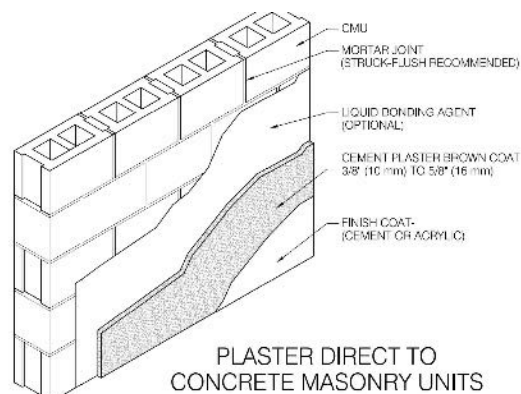


The Stucco Manufacturers Association (SMA) Guide Specification for 2-coat Portland Cement Plaster (Stucco) applied to Concrete or Masonry Walls (2/2017)

INTRODUCTION: The Stucco Manufacturers Association (SMA) is a non profit association formed in 1957 to promote best practices for cement plastering (stucco). The SMA is made up of manufacturers, dealers, contractors and consultants who desire to promote stucco through education, collaboration and agree to follow SMA by-laws. This process promotes quality and institutes a mechanism to solve on site issues through third party observations/reports.

This guide specification is for a standard two-coat portland cement plaster with a cement or an acrylic finish coat on concrete or masonry walls. This two-coat assembly has a cement basecoat and finish coat. Lath is optional as is a bonding agent. Ancillary items include: Trim accessories, architectural shapes, crack reduction systems, special coatings. Cement plaster adds decoration, fire resistance and substantial water-resistance to sound masonry walls. Cement plaster over masonry or concrete is a “Barrier” or face sealed system. Drainage is not a design feature, this is noted by the lack of code required weep screeds. Stucco may terminate to the ground. It is still advised to slope all flat site work away from the walls.



CMU (Concrete Masonry Units) make an excellent base for cement plaster. Raw CMU provides suction and a good key for cement, lath is not required. Bonding agents can be used to insure bond. Test areas are recommended. ½ to 5/8 inch thickness generally requires no lath over clean CMU walls. Cement plaster over 5/8 inch thickness, should have a lath applied.

This specification should be used along with other documentation including the SMA two-coat stucco details, technical papers, applicable ASTM standards, AAMA recommendations, and SMA approved product data sheets. Visit www.stuccomfgassoc.com to obtain these documents and SMA members for more information.

Applicator: The contractor installing the lath and stucco assembly has a significant impact on the success of the lath and plaster assembly. SMA contractors are part of the Lath & Plaster Committee. This committee meets and promotes education on a variety of issues regarding stucco. L & P contractors must abide to the SMA by-laws to continue L&P membership in the SMA. It is recommended to use SMA contractors.



Manufacturers: Not all plaster/stucco products are alike. Some “stucco-like” products have proven to be problematic and fail over time or in certain environments. SMA member manufacturers provide quality products for the industry. Members agree to SMA by-laws and strictly adhere to ASTM, ANSI, ICC and SMA standards. Refer to SMA website for current approved product list.

Consultants: SMA consultants agree to provide services on a third party basis. They do not work for the contractor, manufacturer or the SMA. Consultants are listed on the SMA website and fees for services

are recommended to be shared in advance between the contractor, project owner, or between disputing parties. This increase the chance of an uninfluenced report. The SMA will offer a second opinion in the event a dispute/conflict cannot be solved by the third party.

Alternative Assemblies:

Continuous Insulation - Rigid foam sheathing may be placed over masonry or concrete. A lath is to be applied over the foam. Z furring can be used to accommodate rigid foam, a sheathing over the Z furring and foam is recommended for colder climates due to expansion and contraction conflicts of steel and foam and resultant cracking concerns. Paper-backed lath can be used to cover sheathed Z furring and CI foam. Other options that should strongly be considered for CI stucco over concrete or masonry.

