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**DIVISION: 09—FINISHES**  
**Section: 09220—Portland Cement Plaster**

**REPORT HOLDER:**

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**EVALUATION SUBJECT:**

**ULTRAKOTE ONE-KOTE STUCCO SYSTEM**

**1.0 EVALUATION SCOPE**

**Compliance with the following codes:**

- 2003 *International Building Code*® (IBC)
- 2003 *International Residential Code*® (IRC)
- BOCA® *National Building Code*/1999 (BNBC)
- 1999 *Standard Building Code*® (SBC)
- 1997 *Uniform Building Code*™ (UBC)

**Properties evaluated:**

- Weather resistance
- Noncombustability
- Fire-resistance
- Structural

**2.0 USES**

The Ultrakote One-Kote Stucco System is an alternative exterior wall covering to that specified in IBC Chapter 25, IRC Section R703, BNBC Chapter 14, SBC Chapter 25 and UBC Chapter 25. The systems may be used to construct one-hour fire-resistive wall assemblies when installed in accordance with Section 4.4 of this report.

**3.0 DESCRIPTION**

**3.1 General:**

**3.1.1 Ultrakote One-Kote Stucco Concentrate:** The Ultrakote One-Kote Stucco System is a proprietary mixture of portland cement, sand, glass fibers and proprietary ingredients reinforced with wire fabric or metal lath and applied to substrates of expanded polystyrene (EPS) insulation board, gypsum sheathing, fiberboard, plywood or oriented strand board (OSB). The system is installed on exterior walls of wood or steel stud construction. Ultrakote is also applied over concrete or unit masonry units with or without lath.

Ultrakote is also sold using another trade name, Santa Fe Base. Therefore, Santa Fe Base is interchangeable with the Ultrakote product throughout this report.

**3.1.2 Ultrakote One-Kote Stucco Premix:** A factory-prepared mixture of sand and One-Kote Stucco Concentrate, packaged in 90-pound (40.8 kg) bags.

**3.2 Materials:**

**3.2.1 Ultrakote One-Kote Stucco Concentrate:** The Ultrakote One-Kote Stucco Concentrate mixture is packaged in 80-pound (36.3 kg) bags. Four-and-one-half gallons (17 L) to 6 gallons (22.7 L) of water and 240 pounds (108.9 kg) of sand are added to each bag in the field and mixed in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Alternatively, the mixture may be blended at a batching plant and delivered with sand in a bulk-mixer to the jobsite and field-mixed with water, under the following conditions:

- a. The bulk-mixer bears an identification label bearing the UltraKote, Inc., name and address, batch plant name and address, product name, and evaluation report number (ESR-1471).
- b. A signed certificate from the batching plant accompanies each batch specifying the plant name, contractor's name, jobsite address, date, materials batched, quantity, and curing instructions. The ratio of batched amounts must be 240 pounds (108.9 kg) of sand to 80 pounds (36.3 kg) of mixture.
- c. Procedures are in place to prevent tampering in controlling the amount of mixture and sand combined.

Approved color pigments may be added to the stucco mix in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

**3.2.2 Ultrakote One-Kote Stucco Premix:** One-and-one-third gallons (4.8 L) to 1<sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub> gallons (6.4 L) of water are added to each bag in the field and mixed.

**3.2.3 Sand:** The sand must be clean and free from deleterious amounts of loam, clay, silt, soluble salts and organic matter. Sampling and testing shall comply with ASTM C 144 or C 897. Sand shall be graded in accordance with ASTM C 144 or C 897 within the following limits:

RETAINED ON U.S. STANDARD SIEVE	PERCENT RETAINED BY WEIGHT ± 2 PERCENT	
	Minimum	Maximum
No. 4 (4.75 mm)	—	0
No. 8 (2.36 mm)	0	10
No. 16 (1.18 mm)	10	40
No. 30 (600 m)	30	65
No. 50 (300 mm)	70	90
No. 100 (150 mm)	95	100

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**3.2.4 Insulation Board:** Expanded polystyrene (EPS) insulation board shall have a nominal density of 1.5 pounds per cubic foot (24 kg/m<sup>3</sup>), a flame-spread index of 25 or less and a smoke-developed index not exceeding 450 when tested in accordance with ASTM E 84 or UBC Standard 8-1, and shall comply with ASTM C 578-01 as Type II. All boards must have recognition in an evaluation report issued by ICC-ES. See Section 5.9 of this report for board identification.

Boards installed without sheathing, over open framing, shall have a thickness from 1 to 1½ inches (25.4 mm to 38 mm) and have ¾-inch-high (9.5 mm) tongues with compatible grooves for horizontal joints. See Figure 1 for joint detail.

When installed over wood-based sheathing as part of a weather-resistive barrier, as described in Section 4.3.2, the boards shall have tongue-and-grooves on the horizontal edges as detailed in Figure 1. When installed over gypsum sheathing, as in Section 4.3.3, the boards shall have a minimum thickness of ½-inch (12.7 mm).

### 3.2.5 Lath:

**3.2.5.1 Wire Fabric Lath:** Wire fabric lath shall comply with ASTM C 847 (IBC Table 2507.2 or IRC Section R702.2, whichever code is applicable), or shall be minimum No. 20 gage [0.035 inch (0.889 mm)], 1-inch (25.4 mm) galvanized steel, woven-wire fabric (UBC). The lath shall be self-furred or furred when applied over all substrates except unbacked insulation board. The furring distance of self-furring lath for coatings shall comply with IBC Section 2510.3, IRC Section R703.6, or UBC Section 2506. When installation is with a maximum total coating thickness of ½ inch (12.7 mm), furring crimps shall be provided at maximum 6-inch (152 mm) intervals each way, and the crimps shall fur the body of the lath a minimum of ⅛ inch (3.2 mm) from the substrate after installation.

