



ICBO Evaluation Service, Inc.

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EVALUATION REPORT

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ER-3607

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Filing Category: EXTERIOR COATINGS (060)

KWIK KOTE™ STUCCO SYSTEMS

KWIK KOTE CORPORATION
50 NORTH 41ST AVENUE
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85009

1.0 SUBJECT

KWIK KOTE™ Stucco Systems.

2.0 DESCRIPTION

2.1 General:

The KWIK KOTE Stucco Systems are proprietary stuccos of portland cement, sand, fibers and proprietary ingredients reinforced with wire fabric or metal lath and applied to exterior framed walls sheathed with expanded or extruded polystyrene insulation board, polyisocyanurate insulation board, gypsum sheathing, fiberboard, plywood or oriented strand board (OSB); and the proprietary stucco applied directly to exterior walls constructed of masonry or concrete.

2.2 Materials:

2.2.1 KWIK KOTE Stucco (Dry): The product is a factory-prepared mixture of Type I, IA, II or III portland cement complying with ASTM C 150; two types of proprietary fibers; and additives. The mixture is packaged in 80-pound (36 kg) bags. Four and one-half to six gallons (17.0 to 22.7 L) of water and 200 to 250 pounds (91 to 113 kg) of sand, complying with Section 2.3.3 of this report, are added to each bag in the field, for mixing in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Optional inorganic coloring agents may be added in the field in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

2.2.2 KWIK KOTE Stucco (Wet): The stucco is a factory-prepared mixture of acrylic polymer liquid, fibers and defoamers. The wet mixture is packaged in 5-gallon (19 L) plastic containers. One container is mixed with two 94-pound (43 kg) bags of Type I, IA, II or III portland cement complying with ASTM C 150, and 650 pounds (295 kg) of washed plaster sand complying with Section 2.2.3. Approximately 5 gallons (19 L) of water may be added to produce a workable mixture. Inspections are required as specified in Section 2.5.1 of this report.

2.2.3 Sand: The sand must be clean and free from deleterious amounts of loam, clay, silt, soluble salts and organic matter. Sampling and testing must comply with ASTM C 144. Sand must be graded within the limits shown in the following table:

RETAINED ON U.S. STANDARD SIEVE	PERCENT RETAINED BY WEIGHT 2 PERCENT	
	Minimum	Maximum
No. 4	—	0
No. 8	0	10
No. 16	10	40
No. 30	30	65
No. 50	70	90
No. 100	95	100

2.2.4 Insulation Board:

2.2.4.1 Polystyrene: Expanded (EPS) or extruded polystyrene (XEPS) insulation board must have a density of 1.5 or 2.5 pounds per cubic foot (24 or 40 kg/m³), respectively; a flame-spread rating of 25 or less; and a smoke-density rating not exceeding 450. Boards installed without sheathing, over open framing, are 1 to 1½ inches (25 to 38 mm) thick and have 3/8-inch-high (9.5 mm) tongues with compatible grooves for horizontal joints. See Figure 1 for joint detail. All boards must be recognized in a current ICBO ES evaluation report. See Section 2.6 of this report for board identification.

2.2.4.2 Polyisocyanurate: Celotex Tuff-R insulating sheathing is recognized in ICBO ES evaluation report ER-5009. Boards have faces of trilaminate (foil, kraft, foil) facers and are 1 inch to 1½ inches (25 to 38 mm) thick. See Section 2.6 of this report for board identification.

2.2.5 Lath:

2.2.5.1 Wire Fabric Lath: Wire fabric lath must be minimum No. 20 gage (0.035 inch), 1-inch (25 mm), galvanized steel, woven-wire fabric. Lath must be self-furred or furred when applied over all substrates except unbacked polystyrene board. Self-furring lath for coatings must comply with the following requirements:

1. The maximum total coating thickness is ½ inch (12.7 mm).
2. Furring crimps must be provided at maximum 6-inch (152 mm) intervals each way. The crimps must fur the body of the lath a minimum of 1/8 inch (3.2 mm) from the substrate after installation.

2.2.5.2 Metal Lath: Metal lath must comply with Table 25-B of the UBC or a current ICBO ES evaluation report. The minimum weight shall be 2.5 pounds per square yard (0.95 kg/m²). Furring and self-furring requirements are as set forth for wire fabric lath.

