SECTION 092400 - CEMENT PLASTERING

Revise this Section by deleting and inserting text to meet Project-specific requirements.

Verify that Section titles referenced in this Section are correct for this Project's Specifications; Section titles may have changed.

1. GENERAL
	* + 1. RELATED DOCUMENTS
				1. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.
			2. SUMMARY
				1. Section Includes:

Exterior vertical plasterwork (stucco).

Exterior horizontal and nonvertical plasterwork (stucco).

Interior vertical plasterwork.

Interior horizontal and nonvertical plasterwork.

* + - 1. PREINSTALLATION MEETINGS

Retain "Preinstallation Conference" paragraph below if Work of this Section is extensive or complex enough to justify a conference.

* + - * 1. Preinstallation Conference: Conduct conference at [**Project site**] <**Insert location**>.
			1. SUBMITTALS
				1. Submittals for this section are subject to the re-evaluation fee identified in Article 4 of the General Conditions.
				2. Manufacturer’s installation instructions shall be provided along with product data.
				3. Submittals shall be provided in the order in which they are specified and tabbed (for combined submittals).
				4. Product Data: For each type of product.
				5. Sustainable Design Submittals:

Retain "Shop Drawings" paragraph below if Drawings do not show locations and details of control and expansion joints

* + - * 1. Shop Drawings: Show locations and installation of control and expansion joints, including plans, elevations, sections, details of components, and attachments to other work.

Retain "Samples" paragraph below for single-stage Samples, with a subordinate list if applicable. Retain "Samples for Initial Selection" and "Samples for Verification" paragraphs for two-stage Samples.

* + - * 1. Samples: For each type of factory-prepared finish coat and for each color and texture specified.
				2. Samples for Initial Selection: For each type of factory-prepared finish coat and for each color and texture specified.
				3. Samples for Verification: For each type of factory-prepared finish coat and for each color and texture specified, 12 by 12 inches, and prepared on rigid backing.
			1. QUALITY ASSURANCE
				1. Mockups: Build mockups to verify selections made under Sample submittals, to demonstrate aesthetic effects, and to set quality standards for materials and execution.

If plaster has integral color or a special mockup requirement, revise first subparagraph below.

Build mockups for each substrate and finish texture indicated for cement plastering, including accessories.

Size: [**100 sq. ft.**] <**Insert dimension**> in surface area.

For interior plasterwork, simulate finished lighting conditions for review of mockups.

Approval of mockups does not constitute approval of deviations from the Contract Documents contained in mockups unless Director’s Representative specifically approves such deviations in writing.

* + - 1. DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING
				1. Store materials inside under cover, and keep them dry and protected against damage from weather, moisture, direct sunlight, surface contamination, corrosion, construction traffic, and other causes.
			2. FIELD CONDITIONS
				1. Comply with ASTM C926 requirements.
				2. Exterior Plasterwork:

Apply and cure plaster to prevent plaster drying out during curing period. Use procedures required by climatic conditions, including moist curing, providing coverings, and providing barriers to deflect sunlight and wind.

Apply plaster when ambient temperature is greater than 40 deg F.

Protect plaster coats from freezing for not less than 48 hours after set of plaster coat has occurred.

* + - * 1. Interior Plasterwork: Maintain room temperatures at greater than 40 deg F for at least 48 hours before plaster application, and continuously during and after application.

Avoid conditions that result in plaster drying out during curing period. Distribute heat evenly; prevent concentrated or uneven heat on plaster.

Ventilate building spaces as required to remove water in excess of that required for hydrating plaster in a manner that prevents drafts of air from contacting surfaces during plaster application and until plaster is dry.

* + - * 1. Factory-Prepared Finishes: Comply with manufacturer's written recommendations for environmental conditions for applying finishes.
1. PRODUCTS
	* + 1. PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

Retain "Fire-Resistance Ratings" paragraph below if cement plastering is part of a fire-resistance-rated assembly. Indicate rating, testing agency, and testing agency's design designations on Drawings. Revise paragraph if fire-resistance rating is determined by prescriptive assemblies or calculation methods allowed by applicable codes.

