

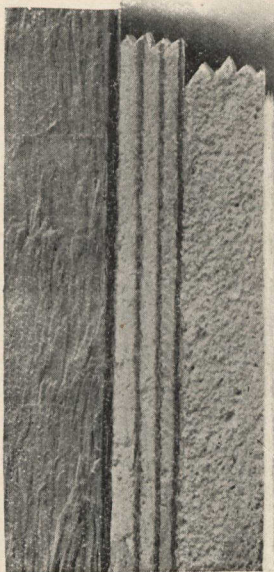
## SACKETT PLASTER BOARD—Instead of Lath

What the Architect and Builder desire to know:

*First*—What are its demonstrated advantages over older methods?

*Second*—What has experience proven to be the method of application necessary to secure best results?

# FIREPROOF AND ECONOMICAL



Sectional View (full size) of Sackett Plaster Board, applied to Wooden Stud, with  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch grounds.

*Sackett Plaster Boards* have been successfully used since 1891 in thousands of buildings of all classes, including small cottages, prominent hotels, costly residences, churches and theaters.

Walls and ceilings of *Sackett Plaster Boards* will be DRY AND READY IN HALF THE TIME required when lath is used, as less than HALF THE QUANTITY OF WATER IS NEEDED.

LESS MOISTURE means LESS DAMAGE from warped and twisted trim and woodwork.

*Sackett Plaster Boards* are accepted by BUILDING DEPARTMENTS and UNDERWRITERS for slow-burning construction on the same basis as metal lath.

Walls and ceilings properly plastered on *Sackett Plaster Boards* will show NO CRACKS OR DEFECTS other than those caused by settlement of the building or the shrinkage of timber; and, owing to the perfect adhesion between the plastering materials and the boards, THE PLASTER WILL NOT FALL.

Their SUPERIOR INSULATING QUALITIES make warmer houses with less fuel. The first cost is NO MORE than good work on wood lath, and LESS than on metal lath.

*Sackett Plaster Board* is an EFFICIENT AND ECONOMICAL FIREPROOFING, not only for walls and ceilings, but between floors, and for protecting exposed wooden surfaces in mills, warehouses and industrial structures. *It is also used extensively instead of lumber as outside sheathing under weather boards.*

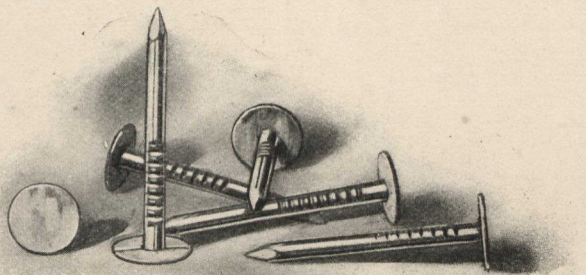
*Sackett Plaster Board* comes in sheets or slabs 32x36 inches, ready to be nailed direct to the studding, furring or beams.

Carried in stock by up-to-date building-material dealers everywhere.

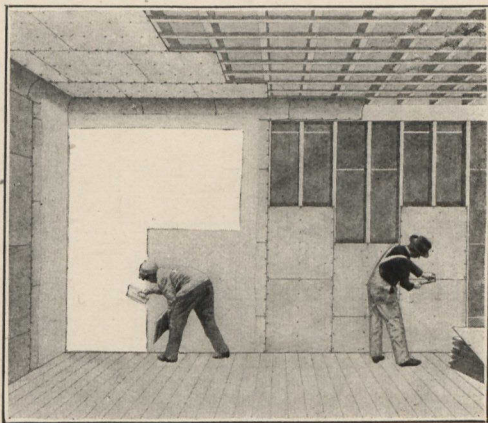
### General Directions for Application

To cut Boards, use an ordinary saw, or score with Lather's hatchet and break on straight edge.

In nailing use  $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch  $11\frac{1}{2}$  wire nails with large heads, like those shown in photograph (Fig. 2). Nails should be 4 to 6 inches apart, and driven home firm and tight to prevent any working under the plaster coat. One keg of nails will properly apply 8,000 square feet of Board.



Large Head,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch  $11\frac{1}{2}$  Wire Nails best adapted to secure Sackett Plaster Boards in place.



Method of applying Sackett Boards to Walls and Ceilings.

### For First-class Work We Advise $\frac{3}{4}$ -Inch Grounds

The best results are obtained by applying a base coat,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{3}{8}$  of an inch in thickness, of what is known in the plaster manufacturing trade as "Wood Fibre Plaster," which is simply a good grade Plaster of Paris (calcined gypsum) with which has been mixed the necessary retarder and about 100 pounds of wood fibre to each ton of plaster. This makes a superior brown coat without the addition of any sand; but to a good "Wood Fibre Plaster" as described above, 100 pounds of fine, clean sand to 100 pounds of "Wood Fibre Plaster" may be added without prejudice to resulting effects, thereby reducing the cost of the base coat, where suitable sand is conveniently obtained. Manufacturers of wall plaster mix the sand by machinery to "Wood Fibre Plaster" as required by purchasers.

The advantages of "Wood Fibre Plaster" over the ordinary sand mixtures are that it is *more pliable and stronger*, hence less liable to check or crack than sand mixtures, which are more brittle.

**Stinson-Reeb Builders' Supply Co., Limited**

904 Eastern Townships Bank Building

MONTREAL