



Designation: C1063 – 16a

# Standard Specification for Installation of Lathing and Furring to Receive Interior and Exterior Portland Cement-Based Plaster<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C1063; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

*This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the U.S. Department of Defense.*

## 1. Scope\*

1.1 This specification covers the minimum technical requirements for lathing and furring for the application of exterior and interior portland cement-based plaster, as in Specifications C841 or C926. 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 Where a fire resistance rating is required for plastered assemblies and constructions, details of construction shall be in accordance with reports of fire tests of assemblies that have met the requirements of the fire rating imposed.

1.3 Where a specific degree of sound control is required for plastered assemblies and constructions, details of construction shall be in accordance with official reports of tests conducted in recognized testing laboratories in accordance with the applicable requirements of Test Method E90.

1.4 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.

## 2. Referenced Documents

### 2.1 ASTM Standards:<sup>2</sup>

A641/A641M Specification for Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) Carbon Steel Wire

A653/A653M Specification for Steel Sheet, Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) or Zinc-Iron Alloy-Coated (Galvannealed) by the Hot-Dip Process

B69 Specification for Rolled Zinc

B221 Specification for Aluminum and Aluminum-Alloy Extruded Bars, Rods, Wire, Profiles, and Tubes

C11 Terminology Relating to Gypsum and Related Building Materials and Systems

C841 Specification for Installation of Interior Lathing and Furring

C847 Specification for Metal Lath

C926 Specification for Application of Portland Cement-Based Plaster

C933 Specification for Welded Wire Lath

C954 Specification for Steel Drill Screws for the Application of Gypsum Panel Products or Metal Plaster Bases to Steel Studs from 0.033 in. (0.84 mm) to 0.112 in. (2.84 mm) in Thickness

C1002 Specification for Steel Self-Piercing Tapping Screws for Application of Gypsum Panel Products or Metal Plaster Bases to Wood Studs or Steel Studs

C1032 Specification for Woven Wire Plaster Base

D1784 Specification for Rigid Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Compounds and Chlorinated Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (CPVC) Compounds

D4216 Specification for Rigid Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) and Related PVC and Chlorinated Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (CPVC) Building Products Compounds

E90 Test Method for Laboratory Measurement of Airborne Sound Transmission Loss of Building Partitions and Elements

## 3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—For definitions relating to ceilings and walls, see Terminology C11.

### 3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

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

3.2.2 *building enclosure, n*—system of building assemblies and materials designed and installed in such a manner as to provide a barrier between different environments.

3.2.3 *control joint, n*—a joint that accommodates movement of plaster shrinkage and curing along predetermined, usually straight, lines.

<sup>1</sup> 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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<sup>2</sup> For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org), or contact ASTM Customer Service at [service@astm.org](mailto: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

3.2.4 *drainage plane, n*—surface between the back of the cladding and the front of the water resistive barrier which resists liquid moisture infiltration and provides for gravitational flow to a collection or exhaust location.

3.2.5 *drainage space, n*—volumetric area that allows the gravitational flow of liquid moisture to a collection or exhaust location.

3.2.6 *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.

3.2.7 *expansion joint, n*—a joint that accommodates movement beyond plaster shrinkage and curing.

NOTE 1—For design consideration of control and expansion joints, see Annex A2.3.1.2 of Specification C926.

3.2.8 *framing member, n*—studs, joist, runners (track), bridging, bracing, and related accessories manufactured or supplied in wood or light gauge steel.

3.2.9 *hangers, n*—wires or steel rods or straps used to support main runners for suspended ceilings beneath floor or roof constructions.

3.2.10 *inserts, n*—devices embedded in concrete framing members to provide a loop or opening for attachment of hangers.

3.2.11 *saddle tie, n*—see Figs. 1 and 2.

3.2.12 *self-furring, adj*—a metal plaster base manufactured with evenly-spaced indentations that hold the body of the lath approximately 1/4 in. (6.4 mm) away from solid surfaces to which it is applied.

3.2.13 *water resistive barrier, n*—a material that resists the infiltration of liquid moisture through the building enclosure system.

3.2.14 *water resistive barrier system, n*—a combination of water resistive barrier assemblies that resist the infiltration of liquid moisture through the building enclosure system, and facilitates its gravitational flow to a collection or drainage location.