2.2.6 Cement: Type I, IA, II or III portland cement per ASTM C 150.

2.2.7 Gypsum Sheathing Board: Water-resistant core gypsum sheathing must comply with ASTM C 79.

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2.2.8 Fiberboard: Minimum $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch-thick (12.7 mm) asphalt-impregnated fiberboard must comply with ANSI/AHA A194.1 as a regular-density sheathing.

2.2.9 Wood Structural Panel Sheathing: Minimum $\frac{5}{16}$ -inch-thick (7.7 mm) plywood with exterior glue for studs spaced 16 inches (406 mm) on center, and minimum $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch-thick (9.5 mm) plywood with exterior glue for studs spaced 24 inches on center. Plywood must comply with UBC Standard 23-2.

Oriented strand board (OSB) must be minimum $\frac{7}{16}$ -inch (11.1 mm) thick, Exposure 1 panels and must comply with UBC Standard 23-3.

2.2.10 Caulking: Acrylic latex caulking material complying with ASTM C 834.

2.2.11 Weather-resistive Barrier: Minimum Grade D kraft building paper complying with UBC Standard 14-1, or asphalt-saturated rag felt complying with UL 55-A. The weather-resistive barrier is required over all substrates except for the polystyrene board, where the barrier may be behind the board. Application of the barrier must comply with Section 1402.1 of the *Uniform Building Code*™ (UBC). When applied over any wood structural panel sheathing, the barrier must be a minimum of two layers of Grade D building paper, or one layer of Grade D building paper with a minimum 60-minute water-resistant rating and one layer of EPS or XEPS having horizontal tongue-and-groove edges as shown in Figure 1 of this report, as required in Section 2506.4 of the UBC.

2.2.12 Miscellaneous: All trim, screeds and corner reinforcement must be galvanized steel or approved plastic.

2.3 Installation:

2.3.1 General: The exterior cementitious coatings are applied by hand-troweling or machine-spraying in one or two coats to a minimum $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch (9.5 mm) thickness except around openings and penetrations, which must be backed by solid framing. The lath must be embedded in the minimum coating thickness and therefore cannot be exposed. The finish coat, if required, must be applied within two weeks after the base coat, unless the latter is sprayed/brushed with an acrylic bonding adhesive or a bonding treatment is added to the finish-coat stucco mix prior to the finish coat application. Fasteners for lath must penetrate a minimum of 1 inch (25 mm) into wood studs. The coatings are applied at ambient air temperatures ranging from 40°F to 110°F (4.4°C to 43.3°C) by applicators approved by KWIK KOTE. The weather-resistive barrier must be applied as set forth in Section 2.2.11. An installation card, as noted in Figure 3, must be on the job, with the name of the applicator and the product to be used, before any weather-resistive barrier or exterior sheathing is installed. Also, see Section 4.6 of this report.

Wall bracing in accordance with Section 2320.11.3 or 2320.11.4 of the UBC, or an acceptable alternate, is required. Outside wall corners and parapet corners are covered with extra metal corner reinforcements attached to the framing members with approved fasteners spaced 18 inches (457 mm) on center, or as necessary to hold plumb. Flashing, corner reinforcement and metal trim must be installed as shown in Figure 2. Weep screeds must comply with and be installed at the bottom of the wall in accordance with Section 2506.5 of the UBC. Galvanized steel, $1\frac{3}{8}$ -inch (38 mm), J-shaped trim pieces are installed at other areas where foam is exposed. At windows and doors, butting J-trim metal edges must be caulked, with the exception of window heads on walls over 10 feet (3048 mm) in height. Holes for hose bibbs, electrical panels and other penetrations of substrate surfaces, except holes caused by fasteners, must also be caulked.

2.3.2 Application over Open Framing:

2.3.2.1 Polystyrene Insulation Board: The weather-resistive barrier is placed over open wood studs spaced 24 inches

(610 mm) on center, maximum. The polystyrene board described in Section 2.2.4.1 is then placed horizontally, with tongues faced upward, and is temporarily held in place with galvanized staples or roofing nails. Vertical butt joints must be staggered a minimum of one stud space from adjacent courses and must occur directly over studs. The lath is applied tightly over the polystyrene board and is then fastened through the board to wood studs, sills and plates at 6 inches (152 mm) on center, using No. 11 gage galvanized roofing nails with $\frac{7}{16}$ -inch-diameter (11.1 mm) heads, or No. 16 gage galvanized staples with a $\frac{7}{16}$ -inch (152 mm) crown. Staples with up to a 1-inch (25 mm) crown may be used provided both legs of the staple engage framing. Stapling and nailing are permitted only in wood species with a minimum 0.50 specific gravity. Care must be taken to avoid over-driving fasteners. The lath is applied with $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch (38 mm) end and side laps. KWIK KOTE (wet) application to lath fastened to minimum No. 20 gage [0.0359-inch (0.912 mm) base-metal thickness] galvanized steel studs is similar, except lath is fastened with No. 6 gage self-tapping screws at 6 inches (152 mm) on center. KWIK KOTE (dry) may be applied to lath fastened to minimum No. 20 gage steel studs with No. 8 gage self-tapping screws $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches (44.5 mm) long, spaced 7 inches (178 mm) on center to studs and track. The screws must penetrate steel studs a minimum of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch (6.4 mm). Steel stud spacing is 24 inches (510 mm) on center, maximum. The coating is then applied as described in Section 2.3.1.

