



Designation: C926 – 23a

Standard Specification for Application of Portland Cement-Based Plaster¹

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1. Scope*

1.1 This specification covers the minimum technical requirements for the application of full thickness portland cement-based plaster for exterior (stucco) and interior work. These requirements do not by default define a unit of work or assign responsibility for contractual purposes, which is the purview of a contract or contracts made between contracting entities.

1.2 This specification sets forth tables for proportioning of various plaster mixes and plaster thickness.

NOTE 1—General information is found in [Annex A1](#). Design considerations are found in [Annex A2](#).

1.3 The text of this specification references notes and footnotes that provide explanatory material. These notes and footnotes (excluding those in tables and figures) shall not be considered as requirements of the specification.

1.4 Details of construction for a specific assembly to achieve the required fire resistance shall be obtained from reports of fire-resistance tests, engineering evaluations, or listings from recognized fire testing laboratories.

1.5 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

1.6 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

¹ This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C11 on Gypsum and Related Building Materials and Systems and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C11.03 on Specifications for the Application of Gypsum and Other Products in Assemblies.

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2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards*:²

- C11 Terminology Relating to Gypsum and Related Building Materials and Systems
- C25 Test Methods for Chemical Analysis of Limestone, Quicklime, and Hydrated Lime
- C35 Specification for Inorganic Aggregates for Use in Gypsum Plaster
- C91/C91M Specification for Masonry Cement
- C150/C150M Specification for Portland Cement
- C206 Specification for Finishing Hydrated Lime
- C207 Specification for Hydrated Lime for Masonry Purposes
- C219 Terminology Relating to Hydraulic and Other Inorganic Cements
- C260/C260M Specification for Air-Entraining Admixtures for Concrete
- C578 Specification for Rigid, Cellular Polystyrene Thermal Insulation
- C595/C595M Specification for Blended Hydraulic Cements
- C631 Specification for Bonding Compounds for Interior Gypsum Plastering
- C897 Specification for Aggregate for Job-Mixed Portland Cement-Based Plasters
- C932 Specification for Surface-Applied Bonding Compounds for Exterior Plastering
- C1063 Specification for Installation of Lathing and Furring to Receive Interior and Exterior Portland Cement-Based Plaster
- C1116/C1116M Specification for Fiber-Reinforced Concrete
- C1328 Specification for Plastic (Stucco) Cement
- C1787 Specification for Installation of Non Metallic Plaster Bases (Lath) Used with Portland Cement Based Plaster in Vertical Wall Applications
- E90 Test Method for Laboratory Measurement of Airborne Sound Transmission Loss of Building Partitions and Elements

² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

*A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard

E119 Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials

E492 Test Method for Laboratory Measurement of Impact Sound Transmission Through Floor-Ceiling Assemblies Using the Tapping Machine

2.2 *ANSI Standard*.³

A108.1 Specification for Installation of Ceramic Tile

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 Terms shall be defined as in Terminology **C11** and Terminology **C219**, except as modified herein.

3.1.2 *contract documents, n*—a series of several individual items that generally include drawings and specifications. Either or both of these documents may exist for any particular project.

3.2 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.2.1 *accelerator, n*—an admixture that will shorten the setting time of plaster.

3.2.2 *acid etching, n*—the cleansing and controlled erosion of a solid surface, using an acid wash.

3.2.3 *admixture, n*—a material other than water, aggregate, or basic cementitious material added to the batch before or during job mixing.

3.2.4 *air entrainment, n*—the use of an air-entraining admixture or air-entraining cementitious material in a plaster mix to yield a controlled quantity of minute (typically between 10 µm and 1000 µm in diameter) disconnected air bubbles in the plaster (see *entrapped air*).

3.2.5 *back wrap, n*—a means of terminating a polymer-modified, fabric reinforced cementitious base coat by wrapping the reinforcing mesh, which has been affixed to the substrate onto the outboard surface of the foam plastic core to provide continuity of the reinforced base coat and protection for the foam plastic core.

3.2.6 *backplaster, n*—plaster applied to the face of metal lath opposite a previously applied plaster.

3.2.7 *barrier wall, n*—type of wall system that is intended to block or interrupt the movement of water to the interior.

3.2.8 *bond, n*—the state of adhesion between plaster coats or between plaster and plaster base.

3.2.9 *bonding compound or agent, n*—compounds surface applied or integrally mixed with plaster to improve the quality of bond between plaster and plaster base or between plaster coats.

3.2.10 *cementitious material, n*—a material that, when mixed with water and with or without aggregate, provides the plasticity and the cohesive and adhesive properties necessary for placement and the formation of a rigid mass.

3.2.11 *coat, n*—a thickness of plaster applied in a single operation.

3.2.11.1 *basecoat, n*—all plaster applied before the application of the finish coat.

3.2.11.2 *bedding coat, n*—a plaster coat that receives aggregate or other decorative material impinged into its surface before it sets.

3.2.11.3 *brown coat, n*—in three-coat work, the second coat, applied over the scratch coat. In two-coat work, brown coat refers to the double-up basecoat. In either use, the brown coat is the coat directly beneath the finish coat.

3.2.11.4 *dash-bond coat, n*—a thick wet mixture of portland cement and water, with or without aggregate, dashed onto the surface of a plaster base such as smooth monolithic concrete or concrete block surfaces to improve the mechanical key for subsequent plaster coats.

3.2.11.5 *double-up coat, n*—the brown-coat plaster applied to the scratch coat plaster before the scratch-coat plaster has set.

3.2.11.6 *finish coat, n*—the final layer of plaster applied over basecoat plaster.

3.2.11.7 *fog coat, n*—a light coat of cement and water, with or without aggregate or color pigment, applied by machine spray to improve color consistency.

3.2.11.8 *scratch coat, n*—the first coat of plaster applied to a plaster base.

3.2.11.9 *skim coat, n*—a thin finish coat applied to an existing plaster surface or other substrate to improve appearance.

3.2.11.10 *three-coat work, n*—application of plaster in three successive coats with time between coats for setting or drying, or both.

3.2.12 *cold joint (“joining” or “jointing”), n*—the juncture of fresh plaster application adjacent to set plaster, in the same plane.

3.2.13 *critical lighting, n*—natural or artificial illumination of a surface that makes planar variations in finished plaster work visible.

3.2.14 *curing, v*—the act or processes of producing a moisture environment favorable to cement hydration, resulting in the setting or hardening of the plaster.

3.2.15 *drainage wall, n*—a wall system in which the cladding provides a substantial barrier to water intrusion, and which also incorporates a concealed water-resistive barrier over which drainage will occur.

3.2.16 *entrapped air, n*—unintentional air voids in the plaster generally larger than 1 mm.

3.2.17 *factory prepared (“mill-mixed” or “ready mixed”), adj*—pertaining to material combinations that have been formulated and dry-blended by the manufacturer, requiring only the addition of and mixing with water to produce plaster.

3.2.18 *fiber, natural or synthetic, n*—an elongated fiber or strand admixture added to plaster mix to improve cohesiveness or pumpability, or both.

3.2.19 *floating, v*—act of compacting and leveling brown-coat plaster to a reasonably true surface plane using a float tool or the act of bringing the aggregate to the surface of finish-coat plaster.

³ Available from American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 25 W. 43rd St., 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036.