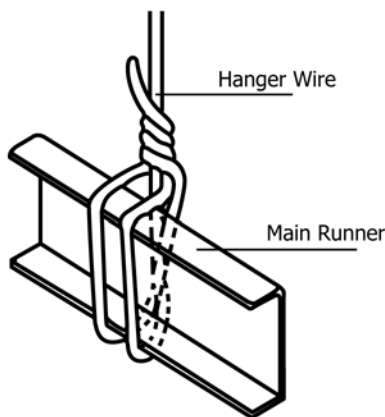


FIG. 1 Saddle Tie

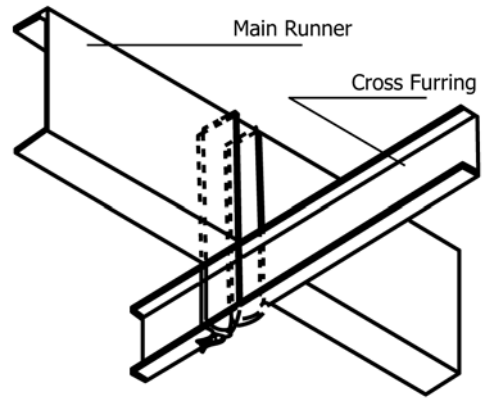


FIG. 2 Saddle Tie

#### 4. Delivery of Materials

4.1 All materials shall be delivered in the original packages, containers, or bundles bearing the brand-name and manufacturer's (or supplier's) identification.

#### 5. Storage of Materials

5.1 All materials shall be kept dry. Materials shall be stacked off the ground, supported on a level platform, and protected from the weather and surface contamination.

5.2 Materials shall be neatly stacked with care taken to avoid damage to edges, ends, or surfaces.

5.3 Paper backed metal plaster bases shall be handled carefully in delivery, storage, and erection to prevent puncturing or removal of paper.

#### 6. Materials

##### 6.1 Metal Plaster Bases:

6.1.1 *Expanded Metal Lath*—Specification C847, galvanized.

##### 6.1.2 Wire Laths:

6.1.2.1 *Welded Wire Lath*—Specification C933.

6.1.2.2 *Woven Wire Lath*—Specification C1032.

6.1.2.3 *Paper Backed Plaster Bases*—Specification C847.

##### 6.2 Accessories:

6.2.1 *General*—All accessories shall have perforated or expanded flanges or clips shaped to permit complete embedment in the plaster, to provide means for accurate alignment, and to secure attachment of the accessory to the underlying surface. Accessories shall be designed to receive application of the specified plaster thickness.

6.2.2 Accessories shall be fabricated from Zinc Alloy (99 % pure zinc), galvanized (zinc-coated) steel, rigid PVC or CPVC plastic, or anodized aluminum alloy (see Specification B221). (See Table 1 for minimum allowable thicknesses.)

NOTE 2—The selection of an appropriate type of material for accessories shall be determined by applicable surrounding climatic and environmental conditions specific to the project location, such as salt air, industrial pollution, high moisture, or humidity.

6.2.3 *Steel*—Specification A653/A653M and shall have a G60 coating.

6.2.4 *PVC Plastic*—Specification D1784 or D4216.

**TABLE 1 Minimum Thickness of Accessories**

Accessory	Base Material, in. (mm)		
	Steel	Zinc Alloy	P.V.C.
Corner Beads	0.0172 (0.44)	0.0207 (0.53)	0.035 (0.89)
Casing Beads	0.0172 (0.44)	0.0207 (0.53)	0.035 (0.89)
Weep Screeds	0.0172 (0.44)	0.0207 (0.53)	0.050 (1.27)
Control Joints	0.0172 (0.44)	0.018 (0.46)	0.050 (1.27)

6.2.5 *Zinc Alloy*—Specification **B69**, 99 % pure zinc.

6.2.6 Thickness of base material shall be as shown in **Table 1**.

6.2.7 *Cornerite*—1.75 lb/yd<sup>2</sup> (0.059 kg/m<sup>2</sup>), galvanized expanded metal lath, 1.7 lb/yd<sup>2</sup> (0.057 kg/m<sup>2</sup>) galvanized woven or welded wire fabric of 0.0410 in. (1.04 mm) wire. When shaped for angle reinforcing, it shall have outstanding flanges (legs) of not less than 2 in. (51 mm).