Structalath No. 19 × 20 gage S.F. CR welded wire lath (ICC-ES ER-5550) may be used as an alternate to No. 20 gage woven wire lath. Structalath is a self-furring, welded wire fabric lath for use in cementitious exterior wall coating systems.

**3.2.5.2 Metal Lath:** Metal lath must comply with ASTM C 847, with a minimum weight of 1.75 pounds per yard (0.875 kg/m). Furring and self-furring requirements are as set forth for wire fabric lath.

**3.2.6 Fiberboard:** Minimum ½-inch-thick (12.7 mm) asphalt-impregnated fiberboard shall comply with ANSI/AHA A194.1 as a regular density sheathing.

**3.2.7 Wood Structural Panel Sheathing:** Wood structural panel sheathing shall be minimum ⅝-inch-thick (7.9 mm) plywood or OSB for studs spaced 16 inches (406 mm) on center, and minimum ¾-inch-thick (9.5 mm) plywood or ⅞-inch-thick (11.1 mm) OSB for studs spaced 24 inches (610 mm) on center. Plywood shall comply with U.S. Department of Commerce Product Standard PS-1 (UBC Standard 23-2) as exterior-grade or Exposure 1. Oriented strand board (OSB) shall be Exposure 1 and comply with U.S. Department of Commerce Product Standard PS-2 (UBC Standard 23-3).

**3.2.8 Caulking:** Acrylic latex sealant material shall comply with ASTM C834.

**3.2.9 Water-resistive Barrier:** For installations under the IBC, IRC, BNBC or SBC, the water-resistive barrier shall be either minimum one layer of No. 15 asphalt felt, complying with ASTM D 226-97a, Type I, or a water-resistive barrier recognized as equivalent to ASTM D 226-97a, Type I or better, in a current evaluation report, except when installation is over wood-based sheathing.

For installations under the UBC, water-resistive barriers shall be minimum Grade D kraft building paper complying

with UBC Standard 14-1, or shall be a water-resistive barrier recognized as equivalent to Grade D or better in a current evaluation report, except when installation is over wood-based sheathing.

When the Ultrakote One-Kote Stucco System is applied over any wood-based sheathing, the barrier shall be one of the following:

- A minimum of two layers of Grade D kraft building paper complying with UBC Standard 14-1, or equivalent recognized in a current evaluation report.
- 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 equivalent recognized in a current evaluation report.

Application of the barrier shall comply with IBC Section 1403, IRC Section 703.2, BNBC Section 1406.3.6, SBC Section 2303.3 or UBC Section 1402.1, as applicable. Flashing complying with IBC Section 1405.3, IRC Section R703.8, BNBC Section 1406.3.10, SBC Section 1403.1.4 or UBC Section 1404.2, as applicable, shall be provided.

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

**3.2.11 Miscellaneous:** All trim, screeds and corner reinforcement shall be galvanized steel or approved plastic.

## 4.0 INSTALLATION

### 4.1 General:

The exterior cementitious coating is applied by hand-troweling or machine-spraying in one or two coats to a minimum ¾-inch (9.5 mm) thickness. The lath must be embedded in the minimum coating thickness and therefore cannot be exposed. The finish coat, if used, must be applied within 72 hours 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 application. Flashing, corner reinforcement, metal trim and weep screeds must be installed as shown in Figure 3. The coating is applied at ambient air temperatures ranging from 40°F (4.4°C) to 120°F (49°C) by applicators approved by Ultrakote, Inc. After application, the coating shall be protected from freezing air temperatures during the initial six hours of curing. An installation card, as noted in Figure 2, 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. Also, see Section 5.6 of this report.

### 4.2 Application over Open Framing:

The water-resistive barrier shall be placed, as set forth in Section 3.2.9, over open framing spaced a maximum of 24 inches (610 mm) on center. The insulation board described in Section 3.2.3, shall be placed horizontally with tongues faced upward, and shall be temporarily held in place with galvanized staples or roofing nails. Vertical butt joints shall be staggered a minimum of one stud space from adjacent courses and occur directly over studs. The lath shall be applied tightly, with 1½-inch (38 mm) end and side laps, over the insulation board and fastened through the insulation board and water-resistive barrier, to wood studs, sills and plates, having a minimum specific gravity of 0.50, at 5 inches (152 mm) on center using No. 11 gage galvanized roofing nails having ⅞-inch-diameter (11.1 mm) heads, or No. 15 gage galvanized staples having a minimum crown width of ½ inch (12.7 mm). Minimum fastener penetration shall be 1 inch (25.4 mm) into wood framing. Care shall be taken to avoid overdriving fasteners.

Wall bracing in accordance with IBC Section 2308.9.3, IRC Section R602.10, BNBC Section 2305.8.1, SBC Section 2308.2.2 or UBC Sections 2320.11.3 and 2320.11.4, whichever code is applicable, or an acceptable alternate, shall be required. Outside wall corners and parapet corners shall be 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. Weep screeds shall comply with, and be installed at the bottom of the wall in accordance with, IBC Section 2512.1.2, IRC Section R703.6.2.1, ASTM C 926 Section A2.2.2 (BNBC and SBC) or UBC Section 2506.5, whichever code is applicable. Galvanized steel,  $1\frac{3}{8}$ -inch (35 mm), No. 22 gage [0.025 inch (0.635 mm)], J-shaped trim pieces shall be installed at other areas where insulation board is exposed. See Figure 3 for typical installation details. At windows and doors, butting J-trim metal edges shall be caulked. Holes for hose bibbs, electrical panels and other penetrations of substrate surfaces, except those caused by fasteners, shall also be caulked. The coating shall be then applied as described in Section 4.1.