- Exterior Insulation and Finish Systems (EIFS) , This system was specifically invented in Germany to provide a CI stucco over masonry. Rigid foam is adhesively applied to concrete/masonry walls. Thickness of foam can be greatly increased beyond two inches limited for cement stucco.
- Approved One-coat Stucco assemblies offer other options.

Stucco over Masonry, Concrete or Concrete Masonry Units (CMU)- Caveats:

- Lath is option and intended for walls requiring cement thickness greater than 5/8 inch.
- Bonding agent is recommended for substrates that lack absorptive qualities (no lath)
- A sheet good water barrier is not recommended; fluid applied products must be approved by the manufacturer for the project. A sheet good water barrier is required for framed walls, but can act as a bond breaker on concrete./masonry .

Rainscreen: This assembly employs the concept of an air space or designed gap created between the cement plaster and the substrate. This is generally not recommended for stucco over masonry or concrete walls. Rain screen is for added protection of water-sensitive substrates/framing. Concrete and masonry products are not water sensitive.

Parging or Parge coat: This is typically defined as an inexpensive thin cement based coating quickly brushed or applied over concrete or masonry. No leveling occurs and is not considered two coat cement plaster work.

SECTION 09 24 00 –GUIDE SPECIFICATION FOR PORTLAND CEMENT PLASTER ON CONCRETE/MASONRY WALLS

PART 1- GENERAL

1.01 SUMMARY

- A. Section Includes: Work includes all labor, materials, and equipment necessary to install all aspects of a portland cement plaster assembly.
- B. Related Sections *[Delete unneeded sections.]*
- C. 03 00 00 Concrete
- D. 04 00 00 Masonry
- E. 04 22 00 Concrete Unit Masonry
- F. 07 00 00 Thermal and Moisture Protection
- G. 07 90 00 – Joint Sealers
- H. 09 20 00 Plaster and Gypsum Board

1.02 REFERENCES *[Delete unneeded references.]*

- A. ASTM C150 – Portland Cement
- B. ASTM C847 – Standard Specification for Metal Lath
- C. ASTM C1032 - Woven Wire Plaster Base
- D. ASTM C933 - Welded Wire Lath
- E. ASTM C144/C897 – Aggregate for Job-Mixed Portland Cement-Based Plaster
- F. ASTM C926 – Application of Portland Cement-Based Plaster
- G. ASTM C1063 – Installation of Lathing and Furring for Portland Cement Based Plaster
- H. PCA (Portland Cement Association) – Plaster (Stucco) Manual
- I. SMA Details and Technical Bulletins

1.03 ASSEMBLY DESCRIPTION

- A. General: Portland cement plaster over masonry with lath (optional) , scratch (when lath is applied) , brown coat, and a finish coat. Nominal thickness is $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch for no lath and $\frac{3}{4}$ to one inch with lath.
- B. Application Methods: The plaster may be applied by hand tools or machine pumps but must be applied with sufficient pressure to adhere to the substrate.
- C. Masonry and concrete shall be sound, free of coatings, cured minimum 28 days.
- D. Thickness of plaster are considered maximum nominal measurements.
- E. Fire Rated assemblies shall be constructed per the test report or special instructions.

1.04 SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: All product data sheets, evaluation reports, details, and warranty information that pertain to the project in accordance with Section 01 30 00 Submittal Procedures.
- B. Samples: Submitted upon request.

- C. Samples of the finish coat shall be of an adequate size as required to represent each color and texture to be utilized on the project and produced using the same techniques and tools required to complete the project. No sample shall be less than 12" by 12".
- D. Retain approved samples at the construction site throughout the application process.
- E. Submit a unit square foot price for a " Stucco Crack Reduction System"
- F. Submit a lineal price for additional control joints beyond what is indicated on drawings.