6.3 *Channels*—Shall be cold-formed from steel with minimum 33 000 psi (228 MPa) yield strength and 0.0538 in. (1.37 mm) minimum bare steel thickness. Channel shall have a protective coating conforming to Specification **A653/A653M**—G60, or have a protective coating with an equivalent corrosion resistance for exterior applications, or shall be coated with a rust inhibitive paint, for interior applications, and shall have the following minimum weights in pounds per 1000 linear ft (kg/m).

Sizes, in. (mm)	Weight, lb/1000 ft (kg/m)	Flange Width, in. (mm)
¾ (19)	277 (0.412)	½ (13)
1½ (38)	414 (0.616)	½ (13)
2 (51)	506 (0.753)	½ (13)
2½ (64)	597 (0.888)	½ (13)

NOTE 3—Channels used in areas subject to corrosive action of salt air shall be hot-dipped galvanized, G60 coating.

6.3.1 *External Corner Reinforcement*—Expanded lath, welded wire, or woven wire mesh bent to approximately 90° used to reinforce portland cement stucco at external corners. This accessory shall be fully embedded in the stucco.

6.3.2 *Weep Screed*—Accessory used to terminate portland cement based stucco at the bottom of exterior framed walls. This accessory shall have a sloped, solid, or perforated, ground, or screed flange to facilitate the removal of moisture from the wall cavity, and a vertical attachment flange not less than 3½ in. (89 mm) long.

6.4 *Wire*—As specified in Specification **A641/A641M** with a Class I zinc-coated (galvanized), soft-temper steel. Wire diameters (uncoated) specified herein correspond with United States Steel Wire Gauge numbers as follows:

Wire Gauge (US Steel Wire Gauge)	Diameter (in.)	mm
No. 20	0.0348	.88
No. 19	0.0410	1.04
No. 18	0.0475	1.21
No. 17	0.0540	1.37
No. 16	0.0625	1.59
No. 14	0.0800	2.03
No. 13	0.0915	2.32
No. 12	0.1055	2.68
No. 11	0.1205	3.06
No. 10	0.1350	3.43
No. 9	0.1483	3.77

No. 8

0.1620

4.12

6.5 *Rod and Strap Hangers*—Mild steel, zinc or cadmium plated, or protected with a rust-inhibiting paint.

6.6 *Clips*—Form from steel wire, Specification **A641/A641M** zinc-coated (galvanized), Specification **A641/A641M** or steel sheet, Specification **A653/A653M**, depending on use and manufacturer's requirements.

6.7 *Fasteners*:

6.7.1 *Nails*—For attaching metal plaster bases to wood supports, 0.1205-in. 11 gauge (3.06 mm) diameter, 7/16-in. (11.1 mm) head, barbed, galvanized roofing nails or galvanized common nails.

6.7.1.1 Nails for attaching metal plaster bases to solid substrates shall be not less than ¾ in. (19 mm) long.

6.7.2 Screws for attaching metal plaster base shall be fabricated in accordance with either Specification **C954** or **C1002**, and shall have a 7/16 in. (11.1 mm) diameter pan wafer head and a 0.120 in. (3.0 mm) diameter shank. Screws used for attachment to metal framing members shall be self-drilling and self-tapping. Screws used for attachment to wood framing members shall be sharp-point.

## 7. Installation

7.1 *Workmanship*—Metal furring and lathing shall be erected so that the finished plaster surfaces are true to line (allowable tolerance of ¼ in. (6.4 mm) in 10 ft (3.05 m)), level, plumb, square, or curved as required to receive the specified plaster thickness.

7.2 *Hangers and Inserts*:

7.2.1 Hangers shall be of ample length and shall conform to the requirements of **Table 2**, both as to size and maximum area to be supported, except as modified in this section.

7.2.2 When 1 by ¾-in. (25 by 4.8 mm) flat inserts and hangers are used, 7/16-in. (11.1 mm) diameter holes shall be provided on the center line at the lower end of the insert and upper end of the hanger to permit the attachment of the hanger to the insert. The edge of the holes in both the inserts and the hangers shall be not less than 3/8 in. (9.5 mm) from the ends.