* + - * 1. Fire-Resistance Ratings: Where indicated, provide cement plaster assemblies identical to those of assemblies tested for fire resistance according to ASTM E119 by a qualified testing agency.
			1. METAL LATH

Coordinate lath selections with framing-spacing requirements detailed on Drawings and installation requirements. See "Metal Laths" Article in the Evaluations.

* + - * 1. Expanded-Metal Lath: ASTM C847, cold-rolled carbon-steel sheet with ASTM A653, G60, hot-dip galvanized-zinc coating.

Diamond-Mesh Lath: [**Flat**] [**Self-furring**], [**2.5 lb/sq. yd.**] [**3.4 lb/sq. yd.**].

Flat-rib lath is more rigid than diamond lath; it is unsuitable for contour lathing.

Flat-Rib Lath: Rib depth of not more than 1/8 inch, [**2.75 lb/sq. yd.**] [**3.4 lb/sq. yd.**].

3/8-inch rib lath is often used where its rigidity is necessary for long spans.

3/8-Inch Rib Lath: [**3.4 lb/sq. yd.**] [**4 lb/sq. yd.**].

* + - * 1. Wire-Fabric Lath:

Welded-Wire Lath: ASTM C933; self-furring, [**1.4 lb/sq. yd.**] [**1.95 lb/sq. yd.**].

Woven-Wire Lath: ASTM C1032; self-furring, with stiffener wire backing, 1.4 lb/sq. yd.

Retain "Paper Backing" paragraph below if required for expanded-metal and wire-fabric laths above. Verify paper backing is available with manufacturers.

* + - * 1. Paper Backing: FS UU-B-790a, Type I, [**Grade D, Style 2 vapor-permeable paper**] [**Grade B, Style 1a vapor-retardant paper**] <**Insert requirements**>.

Provide paper-backed lath [**unless otherwise indicated**] [**at exterior locations**] [**in locations indicated on Drawings**] <**Insert locations**>.

* + - 1. ACCESSORIES
				1. General: Comply with ASTM C1063, and coordinate depth of trim and accessories with thicknesses and number of plaster coats required.

If retaining requirements for trims, such as cornerbeads and casing beads that are fabricated from more than one material, indicate locations of each on Drawings.

* + - * 1. Metal Accessories:

Retain "Foundation Weep Screed" subparagraph below for exterior plaster to provide a means of removing water that penetrates wall cavities.

Foundation Weep Screed: Fabricated from hot-dip galvanized-steel sheet, ASTM A653, G60 zinc coating.

Retain "Cornerite" subparagraph below for reinforcing plaster at internal angles of plaster on solid bases and for restrained construction using expanded-metal lath (that is not otherwise lapped); see "Accessories" Article in the Evaluations.

Cornerite: Fabricated from metal lath with ASTM A653, G60, hot-dip galvanized-zinc coating.

Retain "External- (Outside-) Corner Reinforcement" subparagraph below for external (outside) corners of exterior plaster where cornerbeads are not used.

External- (Outside-) Corner Reinforcement: Fabricated from metal lath with ASTM A653, G60, hot-dip galvanized-zinc coating.

Delete "Cornerbeads," "Casing Beads," "Control Joints," "Expansion Joints," and "Two-Piece Expansion Joints" subparagraphs below if only plastic trim is required.

Cornerbeads: Fabricated from [**zinc**] [**or**] [**zinc-coated (galvanized) steel**].

Retain applicable descriptions of cornerbeads in first four subparagraphs below. If more than one type is required and locations do not fit descriptions below, indicate locations on Drawings or by inserting requirements.

Smallnose cornerbead with expanded flanges; use unless otherwise indicated.

Smallnose cornerbead with perforated flanges; use on curved corners.

Smallnose cornerbead with expanded flanges reinforced by perforated stiffening rib; use on columns and for finishing unit masonry corners.

Bullnose cornerbead, radius 3/4 inch minimum, with expanded flanges; use at locations indicated on Drawings.

Casing Beads: Fabricated from [**zinc**] [**or**] [**zinc-coated (galvanized) steel**]; square-edged style; with expanded flanges.