1.05 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Qualifications:
- B. Manufacturer: All component materials shall be SMA approved and shall be distributed by authorized dealers.
- C. Plastering Contractor:
- D. Shall specialize in lath and plaster contracting with documented experience of at least 5 years in business. Follow published SMA recommendations or provide certificates to demonstrate knowledge in stucco.
- E. Provide proof of current contractor's license and bond where required.
- F. On-Site Mock-Ups: Produced upon request.
- G. Mock-up shall represent construction using the same quality/techniques to be utilized on the project.
- H. Retain approved mock-up at job site throughout the application process.
- I. Where acceptable to the Architect, approved mockups may become part of the completed Work if undisturbed at time of Substantial Completion. Contractor shall provide a letter at completion, they have installed lath (if applicable) and plaster per SMA recommendations.

DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

- J. Delivery: Deliver all materials to the construction site in their original, unopened packaging with labels intact.
- K. Inspection: Inspect the materials upon delivery to assure that specified products have been received. Report defects or discrepancies to the responsible party according to the construction documents; do not use reported material for application.
- L. Storage: Store all products per manufacturer's recommendations. Generally, store materials in a cool, dry location; away from direct contact with the ground and/or concrete; out of direct sunlight; and protect from weather and other damage.

1.06 PROJECT CONDITIONS

- A. Environmental Requirements: Follow product manufacturer's recommendations for environmental conditions and surface preparation.
- B. Temperatures: Before, during and following the application of the portland cement plaster, the ambient and surface temperatures must remain above 40 degrees F (4 C) for a minimum period of 24 hours. Protect stucco from uneven and excessive evaporation, especially during hot, dry and/or windy weather. Protect the portland cement plaster from freezing for a period of not less than 24-hours after set has occurred.
- C. Substrates: Prior to installation, inspect the wall for surface contamination, bond breakers, or other defects that may adversely affect the performance of the materials, and shall be

free of foreign matter. Do not apply the portland cement plaster to substrates with temperatures less than 40 degrees F (4 C) or that contain frost or ice.

- D. Inclement Weather: Protect applied material from deleterious effects until cured or dry.
- E. Existing Conditions:

Contractor shall walk the project prior to starting work and notify the architect or owner's representative of any deficiencies that will negatively impact the plaster or parge coating. Do NOT proceed until remedied and contractor can provide warranty.

- F. Contractor shall advise architect of any horizontal surfaces with inadequate slope.

Jobsite Resources: Notify architect if General Contractor fails to provide access to electrical outlets, clean, potable water, and a suitable and safe work area at the construction site throughout the application of the lath and portland cement plaster.

- G. *Good Practice: During the rainy season, colored finish plaster can be damaged if the gutters and downspouts are not in place. It is recommended to have gutters and downspouts installed as soon as possible after final plastering is complete.*

1.07 SEQUENCING AND SCHEDULING

- A. Sequencing: Coordinate the installation of the lath and portland cement plaster with all other construction trades. To reduce stucco cracking, insure the concrete/masonry substrate is cured a minimum of 28 days and not saturated prior to plastering.
- B. Plastering contractor shall request and attend a pre-installation meeting with general contractor and architect to advise architect of any control/expansion joint layout concerns. There shall be no cost to the owner for moving one-piece control joints prior and up to this meeting date, additional lineal footage of control joints from plans shall warrant a change order.
- C. Staffing: Provide sufficient manpower and proper supervision to ensure continuous operation, free of cold joints, scaffolding lines, curing, variations in texture, etc.

1.08 WARRANTY

- A. Warranty: Submit documentation on all products. At completion of work, contractor shall provide a written warranty documentation for the assembly and products used.
- B. Warranty Length: Shall start at the time of substantial completion. *[See Product's System Warranties for more information. The warranty length often depends upon the combination of products used in the assembly or system. Longer warranties are possible when the basecoat is an engineered mix.]*

1.09 MAINTENANCE

- A. The following materials shall be presented to the owner following the application of the work:
 - a. One container of finish for each color and texture utilized on the project.
 - b. Supply a maintenance program for Owners O&M manual as required.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.01 MANUFACTURERS

- A. SMA Manufacturers: Must be from the current list on SMA website under appropriate category.
 - 1. BMI