2.3.2.2 Polyisocyanurate Insulation: The polyisocyanurate boards described in Section 2.2.4.2 are placed horizontally or vertically to wood studs spaced a maximum of 16 inches (406 mm) on center, and are temporarily held in place with galvanized staples or roofing nails. Vertical butt joints must be staggered a minimum of one stud space from adjacent courses, and must occur directly over studs. A minimum Grade D building paper is installed horizontally over the boards per Section 1402.1 of the UBC. The lath is then applied tightly over the weather-resistive barrier and fastened through the boards to wood studs, sills and plates at 6 inches (152 mm) on center, using No. 11 gage (0.120-inch diameter) galvanized roofing nails with $\frac{7}{16}$ -inch-diameter (11.1 mm) heads or No. 16 gage galvanized staples with 1-inch (25 mm) crowns. Minimum fastener penetration is 1 inch (25 mm). Stapling and nailing are permitted only in wood species with a minimum 0.50 specific gravity. Care must be taken to avoid over-driving fasteners. The lath is applied with $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch (38 mm) end and sidelaps. The rest of the details for the KWIK KOTE Stucco (dry) are discussed in the last paragraph of Section 2.3.2.1. KWIK KOTE Stucco (dry) is then applied in accordance with Section 2.3.1.

2.3.3 Application over Solid Substrates:

2.3.3.1 Gypsum Sheathing: Minimum $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch-thick (12.7 mm), water-resistant core gypsum sheathing is installed directly on wood studs at 24 inches (610 mm) on center. Gypsum sheathing is fastened in accordance with Table 25-G of the UBC. A weather-resistive barrier is required over the gypsum sheathing prior to installation of the lath and coating. The lath is applied in accordance with Section 2.3.2.1 and the coating is applied in accordance with Section 2.3.1. Minimum $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch-thick (13 mm) insulation board may be installed over the weather-resistive barrier prior to the lath and coating application.

KWIK KOTE Stucco Systems may also be applied to gypsum sheathing attached to minimum No. 20 gage steel studs in the same manner, except the lath fastening is with No. 8 gage, $1\frac{3}{4}$ -inch-long, self-tapping screws at 7 inches (178 mm) on center to studs and track. The lath is applied in accordance with Section 2.3.2.1, and the coatings in accordance with Section 2.3.1.

2.3.3.2 Fiberboard: Minimum $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch-thick (12 mm) fiberboard sheathing is installed directly over wood studs spaced 24 inches (610 mm) on center, maximum. The fiberboard is

temporarily held in place with corrosion-resistant staples or roofing nails. A weather-resistive barrier of two layers of Grade D building paper is applied over the fiberboard prior to application of lath and optional insulation board. (Refer to the second paragraph of Section 2.2.11 for an alternative to the two layers of Grade D building paper.) The lath is then attached to studs through the sheathing with fasteners and spacings as described for insulation board in Section 2.3.2 of this report or Table 23-II-B-1 of the UBC, whichever is more restrictive. All walls must be braced in accordance with the UBC. The coatings are applied as described in Section 2.3.1.

2.3.3.3 Wood Structural Panel Sheathing: Plywood and OSB must be applied directly to wood studs under conditions set forth in Section 2.2.9 of this report and Table 23-IV-D-1 of the UBC. Wood structural panels installed over minimum No. 20 gage [0.0359 inch (0.912 mm) base-metal thickness] steel framing must be fastened in accordance with the UBC. The weather-resistive barrier, wire fabric lath and coatings are applied as described in Section 2.3.3.2 for fiberboard.