Control Joints: Fabricated from [**zinc**] [**or**] [**zinc-coated (galvanized) steel**]; one-piece-type, folded pair of unperforated screeds in M-shaped configuration; with perforated flanges and removable protective tape on plaster face of control joint.

Expansion Joints: Fabricated from [**zinc**] [**or**] [**zinc-coated (galvanized) steel**]; folded pair of unperforated screeds in M-shaped configuration; with expanded flanges.

Two-Piece Expansion Joints: Fabricated from [**zinc**] [**or**] [**zinc-coated (galvanized) steel**]; formed to produce slip-joint and square-edged reveal that is adjustable from 1/4 to 5/8 inch wide; with perforated flanges.

* + - * 1. Plastic Accessories: Manufactured from high-impact PVC.

Cornerbeads: With perforated flanges.

Retain applicable descriptions of cornerbeads in first two subparagraphs below. If more than one is required and locations do not fit descriptions below, indicate locations on Drawings or by inserting requirements.

Smallnose cornerbead is recommended by manufacturers for use where durable corner is required; use on columns and for finishing unit masonry corners.

Smallnose cornerbead; use unless otherwise indicated.

Bullnose cornerbead, radius 3/4-inch minimum; use at locations indicated on Drawings.

Casing Beads: With perforated flanges in depth required to suit plaster bases indicated and flange length required to suit applications indicated.

Square-edge style; use unless otherwise indicated.

Bullnose style, radius 3/4-inch minimum; use at locations indicated on Drawings.

Control Joints: One-piece-type, folded pair of unperforated screeds in M-shaped configuration; with perforated flanges and removable protective tape on plaster face of control joint.

Expansion Joints: Two-piece type, formed to produce slip-joint and square-edged [**1/2-inch**] [**1-inch**] [**1-1/2-inch**] <**Insert dimension**> wide reveal; with perforated concealed flanges.

If required, insert requirements for special shapes, such as soffit vents, here.

* + - 1. MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS

Water containing salt, alum, or plaster residue accelerates plaster set and may cause efflorescence. Water containing organic or vegetable matter may retard plaster set, cause staining, and interfere with plaster bond.

* + - * 1. Water for Mixing and Finishing Plaster: Potable and free of substances capable of affecting plaster set or of damaging plaster, lath, or accessories.

Retain "Fiber for Base Coat" paragraph below if required. Fibers can be added to plaster base-coat mixes to increase cohesiveness, tensile strength, and impact resistance and to reduce shrinkage.

* + - * 1. Fiber for Base Coat: Alkaline-resistant glass or polypropylene fibers, 1/2 inch long, free of contaminants, manufactured for use in cement plaster.

Retain "Bonding Compound" paragraph below where plaster is adhered to structurally sound unit masonry or monolithic concrete.

* + - * 1. Bonding Compound: ASTM C932.
				2. Fasteners for Attaching Metal Lath to Substrates: ASTM C1063.

Generally retain "Wire" paragraph below. Wire, in various diameters, is used for tying metal lath to framing and supports.

* + - * 1. Wire: ASTM A641, Class 1 zinc coating, soft temper, not less than 0.0475-inch diameter unless otherwise indicated.
				2. Sound-Attenuation Blankets: ASTM C665, Type I (blankets without membrane facing) produced by combining thermosetting resins with mineral fibers manufactured from glass, slag wool, or rock wool.

Fire-Resistance-Rated Assemblies: Comply with mineral-fiber requirements of assembly.

* + - 1. PLASTER MATERIALS

Retain second option in "Portland Cement" paragraph below if sulfate resistance is required.

* + - * 1. Portland Cement: ASTM C150, [**Type I**] [**Type II**].

Color for Finish Coats: [**White**] [**Gray**].

* + - * 1. Masonry Cement: ASTM C91, Type N.

Color for Finish Coats: [**White**] [**Gray**].

Retain "Plastic Cement" paragraph below only after verifying availability in Project area.

* + - * 1. Plastic Cement: ASTM C1328.

If applicable, insert requirements for blended hydraulic cements here.

