

ICC-ES Evaluation Report

ESR-2732

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DIVISION: 09 00 00—FINISHES
Section: 09 24 00—Portland Cement Plastering

REPORT HOLDER:

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EVALUATION SUBJECT:
PERMACOAT AND UNICOAT EXTERIOR WALL STUCCO SYSTEMS
1.0 EVALUATION SCOPE
Compliance with the following codes:

- 2006 *International Building Code*® (IBC)
- 2006 *International Residential Code*® (IRC)
- 1997 *Uniform Building Code*™ (UBC)

Properties evaluated:

- Structural
- Weathering and durability
- Fire-resistance-rated construction

2.0 USES

The PermaCoat and UniCoat exterior wall stucco systems are alternative exterior wall coverings to the wall coverings specified in IBC Chapter 25, IRC Section R703 and UBC Chapter 25. The systems may be used in a one-hour fire-resistance-rated wall assembly when installed in accordance with Section 4.4 of this report.

3.0 DESCRIPTION
3.1 General:

The PermaCoat and UniCoat exterior wall stucco systems are proprietary mixtures of portland cement, sand, fibers, water and proprietary ingredients reinforced with wire fabric or metal lath and applied to substrates of expanded polystyrene (EPS) insulation board, gypsum sheathing, fiberboard or wood-based structural sheathing.

3.2 Materials:

3.2.1 PermaCoat Fiber-reinforced Stucco System: PermaCoat is available in two forms designated as PermaCoat Fiber-reinforced Stucco Sanded and

PermaCoat Fiber-reinforced Stucco Concentrate. PermaCoat Fiber-reinforced Stucco Sanded is a factory-prepared mixture of Type I or II portland cement complying with ASTM C 150, chopped glass fibers, proprietary fibers, sand and proprietary additives. The mixture is packaged in 80-pound (36.3 kg) bags. Eight to 10 gallons (30 to 38 L) of water and 3¹/₂ gallons (13.25 L) of PermaCoat Admix 721 are added to eight bags of PermaCoat Fiber-reinforced Stucco Sanded in the field and mixed in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. PermaCoat Fiber-reinforced Stucco Concentrate is the same as PermaCoat Fiber-reinforced Stucco Sanded but without the sand. The concentrate is packaged in 80-pound (36.3 kg) bags. Approximately 4 to 5 gallons (15 to 19 L) of water, 1³/₄ gallons (5.7 L) of PermaCoat Admix 721 and 240 pounds (109 kg) of sand complying with Section 3.2.3 are added to each bag in the field and mixed in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

3.2.2 UniCoat Fiber-reinforced Stucco Concentrate:

UniCoat Fiber-reinforced Stucco Concentrate is a factory-prepared mixture of Type I or II portland cement complying with ASTM C 150, chopped glass fibers, sand and proprietary additives. The concentrate is packaged in 80-pound (36 kg) bags. Five to 6 gallons (19 to 23 L) of water and 240 pounds (109 kg) of sand complying with Section 3.2.3 are added to each bag of UniCoat concentrate and mixed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. As an alternative to water, 1³/₄ gallons (5.7 L) of AdMixture 200 and approximately 3³/₄ gallons (14 L) of water are mixed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

3.2.3 Sand: 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 following limits:

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

3.2.4 Insulation Board: Expanded polystyrene (EPS) insulation board must have a nominal density of 1.5

pounds per cubic foot (24 kg/m³), and a flame-spread index of 25 or less and a smoke-developed index of 450 or less when tested in accordance with ASTM E 84 (UBC Standard 8-1.) Boards installed without sheathing, over open framing, must be 1 inch to 1½ inches (25.4 to 38.1 mm) thick and have ¾-inch-high (9.5 mm) tongues with compatible grooves for horizontal joints. See Figure 1 for joint detail. Square-edge boards can be used on solid substrates except when installed as part of the water-resistive barrier over wood-based sheathing as described in Section 3.2.10, in which case the boards must have horizontal tongue-and-groove edges. All boards must be recognized in a current ICC-ES evaluation report.

When installed over solid sheathing, the insulation boards must have ¼-inch-wide-by-⅛-inch-deep (64 mm by 3.2 mm) vertical grooves spaced at 12 inches (405 mm) on the back face of the boards.