2.3.3.4 Concrete and Masonry: Concrete and masonry surfaces are cleaned and then sprayed/brushed with an acrylic bonding adhesive, unless a bonding treatment is added to the KWIK-KOTE Stucco before application of the stucco mixture directly to the substrate. Fences may receive stucco without bonding treatment when the surface is clean and thoroughly moistened first. The coatings are applied in accordance with Section 2.3.1.

2.4 One-hour Fire-resistive Assembly:

2.4.1 First Assembly:

2.4.1.1 Interior Face: One layer of $5/8$ -inch-thick (15.9 mm) Type X gypsum wallboard complying with ASTM C 36, water-resistant backer board or veneer base is applied parallel or at right angles to the interior face of 2-by-4 wood studs (minimum specific gravity of 0.50, such as Douglas fir) spaced 24 inches (610 mm) on center, maximum. The wallboard is attached with 6d coated nails, $1 7/8$ inches (48 mm) long, with $1/4$ -inch-diameter (6.4 mm) heads, at 7 inches (178 mm) on center, to studs, plates and blocking. Horizontal wallboard joints must be backed with minimum 2-by-4 wood framing. Wallboard joints must be taped and, along with fastener heads, treated with joint compound.

2.4.1.2 Exterior Face: One layer of minimum $5/8$ -inch-thick (15.9 mm), Type X, water-resistant core gypsum sheathing, 48 inches (1219 mm) wide, is applied parallel to studs with No. 11 gage, galvanized roofing nails, $1 3/4$ inches (44.5 mm) long with $7/16$ - (11.1 mm) or $1/2$ -inch-diameter (12.7 mm) heads, at 4 inches (102 mm) on center at board edges and 7 inches (178 mm) on center at intermediate studs. The sheathing is nailed to top and bottom plates at 7 inches (178 mm) on center. A weather-resistive barrier is required over the sheathing. The lath and wall coating are then applied as described in Section 2.3.3.1.

2.4.2 Second Assembly:

2.4.2.1 Interior Face: One layer of minimum $5/8$ -inch-thick (15.9 mm), Type X gypsum wallboard, conforming with ASTM C 36, is applied vertically to minimum 2-by-4 wood studs (minimum specific gravity of 0.50, such as Douglas fir) spaced 24 inches (610 mm) on center, maximum. Minimum 2-by-4 blocking is required between studs spaced up to 60 inches (1524 mm) on center. Wallboard is attached with $1 5/8$ -inch-long (41 mm), 5d wallboard nails spaced 8 inches (203 mm) on center around the board edges and connected to studs and blocking. All wallboard joints must be backed with minimum 2-by-4 wood framing or blocking and must be taped and treated with joint compound. Fastener heads must also be treated with joint compound. The stud cavities shall be filled with R-11 fiberglass insulation batts having a minimum density of 0.5 pcf (8.01 kg/m³), R-11 Rockwool batt in-

sulation having a minimum density of 1.45 pcf (23.2 kg/m³), or cellulose insulation complying with CPSC 16 CFR, Parts 1209 and 1404, and having a minimum density of 2.6 pcf (41.65 kg/m³).

2.4.2.2 Exterior Face: One layer of minimum $1/2$ -inch-thick (12.7 mm), V-edge gypsum sheathing is applied horizontally to wood framing. The sheathing is temporarily fastened in place with $1 5/8$ -inch-long (41 mm), 5d wallboard nails spaced 12 inches (305 mm) on center around the board edges and connected to studs and blocking. A weather-resistive barrier of nonasphalt-saturated kraft paper, complying with UBC Standard 14-1, is applied in accordance with the UBC. Minimum 2.5-pound-per-square-yard (0.95 kg/m³) metal lath is then attached to all framing members with roofing nails or staples specified in Section 2.3.2, spaced 6 inches (152 mm) on center. KWIK KOTE Stucco (dry) is then applied to a $3/8$ -inch (9.5 mm) thickness as set forth in Section 2.3.1.

2.4.3 Third Assembly:

2.4.3.1 Interior Face: One layer of minimum $5/8$ -inch-thick (15.9 mm), Type X gypsum wall board attached horizontally with $1 5/8$ -inch-long (41.3 mm) galvanized steel cup-head dry-wall nails [head diameter of 0.30 inch (7.62 mm)] spaced at 8 inches (203 mm) on center along all studs and runners. All wallboard joints must be blocked. The joints shall be taped, and along with nail heads, treated with joint compound. The stud cavities shall be filled with R-11 fiberglass insulation batts having a minimum density of 0.5 pcf (8.01 kg/m³).

