

DIVISION 9  
FINISHES

## SECTION 09200: LATH AND PLASTER STANDARDS

## I. GENERAL

1. Control joints shall be used to limit unbroken plastered areas to 144 sq. ft. or 12 feet in any dimension.
2. Provide self-weeping at base of exterior walls
3. *The campus has experienced problems of moisture intrusion at plaster over concrete block where a proper moisture barrier has not been installed. Install moisture barriers at all exterior plaster walls enclosing spaces meant to be protected from weather.*

## II. MATERIALS

1. Lath: galvanized, woven-wire fabric, 17 gauge, with 1-1/2" openings. Provide 8" wide x 24" long reinforcement strip of lath at 45 degrees at corners of all openings.
2. Fasteners for lath to be galvanized steel 3/8" head nails or 3/4" crown staples.
3. Control joints to be 20 gauge galvanized steel.
4. Corners to be reinforced with pre-shaped galvanized inner corner and 26 gauge galvanized steel expanded corner bead. Plastic reinforcements with approval of project manager.
5. Casing bead to be 24 gauge galvanized steel.
6. Watertable for use at foundations shall be formed of minimum 26 gauge zinc without weeps on slope conditions, and with weeps on horizontal conditions.
7. *Moisture barrier to be applied over any building material, i.e. wood frame, concrete, concrete block: 2 Layers 60 minute Class D building paper, applied per manufacturer's recommendations. One layer may be part of woven wire lath assembly, provided such assembly includes 60 minute Class D building paper. Other weather resistive barrier systems, if proposed, should include test data for water resistance and water-vapor transmission along with relevant ICBO approvals. See also Section 07190.*

## III. EXECUTION

1. Inside and outside corners shall have 18" wide extra layer of moisture barrier.

## SECTION 09250: GYPSUM DRYWALL STANDARDS

## I. GENERAL (not used)

## II. MATERIALS

## A. All gypsum board shall be

1. 5/8" fire-resistant type 'X'.
2. Water resistant gypsum panels shall be used at all wet locations.

## III. EXECUTION

- A. All gypsum board is to be attached to framing with appropriate screws. The use of nails is not permitted.
- B. The specification of a smooth wall finish on gypsum board has been a problem on past projects.
  1. Tight budgets often make smooth walls unaffordable.
  2. Future patching and maintenance is more difficult than with a light texture.
- C. *Gypsum board shall be attached to metal studs with screws at a minimum spacing of 8" at the perimeter and 12" in the field.*

SECTION 09300: TILE STANDARDS

I. GENERAL

1. *Tile shall either be set on a full mortar bed or on cementitious backer units.*

II. MATERIALS

1. Dark grout colors are preferred for ceramic tile floors for ease of maintenance.

III. EXECUTION (not used)

SECTION 09650: RESILIENT FLOORING STANDARDS

I. GENERAL (not used)

II. MATERIALS

1. General flooring should neither be very light (which shows all soil and scuff marks), nor very dark (which shows all dust).

III. EXECUTION (not used)

## SECTION 09680: CARPET STANDARDS

## I. GENERAL

- A. Since the maintenance costs of carpet as well as the length of useful life compare unfavorably with alternative floor coverings such as resilient flooring, carpeting must be clearly justified by programmatic concerns before specification.
- B. Carpet should be selected by considering durability, serviceability, and replacement accessibility as well as aesthetics. Carpet pattern, color, and texture serve major roles in the design scheme, but should be carefully selected to withstand heavy use and abuse in student areas (especially dormitories and other housing areas, where carpet generally must be replaced due to failures in appearance rather than becoming worn out.)
- C. Pattern and Color
1. Colors and shades selected should be of medium intensity (neither so light as to easily show soiling, nor so dark as to easily show lint). Multi-colored heathers, moresques, or non-directional patterns are desirable for their soil-hiding abilities. High contrast patterns are also preferred over low contrast "tone on tone" patterns for their soil-hiding abilities. Solid color carpet is not acceptable.
- D. Flammability: Carpet and pad shall have passed following tests.
1. DOC-FF-1-70: Pass
  2. NFPA 258 (Smoke Density): 450 or less.
  3. ASTM E648 (Flooring Radiant Panel Test): 0.22 or higher.
  4. Note: even though the SFM accepts the Radiant Panel Test, the University prefers, when all other considerations are met, carpet that meets ASTM E 84 Steiner Tunnel Test as follows:

75	Flame Spread
50	Fuel Contribution
125	Smoke Density
- E. Low Static Carpet (as required):
1. For Computer Areas: Carpet shall develop less than 2.0 kilovolts of static at 70 degrees F and 20% relative humidity as measured by AATCC test method 134.
  2. For General Office Use: Carpet shall develop less than 4.0 kilovolts of static at 70 degrees and 20% relative humidity as measured by AATCC test method 134 (such as commercial anti-static nylon, DuPont "Antron III", or equal).
- F. Warranty
1. Provide for promptly repairing or replacing, at no cost to Owner, carpet which exhibits evidence of defective materials or workmanship, including defects such as fading, unraveling, loss of yarn, and splitting of seams.
  2. Warranty Period: Two years, per Section 01700.