3.2.5 Lath:

3.2.5.1 Wire Fabric Lath: Wire fabric lath must comply with the ICC-ES Acceptance Criteria for Metal Plaster Bases (Lath) (AC191). Minimum No. 20 gage [0.035 inch (0.89 mm)], 1-inch (25.4 mm) galvanized steel, woven-wire fabric must be used. Lath must be furred when applied over all substrates except unbacked polystyrene board. Furring must comply with the following requirements:

1. When maximum total coating thickness is ½ inch (12.7 mm) or less, the body of the lath must be furred a minimum of ⅛ inch (3.2 mm) from the substrate after installation.
2. When total coating thickness is greater than ½ inch (12.7 mm), No. 17 gage [0.058 inch (1.47 mm)] by 1½-inch (38 mm) woven-wire fabric lath must be used. The body of the lath must be furred a minimum of ¼ inch (6.4 mm) from the substrate after installation.

3.2.5.2 Metal Lath: Metal lath must comply with AC191 and IBC Table 2507.2, IRC Section R703.6 or UBC Table 25-B. Furring requirements are as set forth in Section 3.2.5.1 for wire fabric lath.

3.2.6 Gypsum Sheathing Board: The gypsum sheathing board must be minimum ½-inch-thick (12.7 mm), water-resistant core gypsum sheathing complying with ASTM C 79 or ASTM C 1396.

3.2.7 Fiberboard: The fiberboard must be minimum ½-inch-thick (12.7 mm), asphalt-impregnated fiberboard complying with ANSI/AHA A194.1 as a regular-density sheathing.

3.2.8 Wood-based Structural Panels: The plywood and oriented strand board (OSB) panels must be minimum 5/16-inch-thick (7.9 mm) panels for studs spaced 16 inches (406 mm) on center, and minimum 3/8-inch-thick (9.5 mm) panels for studs spaced 24 inches (610 mm) on center. The sheathing must be exterior-grade or Exposure 1 plywood complying with U.S. DOC PS-1 or PS-2, or UBC Standard 23-2; or Exposure 1 OSB complying with U.S. DOC PS-2, as applicable.

3.2.9 Caulking: The caulking must be an acrylic latex caulking material complying with ASTM C 834.

3.2.10 Water-resistive Barrier: Application of the barrier must comply with IBC Section 1404.2, IRC Section 703.2 or UBC Section 1402.1, as applicable. For jurisdictions adopting the IBC or IRC, except when installation is over

wood-based sheathing, the water-resistive barrier must be either a minimum of one layer of No. 15 asphalt felt, complying with ASTM D 226, Type I, or a water-resistive barrier recognized as equivalent to ASTM D 226, Type I or better, in a current ICC-ES evaluation report.

When installation is over wood-based sheathing, the water-resistive barrier must be minimum Grade D kraft building paper complying with UBC Standard 14-1, or a water-resistive barrier recognized as equivalent to Grade D or better in a current ICC-ES evaluation report.

For jurisdictions adopting the IBC, IRC and UBC, when application is over any wood-based sheathing, the barrier must be one of the following:

1. A minimum of two layers of Grade D kraft building paper as set forth in IBC Section 2510.6 or UBC Section 2506.4.
2. One layer of insulation board, having horizontal tongue-and-groove edges as described in Section 3.2.4 of this report, over one layer of Grade D kraft building paper having a minimum water-resistance rating of 60 minutes; or an equivalent recognized in a current ICC-ES evaluation report.

3.2.11 Vapor Retarder: A vapor retarder complying with IBC Section 1403.3 or IRC Section R318.1 must be provided, unless its omission is permitted under the exceptions in IBC Section 1403.3 or IRC Section R318.1.

3.2.12 Flashing: Flashing complying with IBC Section 1405.3, IRC Section R703.8 or UBC Section 1404.2, as applicable, must be provided. Where membrane flashing is used, it must be a self-adhering, flexible rubberized asphalt and polyethylene material, 0.030 inch (0.8 mm) thick and shingle-lapped with the water-resistive barrier, and shall be recognized in a current evaluation report indicating compliance with AC148 (Acceptance Criteria for Flexible Flashing). Rigid flashing must be sloped towards the exterior, with an upturned leg on the interior side and at the ends. Flashing must extend beyond the surface of the exterior wall.

3.2.13 AdMixture 200: AdMixture 200 is a ready-mixed liquid acrylic polymer additive. It is supplied in 5-gallon (19 L) containers and has a shelf life of 12 months when stored in a sealed container in a dry area.

3.2.14 PermaCoat Admix 721: PermaCoat Admix 721 is a ready-mixed liquid formulation of acrylic latex polymers and modifiers. It is supplied in 3.5-gallon (13.25 L) containers and has a shelf life of 12 months when stored in a sealed container in a dry area.