2.4.3.2 Exterior Face: One layer of minimum $7/16$ -inch-thick (OSB) sheathing attached to wood framing with 8d coated sinker nails, $2 3/8$ inches long (60 mm), spaced at 8 inches (203 mm) over all studs and plates. Two layers of Grade D building paper is applied over the OSB in accordance with the UBC. One layer of wire fabric lath described in Section 2.2.5.1 is applied over the OSB and fastened with galvanized No. 16 gage, $1 1/4$ -inch-crown (31.7 mm) staples having 1.25-inch-long (31.7 mm) legs spaced at 6 inches (152 mm) on center along all studs and perimeters. The KWIK KOTE Stucco (dry) is then applied at a nominal $3/8$ -inch thickness in accordance with Section 2.3.1.

2.4.4 Fourth Assembly:

2.4.4.1 Interior Face: Materials and construction shall be as set forth in Section 2.4.3.1.

2.4.4.2 Exterior Face: The studs are covered with two layers of Grade D building paper complying with UBC Standard 14-1 and applied in accordance with Section 1402.1 of the UBC. One-inch-thick (25.4 mm), Type II EPS board, having a nominal density of 1.5 pcf and recognized in ICBO ES evaluation report ER-4169, is attached to studs with $1 7/8$ -inch-long (48 mm) galvanized steel roofing nails [head diameter of 0.375 inch (9.5 mm), shaft diameter of 0.125 inch (3.2 mm)] spaced at 12 inches (305 mm) on center along all studs and plates. One layer of wire fabric lath described in Section 2.2.5.1, with a minimum 2-inch (51 mm) overlap between pieces, is applied over the EPS insulation board and fastened with electrogalvanized, No. 16 gage, $1 3/4$ -inch-crown (44.5 mm) staples having 1.75-inch-long (44.5 mm) legs spaced at 6 inches (152 mm) on center along all studs and perimeters. The KWIK KOTE stucco (dry) is then applied at a nominal $3/8$ -inch thickness in accordance with Section 2.3.1.

2.5 Miscellaneous:

2.5.1 Inspection Requirements:

2.5.1.1 Building Department Inspection: Building department inspection is required on lath installation prior to application of the coating, as noted in Section 108.5.5 of the UBC.

2.5.1.2 Special or Continuous Inspection: For field-batching and mixing of components, the KWIK KOTE Stucco System requires special inspection (in accordance with Section 1701 of the UBC). As an alternative, when approved by the

building official, continuous field inspection of all batching and mixing operations by an authorized inspector (trained and approved by KWIK KOTE Corporation) may be used. The authorized inspector must be independent of the plastering contractor. A declaration, as illustrated in Figure 4, shall be completed and signed in duplicate, for presentation (along with the plastering contractor's installation card) to the building owner and building official.

2.5.2 Control Joints: Control joints must be installed as specified by the architect, designer, builder or exterior coating manufacturer, in that order. In the absence of details, conventional three-coat plastering details must be used.

2.5.3 Curing: Moist curing of coating occurs for a minimum of 24 hours after application, unless temperatures are 60°F (15.6°C) or less during this period.

2.5.4 Soffits: The system may be applied to soffits, provided the coating is applied over metal lath complying with Table 25-B of the UBC in lieu of wire fabric lath. Metal lath fastening must comply with Table 25-C of the UBC, except the length must be increased by the thickness of any substrate.

2.5.5 Sills: The system may be applied to sills at locations such as windows and other similar areas.

Sills with a depth of 6 inches (152 mm) or less may have the coating and lath applied to any substrate permitted in this report, provided the coating, lath, weather-resistive barrier and substrate are installed in accordance with the appropriate section of this report. Sill depths exceeding 6 inches (152 mm) must have substrates of solid wood or plywood. The substrate is fastened in accordance with Table 23-II-B-1 of the UBC, and a double layer of a Grade D weather-resistive barrier is applied over the substrate. The coating, lath and optional insulation board are applied in accordance with Section 2.3.2 of this report. The coating is applied in accordance with Section 2.3.1.

2.6 Identification:

The factory-prepared mix is delivered to the jobsite in water-resistant bags or containers with labels bearing the following information:

1. KWIK KOTE name and address and the evaluation report number (ICBO ES ER-3607).
2. Identification of components.
3. Weight of packaged mix.
4. Storage instructions.
5. Maximum amount of water and other components that may be added, and conditions that must be considered in determining the actual amounts added.
6. Curing instructions.

The insulation boards are identified in accordance with their respective ICBO ES reports. Additionally, the board density of EPS and XEPS boards must be noted.

