

PWA-105 Lath and Trim Accessories

Type of Lath: Lath shall be self-furred and may be welded or woven wire, no less than a 17 gauge or a minimum 2.5 psy expanded metal lath. Rib lath is not recommended.

Paper-backed lath (where the lath and paper are manufacturer together) is recommended when open stud construction is used. It is critical to insure the laps are paper to paper and lath to lath to avoid cold joints. This requires expert installation and should only be allowed when the plastering (lathing) contractor can verify experience and expertise in this type of installation.

Attachment: Lath is attached as in any traditional generic cement plaster, approximately 6 to 7 inches on center along framing supports. The screw shall be a corrosion resistant wafer head of sufficient length to have three threads exposed through the combined steel framing.

Weep Screed: a weep screed complying with the building code shall be applied at the base of all framed walls. The screed or device shall have a minimum 3 ½ inch attachment flange and be designed to allow moisture to exit the assembly. The screed shall be placed at or below the plate line.

Control Joints: Control joints are one-piece accessories designed to allow for minimal stress movement. The layer of foam over the cement plaster will accommodate (allow for) similar movement. This makes the need or use of the control joint a moot point. There is no requirement for a control joint in the assembly. Decorative joints or grooves can be cut into the foam that covers the cement basecoat.

Expansion Joints: These are defined as telescoping accessories and if installed must be honored through the entire assembly. The most common location will be floor line joints, often referred to as “story drift” joints in California. The rigid foam (CI) must not cover the expansion joint.

Corner reinforcement: Corner aids or corner beads are not required for the cement coat of plaster, but recommended for best results. The corner reinforcement assists the plasterer is providing a straighter corner and a ground for plastering and easier placement of the rigid foam. The foam will completely cover the corner reinforcement.

Channel Reveals: While it is possible to have custom metal , PVC or aluminum reveals produced to accommodate the plaster and foam, it is typically more cost efficient to cut or groove channels into the rigid foam to produce the similar pattern. It is recommended to cut or groove the rigid foam to have no less than ¾ inch rigid foam. Excessive design use of reveals in the foam (CI) may diminish the overall U factor of the assembly.