3.2.15 Trim and Accessories: All trim, screeds and corner reinforcement must be galvanized steel or approved plastic.

4.0 INSTALLATION

4.1 General:

The exterior cementitious coating is applied by troweling or machine-spraying in one coat to a minimum 3/8-inch (9.5 mm) thickness. Finish coat, if required, is applied in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. The coating is applied at ambient temperatures ranging from 40°F to 100°F (4.4 to 37.8°C) by applicators approved by Somar Industries, Ltd. An installation card, as illustrated in Figure 3, must be on the jobsite with the name of the applicator and the product to be used, before any water-resistive barrier or exterior sheathing is installed.

4.2 Application over Open Framing (Insulation Board):

4.2.1 Wood Studs: The water-resistive barrier, as set forth in Section 3.2.10, is placed over open studs spaced a maximum of 24 inches (610 mm) on center. The insulation board, described in Section 3.2.4, is then placed horizontally with tongues facing 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 occur directly over studs. The lath is applied tightly, with $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch (38 mm) end laps and side laps, over the insulation board, and is fastened through the insulation board and water-resistive barrier to wood studs, sills and plates. Fasteners are No. 11 gage galvanized roofing nails with $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch-diameter (9.5 mm) heads, spaced 6 inches (152 mm) on center, or No. 16 gage [0.065-inch leg diameter (1.65 mm)] galvanized staples with minimum crown widths of $\frac{7}{16}$ inch (11.1 mm), spaced 6 inches (152 mm) on center. Fasteners must penetrate wood framing at least 1 inch (25.4 mm). Care must be taken to avoid overdriving fasteners.

Wall bracing in accordance with IBC Section 2308.9.3 or 2308.12, IRC Section R602.10 or R602.11, or UBC Sections 2320.11.3 and 2320.11.4 is required. Outside wall corners and parapet corners are covered with extra metal corner reinforcement attached to the framing members with approved fasteners spaced a maximum of 18 inches (457 mm) on center. Weep screeds are installed at the bottom of the wall and must comply with IBC Section 2512.1.2 or UBC Section 2506.5. Galvanized metal, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch (35 mm), J-shaped trim pieces are installed at other areas where insulation board is exposed. At windows and doors, flashing described and installed in accordance with IBC Section 1405.3, IRC Section R703.8 or UBC Section 1402.2, butting J-trim metal edges, is to be caulked. Holes for hose bibbs, electrical panels and other penetrations of substrate surfaces, except those caused by fasteners, must be caulked. The coating is applied as described in Section 4.1.

4.2.2 Steel Studs: Application of the PermaCoat or UniCoat fiber-reinforced stucco system to minimum No. 20 gage (0.035-inch base-metal thickness) galvanized steel studs spaced a maximum of 24 inches (610 mm) on center is the same as for wood studs described in Section 4.2.1, except lath is fastened with No. 8, S-12, self-drilling tapping screws having minimum 0.420-inch-diameter (10.7 mm) heads, installed at 6 inches (152 mm) on center. Screws must penetrate studs at least $\frac{1}{4}$ inch (6.4 mm).

4.3 Application over Solid Substrates:

4.3.1 Fiberboard: Minimum $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch-thick (12.7 mm) fiberboard sheathing is installed directly over wood studs spaced a maximum of 24 inches (610 mm) on center. The fiberboard is temporarily held in place with corrosion-resistant staples or roofing nails. A water-resistive barrier, as set forth in Section 3.2.10, is applied over the fiberboard prior to installation of lath. When the optional insulation board is installed, the grooves must face the water-resistive barrier and must be aligned vertically, but may be offset a maximum of 6 inches (152 mm) from adjacent boards. The vertical joints of insulation boards are staggered from adjacent courses a minimum of 3 inches (76 mm). Insulation boards are attached to the framing, but the vertical joints of the insulation board are not required to align with the framing. The wire fabric or expanded metal lath and optional insulation board are attached to studs, through the water-resistive barrier and sheathing, with fasteners and spacings as described for insulation boards (Section 4.2), or as described for fiberboard in IBC Table

2304.9.1, IRC Table R602.3(1), or UBC Table 23-II-B-1, whichever is more restrictive.

Wall bracing in accordance with IBC Section 2308.9.3 or UBC Sections 2320.11.3 and 2320.11.4 is required. When the fiberboard is used as wall bracing, it is to be fastened to the framing in accordance with the requirements of the applicable code, prior to application of the optional insulation board. The lath and optional insulation board are to be fastened in accordance with Section 4.2 of this report. Outside wall corners and parapet corners must be covered with extra metal corner reinforcement attached to the framing members with approved fasteners spaced 18 inches (457 mm) on center. Weep screeds are installed at the bottom of the wall and are to comply with IBC Section 2512.1.2, IRC Section R703.6.2.1 or UBC Section 2506.5. Galvanized steel, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch (35 mm), J-shaped trim pieces must be installed in other areas where insulation board is exposed. See Figure 2 for typical installation details. At windows and doors, butting J-trim metal edges are caulked. Holes for hose bibbs, electrical panels and other penetrations of substrate surfaces, except those caused by fasteners, are also caulked. The coating is applied as described in Sections 4.1 and 4.2.