3.0 EVIDENCE SUBMITTED

Data according to the ICBO ES Acceptance Criteria for Cementitious Exterior Wall Coatings (AC11), dated July 2000.

4.0 FINDINGS

That the KWIK KOTE™ Stucco Systems described in this report comply with the 1997 *Uniform Building Code*™, subject to the following conditions:

- 4.1 The materials and methods of installation comply with this report and the manufacturer's instructions.
- 4.2 Installation is by contractors approved by the manufacturer.
- 4.3 The systems are confined to Type V construction.
- 4.4 The systems are recognized as one-hour fire-resistive assemblies when complying with Section 2.4 of this report. The design stress for each system described in Section 2.4 is limited to $0.78 F_c$, and the maximum stress may not exceed $0.78 F_c$ at a maximum l_e/d ratio of 33. In addition, the maximum load per stud shall be the following:
 - 4.4.1 1,500 pounds (6,670 N) for the assembly described in Section 2.4.2.
 - 4.4.2 1,100 pounds (4,890 N) for the assemblies described in Sections 2.4.3 and 2.4.4.
- 4.5 The interior of the building is separated from the polystyrene board with a thermal barrier complying with Section 2602 of the UBC, such as 1/2-inch (12.7 mm) regular gypsum wallboard applied in accordance with Table 25-G of the UBC.
- 4.6 An installation card, as shown in Figure 3, is left at the jobsite for the owner, and a copy is filed with the building department.
- 4.7 The allowable wind load on the systems with wood and steel studs 24 inches (610 mm) on center, maximum, is 35 psf (1676 Pa), positive or negative. Support framing must be adequate to resist the required wind load.
- 4.8 KWIK KOTE stucco (dry) over polyisocyanurate insulation, on wood studs 16 inches (406 mm) on center, has allowable wind loads of 40 psf (1915 kPa) positive and 30 psf (1436 kPa) negative. Support framing must be adequate to resist the required wind load.
- 4.9 KWIK KOTE (wet) requires inspections in accordance with Section 2.5.1.1 or 2.5.1.2 of this report.

This report is subject to re-examination in two years.