The Ultrakote stucco system may also be applied to No. 20 gage [0.035 inch (0.9 mm) minimum] steel studs spaced a maximum of 24 inches (610 mm) on center. The lath is applied tightly over the EPS board with  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch (38 mm) end and side laps and fastened through the board and water-resistive barrier to the metal studs with No. 7, S12-20, self-drilling, self-tapping, panhead screws spaced 6 inches (152 mm) on center. Screw-head diameter is a minimum of 0.333 inch (8.5 mm). The screws must be long enough to penetrate the studs  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch (6.4 mm) with a  $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch (32 mm) minimum length.

### 4.3 Application over Solid Backing:

**4.3.1 Fiberboard:** Minimum  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch-thick (12.7 mm) fiberboard sheathing shall be installed directly over wood studs or minimum No. 20 gage (0.035 inch [0.889 mm] thick) steel studs spaced a maximum of 24 inches (610 mm) on center. The fiberboard shall be temporarily held in place with corrosion-resistant staples or roofing nails for wood studs, or self-drilling tapping screws for steel studs. A water-resistive barrier, as set forth in Section 3.2.9, shall be applied over the fiberboard prior to application of the lath or optional insulation board. The lath shall be attached to studs through the sheathing with fasteners and spacing described for insulation board in Section 4.2 of this report; or as described for fiberboard in IBC Table 2304.9.1, IRC Table R602.3(1), BNBC Section 2305.2, SBC Section 2306.1 or UBC Table 23-II-B-1, whichever code is applicable; whichever is more restrictive.

Wall bracing in accordance with IBC Section 2308.9.3, IRC Section R602.10, BNBC Section 2305.8.1, SBC Section 2308.2.2 or UBC Sections 2320.11.3 and 2320.11.4, whichever code is applicable, or an acceptable alternate, shall be required. Outside wall corners and parapet corners shall be 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. Weep screeds shall comply with, and be installed at the bottom of the wall in accordance with, IBC Section 2512.1.2, IRC Section R703.6.2.1, ASTM C 926 Section A2.2.2 (BNBC and SBC) or UBC Section 2506.5, whichever code is applicable. Galvanized steel,  $1\frac{3}{8}$ -inch (35 mm), No. 22 gage [0.025-inch (0.635 mm)], J-shaped trim pieces shall be installed at other areas where insulation board is exposed. See Figure 3 for typical installation details. When butting J-trim metal edges are used at windows and doors, those edges shall be caulked. Holes for hose bibbs, electrical panels and other penetrations of substrate surfaces, except

those caused by fasteners, shall also be caulked. The coating shall then be applied as described in Section 4.1.

**4.3.2 Wood Structural Panel Sheathing:** Wood structural panel sheathing shall be applied directly to wood studs under conditions as set forth in Section 3.2.7 of this report and IBC Table 2308.9.3(3), IRC Table R602.3(3), BNBC Table 2307.3.5, SBC Table 2308.1B or UBC Table 23-IV-D-1, whichever code is applicable. The sheathing shall be attached in accordance with IBC Table 2304.9.1, IRC Table R602.3(1), BNBC Table 2305.2, SBC Table 2306.1 or UBC Table 23-II-B-1, whichever code is applicable. The water-resistive barrier, optional insulation board, wire-fabric lath and coating shall be applied as described for fiberboard in Section 4.3.1. The balance of the system shall be installed in accordance with Section 4.2.

**4.3.3 Gypsum Sheathing:** Minimum  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch-thick (12.7 mm), water-resistant core-treated gypsum sheathing shall be installed directly on wood studs spaced a maximum of 24 inches (610 mm) on center, in a manner similar to fiberboard. Gypsum sheathing shall be fastened in accordance with IBC Table 2508.1, IRC Table R702.3.5, BNBC Table 2504.1, GA 216-96 (SBC) or UBC Table 25-G, whichever code is applicable.

A water-resistive barrier shall be required over the gypsum sheathing prior to installation of the lath and coating as described in Section 4.2. Insulation board may be installed over the water-resistive barrier prior to the lath and coating. All walls shall be braced in accordance with the applicable code.

The system may also be applied to minimum No. 20 gage [0.035 inch (0.813 mm)] steel studs in the same manner, except the lath fastening is with No. 8 gage by minimum  $1\frac{3}{4}$ -inch-long (44 mm), self-drilling tapping screws spaced at 7 inches (178 mm) on center. Screws fastening sheathing, and screws fastening lath, shall be staggered from each other. The screws shall penetrate the framing and tracks a minimum of  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch (6.4 mm). The balance of system installation shall be in accordance with Section 4.2.

**4.3.4 Concrete and Masonry:** Concrete and masonry surface preparation shall be in accordance with IBC Section 2510.7, BNBC Section 2506.3, SBC Section 2504.2 or UBC Section 2508.8, whichever code is applicable. Surfaces of masonry, stone, or cast-in-place or precast concrete shall be clean and free of dust, oil, or other contaminants. Surfaces shall have good surface absorption and surface roughness to ensure proper bonding. If surface is insufficiently rough, there should be an application of a bonding agent. The coating shall be applied directly to the prepared surface at a minimum thickness of  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch (9.5 mm) in accordance with applicable provisions of Section 4.1 of this report.

### 4.4 One-hour Fire-resistive Assembly:

#### 4.4.1 First Assembly:

**4.4.1.1 Interior Face:** One layer of  $\frac{5}{8}$ -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 spaced a maximum of 24 inches (610 mm) on center. The wallboard is attached with 6d coated nails  $1\frac{7}{8}$  inches (48 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 backed with minimum 2-by-4 wood framing, taped and treated with joint compound. Fastener heads must also be treated with joint compound.