4.3.2 Gypsum Sheathing: Minimum $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch-thick (12.7 mm), water-resistant core gypsum sheathing is installed directly over wood studs spaced a maximum of 24 inches (610 mm) on center, in a manner similar to that for fiberboard. Gypsum sheathing is fastened in accordance with ASTM C 1280 (IBC), IRC Table R702.3.5, or UBC Table 25-G. A water-resistive barrier must be applied over the gypsum sheathing before application of lath and coating. The lath is attached to studs through the sheathing, with fasteners and spacings as described for insulation board in Section 4.2 of this report. All walls are braced in accordance with the applicable code. Exposed sheathing edges are protected with screeds. Holes in the substrate surface are caulked, and the coating is applied as described in Sections 4.1 and 4.2.

The system is applied to minimum No. 20 gage [0.035-inch (0.813 mm)] steel studs spaced at 24 inches (610 mm) on center, using No. 8 by 0.420-inch-diameter-head (10.7 mm), minimum $\frac{3}{16}$ -inch-long (30.2 mm), self-drilling tapping screws spaced at 6 inches (152 mm) on center to secure sheathing to steel studs. Lath is secured with No. 8 by 0.420-inch-diameter-head (10.7 mm), minimum $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch-long (31.7 mm), self-drilling, tapping waferhead screws spaced 6 inches (152 mm) on center. Screws and nails fastening sheathing, and screws fastening lath, are staggered from each other. Minimum screw penetration is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch (3.2 mm) beyond the stud. The balance of the system installation must be in accordance with Section 4.2.

4.3.3 Wood Structural Panel Sheathing: Plywood sheathing and oriented strand board must be applied directly to wood studs under the conditions set forth in Section 3.2.8 and either IBC Table 2308.9.3(3), IRC Table 602.3(3), or UBC Table 23-IV-D-1 and Table 23-II-B-1. The water-resistive barrier, optional insulation board, wire fabric lath, and coating are applied as described in Section 4.3.1 for fiberboard.

4.4 One-hour Fire-resistance-rated Wall Assembly:

4.4.1 Interior Face: One layer of $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch-thick (16 mm), Type X gypsum wallboard, water-resistant backerboard or veneer base is applied parallel or at right angles to the interior face of nominally 2-by-4 wood studs spaced a maximum of 24 inches (610 mm) on center. The wallboard is attached with 6d coated nails, $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches (47.8 mm) long

with $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch-diameter (6.4 mm) heads, at 7 inches (178 mm) on center to studs, plates and blocking. All wallboard joints must be taped and treated with joint compound, and backed with minimum nominally 2-by-4 wood framing. Fastener heads must also be treated with joint compound.

4.4.2 Exterior Face: One layer of minimum $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch-thick (16 mm), Type X water-resistant core-treated gypsum sheathing, 48 inches (1.22 m) wide, is applied parallel to studs with No. 11 gage galvanized roofing nails, $\frac{1}{4}$ inches (44.5 mm) long with $\frac{7}{16}$ -inch- or $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch-diameter (11.1 or 12.7 mm) heads at 4 inches (101.6 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 water-resistive barrier is required over the sheathing. The lath and wall coating are then applied as described in Section 4.2.1.

4.4.3 Axial Load Design: Axial loads applied to the wall assembly are limited by the lesser of the following:

1. The wood stud axial design stress for the wall assembly calculated in accordance with Sections 3.6 and 3.7 of ANSI AF&PA NDS-05 (IBC and IRC) or ANSI/NFOPA NDS-91 (UBC), is limited to $0.78 F_c$.
2. The maximum stress must not exceed $0.78 F_c$ at a maximum l_e/d ratio of 33.

4.5 Miscellaneous:

4.5.1 Inspection Requirements: Building department inspection is required on lath installation prior to application of the coating, as noted in IBC Section 109.3.5 for jurisdictions enforcing the IBC or IRC, or in UBC Section 108.5.5 for jurisdictions enforcing the UBC. The PermaCoat and UniCoat exterior wall stucco systems require special inspections, in accordance with IBC Section 1704 or UBC Section 1701, for field-batching and mixing of components. As an alternative, when approved by the code official, continuous field inspection of all batching and mixing operations, by an authorized inspector, trained and approved by Somar Industries, Ltd., may be used. The authorized inspector must be independent of the plastering contractor. A declaration, such as that shown in Figure 4, must be completed and signed in duplicate, for presentation to the building owner and the code official with the plastering contractor's installation card.