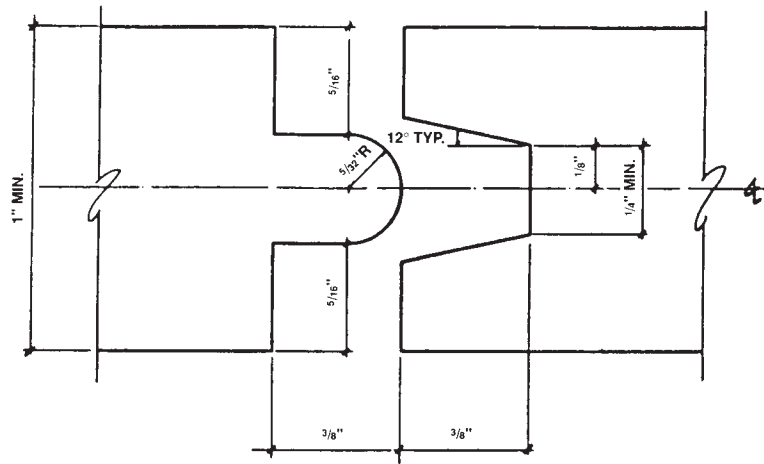
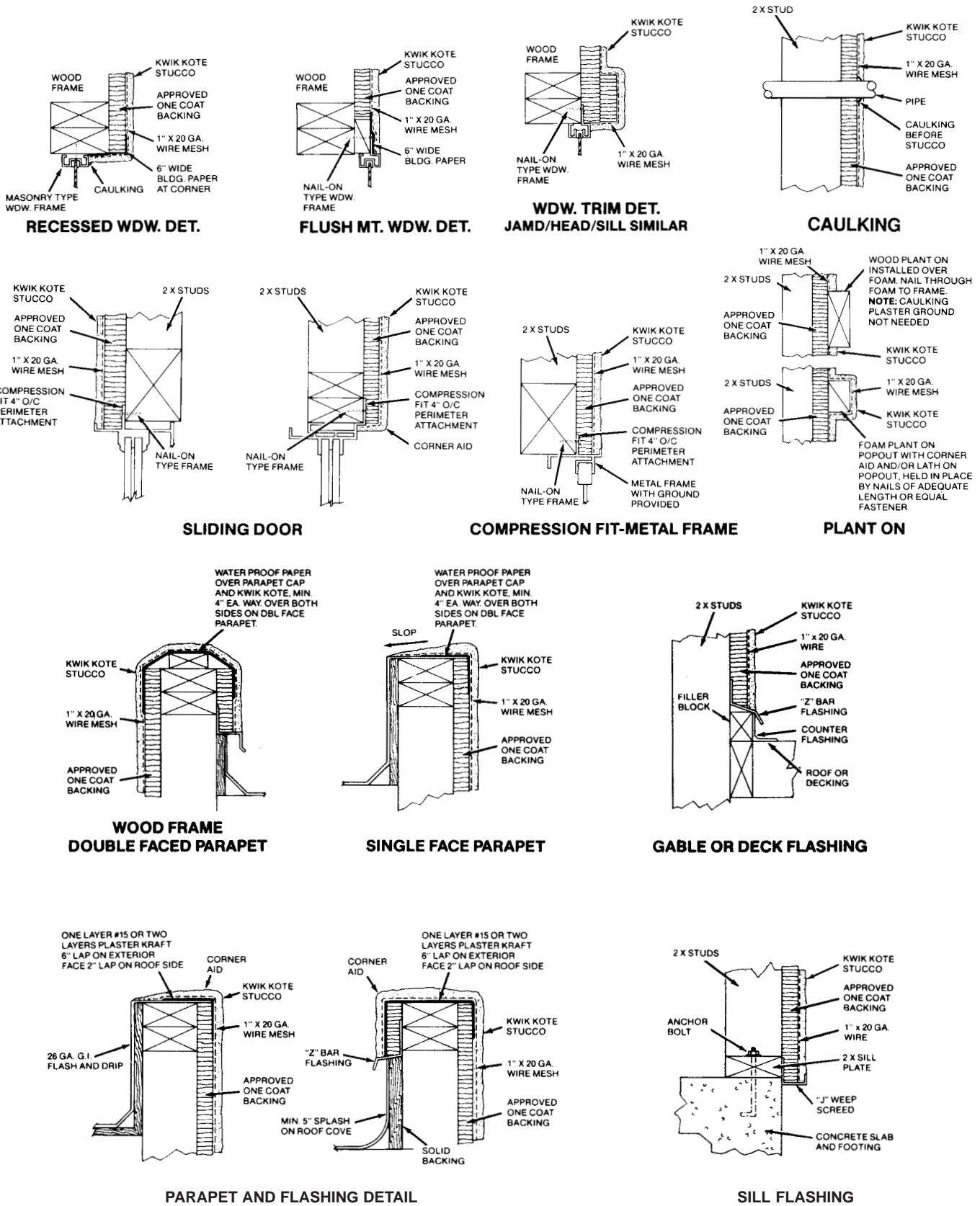
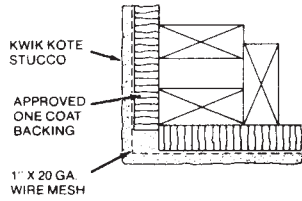


FIGURE 1—TONGUE AND GROOVE

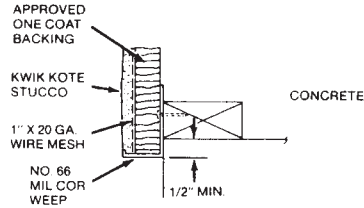


NOTE: FOR ALL INSTALLATIONS, A WEATHER-RESISTIVE BARRIER IS REQUIRED BEHIND FOAM PLASTIC SUBSTRATES AND OVER OTHER SUBSTRATE

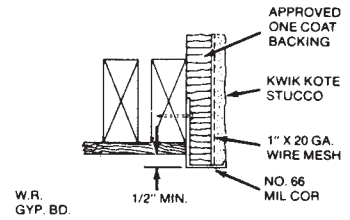
FIGURE 2



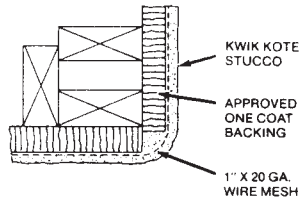
SQUARE CORNER DET.