**4.4.1.2 Exterior Face:** One layer of minimum  $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch-thick (15.9 mm), Type X, water-resistant core-treated gypsum

sheathing, complying with ASTM C 79 and 48 inches (1219 mm) wide, is applied parallel to studs with No. 11 gage galvanized roofing nails  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches (44.5 mm) long and having  $\frac{7}{16}$ -inch- or  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch-diameter (11.1 mm or 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 water-resistive barrier is required over the sheathing. The wire fabric lath and wall coating are then applied as described in Section 4.2.

**4.4.1.3 Axial Design:** The wood stud axial design stress for the system described in Section 4.4.1 is limited to  $0.78 F'_c$ , and the maximum stress shall not exceed  $0.78 F'_c$  at a maximum  $l/d$  ratio of 33, as calculated in accordance with IBC Section 2306, IRC Section R602.3, NBBC Section 2303.1.1, SBC Section 2301.2 or UBC Chapter 23, Division III, whichever code is applicable.

#### 4.4.2 Second Assembly:

**4.4.2.1 Interior Face:** One layer of  $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch-thick (15.9 mm), Type X gypsum wallboard, complying with ASTM C 36, is applied to the interior face of nominal 2-by-4 wood studs (minimum specific gravity of 0.50, such as Douglas fir) spaced a maximum of 16 inches on center. The wallboard is fastened with 2-inch-long (51 mm), No. 11 gage roofing nails with minimum  $\frac{5}{16}$ -inch (7.9 mm) head diameter at 6 inches (152 mm) on center to all framing members. As an alternate, the gypsum board attachment may be with 6d cooler or wallboard nails at 7 inches (178 mm) on center as set forth in the applicable code. All wallboard joints must be backed with minimum 2-by-4 wood framing and taped and treated with joint compound. Stud wall cavities are filled with  $3\frac{5}{8}$ -inch-thick (92 mm), R-11 rockwool insulation, having a 1.8 psf (0.086 kN/m<sup>2</sup>) density, which is attached to the framing members.

**4.4.2.2 Exterior Face:** A weather-resistive barrier complying with Section 3.2.9 is applied over the exterior stud face followed by 1-inch-thick (25.4 mm) 1.5 pcf density (24 kg/m<sup>3</sup>) EPS board applied as described in Section 4.2. The No. 20 gage woven-wire mesh is then fastened through the EPS board to the wood framing with 2-inch-long (51 mm) No. 11 gage roofing nails having minimum  $\frac{5}{16}$ -inch-diameter (7.9 mm) heads at 6 inches (152 mm) on center. UltraKote Stucco is then applied at least  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch (9.5 mm) thick as described in Section 4.1.

**4.4.2.3 Axial Design:** Axial loads applied to the system described in Section 4.4.2 are limited by the smallest of the following:

- 1,200 pounds (5340 N) per stud.
- A maximum of 50 percent of the load calculated in accordance with Sections 3.6 and 3.7 of the NDS.
- Design stress of  $0.78 F'_c$ .
- Design stress of  $0.78 F'_c$  at a maximum  $l/d$  of 33.

#### 4.4.3 Third Assembly:

**4.4.3.1 Interior Face:** One layer of  $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch-thick (15.9 mm), Type X gypsum wallboard, complying with ASTM C 36, is applied horizontally or vertically to the interior face of 2-by-4 wood studs (minimum specific gravity of 0.50, such as Douglas fir) spaced a maximum of 24 inches (610 mm) on center. The wallboard is fastened to the studs and perimeter framing using  $1\frac{7}{8}$ -inch-long (47.6 mm), 0.100-inch-diameter (2.54 mm) galvanized steel cup head drywall nails, having a minimum head diameter of 0.300 inch (7.62 mm), spaced a maximum of 7 inches (177.6 mm) on center. All wallboard joints must be taped and treated with joint compound. All vertical joints in the wallboard must occur over studs.

Fastener heads must also be taped and treated with joint compound. Kraft paper faced fiberglass insulation batts are placed in the cavities between the studs with the kraft paper surface on the interior side of the wall, and fastened to the studs. The insulation batts have an R-11 thermal resistance value, and measure  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches (89 mm) thick.

**4.4.3.2 Exterior Face:** One layer of minimum  $\frac{7}{16}$ -inch-thick (11.1 mm) OSB rated-sheathing, one layer of minimum  $\frac{15}{32}$ -inch-thick (11.9 mm) plywood or one layer of minimum  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch-thick (12.7 mm), water-resistant core-treated gypsum sheathing, complying with ASTM C 79, is applied vertically to the wall, and fastened to the wood studs, sills and plates using  $1\frac{7}{8}$ -inch-long (47.6 mm) by 6d coated sinker nails spaced a maximum of 8 inches (203 mm) on center. All vertical joints in the OSB rated-sheathing, plywood or gypsum board must occur over studs. Two layers of Grade D building paper shall be applied to the exterior face and attached to the wood studs. One layer of wire fabric lath described in Section 3.2.5.1 is fastened through the sheathing to the studs with  $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch-long-by-No.-16-gage-by-1-inch-crown staples, spaced 6 inches (152 mm) on center along all studs and perimeter framing. The Ultrakote One-Kote Stucco System mixture is then applied to the lath in accordance with Section 4.1 at a minimum thickness of  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch (9.5 mm). For studs of 10 feet or greater length, midheight blocking between studs is required.