4.5.2 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 other details, conventional three-coat plastering details must be used.

4.5.3 Curing: Moist curing must be provided for a minimum of 24 hours after coating application.

4.5.4 Soffits: The system may be applied to soffits, provided the coating is applied over metal lath complying with ASTM C 847 or UBC Table 25-B in lieu of the coating's being applied over wire fabric lath. Metal lath fastening must comply with IBC Section 2510.3, IRC Section R703.6.1.3.5 or UBC Table 25-C, except the length of the fastener must be increased by the thickness of the substrate.

4.5.5 Sills: The system may be applied to sills at locations such as windows and other similar areas. Sills with depths 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, water-resistive barrier and substrate are installed in accordance with the appropriate section of this report. Sills with depths exceeding 6 inches (152 mm) must have substrates of solid wood or plywood. The substrate must be fastened in accordance with IBC Table 2304.9.1, IRC Section R602.3, or UBC Table 23-II-B-1, and a double layer of a code-complying Grade D water-resistive barrier must be applied over the substrate. The coating, lath, and optional insulation board must be applied in accordance with Section 4.2.

5.0 CONDITIONS OF USE

The PermaCoat and UniCoat Exterior Wall Stucco Systems described in this report comply with, or are suitable alternatives to what is specified in, those codes listed in Section 1.0 of this report, subject to the following conditions:

- 5.1** Materials and methods of installation must comply with this report and the manufacturer's published installation instructions. In the event of a conflict between the installation instructions and this report, this report governs. The manufacturer's published installation instructions must be available at the jobsite at all times during installation.
- 5.2** Installation is by contractors approved by Somar Industries, Ltd.
- 5.3** The system is limited to Type V-B construction (IBC), Type V construction (UBC), or construction permitted by the IRC, except as described in Section 4.4.
- 5.4** The interior of the building must be separated from the foam plastic boards by a thermal barrier complying with IBC Section 2603.4, IRC Section R314.1.2 and IRC Table R702.3.5 or UBC Section 2602.4 and UBC Table 25-G.
- 5.5** An installation card, such as that shown in Figure 3, must be completed and left at the jobsite for the owner, and a copy must be filed with the building department.
- 5.6** Inspections must be performed in accordance with Section 4.5.1 of this report.
- 5.7** Where hazard of termite damage is very heavy in accordance with IBC Section 2603.8 and IRC Section R320.4, foam plastic insulation board must not be placed on exterior walls within 6 inches (152 mm) of the ground.
- 5.8** The allowable wind load on the systems applied to wood or steel studs at 24 inches (610 mm) on center is 30 psf (29.8 MPa) positive or negative. The allowable wind load on the systems applied to wood or steel studs at 16 inches (406 mm) on center is 68 psf (67.5 MPa) positive or negative. Supporting framing must be adequate to resist the required wind load.
- 5.9** The system is recognized as a one-hour fire-resistance-rated assembly when installed in accordance with Section 4.4.

6.0 EVIDENCE SUBMITTED

Data in accordance with the ICC-ES Acceptance Criteria for Cementitious Exterior Wall Coatings (AC11), dated June 2007 (editorially revised April 2008).

7.0 IDENTIFICATION

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

1. Name and address of manufacturer (Somar Industries, Ltd.) and the evaluation report number (ESR-2732).
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 actual amounts.
6. Curing instructions.

Insulation boards are identified in accordance with their respective ICC-ES evaluation reports. Additionally, the board density must be noted.

