

● 2" SOLID ROCKLATH*

AND

PLASTER PARTITION

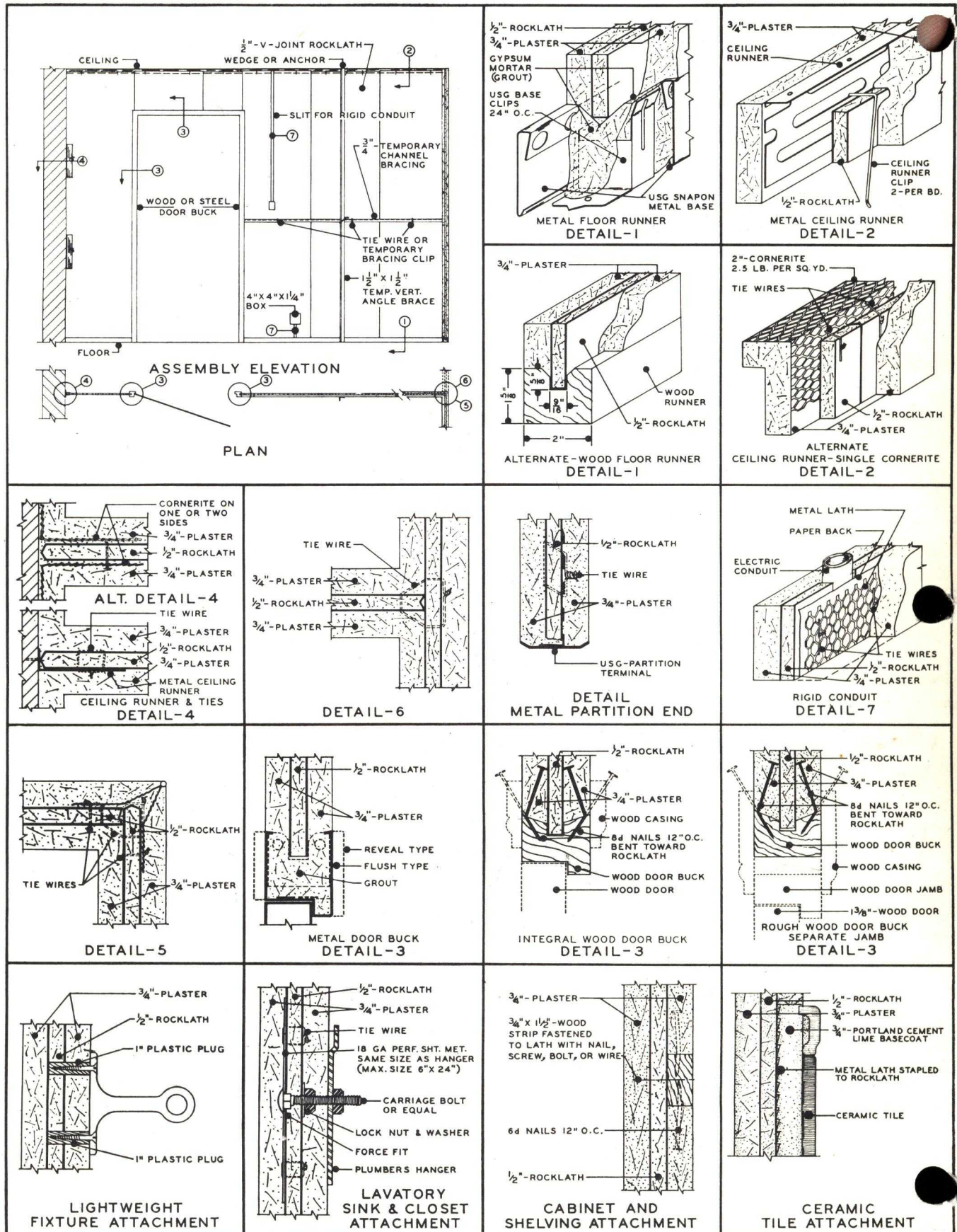


UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
300 W. Adams Street • Chicago 6, Illinois

R-10A. Revised 1951

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SPECIFICATIONS

SCOPE

Unless otherwise shown on plans, all interior, non-load-bearing partitions are included.

MATERIALS

Lath—Gypsum long-length lath shall be V-joint plain ROCKLATH $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick, 24" wide by ceiling-high length, manufactured by the United States Gypsum Company.

