



FLORIDA LATH & PLASTER BUREAU

Technical Bulletin

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Lathing Checklist

This checklist is intended to be used as a tool to review or inspect a metal or non-metallic plaster base installed on a framed wall prior to the application of the plaster. Its criteria represent the minimum requirements to meet the Florida Building Code and Florida Residential Code as well as the ASTM Standards referenced in the Codes.

Prior to Lathing

- Wood based sheathing is installed with a gap of 1/8" on all sides of the panel.
- Substrates are true to a plane with a tolerance of less than or equal to 1/4" in 10 feet.
- Flashing has been installed correctly at openings, perimeters, and terminations and all penetrations through the building envelope.
- Flashing is a non-corrosive material.
- Two independently applied layers of water resistive barrier (paper or wrap) are installed horizontally in shingle-lapped fashion, with a 2" minimum side lap and a 6" minimum end lap.
- Proprietary house wraps are installed according to manufacturer's instructions.
- When used, paper-backed lath is installed in a shingle-lapped fashion, paper on paper and lath on lath, or lath to stucco accessory flange. Paper backed lath is lapped according to manufactures instructions.



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Lathing

- Metal lath is self-furred, minimum G60 galvanized diamond mesh conforming to ASTM C847, minimum weight of 2.5 lb./yd.2 unless specified otherwise.
- Metal lath is installed in accordance with ASTM C1063.
- Non-metallic lath is self-furred conforming to ASTM C1788.
- Non-metallic lath is installed in accordance to ASTM C1787.
- Fasteners for applying lath to wood sheathing over wood framing are 1½" roofing nails, 1½" staples with ¾" crowns, or #12x¾" wafer head screws.
- Roofing nails or staples fastening lath to wood sheathing do penetrate the wood support by at least ¾", or screws at least ⅝".
- Fasteners for metal framing are self-tapping screws with a 7/16" diameter pan wafer head.
- Screws for metal framing penetrate through the support a minimum of ⅜" and engage a minimum of 3 strands of lath.
- Lath is attached to the framing members with attachments spaced vertically at not more than 7" o/c.
- Lath is not nailed or stapled at random to the sheathing material rather than to the framing member.
- Lath is applied with the long dimension at right angles to the supports.
- Ends of adjoining lath are staggered from course to course.
- Lath is lapped a minimum of ½" on side laps and minimum 1" on end laps, avoiding excessive overlapping.
 - 18 gauge galvanized wire is used to tie lath to lath and may be used to tie lath to control joints.
 - Side laps between supports are wire-tied at intervals of not less than 9".
 - Welded wire is side lapped one square.

Accessories

- Stucco accessories are installed in accordance to ASTM C1063.
- Stucco accessories are PVC, zinc alloy or vinyl.

- Lath and accessories installed to accommodate a total plaster thickness of $\frac{7}{8}$ "
- Flanges and clips are installed in a manner that will allow for complete embedment in the plaster.
- Accessories shall be attached to substrate to ensure proper alignment during application of the stucco.
- Flanges of accessories are attached at not more than 7" intervals along supports
- Casing beads are installed or integrated at windows, door openings, dryer vents, meter boxes, etc.
- Control joints or casing beads are installed where dissimilar base materials abut and are to receive a continuous coat of plaster.
- Control or expansion joints were installed according to ASTM C1063 or the permitted plans.
 - Panels are no larger than 144 ft² for walls and 100 ft² for ceilings.
 - The maximum length-to-width ratio typically does not exceed 2.5 to 1.0.
 - The distance between any two joints does not exceed 18 lineal feet.
- Lath is not continuous through the control joints, and is tied to the attachment flange of the control joint.
- Water resistive barriers are continuous behind the control joints.
- Ends and intersections of control joints are imbedded in sealant. The control area (pleat) of control joints are free of all foreign materials including sealant.
- A weep mechanism such as a foundation or mid-wall weep screed is installed at the bottom of the frame wall or gable where such framed walls intersect a roof or terminate on a masonry or concrete support.

Note: This checklist provides the important elements to inspect for a successful lath and plaster application, it does not intend to replace the user's knowledge of the project documents, local Building Codes, or appropriate ASTM standards. It's important to review this list with the contract documents to ensure compliance with the designer's requirements. Deviations from the above checklist requires specific details from the project documents that have been approved by the Building Official.