**4.4.3.3 Axial Design:** Axial loads applied to the system described in Section 4.4.3 are limited by the smallest of the following:

1. 1,100 pounds (4895 N) per stud.
2. A maximum of 47.5 percent of the load calculated in accordance with Sections 3.6 and 3.7 of the NDS.
3. Design stress of  $0.78 F'_c$ .
4. Design stress of  $0.78 F'_c$  at a maximum  $l/d$  of 33.

#### 4.5 Noncombustible Construction:

The stucco system, without EPS, may be installed on exterior walls required to be noncombustible construction as follows:

**4.5.1 Exterior Finish:** One layer  $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch-thick (15.9 mm), water-resistant, Type X gypsum sheathing complying with ASTM C 79 is applied vertically to steel framing with all edges blocked. Fasteners are No. 8 by  $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch-long (32 mm) buglehead screws fastened to board joints at 8 inches (203 mm) on center and intermediate locations at 12 inches (305 mm) on center. All joints are taped and treated with joint compound. Intermediate fasteners are treated with compound. A water-resistive barrier in compliance with Section 3.2.9 is required. The lath is attached through the water-resistive barrier to metal studs as set forth in Section 4.2. Screws fastening sheathing and screws fastening lath must be staggered. Ultrakote stucco is applied at a minimum  $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch (9.5 mm) thickness as described in Section 4.1.

**4.5.2 Steel Framing:** Minimum  $3\frac{5}{8}$ -inch-deep (92 mm), No. 20 gage steel studs [0.035 inch (0.91 mm) thick] spaced a maximum of 16 inches (406 mm) on center.

**4.5.3 Openings:** Wall openings are framed with minimum 0.125-inch-thick (3.2 mm) tubular aluminum or steel framing.

**4.5.4 Interior Finish:** Interior finish consists of  $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch (15.9 mm), Type X gypsum wallboard attached as noted for exterior finish.

#### 4.6 Miscellaneous:

**4.6.1 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 areas

enforcing the IBC or IRC, or UBC Section 108.5.5 for areas enforcing the UBC, whichever code is applicable.

**4.6.2 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, control joints shall be located in accordance with ASTM C 1063 for three-coat plaster.

**4.6.3 Curing:** Moist curing is required for a minimum of 24 hours after coating application, unless temperatures are 60°F (15.6°C) or less during the period.

**4.6.4 Soffits:** The system may be applied to soffits, provided the coating is applied over metal lath complying with Section 3.2.5.2 of this report in lieu of wire fabric lath. Expanded metal lath fastening shall comply with IBC Section 2510.3, IRC Section R703.6.1, BNBC Section 2506.3, SBC Section 2504.2 or UBC Table 25-C, whichever code is applicable, except the length shall be increased by the thickness of any substrate.

**4.6.5 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, weather-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 is fastened in accordance with IBC Table 2304.9.1, IRC Section R602.3, BNBC Table 2305.2, SBC Table 2306.1 or UBC Table 23-II-B-1, whichever code is applicable, and over the substrate a double layer of Grade D water-resistive barrier is applied. The lath, optional EPS board and coating are applied in accordance with Section 4.2 of this report.

## 5.0 CONDITIONS OF USE

The Ultrakote One-Kote Stucco System described in this report complies with, or is a suitable alternative to what is specified in, those codes listed in Section 1.0 of this report, subject to the following conditions:

- 5.1 The materials and methods of installation comply with this report and the manufacturer's instructions.
- 5.2 Installation is by contractors approved by the manufacturer.
- 5.3 The system is recognized as a one-hour fire-resistive assembly when complying with Section 4.4.
- 5.4 The coating system shall be limited to Type V (IBC and UBC), Type 5 (BNBC), and Type VI (SBC) construction, or construction permitted by the IRC, except when installed in accordance with Section 4.5.
- 5.5 In areas enforcing the UBC, the coating system, without insulation board, may be attached to the surface of combustible exterior fire-resistive assemblies described in UBC Table 7B without a change in the assigned hourly rating of the assembly.
- 5.6 The interior of the building is separated from the insulation board with a thermal barrier complying with the applicable code, such as 1/2-inch (12.7 mm) regular gypsum wallboard mechanically attached in accordance with the applicable code.

- 5.7 An installation card, as shown in Figure 2, is left at the jobsite for the owner, and a copy is filed with the building department.
- 5.8 The allowable wind load on the system with wood or steel studs a maximum of 24 inches (610 mm) on center is 35 lbf/ft<sup>2</sup> (1915 Pa) negative and 40 lbf/ft<sup>2</sup> positive. Supporting framing must be adequate to resist the required wind load.
- 5.8 Foam plastic shall not be placed on exterior walls of wood construction located within 6 inches (152 mm) of the ground in areas where hazard of termite damage is very heavy in accordance with the applicable code.
- 5.9 Foam plastic boards used with these products shall be labeled on units or packaging with the manufacturer's name and address, product name, flame-spread and smoke-developed indices, nominal density, and the name of the listing agency.
- 5.10 In jurisdictions adopting the IBC, IRC or BNBC, the water-resistive barrier shall be installed over the foam plastic substrate, except where the foam plastic is installed over open framing.

## 6.0 EVIDENCE SUBMITTED

- 6.1 Reports of tests in accordance with the ICC-ES Acceptance Criteria for Cementitious Exterior Wall Coatings (AC11), dated October 2003 (editorially revised October 2004).
- 6.2 Report of fire-resistance tests in accordance with ASTM E 119.
- 6.3 Report of noncombustibility tests in accordance with ASTM E 136.
- 6.4 Descriptive information.
- 6.5 A quality control manual.