* + - * 1. Colorants for Job-Mixed Finish Coats: Colorfast mineral pigments that produce finish plaster color [**to match Approved sample**] <**Insert requirements**>.
				2. Lime: ASTM C206, Type S; or ASTM C207, Type S.
				3. Sand Aggregate: ASTM C897.

Color for Job-Mixed Finish Coats: [**White**] [**In color matching Approved sample**].

Retain "Perlite Aggregate" paragraph below if fire-resistance-rated cement plaster assemblies require lightweight perlite aggregate rather than sand.

* + - * 1. Perlite Aggregate: ASTM C35.

Exposed aggregates, such as washed gravel, granite, and colored glass, can be used in finish coats; large stones can also be hand placed in finish coats. Option in "Exposed Aggregates for Finish Coats" paragraph below is an example only.

* + - * 1. Exposed Aggregates for Finish Coats: [**For marblecrete finish, clean, sound, crushed marble matching color and size gradation of Approved sample**] <**Insert requirements**>.

If polymer additives or air-entraining agents are required or allowed, insert requirements here.

Coordinate ready-mixed finish-coat plaster with base-coat requirements to ensure compatibility.

* + - * 1. Ready-Mixed Finish-Coat Plaster: Mill-mixed portland cement, aggregates, coloring agents, and proprietary ingredients.

Color: [**Match Approved sample**] [**As selected by Director’s Representative from manufacturer's full range**] <**Insert color**>.

Coordinate acrylic-based coatings with base-coat requirements to ensure compatibility.

* + - * 1. Acrylic-Based Finish Coatings: Factory-mixed acrylic-emulsion coating systems formulated with colorfast mineral pigments and fine aggregates; for use over cement plaster base coats. Include manufacturer's recommended primers and sealing topcoats for acrylic-based finishes.

Color: [**Match Approved sample**] [**As selected by Director’s Representative from manufacturer's full range**] <**Insert color>.**

* + - 1. PLASTER MIXES
				1. General: Comply with ASTM C926 for applications indicated.

Retain "Fiber Content" subparagraph below for greater plaster strength and crack resistance.

Fiber Content: Add fiber to base-coat mixes after ingredients have mixed at least two minutes. Comply with fiber manufacturer's written instructions for fiber quantities in mixes, but do not exceed 1 lb of fiber/cu. yd. of cementitious materials.

If retaining perlite aggregate for fire-resistance-rated assemblies, insert mix requirements for perlite-aggregate plaster.

Retain applicable base coats in "Base-Coat for Use over Metal Lath" paragraph below, or insert others to suit Project. Coordinate with requirements retained in "Plaster Materials" Article.

* + - * 1. Base-Coat Mixes for Use over Metal Lath: Scratch and brown coats for three-coat plasterwork as follows:

Portland Cement Mixes:

Decreasing the proportion of lime in the cementitious-material mix produces a harder surface but increases the possibility of cracking.

Scratch Coat: For cementitious material, mix 1 part portland cement and [**0 to 3/4**] [**3/4 to 1-1/2**] parts lime. Use 2-1/2 to 4 parts aggregate per part of cementitious material.

Brown Coat: For cementitious material, mix 1 part portland cement and [**0 to 3/4**] [**3/4 to 1-1/2**] parts lime. Use 3 to 5 parts aggregate per part of cementitious material, but not less than volume of aggregate used in scratch coat.

Masonry Cement Mixes:

Scratch Coat: Mix 1 part masonry cement and 2-1/2 to 4 parts aggregate.

Brown Coat: Mix 1 part masonry cement and 3 to 5 parts aggregate, but not less than volume of aggregate used in scratch coat.

Portland and Masonry Cement Mixes:

Scratch Coat: For cementitious material, mix 1 part portland cement and 1 part masonry cement. Use 2-1/2 to 4 parts aggregate per part of cementitious material.

Brown Coat: For cementitious material, mix 1 part portland cement and 1 part masonry cement. Use 3 to 5 parts aggregate per part of cementitious material, but not less than volume of aggregate used in scratch coat.