Plaster—Shall be RED TOP* Gypsum Plaster manufactured by the United States Gypsum Company.

Aggregate—(Choose one of following)

Sand—Shall conform to ASTM Designation C 35-39.

Perlite—Shall conform in gradation to ASTM Designation C 35-39, except minimum retained on a No. 100 sieve may be 90 per cent, and shall weigh between $7\frac{1}{2}$ and 15 pounds per cubic foot.

Floor Runner—Shall be USG $2\frac{1}{2}$ " high, flush Metal Base. (Or, shall be $1\frac{5}{8}$ " x 2" wood runner, milled according to specification. Wood to be select stock and resistant to splitting.)

Ceiling Runner—Shall be USG Metal Ceiling Runner.

Tie-In Shoes—Shall be 12" or longer pieces of ceiling runner or cornerite.

Priming—Metal or Wood Runners and Bucks to be factory or field prime-coated before plastering.

Plaster Finish—As selected by the architect.

APPLICATION

Floor Runner—Metal Base shall be attached to rough floor by nailing clips not over 24" o.c. according to partition layout. Snap side plates over clips, cutting and bending at corners as required. Fill base with gypsum-sand or gypsum-perlite grout and form a V-groove as grout stiffens and before it sets.

Ceiling Runner—Attach to ceiling construction as required by plumbing up from floor runner.

Tie-In Shoes—Shall be attached to exterior walls, columns, abutting partitions, etc. by nailing, wire tying or stapling, as required, at third points of partition height.

Rocklath—ROCKLATH plaster base shall be cut in lengths to allow $\frac{1}{4}$ " minimum and $1\frac{1}{4}$ " maximum top

clearance in the ceiling runner. The ROCKLATH shall be erected vertically, engaging the bottom in the groove of floor runner and either tying or clipping top to ceiling runner. Vertical edges of ROCKLATH shall be kept as plumb as possible and the V-joint edges be brought into intimate contact one with the other. No vertical cut edges of lath shall be used in the central portion of partition. The use of lath having cut edges shall be confined to the ends of the partition or at door bucks. ROCKLATH shall be neatly cut for electrical conduit, other piping or door struts, and one side shall be covered with metal lath backed with paper fastened to the ROCKLATH. Where ROCKLATH plaster base intersects other partitions, exterior walls or columns, it shall be wire-tied or fastened to tie-in shoes at the third point of height.

Temporary Bracing—For partitions not over 9' in height, bracing shall consist of a $\frac{3}{4}$ " c. r. channel erected horizontally, with flanges turned down, just below midpoint of height. The bracing member shall extend the full length of the partition and shall be fastened to the lath by the use of tie wires looped over the channel, or USG wire bracing clip, at center of the lath in such a manner as to keep the lath joints together as well as securing the channels to the lath. It shall be similarly wire-tied or clipped to the lath at channel ends.

For partitions over 6' in length the horizontal braces shall be reinforced by vertical struts every 6' or fraction thereof formed from $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x $1\frac{1}{2}$ " angles (or heavier materials) fastened securely at the bottom and wedged firmly against the construction at the head. Vertical struts shall be securely wire-tied to horizontal braces.

For partitions over 9' in height, two horizontal braces at third points shall be used. Attach to lath in a similar manner.

Alternate Temporary Bracing—Wood bracing members may be used in lieu of metal bracing, provided they are attached in a similar manner to hold lath rigid during initial plastering stages.

Plastering—General provisions for plastering apply. Plaster shall be sanded in proportion of 1 part plaster to 2 parts sand, by weight, for the scratch coats and 1 part of plaster to 3 parts of sand, by weight, for the brown coats, or 100 pounds of gypsum plaster to 2 cubic feet of perlite for scratch coat and 100 pounds of gypsum plaster to 3 cubic feet of perlite for brown coat. (See FIRE RATING under Optional and Related Inclusions.) Procedure shall be as follows:

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SPECIFICATIONS (Continued)

First, apply a scratch coat of plaster with a maximum 3 hour set, about $\frac{3}{8}$ " thick, to each side of the lath. In no case, shall application of scratch coat to second side of lath be delayed longer than the setting time of the scratch coat applied to the first side. Scratch lightly in horizontal direction only.

After the scratch coats have set firmly and have partially dried (but not less than 16 hours), the brown coat shall be applied to the unbraced side, bringing it out to within $\frac{1}{16}$ " of ground dimension for finish coat to bring over-all partition thickness to 2 inches. When brown coat has set firmly (but not less than 3 hours), braces shall be carefully removed from opposite side and brown coat applied to that side in a manner similar to that described for the other brown coat.