## 7.0 IDENTIFICATION

- 7.1 The factory-prepared mix is delivered to the jobsite in water-resistant bags with labels bearing the following information:
  - a. Name and address of manufacturer (Ultrakote Products, Inc.) and evaluation report number (ESR-1471).
  - b. Identification of components.
  - c. Weight of packaged mix.
  - d. Storage instructions.
  - e. Maximum amount of water and other components that may be added and conditions that must be considered in determining actual amount.
  - f. Curing instructions.
- 7.2 Insulation boards shall be identified in accordance with their respective evaluation reports. Additionally, the board's density shall be noted. For insulation boards applied to walls required to be of noncombustible construction, as noted in Section 4.5, each board from each insulation package must be identified on both faces with the evaluation report number (ESR-1471), the Ultrakote name, and the evaluation report number of the insulation board.

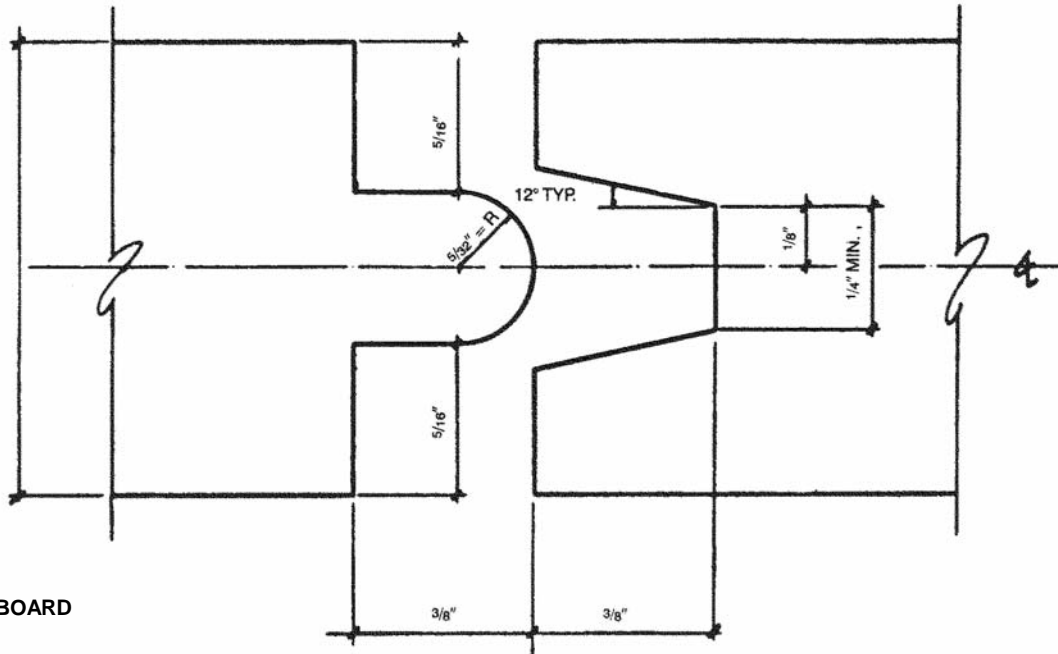


FIGURE 1—TONGUE AND GROOVE

**INSTALLATION CARD**

(Coating system Trade Name)  
 (Name of coating manufacturer)

**Job Address**

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Evaluation Report ESR-1471

Date of Job Completion \_\_\_\_\_

**Plastering Contractor**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone No. (     ) \_\_\_\_\_

Approved contractor as  
 issued by the coating manufacturer \_\_\_\_\_

This is to certify that the exterior coating 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.

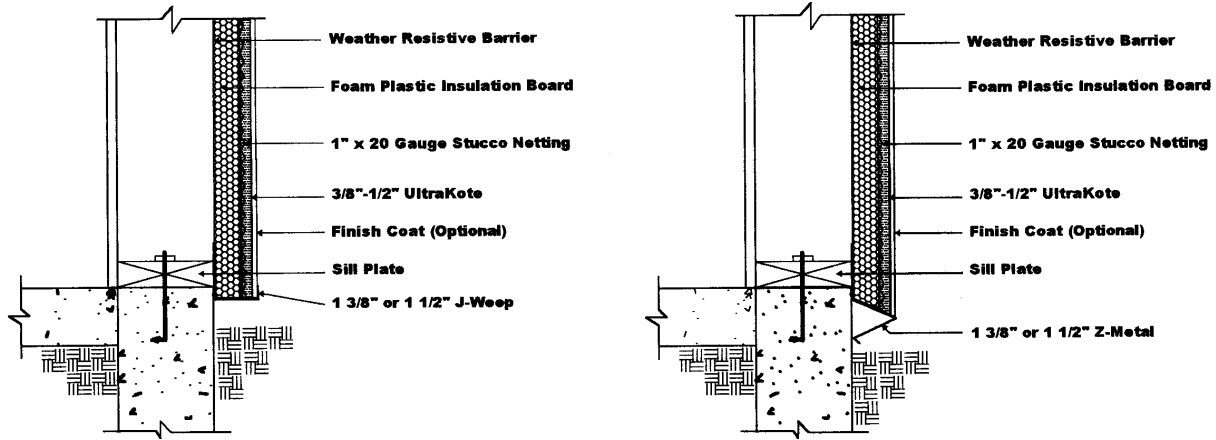
\_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature of authorized representative  
 of plastering contractor

