READY TO INSPECT — STANDARD FIELD GUIDE

ASTM C926 / C1063 (plaster & lath)

ASTM International

ASTM C926 and C1063 describe how Portland cement plaster (stucco) and its lath are installed: the water-resistive barrier behind the lath, how the lath is fastened and lapped, the three-coat build and its thickness, and the joints and screeds that let the assembly move and drain. Most stucco failures trace to what is behind the first coat, so the walk lives at lath and barrier stage before the scratch coat covers it.

What it covers

- Water-resistive barrier layers, laps and integration with flashing
- Lath type, attachment, laps and furring off the substrate
- Three-coat application and coat thickness
- Control and expansion joint layout and embedment
- Weep screeds and drainage at terminations
- Curing and moist-conditioning between coats

What a field inspection looks at

- Water-resistive barrier photographed lapped shingle-fashion and tied into flashing before lath covers it.
- Lath attachment and furring shown fastened to framing, not floating on the barrier, with laps in frame.
- Weep screed photographed set at the base with the barrier lapped over its flange, not tucked behind it.
- Control and expansion joints documented located and embedded before the coat that hides them.
- Coat thickness and moist-cure between coats recorded as applied and dated rather than asserted.

Adoption varies by jurisdiction. Confirm the edition your authority having jurisdiction enforces before you run a walk against it.