(Note—If steel bucks are used include following)
All steel bucks shall be fully grouted prior to lathing leaving a V-groove to the grout to receive the lath.

Finish Coat—As specified elsewhere.

OPTIONAL AND RELATED INCLUSIONS:

Fire Rating: Where one (1) hour rating is required for either 2" solid or hollow pipe chase partitions, change proportions to one part plaster to one part sand, by weight, for scratch coat and one part plaster to two parts sand, by weight, for brown coat; or 100 lbs. gypsum to 2 cubic feet of perlite for scratch coat and 100 lbs. gypsum to 3 cubic feet perlite for brown coat. Floor runner must be either USG Metal Base or, if wood runner, it shall be "fireproof".

Door Bucks: Shall be as specified elsewhere. Wood bucks shall be milled according to details, of select stock, resistant to splitting and prime coated if stop is integral with the buck. Wood floor runner may be used as rough buck if separate jamb plus casing is to be used. After ROCKLATH plaster base is set in the groove, 8d coated nails shall be driven in at a 45° angle each side, approximately 12" o.c., and bent over against the lath for subsequent anchorage in the plaster. Separate bracing is required to keep buck alignment with partition and, in addition, a door templet will be required when integral finish buck is used.

Steel bucks shall be furnished with clip inserts for centering ROCKLATH in partition. If door buck struts are furnished, they shall not exceed $\frac{5}{8}$ " size in direction of partition thickness.

Fixture Attachment: Light-weight fixtures and trim may be installed by drilling set, dry plaster to a minimum depth of $\frac{3}{4}$ " and inserting a plastic plug for anchorage of attachment screws.

Cabinet and shelving grounds shall consist of $\frac{3}{4}$ " (actual dimension) by $1\frac{1}{2}$ " wood strips, having 6d (minimum) coated nails driven $\frac{3}{4}$ " into both edges at not over 12" o.c., attached to the ROCKLATH by nailing, wire tying or bolting. Exposed shanks and heads of the nails shall be completely embedded in the plaster.

Lavatory and sink hangers on 2" solid partitions shall be installed by wire tying an 18 gauge perforated plate of size equal to hanger (maximum 6"x24") to opposite side of the lath and placing hanger bolts prior to plastering.

Pipe Chases: Pipe chase hollow partition, not over 12' in length, shall be constructed using two ceiling runners and two floor runners, erected to provide hollow space indicated on the plans. To tie-in shoes erected on the abutting partitions at the third point of height and vertical $\frac{3}{4}$ " channels, not over 4'6" on center, $\frac{3}{4}$ " channel shall be erected horizontally at the third points of height and cross braced not over 30" on center with channel brackets wire-tied. Long length ROCKLATH, $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick and V-edge, shall be set in floor runner, clipped or wire tied to ceiling runner, and wire-tied over a nail to each intermediate horizontal channel.

Plaster shall be proportioned and applied as specified for 2" solid plaster partitions to $\frac{3}{4}$ " thickness over the lath on each face of partition.

Ceramic Tile: Where ceramic tile is required over ROCKLATH, diamond mesh metal lath shall be stapled over the ROCKLATH plaster base with staples spaced approximately 8" on center, horizontally and vertically, and portland cement-lime plaster shall be applied in scratch and brown coats to $\frac{5}{8}$ " grounds over lath as a base for the ceramic tile.

Electrical Work: Electrical conduit and outlet boxes shall be specified elsewhere. Embedded conduit size shall not exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ " rigid. Switch boxes and convenience outlet boxes shall not exceed $1\frac{1}{2}$ " in depth and, if plaster ring is used on 4"x4" convenience outlet boxes opening one side only, the box shall not exceed $1\frac{1}{4}$ " in depth, to provide $\frac{1}{2}$ " of plaster on the back side.

Special Lathing Condition: In reinforced concrete or steel framed buildings with concrete fireproofing, partitions located so the plane of the plaster continues from the plaster base across the face of the columns and/or beam above shall have number 30 asphalt felt or equal membrane placed over the concrete and covered with 2.5 pound diamond mesh metal lath. Scatter nail 12" center with $\frac{5}{8}$ " concrete stub nails to the columns and beam and staple or otherwise fasten to the plaster base.