7.2.3 In concrete, hangers shall be attached to inserts embedded in the concrete, or to other attachment devices designed for this purpose, and able to develop full strength of the hanger.

7.2.4 Flat, steel hangers shall be bolted to 1 by ¾-in. (25 by 4.8 mm) inserts with 3/8-in. (9.5 mm) diameter round-head stove bolts. (See **Fig. 3**.)

7.2.5 The nuts of the bolts shall be drawn up tight.

NOTE 4—Hangers required to withstand upward wind pressures shall be of a type to resist compression. Struts of formed channels shall be permitted.

7.3 *Installation of Hangers for Suspended Ceilings Under Wood Constructions*—Hangers shall be attached to supports by any of the following methods:

7.3.1 A hole shall be drilled through the wood member not less than 3 in. (76 mm) above the bottom, with the upper end of the wire hanger passed through the hole and twisted three times around itself. (See **Fig. 4**.)

**TABLE 2 Allowable Support or Hanger Wire Spacing ft-in. (mm) and Cold-Rolled Channel Main Runner Spans, ft-in. (mm)<sup>1-10</sup>**

NOTE 1—1 in. = 25.4 mm; 1 ft<sup>2</sup> = 0.093 m<sup>2</sup>

Member Size, in. (mm)	Member Weight, lb/1000 ft (kg/m)	Span Condition <sup>9,10</sup>	Uniform Load = 12 psf (0.479 kPa)				
			Member Spacing, in. (mm)				
			24 (610)	36 (914)	48 (1220)	60 (1520)	72 (1830)
			Allowable Hanger Wire or Support Spacing, ft-in. (mm)				
1½ (38.1)	414 (0.615)	Single	3-6 (1070)	3-1 (940)	2-9 (840)	2-9 (790)	2-5 (740)
2 (50.8)	506 (0.753)	2 or More	4-11 (1500)	4-2 (1270)	3-7 (1090)	3-2 (970)	2-11 (890)
2½ (63.5)	597 (0.888)	Single	3-9 (914)	3-3 (990)	3-0 (910)	2-9 (840)	2-8 (810)
		2 or More	5-2 (1570)	4-6 (1370)	4-1 (1240)	3-10 (1170)	3-7 (1090)
		Single	3-11 (1190)	3-5 (1040)	3-2 (970)	2-11 (890)	2-9 (840)
		2 or More	5-5 (1650)	4-9 (1450)	4-4 (1320)	4.0 (1220)	3-10 (1170)

Member Size, in. (mm)	Member Weight, lb/1000 ft (kg/m)	Span Condition <sup>9,10</sup>	Uniform Load = 15 psf (0.287 kPa)				
			Member Spacing, in. (mm)				
			24 (610)	36 (914)	48 (1220)	60 (1520)	72 (1830)
1½ (38.1)	414 (0.616)	Single	3-3 (990)	2-10 (860)	2-7 (790)	2-4 (710)	2-2 (660)
2 (50.8)	506 (0.753)	2 or More	4-6 (1370)	3-8 (1120)	3-2 (970)	2-10 (860)	2-7 (790)
2½ (63.5)	597 (0.888)	Single	3-6 (1070)	3-1 (940)	2-10 (880)	2-7 (790)	2-5 (740)
		2 or More	4-10 (1470)	4-3 (1300)	3-10 (1170)	3-6 (1070)	3-3 (990)
		Single	3-8 (1120)	3-3 (990)	2-11 (890)	2-9 (840)	2-7 (790)
		2 or More	5-0 (1520)	4-5 (1350)	4-0 (1220)	3.9 (1140)	3-6 (1070)