Plastic Cement Mixes:

Scratch Coat: Mix 1 part plastic cement and 2-1/2 to 4 parts aggregate.

Brown Coat: Mix 1 part plastic cement and 3 to 5 parts aggregate, but not less than volume of aggregate used in scratch coat.

Portland and Plastic Cement Mixes:

Scratch Coat: For cementitious material, mix 1 part plastic cement and 1 part portland cement. Use 2-1/2 to 4 parts aggregate per part of cementitious material.

Brown Coat: For cementitious material, mix 1 part plastic cement and 1 part portland cement. Use 3 to 5 parts aggregate per part of cementitious material, but not less than volume of aggregate used in scratch coat.

Based on the absorption characteristics of plaster substrates, retain applicable "Base-Coat Mixes for Use over (Unit Masonry) (and) (Concrete)" paragraphs below for two-coat plasterwork, or insert requirements to suit Project. First paragraph below is for "low-absorption" plaster bases, second is for "high-absorption" plaster bases. If retaining both paragraphs, revise to ensure that locations of mixes are clearly identified.

* + - * 1. Base-Coat Mixes for Use over [**Unit Masonry**] [**and**] [**Concrete**]: Single base (scratch) coat for two-coat plasterwork on low-absorption plaster bases as follows:

According to ASTM C926, mixes in "Portland Cement Mix," "Portland and Masonry Cement Mix," and "Plastic Cement Mix" subparagraphs below are suitable for use over "low-absorption" plaster bases, such as brick, concrete, and dense, smooth clay tile. Coordinate with requirements retained in "Plaster Materials" Article.

Portland Cement Mix: For cementitious material, mix 1 part portland cement and 0 to 3/4 part lime. Use 2-1/2 to 4 parts aggregate per part of cementitious material.

Portland and Masonry Cement Mix: For cementitious material, mix 1 part portland cement and 1 part masonry cement. Use 2-1/2 to 4 parts aggregate per part of cementitious material.

Plastic Cement Mix: Use 1 part plastic cement and 2-1/2 to 4 parts aggregate.

* + - * 1. Base-Coat Mixes for Use over [**Unit Masonry**] [**and**] [**Concrete**]: Single base (scratch) coat for two-coat plasterwork on high-absorption plaster bases as follows:

According to ASTM C926, mixes in "Portland Cement Mix," "Masonry Cement Mix," "Portland and Masonry Cement Mix," and "Plastic Cement Mix" subparagraphs below are suitable for use over "high-absorption" plaster bases, such as concrete unit masonry, absorptive brick, and tile. Coordinate with requirements retained in "Plaster Materials" Article.

Portland Cement Mix: For cementitious material, mix 1 part portland cement and 3/4 to 1-1/2 parts lime. Use 2-1/2 to 4 parts aggregate per part of cementitious material.

Masonry Cement Mix: Use 1 part masonry cement and 2-1/2 to 4 parts aggregate.

Portland and Masonry Cement Mix: For cementitious material, mix 1 part portland cement and 1 part masonry cement. Use 2-1/2 to 4 parts aggregate per part of cementitious material.

Plastic Cement Mix: Use 1 part plastic cement and 2-1/2 to 4 parts aggregate.

Retain applicable finish coats in "Job-Mixed Finish-Coat Mixes" and "Factory-Prepared Finish-Coat Mixes" paragraphs below, or insert others to suit Project. Coordinate with requirements retained in "Plaster Materials" Article and with requirements for base coats.

* + - * 1. Job-Mixed Finish-Coat Mixes:

Decreasing the proportion of lime in the mix produces a harder surface but increases the possibility of cracking.

Portland Cement Mix: For cementitious materials, mix 1 part portland cement and [**3/4 to 1-1/2**] [**1-1/2 to 2**] parts lime. Use 1-1/2 to 3 parts aggregate per part of cementitious material.

Masonry Cement Mix: Use 1 part masonry cement and 1-1/2 to 3 parts aggregate.

Portland and Masonry Cement Mix: For cementitious materials, mix 1 part portland cement and 1 part masonry cement. Use 1-1/2 to 3 parts aggregate per part of cementitious material.