2. Dryvit
 3. Parex
 4. La Habra
 5. California Stucco
 6. Shamrock Stucco
 7. Quikrete/Specmix
 8. Merlex
 9. El Rey Stucco
 10. Omega Products
 11. CalPortland/Riverside Cement
 12. Mission Stucco
 13. Sacramento Stucco
 14. Cemex
 15. BMI/SIKA
 16. Amermix/Old Castle
- B. Lath and Trim Accesories
1. Stockton Products
 2. Structa Wire
 3. Tree Island/K-Lath
 4. Fry reglet
 5. Plastic Components

2.02 SCRATCH (IF LATH IS APPLIED) AND BROWN COAT (BASECOAT)

- A. Cement: **[A portland cement complying with ASTM C150.] [Plastic cement complying with ASTM C1328.]**
- B. Sand:
1. Field mixes shall comply with ASTM C-926 and must have sand that is clean and free from deleterious amounts of loam, clay, silt, soluble salts and organic matter. Sampling and testing shall comply with ASTM C144 or C897.
 2. An “engineered performance mix” by an SMA manufacturer is acceptable with appropriate approvals (ICC ES, IAPMO or Interek report) .
- C. Water: Clean and potable without foreign matter.
- D. *[An optional SMA approved admixture may be added to impart increased tensile, bond, flexural strength, and/or accelerate hydration. Delete section if no admixture is used or choose one of the following and delete the others.]*
1. *[Bonding agents]*
 2. *[PUMP Aids]*
 3. *[Fibers]*
 4. *[Acrylic admixture]*

2.03 WATER-RESISTIVE BARRIER

[Delete the options that are not used in the project. Choose the WRB option.] refer to SMA website for approved product list

- A. If a Water-Resistive Barrier is required, it shall be a fluid applied product compatible with cement plaster AND recommended for use by the manufacturer for this exact purpose.
 - 1. Acceptable Manufacturers
 - a. Omega
 - b. Dryit
 - c. Parex
 - d. La Habra
 - e. California Stucco
 - f. Sacramento Stucco
 - g. Shamrock Stucco
 - h. Merlex
 - i. BMI/Sika

2.04 LATH

- A. *[Choose one of the following lath options and delete the other options.] refer to SMA website for approved product list*

[Welded Wire: Nominal No. 16 gauge (0.065 inch), 2-inch-by-2-inch opening, or No. 17 gauge 1 ½ by 1 ½ inch opening, galvanized steel complying with ASTM C933.]

[Expanded Lath: Nominal [2.5 lb/yd²] [3.4 lb/yd²] weight, galvanized steel complying with ASTM C847.]

PVC (Plastic) Lath meeting ASTM C 1764 and C 1786.

2.05 ACCESSORIES

[Delete the accessories from this section as needed.] Refer to SMA website for current approved product list.

- A. Sealants: **[Acrylic latex complying with ASTM C834] [Polyurethane, polyurethane modified, polysulfide, or silyl-terminated polyether elastomeric sealant complying with ASTM C920 or 100% silicone].**
- B. Flashing (by others) : Flashing complying with IBC Section 1405.4 (2013) or IRC Section R703.8, as applicable, WRB must integrate in a “Shingle Fashion ” with flashings.
- C. Fasteners: Nails, staples, or screws used to rigidly secure lath and associated accessories shall be corrosion-resistant and meet the minimum requirements of ASTM C1063.
- D. Zinc and Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) Accessories: The following accessories shall be fabricated from **[zinc] [or] [zinc-coated (galvanized) steel [pure zinc trims are most corrosion resistant, but much more susceptible to damage and more expensive. Typically limited to ocean front projects]]**.