**Allowable Spans Notes:**

- <sup>1</sup> Bare metal thickness of cold-rolled main runners shall be not less than 0.0538 in. (1.367 mm).
- <sup>2</sup> Inside corner radii shall not be greater than 1/8 in. (3.19 mm).
- <sup>3</sup> Spans based on upper flange of main runners laterally unbraced.
- <sup>4</sup> Maximum deflection limited to 1/360 of the span length.
- <sup>5</sup> Steel yield stress, Fy, shall be not less than 33 000 psi (228 MPa).
- <sup>6</sup> Uniform load 12 psf (dry density) shall be used for portland cement plaster ceilings with plaster thicknesses up to 7/8 in. (22 mm) and 15 psf shall be used for ceilings with plaster thicknesses over 7/8 in. (22 mm) and not more than 1¼ in. (32 mm).
- <sup>7</sup> "2 or More" spans refers to two or more continuous, equal spans.
- <sup>8</sup> For the "2 or More" span condition, listed spans represent the center-to-center distance between adjacent supports.
- <sup>9</sup> These tables are designed for dead loads. Specific conditions such as exterior installations in high wind areas require additional engineering.
- <sup>10</sup> Where uplift resistance is required for suspended ceilings to resist negative forces, the architect or engineer of record shall select the method to be used.

7.3.2 Three 12d nails shall be driven, on a downward slant, into the sides of the wood member with not less than 1¼ in. (31.8 mm) penetration and not less than 5 in. (127 mm) from the bottom edges, and not more than 36 in. (914 mm) on the center with the upper end of the wire hanger wrapped around the nails and twisted three times around itself. (See Fig. 5.)

7.3.3 A loop shall be formed in the upper end of the wire hanger and secured to the wood member by four 1½-in. (38.1 mm), not less than 9 gauge, 0.1483-in. (3.77 mm) diameter wire staples driven horizontally or on a downward slant into the sides of the wood members, three near the upper end of the loop and the fourth to fasten the loose end. (See Fig. 6.)

7.3.4 Where supports for flooring are thicker than 1½ in. (38.1 mm) and are spaced more than 4 ft (1.2 m) on center, 1½ in. (38.1 mm) No. 1/0 (0.3065 in.) (7.78 mm) eye screws (or equivalent), spaced not more than 3 ft (0.9 m) on centers shall be screwed into the flooring supports with the upper end of the wire hanger inserted through the eye screws and twisted three times around itself.

7.3.5 Two holes shall be drilled in the upper end of the flat hangers and nailed to the sides of the wood members with 12d nails driven through the holes and clinched. Nails shall be not less than 3 in. (76 mm) above the bottom edge of the framing member. (See Fig. 7.)

**7.4 Attachment of Hangers to Main Runners:**

7.4.1 Wire hangers shall be saddle-tied to the runners. (See Fig. 1.)

7.4.2 Smooth or threaded rod hangers shall be fastened to the runners with special attachments appropriate to the design.

7.4.3 The lower ends of flat hangers shall be bolted to the main runners, or bent tightly around the runners and carried up and above the runners and bolted to the main part of the hanger. Bolts shall be 3/8-in. (9.5 mm) diameter, round-head stove bolts. (See Fig. 3.)

**7.5 Installation of Main Runners:**

7.5.1 Minimum sizes and maximum spans and spacings of main runners for the various spans between hangers or other supports shall be in accordance with the requirements of Table 2.

7.5.2 A clearance of not less than 1 in. (25 mm) shall be maintained between the ends of the main runners and the abutting masonry or the concrete walls, partitions, and columns. Where special conditions require that main runners let into abutting masonry or concrete construction, within such constructions maintain a clearance of not less than 1 in. (25 mm) from the ends and not less than ¼ in. (6.4 mm) from the tops and sides of the runners.

7.5.3 A main runner shall be located within 6 in. (152 mm) of the paralleling walls to support the ends of the cross furring. The ends of main runners shall be supported by hangers located not more than 6 in. (152 mm) from the ends.