Plastic Cement Mix: Use 1 part plastic cement and 1-1/2 to 3 parts aggregate.

* + - * 1. Factory-Prepared Finish-Coat Mixes: For [**ready-mixed finish-coat plasters**] [**acrylic-based finish coatings**], comply with manufacturer's written instructions.
1. EXECUTION
	* + 1. EXAMINATION
				1. Examine substrates and conditions, with Installer present, for compliance with requirements for installation tolerances and other conditions affecting performance of the Work.
				2. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.
			2. PREPARATION
				1. Protect adjacent work from soiling, spattering, moisture deterioration, and other harmful effects caused by plastering.
				2. Prepare smooth, solid substrates for plaster according to ASTM C926.
			3. INSTALLATION, GENERAL

Revise "Fire-Resistance-Rated Assemblies" paragraph below if fire-resistance rating is determined by prescriptive assemblies or calculation methods allowed by applicable codes.

* + - * 1. Fire-Resistance-Rated Assemblies: Install components according to requirements for design designations from listing organization and publication indicated on Drawings.

Show locations of sound-attenuation blankets on Drawings, or revise "Sound-Attenuation Blankets" paragraph below to suit Project.

* + - * 1. Sound-Attenuation Blankets: Where required, install blankets before installing lath unless blankets are readily installed after lath has been installed on one side.
			1. INSTALLING METAL LATH
				1. Metal Lath: Install according to ASTM C1063.

Retain appropriate lath for each location specified in "Partition Framing and Vertical Furring," "Flat-Ceiling and Horizontal Framing," "Curved-Ceiling Framing," and "On Solid Surfaces, Not Otherwise Furred" subparagraphs below, or delete subparagraphs if only one type of lath is required or if locations of each type of lath are shown on Drawings. See "Metal Laths" Article in the Evaluations.

Partition Framing and Vertical Furring: Install [**flat-diamond-mesh**] [**flat-rib**] [**welded-wire**] [**woven-wire**] lath.

Diamond-mesh lath requires closely spaced supports when used on ceilings.

Flat-Ceiling and Horizontal Framing: Install [**flat-diamond-mesh**] [**flat-rib**] [**3/8-inch rib**] [**welded-wire**] [**woven-wire**] lath.

Curved-Ceiling Framing: Install [**flat-diamond-mesh**] [**welded-wire**] [**flat-woven-wire**] lath.

On Solid Surfaces, Not Otherwise Furred: Install self-furring, [**diamond-mesh**] [**welded-wire**] [**woven-wire**] lath.

* + - 1. INSTALLING ACCESSORIES
				1. Install according to ASTM C1063 and at locations indicated on Drawings.
				2. Reinforcement for External (Outside) Corners:

Install [**lath-type, external-corner reinforcement**] [**cornerbead**] at exterior locations.

Install cornerbead at interior locations.

Retain "Control Joints" paragraph below if control-joint locations are not detailed on Drawings.

* + - * 1. Control Joints: Locate as approved by **Director’s Representative** for visual effect and as follows:

As required to delineate plasterwork into areas (panels) of the following maximum sizes:

Vertical Surfaces: 144 sq. ft.

Horizontal and Other Nonvertical Surfaces: 100 sq. ft.

At distances between control joints of not greater than 18 feet o.c.

As required to delineate plasterwork into areas (panels) with length-to-width ratios of not greater than 2-1/2:1.

Where control joints occur in surface of construction directly behind plaster.

Where plasterwork areas change dimensions, to delineate rectangular-shaped areas (panels) and to relieve the stress that occurs at the corner formed by the dimension change.

* + - 1. PLASTER APPLICATION
				1. General: Comply with ASTM C926.

Do not deviate more than plus or minus 1/4 inch in 10 feet from a true plane in finished plaster surfaces when measured by a 10-foot straightedge placed on surface.

Finish plaster flush with metal frames and other built-in metal items or accessories that act as a plaster ground unless otherwise indicated. Where casing bead does not terminate plaster at metal frame, cut base coat free from metal frame before plaster sets and groove finish coat at junctures with metal.