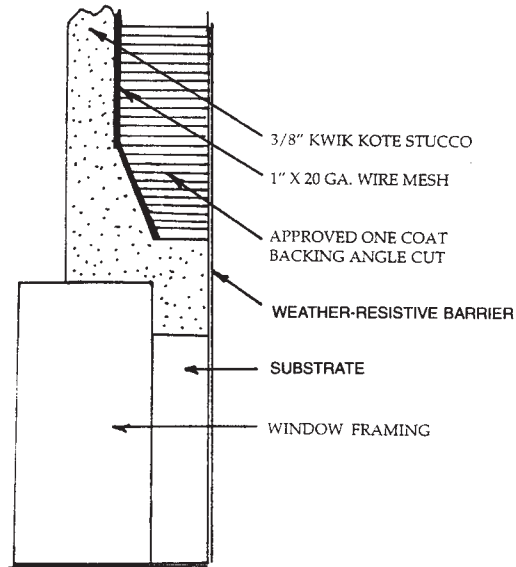
SILL DET.



SOFFIT DET.



RADIUS CORNER DET.



WINDOW STUCCO KEY

FIGURE 2—(Continued)



INSTALLATION CARD

Job Address:

Stucco System Tradename: KWIK KOTE

Name of Stucco Manufacturer: KWIK KOTE CORP.

ICBO Evaluation Service, Inc.
Evaluation Report ER-3607
Date of Job Completion _____

Stucco Contractor

Name: _____

Address: _____

Telephone Number: _____

Approved Contractor Number as Issued by the Stucco Manufacturer:

This is to certify that the stucco system on the building exterior at the above address has been installed in accordance with the evaluation report specified above and the manufacturer's instructions.

Signature of authorized representative of stucco contractor

Date

FIGURE 3

DECLARATION

Project Address: _____

Date: _____

The field batch and mixing of all component and of the exterior wall coating at the address noted above has been continuously inspected before, during and after installation of the cementitious coating. The field batching and mixing have been found to comply with current evaluation report ER-3607 and approved plans.

Authorized Inspector Signature _____

Authorized Inspector Name (Print) _____

Employer Name _____

Employer Address _____

Telephone Number () _____

*This is to certify that the above noted inspector, approved by KWIK KOTE CORP. was authorized to inspect the project so noted and was trained to properly discharge his duties.

Signature of Employee of Officer of Report Holder

Signer's Name (Print): _____ Date: _____

* Signature required only if inspector is not an employee of evaluation report holder.

FIGURE 4

Filing Category: EXTERIOR COATINGS

KWIK-KOTE™ STUCCO SYSTEMS

KWIK KOTE CORPORATION
50 NORTH 41ST AVENUE
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85009

1.0 SUBJECT

KWIK-KOTE™ Stucco Systems. (Issued July 1, 2002.)

Revise the fire-resistive assemblies in Sections 2.4.2 and 2.4.3.

2.0 DESCRIPTION

2.1 through 2.4.2.1: No change.

2.4.2.2: Revise as follows: One layer of minimum 1/2-inch-thick (12.7 mm), V-edge gypsum sheathing is applied horizontally or vertically to wood framing. The sheathing is temporarily fastened in place with 1 5/8-inch-long (41 mm), 5d wallboard nails spaced 12 inches (305 mm) on center around the board edges and connected to studs and blocking. A weather-resistive barrier of nonasphalt-saturated kraft paper, complying with UBC Standard 14-1, is applied in accordance with the UBC. Minimum 2.5-pound-per-square-yard (0.95 kg/m³) metal lath is then attached to all framing members with roofing nails or staples specified in Section 2.3.2, spaced 6 inches (152 mm) on center. KWIK KOTE Stucco (dry) is then applied to a 3/8-inch (9.5 mm) thickness as set forth in Section 2.3.1.

2.4.3.1: Revise as follows: One layer of minimum 5/8-inch-thick (15.9 mm), Type X gypsum wallboard attached horizontally with 1 5/8-inch-long (41.3 mm), galvanized steel, cup-head drywall nails [head diameter of 0.30 inch (7.62

mm)] spaced at 8 inches (203 mm) on center along all studs and runners. All wallboard joints must be blocked. The joints shall be taped, and along with nail heads, treated with joint compound. The stud cavities shall be filled with R-11 fiberglass insulation batts having a minimum density of 0.5 pcf (8.01 kg/m³), or cellulose insulation complying with CPSC 16 CFR Parts 1209 and 1406, and having a minimum density of 2.6 pcf (41.65 kg/m³).

2.4.3.2 through 2.6: No changes.

3.0 EVIDENCE SUBMITTED

No change.

4.0 FINDINGS

That the changes noted herein comply with the 1997 Uniform Building Code™, subject to the following conditions:

4.1 through 4.9: No changes.

Unless specifically noted in this evaluation report supplement, the master report remains valid and unchanged.

This report expires concurrently with the master report dated September 1, 2000.

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