good rule to follow.

MORTAR

To be any brand of the UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY'S Wood Fibre Plaster in Red Top Bags and to be mixed and applied according to directions of the manufacturer.

General Directions for Mixing and Applying U S G Wood Fibre Plaster in Red Top Bags

Use only clean water, free from alkali and impurities. Keep tools clean. Do not wash tools in mixing water. Do not mix one gauging with another, and never retemper plaster that has started to set.

Clean the mixing box after each gauging.

Do not mix more material than can be handily used in about one hour.

Do not plaster on DRY Wood Lath; trouble may result. Thoroughly wet the lath the day before plastering, and then sprinkle them one or two hours before plastering. (Gypsum Lath eliminates lath trouble and gives a better wall.)

WARNING—Never place plaster on the ground, against a damp wall, or store in a damp place. Plaster must be kept dry until used.

During the summer months all openings in buildings should be closed to prevent plaster drying out before it has set or crystallized. Should white or chalky spots appear, spray them with clean water. In winter, keep plaster from freezing until thoroughly set. After plaster has set and become hard, allow free circulation of air so it will dry quickly. If plastering is done in cold, damp or rainy seasons provide artificial means for drying walls after plaster has set. This is important.

Wood Fibre Plaster is manufactured for use "neat"—that is, without sand. To get all the good results of Wood Fibre Plaster it should be used neat as shipped from the mill. When sand is to be added, the plaster should be retarded specially at the mill to counteract the accelerating of the set by the sand. If sand is used it should be of good grade for plastering, clean and sharp.

For mixing use a clean, tight mortar box, about 3 1/2 x 7 feet and one foot deep. Raise mortar box 4 in. at one end. Clean box between gaugings. Let plaster soak 10 to 15 minutes after hoeing into water—it will mix and work easier.

DIRECTIONS FOR MIXING —WITHOUT SAND

Water only to be added. Place water in low end of box, place plaster in high end of box. Hoe plaster into water. Let soak. Mix thoroughly—mixing thin at first, then add enough plaster to make mortar of proper consistency.

DIRECTIONS FOR MIXING—WITH SAND

Proportioning of sand and plaster to be by weight. One part sand to one part plaster equals three 10-quart buckets of sand (struck measure) to one 100-lb. sack of plaster, or two and one-half 10-quart buckets of sand to one 80-lb. sack of plaster.

FOR GYPSUM LATH, WOOD LATH, OR METAL LATH

Use one part clean, sharp sand to one part plaster by weight.

FOR BRICK, CLAY TILE OR PYROBAR TILE

Use one and one-half parts sand to one part plaster by weight.

MIXING

Throw in bottom of raised end of box first a layer of sand, then one of plaster until required amounts, correctly proportioned, are in box. Hoe dry from one end of box to the other, and back again. Then put water in lower end of box and hoe the mixture into the water. Allow mixture to soak. Mix well and add either plaster or water, whichever is needed to bring mix to proper consistency.

APPLICATION

*Methods of application are the same
for neat mixes and mixes with sand*

GYPSUM LATH AND WOOD LATH

First apply a thin coat of mortar, following up at once before it sets with sufficient material to fill out to grounds. Broom the surface before the plaster sets, so surface will be left rough for application of the finish coat. Brooming after material has started to set will kill the surface of the base coat.

If the Wood Fibre is to be trowelled to a finish, the plaster should be used neat.

FOR WIRE AND METAL LATH

Apply neat mortar a little stiff. Scratch on a thin coat, just enough to cover the metal. After this coat is set hard, apply the second coat (either neat mortar, or sanded one to one) to straighten up the walls and bring out to grounds. Broom surface to receive finish coat.

FOR PYROBAR GYPSUM TILE, CLAY TILE OR BRICK

Wet down brick and clay tile walls.

On Pyrobar Gypsum Tile, apply on dry wall, or if necessary, sprinkle lightly.

Apply mortar as usual in plastering these surfaces.

ON CONCRETE SURFACES

Use Bondcrete—the plaster for concrete surfaces.

For Special Information Address

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