7.5.4 Where main runners are spliced, the ends shall be overlapped not less than 12 in. (305 mm) with flanges of channels interlocked and securely tied near each end of the splice, with double loops of 0.0625 in. (1.59 mm) or double



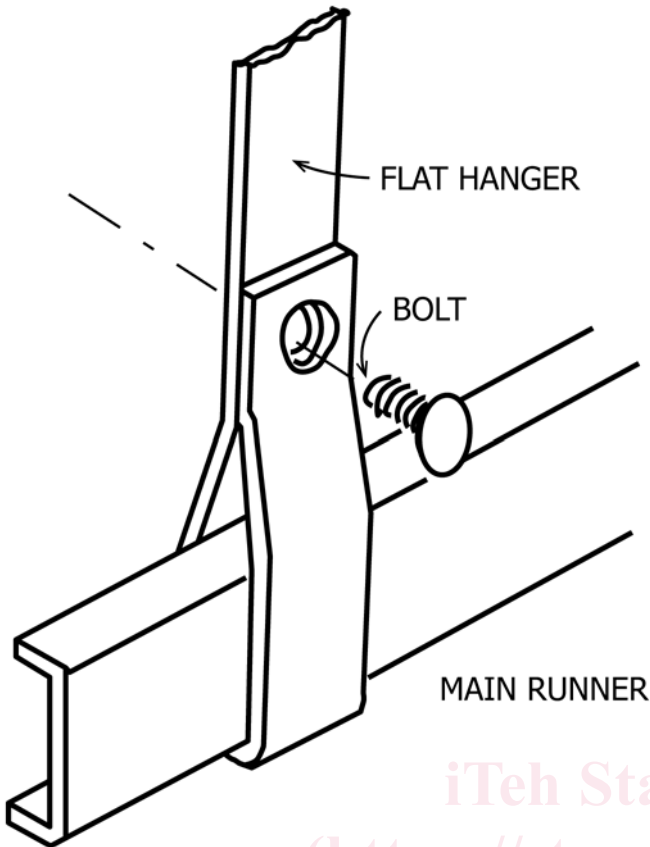


FIG. 3 Flat Hanger Attached to Main Runner Using Round-head Stove Bolt

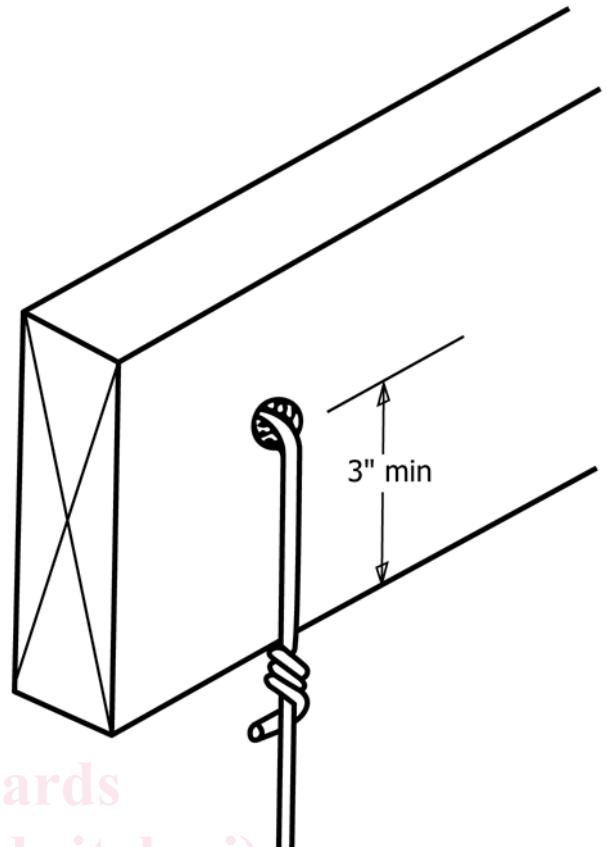


FIG. 4 Hanger Attached to Support Through Drilled Hole

loops of twin strands of 0.0475-in. (1.21 mm) galvanized wire. However, when the splice occurs at an expansion joint or control joint, the channel shall be nested and loosely tied to hold together but still allow movement.

7.5.5 Hanger wires shall hang straight down. If an obstacle prevents this, a trapeze type device shall be used to allow hanger wires to hang straight.

#### 7.6 Installation of Cross Furring:

7.6.1 Minimum size and maximum spans and spacings of various types of cross furring for various spans between main runners and supports shall conform to the requirements of Table 2.

7.6.2 Cross furring shall be saddle-tied to main runners with 0.0625-in. 16 gauge (1.59 mm) galvanized wire, or a double strand of 0.0475-in. 18 gauge (1.21 mm) galvanized wire or with special galvanized clips, or equivalent attachments. (See Fig. 2.)

