

- 2. Verify installation of lath and accessories** – At framing or cladding inspection verify the following:
- Lath is corrosion resistant material and one of the types permitted by ASTM C 1063 (See Section D above).
  - Lath is furred ¼" off the sheathing using either self-furring lath or furred off with fasteners designed for the purpose of furring the lath.
  - Lath is secured to the framing at 7" on center with fasteners complying with ASTM C 1063 (See Section D above).
  - Lath is lapped 1" at edges for expanded metal lath or 1 mesh opening for wire mesh lath.
  - Corner reinforcing is provided.
  - Weep screeds are provided at the bases of walls and the heads of openings, and weep screeds are properly installed with the attachment flange lapped behind the WRB at least 3".
  - Casing beads are provided at opening jambs and transitions between AMV and other cladding materials with sufficient clearance for installation of joint sealants. Alternate details are acceptable when the manufacturer provides test data in accordance with ASTM E 331 showing water penetration will not occur. The test assembly should comply with exception #2 in Section 1403.2 of the NCBC for buildings regulated by both the NCBC and the NCRC.
  - Control joints are installed at intervals not exceeding 144 square feet with no dimension between joints greater than 18 feet, unless the manufacturer can show test data indicating that greater spacing or elimination of control joints will not result in visible cracking leading to excessive water penetration of the veneer.
- 3. Verify installation of AMV units** – At final inspection verify the following:
- Lath is not visible in AMV joints.
  - AMV is not installed over control joints or expansion joints.
  - Clearance for weep screeds of 4" from soil and 2" from paved surfaces is maintained.
  - Joint sealants are installed.
  - There is no visible cracking in the veneer.

**H. Reference Standards:** The following standards are pertinent to AMV construction.

1. ACI 530-05/ASCE 5-05/TMS 402-05, "Building Code Requirements for Masonry Structures." American Concrete Institute, Structural Engineering Institute of the American Society of Civil Engineers, The Masonry Society.

4. **Lath** – Lath provides a base for the stucco to adhere to. Furring the lath off the sheathing a quarter ( $\frac{1}{4}$ " ) inch helps create a drainage plane behind the stucco. Corrosion resistant metal materials are required by code for the lath. Several different types of lath are acceptable under ASTM C 1063, listed and discussed below:
- Expanded metal lath is probably the most common lath used in North Carolina. Also referred to as diamond lath, expanded metal lath is manufactured by cutting slits in a light gage metal sheet and pulling the sheet to expand the slits into diamond shaped perforations. Governed by ASTM C 847, steel for the lath is specified as ASTM A 653 with a G60 galvanizing. ASTM C 847 allows lath weights of 2.5 lbs/yd<sup>2</sup> and 3.4 lbs/yd<sup>2</sup>; although, expanded metal lath is also manufactured in a weight of 1.75 lbs/yd<sup>2</sup>. Since AMV is a relatively heavy veneer, the stiffer 3.4 lbs/yd<sup>2</sup> lath is recommend for AMV installations. Expanded metal lath may be dimpled or ribbed to create a self-furring lath. This lath may also be paper backed with Grade D kraft building paper, intended as part of a weather resistive barrier.
  - Welded wire lath is manufactured from galvanized steel wire conforming to ASTM A 641 welded into a grid. ASTM C 933 governs the manufacture of welded wire lath. Typically, either a 1½"x1½"x 17 gauge or a 2"x2"x16 gauge mesh is acceptable for use with AMV. Self-furring mesh is manufactured by crimping the lath. The 16 gauge welded wire lath is also available with a paper backing, intended to reduce the amount of plaster used and reduce blowback during spray applications. Paper backing for this lath is not intended as a weather resistive barrier.
  - Woven wire lath, also called chicken wire, is governed by ASTM C 1032. Like welded wire lath, steel for woven wire lath must conform to ASTM A 641. Galvanized steel wire is woven into a mesh with hexagonal openings. Generally, woven wire lath is specified by the opening size and wire gauge. Two sizes are specified under ASTM C 1032, 1½"x17 gauge and 1"x20 gauge. As with the welded wire lath, the heavier gauge woven wire lath is best suited for AMV applications. Grade D kraft building paper backing is available, and the mesh may be crimped to create a self-furring lath.
  - Fasteners for attaching lath to wood frame:
    - 11 gauge galvanized roofing nails with  $\frac{7}{16}$ " head, or
    - 6d galvanized common nails driven and clenched to engage three strands of lath, or
    - Screws - No. 6, 0.136" diameter shank, Type A pan or wafer head, corrosion resistant and compatible with the metal lath in terms of galvanic corrosion, or
    - 16 gauge (0.062") galvanized staples with a  $\frac{3}{4}$ " wide crown.
    - All fasteners must penetrate a minimum of  $\frac{3}{4}$ " into wood studs.
  - Fasteners for attaching lath to steel frame:
    - Screws - No. 6, 0.136" diameter shank,  $\frac{7}{16}$ " diameter pan or wafer head, corrosion resistant and compatible with the metal lath and metal studs in terms of galvanic corrosion.
    - Screws shall be self drilling or self tapping, penetrating a minimum of  $\frac{3}{8}$ " into metal studs.
5. **Lath Accessories - Lath** accessories include weep screeds, corner lath, casing beads, Cornerite (Corneraid), control joints, and expansion joints. Requirements for lath accessories are specified in ASTM C 1063. Schwartz and Pruter (Technical Reference 2) discuss lath and accessories in depth along with photographs of the