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Date

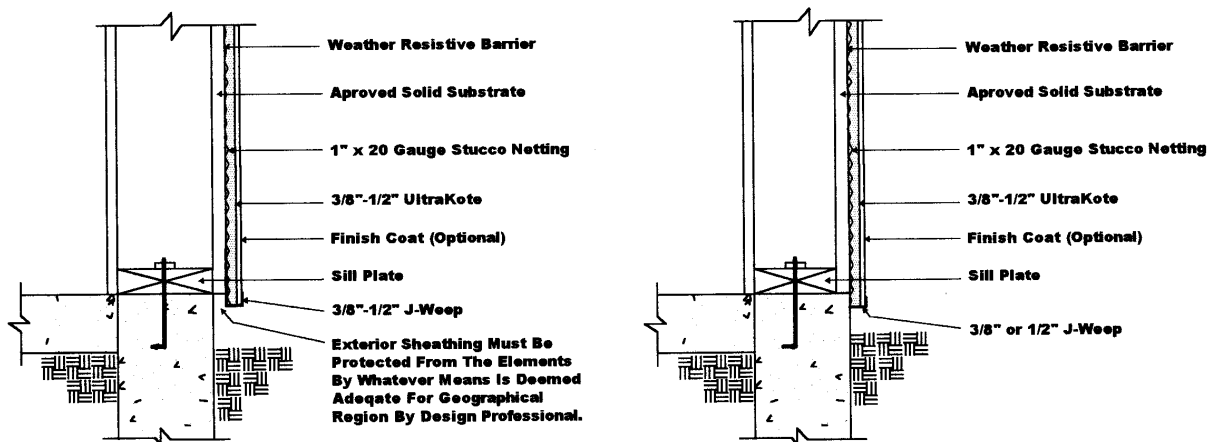
This installation card must be presented to the building inspector after completion of work and before final inspection.

FIGURE 2

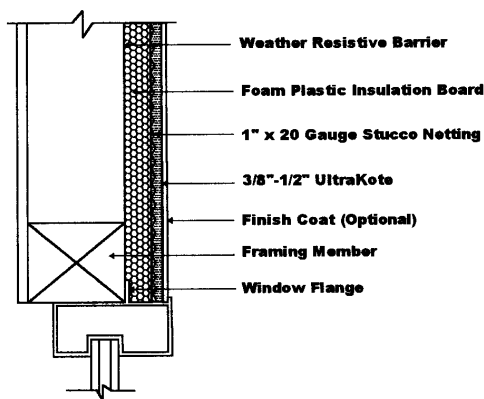
### Weep Screed - Foam Substrate



### Weep Screed - Solid Substrate



### Typical Window - Foam Substrate



### Typical Window - Solid Substrate

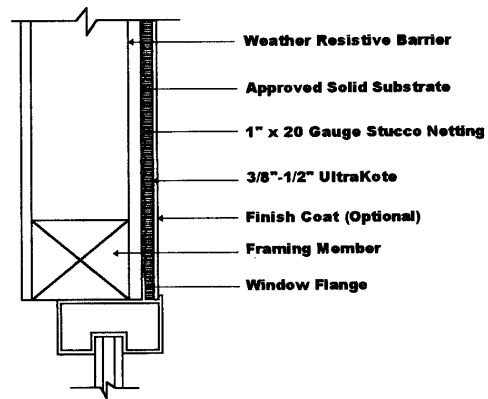
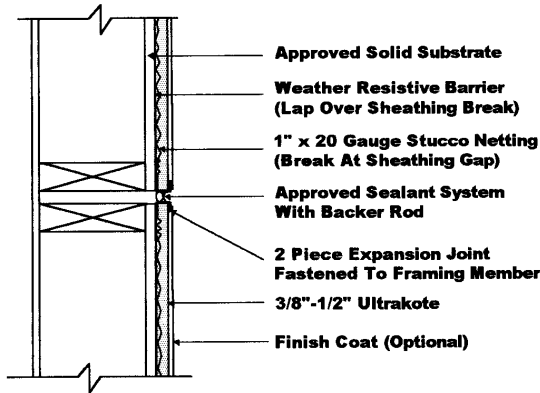
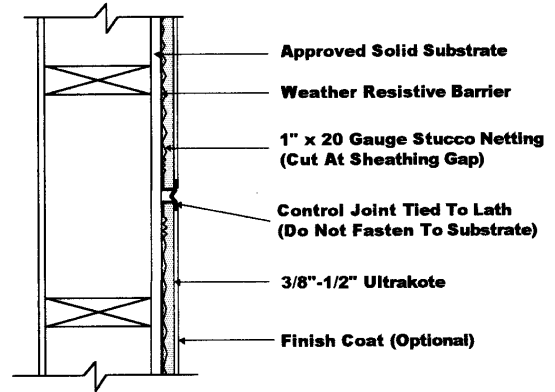