7.6.3 Where cross furring members are spliced, the ends shall be overlapped not less than 8 in. (203 mm), with flanges of channels interlocked, and securely tied near each end of the splice with double loops of 0.0625-in. (1.59 mm) 16 gauge galvanized wire or twin strands of 0.0475-in. 18 gauge (1.21 mm) galvanized wire.

7.6.4 Cross furring shall not come into contact with abutting masonry or reinforced concrete walls or partitions, except, where special conditions require that cross furring be let into

abutting masonry or concrete construction, the applicable provisions of 7.5.2 shall apply.

7.6.5 Main runners and cross runners shall be interrupted at expansion joints or control joints. However when the splice occurs at an expansion joint or control joint, the channel shall be nested and loosely tied to hold together but still allow movement.

#### 7.7 Metal Furring for Walls:

7.7.1 Attachments for furring shall be concrete nails driven securely into concrete or into masonry joints, short pieces of ¾-in. (19.1 mm) channels used as anchors driven into masonry joints, or other devices specifically designed as spacer elements, spaced horizontally not more than 2 ft (0.6 m) on centers. They shall be spaced vertically in accordance with horizontal stiffener spacing so that they project from the face of the wall in order for ties to be made.

7.7.2 Horizontal stiffeners shall be not less than ¾ in. (19.5 mm) cold-rolled channels, spaced not to exceed 54 in. (1372 mm) on centers vertically, with the lower and upper channels not more than 6 in. (152 mm) from the ends of vertical members and not less than ¼ in. (6.4 mm) clear from the wall face, securely tied to attachments with three loops of galvanized, soft-annealed wire, or equivalent devices. Approved furring is not prohibited from use in this application.

7.7.3 Vertical members shall be not less than ¾ in. (19.5 mm) cold-rolled channels in accordance with the requirements of Table 3. Vertical members shall be saddle-tied to horizontal stiffeners with three loops of 0.0475-in. (1.21 mm) galvanized