Retain subparagraph below if plaster surfaces are to receive field-applied finishes.

Provide plaster surfaces that are ready to receive field-applied finishes indicated.

* + - * 1. Bonding Compound: Apply on [**unit masonry**] [**and**] [**concrete**] substrates for direct application of plaster.
				2. Walls; Base-Coat Mixes for Use over Metal Lath: For scratch and brown coats, for three-coat plasterwork with 3/4-inch total thickness, as follows:

Retain one of five subparagraphs below or, if retaining more than one, indicate locations of each by inserts, on Drawings, or in schedules. Coordinate with requirements in "Plaster Mixes" Article.

Portland cement mixes.

Masonry cement mixes.

Portland and masonry cement mixes.

Plastic cement mixes.

Portland and plastic cement mixes.

* + - * 1. Ceilings; Base-Coat Mixes for Use over Metal Lath: For scratch and brown coats, for three-coat plasterwork and having [**1/2-inch total thickness**] [**3/4-inch total thickness for metal lath on concrete**], as follows:

Retain one of five subparagraphs below or, if retaining more than one, indicate locations of each by inserts, on Drawings, or in schedules. Coordinate with requirements in "Plaster Mixes" Article.

Portland cement mixes.

Masonry cement mixes.

Portland and masonry cement mixes.

Plastic cement mixes.

Portland and plastic cement mixes.

* + - * 1. Walls; Base-Coat Mix: For base (scratch) coat, for two-coat plasterwork and having [**3/8-inch thickness on masonry**] [**1/4-inch thickness on concrete**], as follows:

Retain one of five subparagraphs below or, if retaining more than one, indicate locations of each by inserts, on Drawings, or in schedules. Coordinate with requirements in "Plaster Mixes" Article.

Portland cement mix.

Masonry cement mix.

Portland and masonry cement mix.

Plastic cement mix.

Portland and plastic cement mix.

* + - * 1. Ceilings; Base-Coat Mix: For base (scratch) coat, for two-coat plasterwork and having 1/4-inch thickness on concrete, as follows:

Retain one of five subparagraphs below or, if retaining more than one, indicate locations of each by inserts, on Drawings, or in schedules. Coordinate with requirements in "Plaster Mixes" Article.

Portland cement mix.

Masonry cement mix.

Portland and masonry cement mix.

Plastic cement mix.

Portland and plastic cement mix.

If various finishes are required, indicate locations of each on Drawings or by inserts in "Plaster Finish Coats" paragraph below.

* + - * 1. Plaster Finish Coats: Apply to provide [**float**] [**dash**] [**scraped trowel-textured**] [**skip trowel-textured**] [**brocade (knock-down dash)**] [**trowel sweep**] [**combed**] [**sacked (California mission)**] [**English**] [**marblecrete**] <**Insert requirements**> finish to match **Approved** sample.
				2. Acrylic-Based Finish Coatings: Apply coating system, including primers, finish coats, and sealing topcoats, according to manufacturer's written instructions.
				3. Concealed Exterior Plasterwork: Where plaster application is used as a base for adhered finishes, omit finish coat.
				4. Concealed Interior Plasterwork:

Where plaster application is concealed behind built-in cabinets, similar furnishings, and equipment, apply finish coat.

Where plaster application is concealed above suspended ceilings and in similar locations, omit finish coat.

Where tile or other finishes are adhered to plaster, verify that plasterwork specified complies with requirements for setting materials.

Where plaster application is used as a base for adhesive application of tile and similar finishes, omit finish coat.

* + - 1. PLASTER REPAIRS
				1. Repair or replace work to eliminate cracks, dents, blisters, buckles, crazing and check cracking, dry outs, efflorescence, sweat outs, and similar defects and where bond to substrate has failed.
			2. CLEANING AND PROTECTION
				1. Remove temporary protection and enclosure of other work after plastering is complete. Promptly remove plaster from door frames, windows, and other surfaces not indicated to be plastered. Repair floors, walls, and other surfaces stained, marred, or otherwise damaged during plastering.

END OF SECTION 092400