- E. Corner Aid: Minimum 26-gauge thick; expanded flanges shaped to permit complete embedding in plaster; minimum 2 in. wide; **[Square-edge] [Bull-nose]** style; use unless otherwise indicated. [for extra corrosion protection , trims can be double zinc dipped, extra charges will occur, specify PVC nose for acrylic finish coats]
- F. Strip Mesh: Metal Lath, 3.4 lb/yd² expanded metal; 6 in. wide x 18 in. long.[used as “butterflies” to minimize re-entrant cracking]
- G. Casing Bead: Minimum 26-gauge thick; thickness governed by plaster thickness; maximum possible lengths; expanded metal flanges, with square edges.
- H. Drip Screed: Minimum 26-gauge thick, depth governed by plaster thickness, minimum 3-1/2 in. high flange, maximum possible lengths.
- I. Control and Expansion Joints: Depth to conform to plaster thickness; use maximum practical lengths.
 - J. Control Joints: One-piece-type, folded pair of unperforated screeds in **<insert shape: M-shaped, double V, etc.>** configuration; removable protective tape on plaster face of control joint.
 - K. Expansion Joints: [Two-piece-type formed to produce a slip-joint.] [Pair of casing beads with sealant between.]
- L. Plastic Trim: Fabricated from high-impact PVC.
- M. Cornerbeads: With perforated flanges. **[Square-edge] [Bull-nose]** style; use unless otherwise indicated.
- N. Casing Beads: With perforated flanges in depth required to suit plaster bases indicated and flange length required to suit applications indicated. **<insert style>** style; use unless otherwise indicated.
- O. Control Joints: One-piece-type, folded pair of unperforated screeds in **<insert shape: M-shaped, double V, etc.>** configuration; removable protective tape on plaster face of control joint.
- P. Expansion Joints: [Two-piece-type formed to produce a slip-joint.]

2.06 STUCCO CRACK REDUCTION SYSTEM (OPTIONAL) REFER TO SMA WEBSITE FOR MORE INFORMATION. [Delete this section if not used in the project.]

- A. Mesh: Alkali resistant, minimum 4.0 oz., woven glass fiber fabrics.
- B. Base coat: must be compatible with mesh and finish coats. Select SMA manufacturer and follow manufacturer’s recommendations.

2.07 FOAM ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS [Optional foam architectural details. If using lath wrapped foam details, delete Foam Mesh and Foam Base coat options. Delete section if foam architectural not used on the project.] details

- A. Foam: EPS foam, 1.0 lb/ft² minimum density.
- B. Mesh for Foam Shape: Alkali resistant, **[2.0 oz.] [4.5 oz.]**, woven glass fiber fabrics.
- C. Foam Base coat and Adhesive: contractor to insure compatibility.

2.08 PRIMER

- A. **[for acrylic finish coats]** primer by finish coat manufacturer selected *[Primer is optional, but is recommended. Delete this section if primer will not be used on the project. The use of primer will generally increase the warranty.]*

2.09 FINISHES

- A. *[Choose one or more of the following finishes and delete the remaining ones.]*
- **Portland cement-based blended stucco finish: see SMA list**
 - **acrylic-based finish manufactured by an SMA member; see list**
 - **Elastomeric acrylic-based finishes manufactured by an SMA member**
 - **Specialty Finish: refer to SMA manufacturer recommendations**
- B. Color and Texture: Manufacturer, color and finish texture shall be as approved by the Architect.

2.10 MIXES

- A. Portland Cement Plaster Basecoats:
1. Prescriptive Method: Ratios and Mix Design shall be per ASTM C926. Contractor shall select one of the following mixes (sand is per **combined volume** of cements), lime is cement:
 - a. Portland Cement 1 part
Masonry Cement 1 part
Sand 3 ½ to 4 ½ parts per Cement
Fibers Maximum 3 oz per batch
 - b. Portland Cement 1 part
Lime (type S) ¼ to ½ part
Sand 3 to 4 parts per cement & Lime
Fibers Maximum 3 oz per batch
 - c. Plastic Cement 1 part
Sand 3 ½ to 4 ½ parts per cement
Fibers Maximum 3 oz per bag plastic cement
 2. Engineered Method: Pre-mix blends or silos per SMA manufacturer.
- B. Finish Coats: Mixing and tinting instructions are contained in the appropriate product data sheets by the SMA Manufacturer.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.01 EXAMINATION