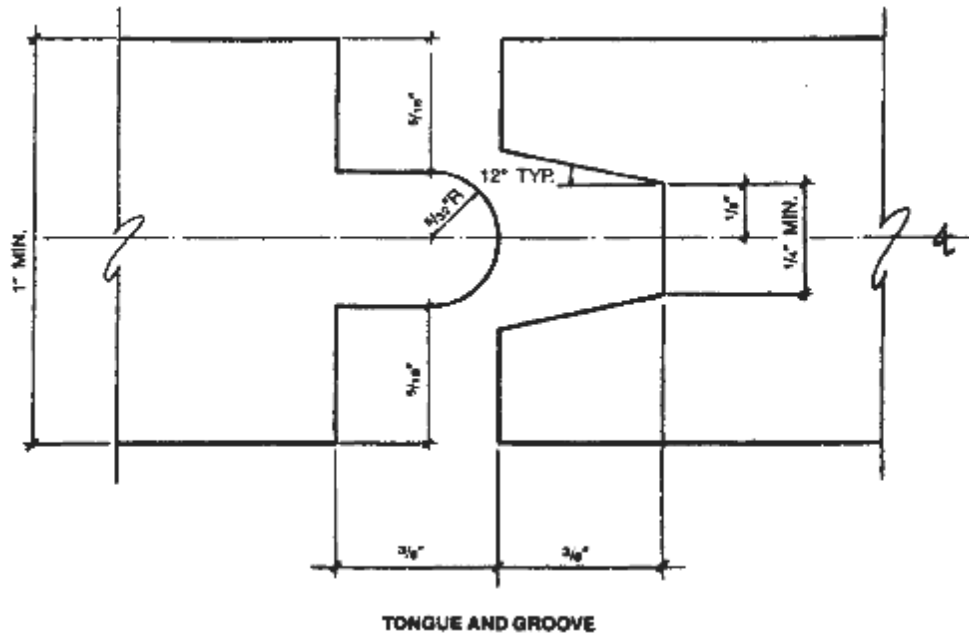
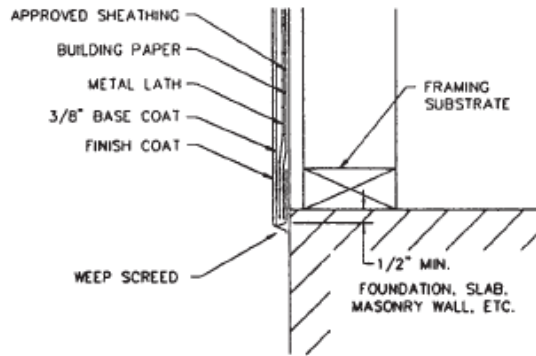


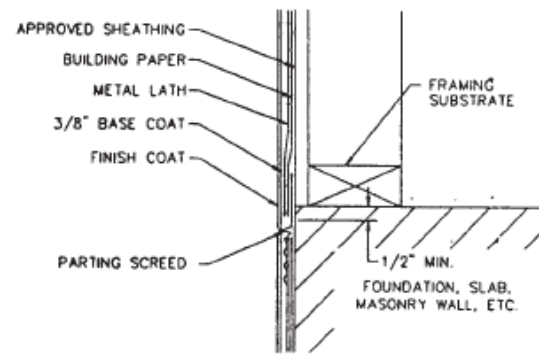
FIGURE 1

BASES

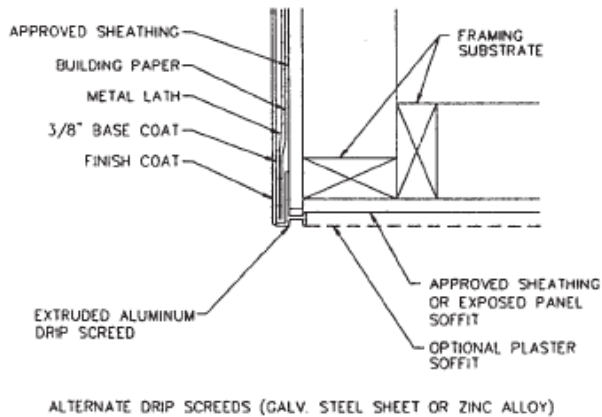
TERMINATION



CONTINUATION



FASCIA DRIPS



ALTERNATE DRIP SCREEDS (GALV. STEEL SHEET OR ZINC ALLOY)