## II. MATERIALS

### A. Acceptable Carpet Manufacturers:

1. Lees Carpets, Division of Burlington, Inc. (Unibond backing system)
2. Atlas
3. Wellco Business
4. Patcraft
5. Or equal.

### B. The University's continuing ability to make future purchases of the selected carpets for replacement and matching purposes shall be an additional selection consideration. Carpets should be chosen from stable running lines from established mills. No mill close-outs or special production runs or colorations should be selected.

### C. Carpet:

1. Type: Level loop pile carpet.
2. Yarn: Third or fourth generation continuous filament soil hiding nylon by Allied Chemical, DuPont, Badische, or equal.
3. Face Weight: Minimum 26 oz / sq.yd
4. Gauge: 1/8".
5. Density: Minimum 6000.
6. Primary Backing: Polypropylene
7. Secondary Backing: Jute or Polypropylene.

### D. Underlay (when applicable): Natural or synthetic fiber cushions recommended for use in commercial application, complying with Carpet Cushion Council recommendations; mildew resistant.

1. Type: Minimum 40 oz/yd weight, 7/16" thick.
  - a. Hartex/Super.
  - b. Nova/Deluxe Contract.
  - c. Or equal.

### E. Adhesive (solvent-free):

1. W. F. Taylor "Envirotec"
  - a. #2080 for standard backing
  - b. #2055 for "Unibond" backing
2. Roberts "Earthbond 7000"
3. or equal.

### F. Stair nosing (when applicable): Provide all contrasting stair nosings as per code requirements.

## III. EXECUTION

- A. Submit seam diagram to Project Manager for approval.
- B. Carpet seams shall not fall directly over underlay seams.

- C. Check matching of carpet before cutting and ensure there are no visible defects or variations between dye lots.
- D. Cut carpet, where required, in manner to allow proper seam and pattern match; ensure cuts are straight, true, and unfrayed.
- E. Where possible and practical, locate seams in areas of least amount of traffic; no seams shall occur perpendicular to doors or entries; parallel to doors shall be centered directly
  - 1. Follow wall line parallel to carpet direction for seams occurring at corridor change of direction.
  - 2. Join seams in recommended manner so as not to detract from appearance of carpet installation and decrease its life expectancy; ensure seams are straight, not overlapped or peaked, and free of gaps. Seal the two halves of each seam with a seam sealer approved by the carpet manufacturer.
- F. Lay carpet with run of pile in direction of anticipated traffic; do not change run of pile in any one room or from one room to next where continuous through a wall opening.
- G. Cut and fit carpet neatly around projections through floor and to walls and other vertical surfaces.
- H. All carpet is to be aired out approximately one week before installation in a well ventilated area in order to minimize noxious fumes to building users.
- I. Remnants and Replacement Carpet: Upon completion, bundle all usable remnants and deliver to the Owner for possible future repairs. Furnish 5 square yards of carpet in one piece suitable for repair work, of the same dye lot as installed carpet, of each color or pattern used.

## SECTION 09900: PAINTING STANDARDS

## I. GENERAL

- A. All painting and coating materials and application methods shall comply with the requirements in effect at the time of application of the Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District (MBUAPCD), including, but not limited to:
  - 1. Rule 416: Organic Solvents
  - 2. Rule 426: Architectural Coatings
- B. Epoxy paint should be considered at concrete and unit masonry walls to discourage graffiti and provide for ease of cleaning.
- C. Semi-gloss enamels are generally preferred to flat from a maintenance point of view.
- D. *Semi-transparent stains are generally discouraged in exterior applications since the life of these finishes is generally too short for normal campus maintenance cycles.*

## II. MATERIALS

- A. Provide top line commercial products of a reputable manufacturer
  - 1. Paints and Interior Stains
  - 2. Exterior Wood Stains
  - 3. Color pigments: Pure, non-fading, applicable types to suit substrates and service indicated.
    - a. Lead Content: Not permitted.
  - 4. Finish Coat Coordination: Provide finish coats which are compatible with prime paints used.
    - a. Ensure compatibility of total coatings systems.
    - b. Provide barrier coats over incompatible primers or remove and reprime as required.
- B. Material Quality: Materials not bearing manufacturer's identification as a best-grade product shall not be acceptable.
  - 1. Provide undercoat paints produced by same manufacturer as finish coats; use only thinners approved by paint manufacturer, and use only within recommended limits.
  - 2. Primers: Types recommended by manufacturers for type of substrate and finish coat for premium quality application of mild detergent without loss of color, sheen, or pigments.
- C. Volatile Organic Compounds: Approved for use at time of application by EPA and applicable air quality management district for limitations of volatile organic compounds for all architectural coatings.