- A. Prior to the application of the portland cement plaster basecoat the plastering contractor shall ensure that:
- B. Surface and site conditions are ready to receive work.
 - C. Grounds and Blocking: Verify that the items within the walls for other sections of work have been installed.
 - D. Notify architect/owner of any defects that may impact the finished assembly. Proceed as directed.
- E. Substrates:

1. Acceptable substrates must be sound, secure and suitable for lath (if applicable) and plaster.
 2. Substrates and adjacent materials must be dry and clean. Substrate surface must be flat, free of protrusions or planar irregularities greater than ¼-inch in 10-feet (6mm in 3m).
- F. Flashings/Sealant joints: All flashing or sealant joints around windows, at deck attachments, utility penetrations, roof lines, etc. and all kick-out flashing must be properly installed prior to application of portland cement plaster. Notify owner if flashings are missing, proceed as directed.
- G. Casing bead shall be applied around all penetrations with a minimum ¼ inch to maximum ¾ inch gap to receive a backer rod and sealant. Gap width will depend on conditions.
- H. Unsatisfactory conditions or concerns shall be reported to the general contractor and/or builder and/or architect and/or owner. Do not proceed until directed in writing by architect or general contractor.

3.02 PREPARATION

- A. Substrate: inspect all work prior to starting lath and plastering. Notify architect of any issues impacting performance, proceed as directed.
- B. Surrounding Areas: Protect surfaces near the work of this section from damage, disfiguration, and overspray. Mask off all dissimilar materials.

3.03 INSTALLATION, GENERAL

- A. General Installation: Refer to <insert local code>, ASTM C926, ASTM C1063, and/or the appropriate manufacturer's product data sheet for additional installation requirements and recommendations of the SMA.

3.04 INSTALLING WEATHER PROTECTION

- A. Water-Resistive Barrier: Generally not required. Coating of concrete/masonry substrate may be called out. Use a fluid applied material approved by SMA manufacturer and compatible for stucco over masonry. Apply per manufacturers recommendations.
- B. Window sill /head Flashing (by others): Contractor shall inspect and verify the flashing is appropriate for the condition. Notify architect of any concerns.
- C. *[Install flashing and trims properly to insure moisture does not pass through plaster and concrete/masonry substrate. All penetrations shall be properly flashed and/or sealed using approved methods. The bottom of the wall is not required to have weep screed as this is a barrier system.]*

3.05 INSTALLING LATH/TRIMS

- A. General: Installed per ASTM C1063 or per Architect's direction. Trims shall be full length and installed plumb/level to within 1/8 inch in eight (8) feet.
- B. Trims shall be attached per the trim manufacturers instructions; Do not exceed 24 inches on center spacing.
- C. Apply lath per manufacturers recommendations. Laps shall occur at horizontal and vertical joints. Fasteners shall engage lath and have minimum 50 pound pull out value. Attach lath along grout joints for un-grouted masonry. Spacing should be approximately 1 fastener per square foot. .
- D. Lath shall lap solid flange of accessories by more than 75%.

- E. Control Joints: Installed per Architects direction.
- F. Expansion Joints: Install per Architect's direction. Two piece joints (expansion) must have lath terminate each side.
- G. Contractor shall honor control or expansion joints in substrates.
- H. Do not mix lath products on same wall.
- I. Avoid excessive laps with expanded metal lath
- J. Do not use rib lath on walls
- K. Use wire nose corner for cement finish, PVC nose for acrylic finish and maybe wire tied to lath.
- L. All trims shall be securely fastened to prevent movement or shifting during plastering.