FIGURE 3

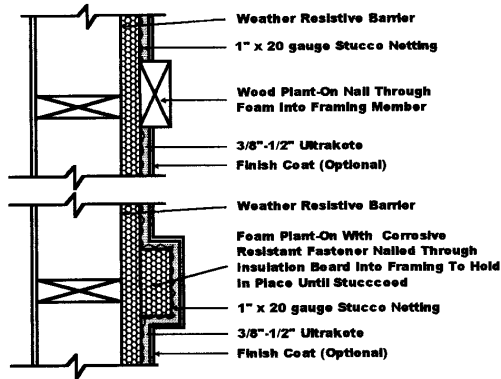
### Expansion Joint



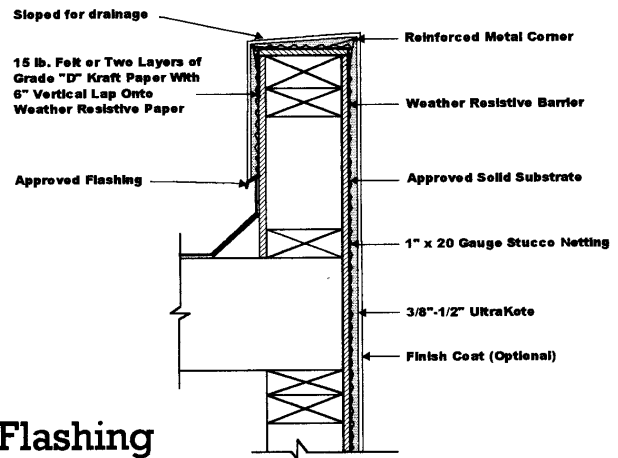
### Control Joint



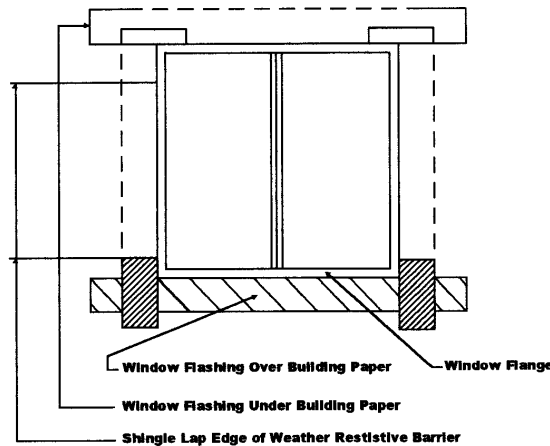
### Plant-On



### Parapet With Stucco Cap



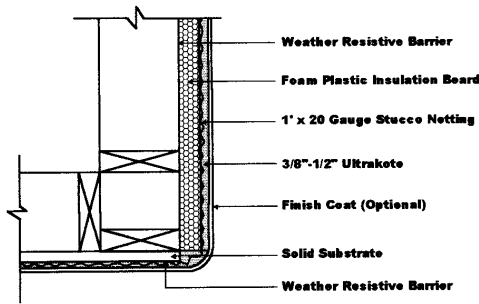
### Window/Door Flashing



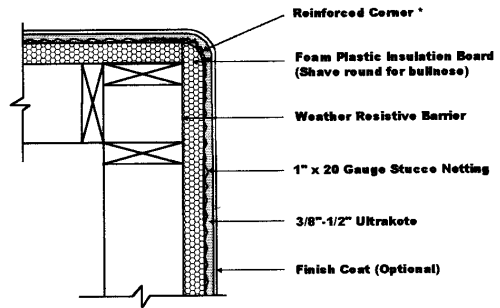
Shingle Lap Edge of Weather Resistive Barrier

FIGURE 3 (Continued)

### Non-Reinforced Corner at Transition From Open Framing To Solid Substrate

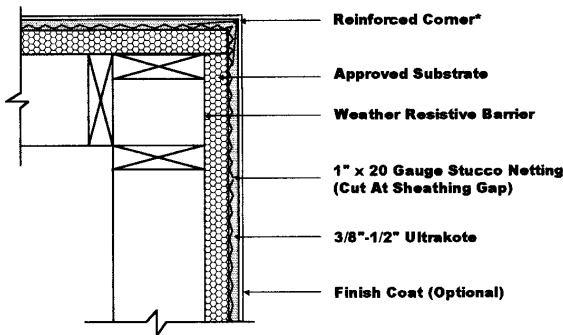


### Reinforced Bullnose Corner



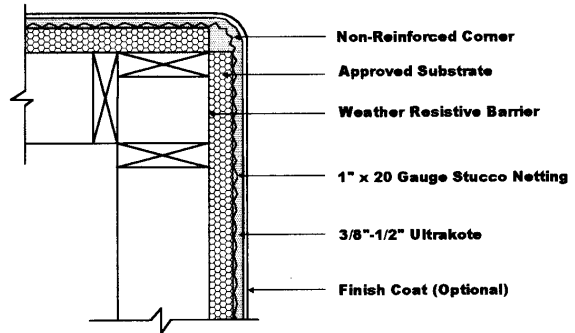
\* Reinforced corner may be a second layer of stucco netting or expanded metal lath.

### 90° Reinforced Corner



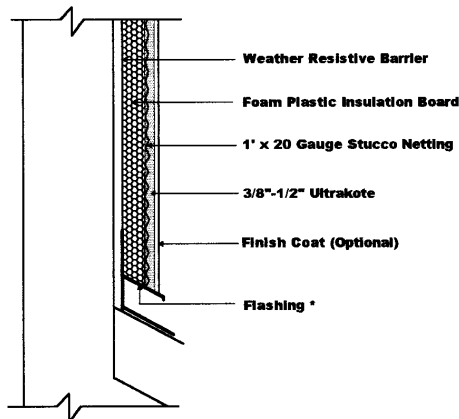
\* Reinforced corner may be a second layer of stucco netting, expanded metal lath, galvanized metal corner bead or plastic corner bead.

### Non-Reinforced Bullnose Corner

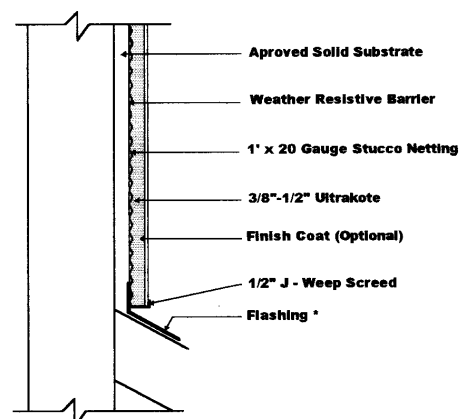


\* Reinforced corner may be a second layer of stucco netting, expanded metal lath, galvanized metal bullnose corner bead.

### Termination at Flashing on Roof - Foam Substrate



### Termination at Flashing on Roof - Solid Substrate



\* Flashing is installed by others. Installation requires only single lap of the weather resistive barrier onto the approved flashing. Flashing materials and installation should be in accordance with the code.

FIGURE 3 (Continued)