### III. EXECUTION

- A. Remove hardware, accessories, and items in place and not to be painted, provide protection prior to surface preparation and painting; after painting, reinstall removed items.
- B. Do not paint over dirt, rust, scale, grease, moisture, scuffed surfaces, or conditions detrimental to a durable paint film.
- C. Neutralize alkali conditions.
- D. Remove efflorescence, rust, loose mill scale, parting compounds, loose paint, foreign splatters, burrs or nibs, stains or any other contamination or condition that would adversely affect the performance of the coating system.
- E. Ferrous Metals: Touch up shop-applied prime coats wherever damaged or bare, using same type of primer.
  - 1. Bare Surfaces: Clean surfaces which are not galvanized or shop-coated, of oil, dirt, loose mill scale and other foreign substances by solvent or mechanical cleaning.
  - 2. Galvanized Surfaces: Clean free of oil and surface contaminants, using non-petroleum based solvent. Acid etch (with muriatic acid) surfaces to provide good adhesion of paint to galvanized surface.
- F. Wood: Clean wood surfaces of dirt, oil, or other foreign substances; sandpaper smooth surfaces exposed to view, and dust off of recommended knot sealer, before application of priming coat.
  - 1. Prime, stain, or seal wood and plywood required to be site-painted immediately upon delivery to project; prime edges, ends, faces, undersides, and backsides of wood; minimum one coat.
  - 2. Provide second coat at end grain edges of any plywood close to grade and which serve as drip edge for siding system.
  - 3. After priming, fill holes and imperfections in finish surfaces with putty or plastic wood-filler; sandpaper smooth when dry.
  - 4. When transparent finish is required, backprime with spar varnish.
  - 5. Backprime paneling on interior partitions only when masonry, plaster, or other wet wall construction occurs on backside.
- G. Application

Apply paint in accordance with manufacturer's directions; use applicators and techniques best suited for substrate and type of material being applied.

  - 1. Apply stainkilling primer, when stains or blemishes show through final coat, until paint is a uniform finish, color and appearance.
  - 2. Provide extra attention to assure dry film thickness at corners and crevices is equivalent to that of flat surfaces.

3. Paint surfaces behind movable equipment and furniture same as similar exposed surfaces; paint surfaces behind permanently fixed equipment and furniture with prime coat only. \*
  4. Paint interior surfaces of ducts, where visible through registers or grilles, with a flat, non-specular black paint. \*
  5. Paint back sides of access panels and removable or hinged covers to match exposed surfaces.
  6. Finish all doors on tops, bottoms and side edges same as faces.
  7. Sand lightly between each succeeding enamel or varnish coat.
- F. Exterior Work: Provide the following paint systems.
1. Metal: Semigloss sheen
    - a. 1st Coat - Touch-up primer, prime if none.
    - b. 2nd and 3rd Coat - Exterior alkyd or acrylic enamel.
  2. Concrete and Plaster: Flat sheen
    - a. 1st Coat - Exterior alkali resistant primer
    - b. 2nd Coat - Exterior alkyd or acrylic emulsion.
  3. Opaque Finished Wood: Semigloss sheen
    - a. 1st Coat - Alkyd primer undercoat.
    - b. 2nd and 3rd Coat - Exterior alkyd or acrylic enamel.
  4. Stained Wood: Flat sheen
    - a. 1st and 2nd Coat - Exterior solid body stain
- G. Interior Work: Provide following paint systems:
1. Gypsum Wallboard Systems:  
Eggshell (satin) sheen at walls and ceilings  
Semigloss sheen or glossy sheen at high traffic areas, kitchens.
    - a. 1st Coat - acrylic primer.
    - b. 2nd and 3rd Coat - Interior acrylic latex emulsion.
  2. Gypsum Wallboard System at Bathrooms: Gloss sheen  
  
Note: epoxy enamel walls are desirable at all damp building locations. \* Verify with Project Manager.
    - a. 1st Coat - Enamel undercoat
    - b. 2nd Coat - Epoxy enamel
  3. Metal: Semigloss sheen.

- a. 1st Coat - Touch-up primer, prime if none.
  - b. 2nd and 3rd Coat - Alkyd or acrylic enamel.
4. Opaque Finished Wood: Semigloss sheen
  - a. 1st Coat - Primer undercoat.
  - b. 2nd and 3rd Coat - Alkyd or acrylic enamel.
5. Transparent Finished Wood: Satin or gloss sheen
  - a. 1st Coat - Clear Polyurethane (non-yellowing) or Spar Varnish
  - b. 2nd and 3rd Coat - Polyurethane, (or Spar Varnish)

Note: sand between successive coats.
6. Stained Wood: Satin sheen
  - a. 1st and 2nd Coat - Semi-transparent oil stain.
7. Wood Floors: Gloss sheen
  - a. 1st Coat - Stain and filler
  - b. 2nd, 3rd and 4th Coat - Clear polyurethane, non-yellowing.