3.06 INSTALLING PORTLAND CEMENT PLASTER

- A. Per ASTM C926, apply portland cement plaster by hand-troweling or machine-spraying to a nominal thickness of 3/8-inch (9.5mm) for scratch coat (if lath is used) . Apply a second coat to a nominal thickness of 3/8-inch (9.5 mm) brown coat. Total basecoat shall be a nominal ¾ inch thickness for lath and ½ inch for direct application to masonry substrates. Concrete should be skim only, unless lath is used.
- B. Scratch coat shall substantially cover the lath. Score in a horizontal pattern.
- C. Apply brown coat to fill and complete basecoat. Rod to a flat plane. Do not apply to frozen or soft scratch coat. When excess moisture leaves brown coat, hard float to provide densification per ATSM. Hard floating procedure may be omitted if the "Base coat and Mesh or Stucco crack reduction system" is selected.
- D. Moist Curing: Provide sufficient moisture by fog or moist curing to permit proper hydration of the cementitious materials. The length of time and most effective procedure for curing will depend on climatic and job conditions. Refer to SMA curing guidelines.

3.07 INSTALLING BASE AND MESH (CRACK REDUCTION SYSTEM) *[Deleted this section if not used.]*

[After brown (basecoat) coat has cured, apply approved polymer enriched cement skim coat to basecoat, then trowel in to fully embed the mesh into skim coat. Insure skim coat and finish coat are compatible products. A minimum two-inch (51 mm) overlap is required at all mesh joints. This method is highly recommended for smooth trowel finish plaster.

3.08 INSTALLING FOAM ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS *[Delete if not used.]*

- A. Attaching Foam: Apply foam shapes after the plaster basecoat has set and prior to finish coat. Use approved foam adhesive to attach EPS foam shapes to the wall. See base coat product data sheet for additional information.
- B. Coating Foam: Apply foam base coat and embed mesh. Overlap mesh onto the plaster a minimum of 1.5-inches (38mm) per manufacturers recommendations. *[Delete this section if using pre-coated foam shapes.]*
- C. Insure the products to coat foam products and the finish coat are compatible

3.09 INSTALLING FINISH COAT

- A. General: Mix and apply per manufacturer's product data sheet.
- B. Do not apply to soft, contaminated or frozen basecoat.
- C. Avoid applying to excessively hot walls.

- D. [(OPTION) a primer for acrylic finish coats will provide better coverage and most uniform color. This is optional and has a slight cost upcharge.]
- E. Verification: Verify the desired color, material and texture to match the approved sample and/or mock-up prior to installation.
- F. Avoid scaffold lines and cold joints
- G. Fog coat (cement finish only) as needed to blend color variations
- H. Finish coat shall be free of eye catching imperfections.

3.10 CLEANING/PATCHING/TOLERANCE

- A. Cleaning: Remove any and all materials used, overspray from adjacent surfaces, and all protective masking.
- B. Patch and repair as needed, including but not limited to fog coating, imperfections and blisters.
- C. Cracks shall be repaired per the most current SMA Crack Policy (Technical Bulletin 4)
- D. The basecoat of plaster shall be in tolerance:
 - 1. Residential: Not to exceed ¼ inch in eight (8) feet
 - 2. Commercial: Not to exceed ¼ inch in ten (10) feet
- E. Eye catching variations in color or texture pattern will not be accepted.

PROTECTION

Protection: Protect applied material from inclement weather until dry and prevent it from freezing for a minimum of 24-hours after set and/or until dry. Refer to manufacturer's product data sheet for additional requirements. **END OF SECTION 09 24 00**

NOTE TO SPECIFIER:

½ inch thick cement plaster basecoat will generally prevent ghosting of masonry grout joints.

Concrete surfaces must be clean, somewhat porous and sufficiently absorbent to have cement bond. Skim or "parge" coats are typically preferred for poured-in-place or tilt-up concrete substrates. Test patches and bonding agents are recommended for these substrates. For plaster thickness greater than 1/4 inch over concrete, use a lath.

NOTE: The SMA cannot provide a warranty, express or implied, for use of these "guide" specifications. Regional practices may be acceptable alternates in contractor means and methods. Designers are encouraged to call the SMA or your local association for assistance with regional conflicts, new products or alternate

designs. This specification has been prepared and reviewed by industry experts and suitable for all regions of the United States. Details on the SMA website may be helpful with design decisions.