TERMINATIONS

TROWEL CUT

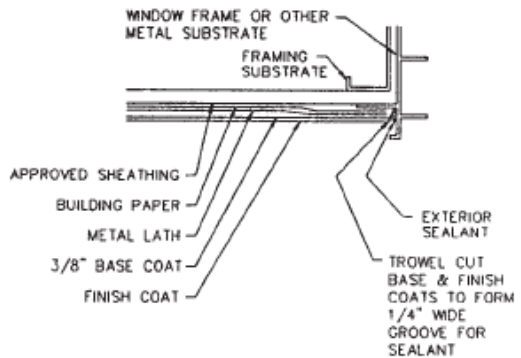
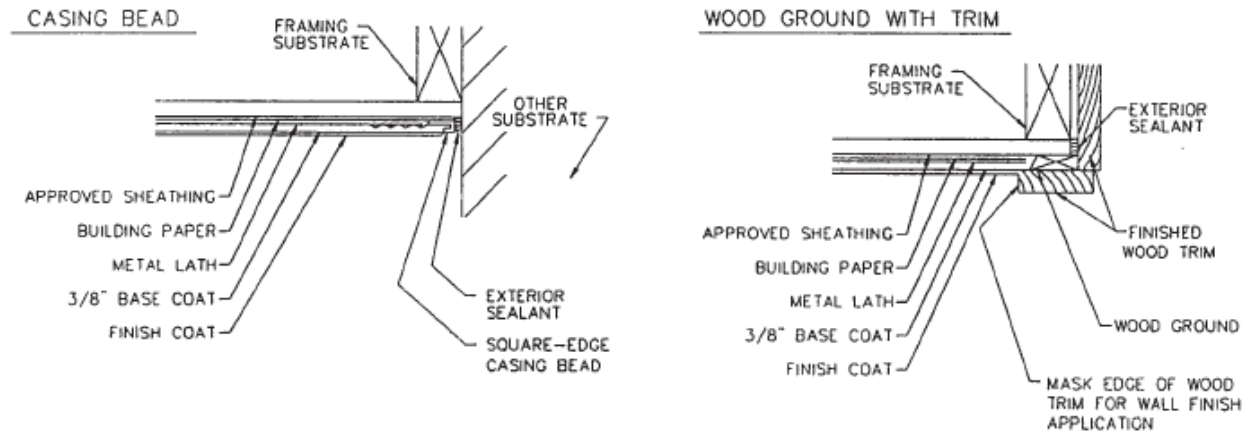


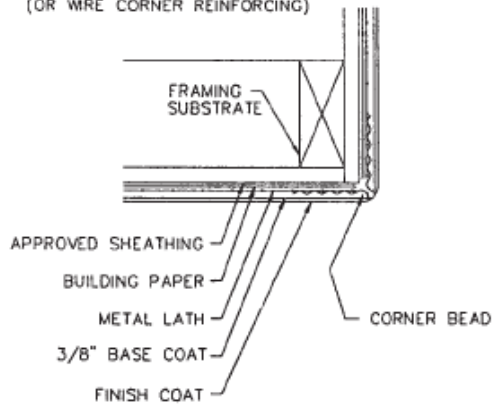
FIGURE 2—TYPICAL DETAILS FOR PERMACOAT AND UNICOAT FIBERGLASS STUCCO SYSTEMS

TERMINATIONS



EXTERIOR CORNERS

SMALL NOSE CORNER BEAD (OR WIRE CORNER REINFORCING)



BULLNOSE BEAD (OR WIRE CORNER REINFORCING)

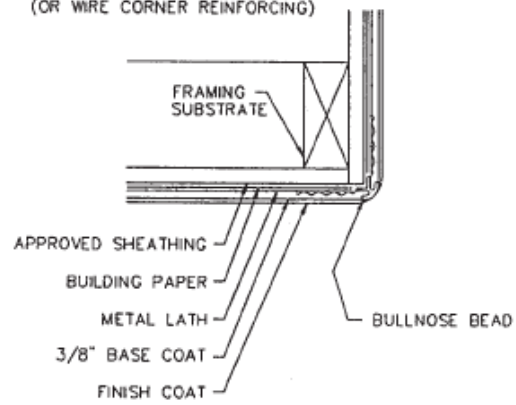


FIGURE 2—TYPICAL DETAILS FOR PERMACOAT AND UNICOAT FIBERGLASS STUCCO SYSTEMS (Continued)