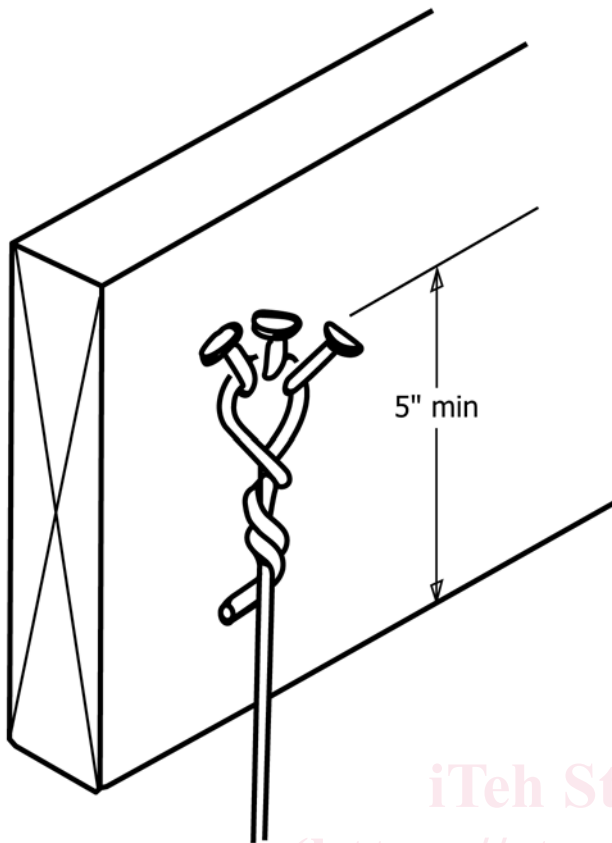


FIG. 5 Hanger Attached to Support Using Nails

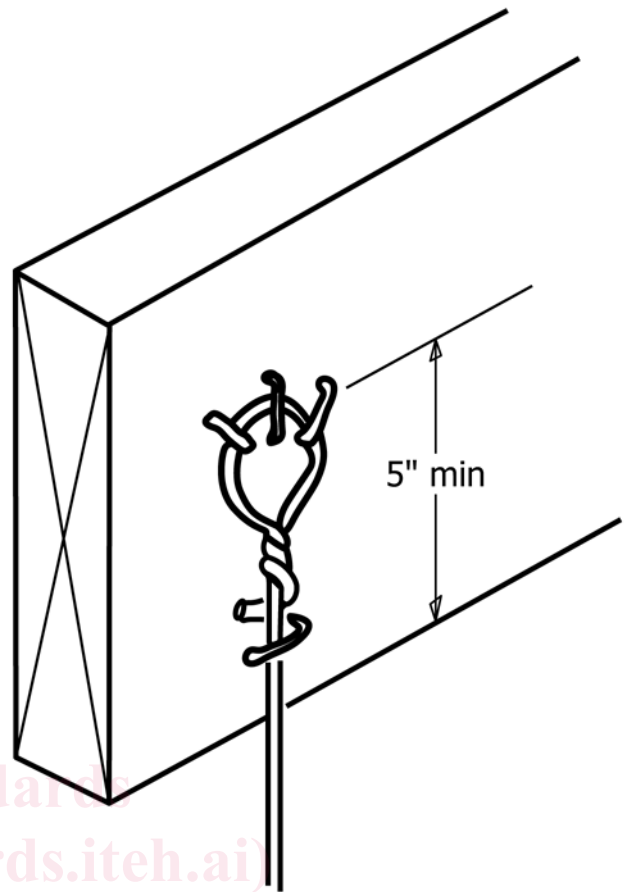


FIG. 6 Hanger Attached to Support Using Staples

soft-annealed wire, or equivalent devices, at each crossing, and securely anchored to the floor and ceiling constructions. Where furring is not in contact with the wall, channel braces shall be installed between horizontal stiffeners and the wall, spaced horizontally not more than 2 ft (600 mm) on centers.

7.7.4 Where the water resistive barrier has been damaged during installation of attachments, the water resistive barrier shall be repaired with the same or an alternative material, compatible with the water resistive barrier, before proceeding with the installation of the furring.

#### 7.8 Lapping of Metal Plaster Bases:

7.8.1 Side laps of metal plaster bases shall be secured to framing members. They shall be tied between supports with 0.0475-in. (1.21 mm) wire at intervals not more than 9 in. (229 mm).

7.8.2 Metal lath shall be lapped  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. minimum (12.7 mm) at the sides, or nest the edge ribs. Wire lath shall be lapped minimum one mesh at the sides and the ends. Lap metal lath minimum 1 in. (25 mm) at ends. Where end laps occur between the framing members, the ends of the sheets of all metal plaster bases shall be laced or wire tied with 0.0475-in. (1.21 mm) galvanized, annealed steel wire.

7.8.3 Where metal plaster base with backing is used, the vertical and horizontal lap joints shall be backing on backing and metal on metal.

7.8.3.1 Backing shall be lapped not less than 2 in. (50 mm). On walls, the backing shall be lapped so water will flow to the exterior. Except for weep screeds (as described in 7.11.5),

backing shall not be placed between plaster base (lath) and flanges of accessories. Metal lath to flange contact shall be required to ensure that flanges are mechanically locked together.

7.9 Spacing of Attachments for Metal Plaster Bases—Attachments for securing metal plaster bases to framing members shall be spaced not more than 7 in. (178 mm) apart for diamond mesh and flat rib laths and at each rib for  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. (9.5 mm) rib lath.

#### 7.10 Application of Metal Plaster Bases:

##### 7.10.1 General:

7.10.1.1 Metal plaster bases shall be furred away from vertical supports or solid surfaces at least  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. Self furring lath meets furring requirements; except, furring of expanded metal lath is not required on supports having a bearing surface of  $1\frac{5}{8}$  in. or less.

7.10.1.2 The spacing of framing members for the type and weight of metal plaster base shall conform to the requirements of Table 3. Metal plaster bases shall be attached to framing members at not more than 7 in. (178 mm) on center, along framing members except for  $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. (9.5 mm) rib metal lath that shall be attached at each rib. Attachment penetrations between the framing members shall be avoided.

7.10.1.3 Lath shall be applied with the long dimension at right angles to the supports, unless otherwise specified.

7.10.1.4 Ends of adjoining plaster bases shall be staggered.