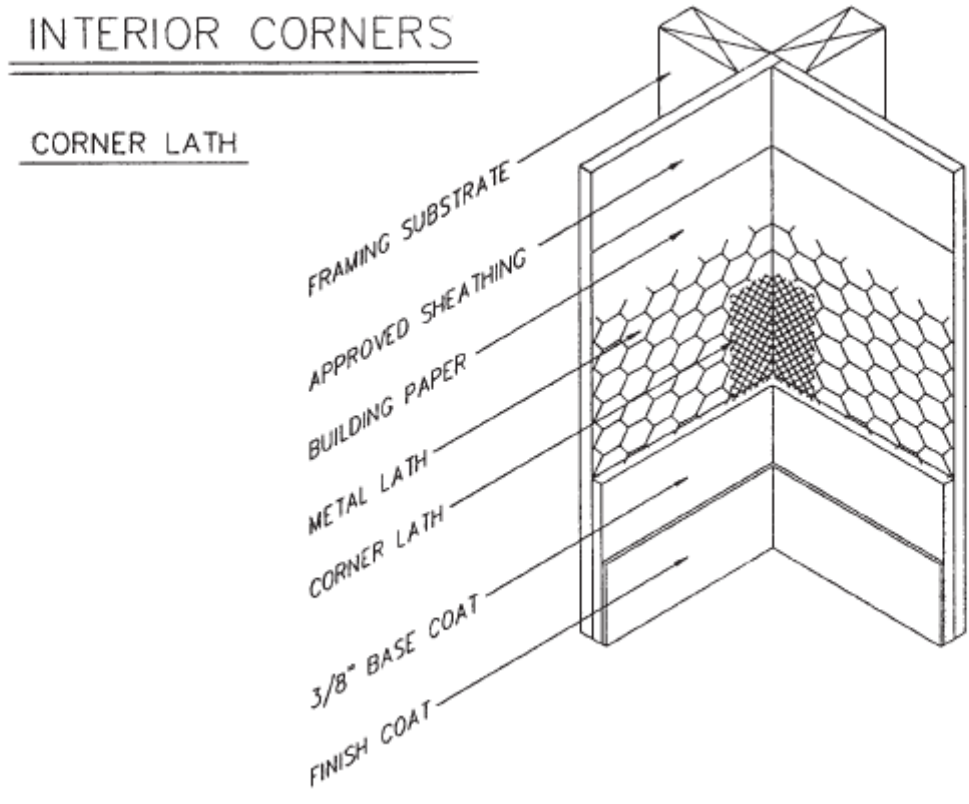
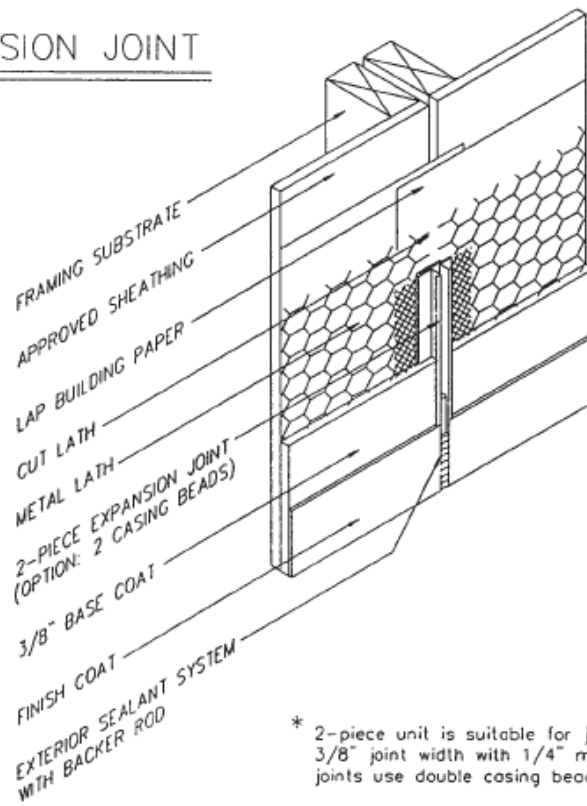


FIGURE 2—TYPICAL DETAILS FOR PERMACOAT AND UNICOAT FIBERGLASS STUCCO SYSTEMS (Continued)

EXPANSION JOINT



* 2-piece unit is suitable for joint widths of 1/8" to 5/8" (nominal 3/8" joint width with 1/4" movement each direction). For wider joints use double casing bead with sheet metal bellows wall dam.

INTERIOR CORNERS

INTERIOR CORNER CONTROL JOINT

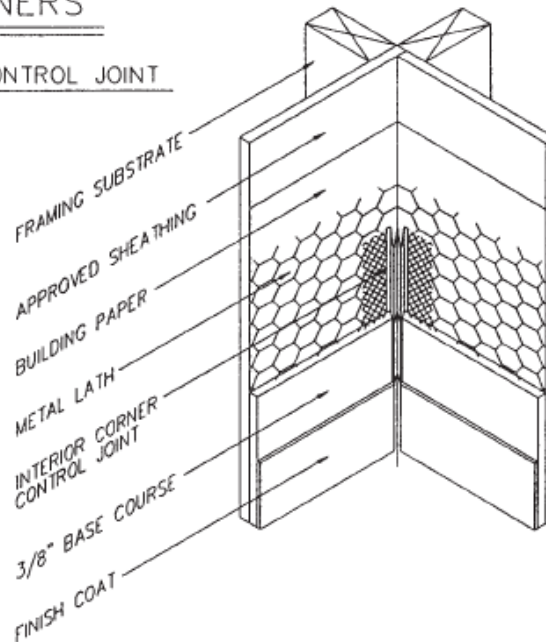


FIGURE 2—TYPICAL DETAILS FOR PERMACOAT AND UNICOAT FIBERGLASS STUCCO SYSTEMS (Continued)

