

heaters are used, care must be taken to provide careful supervision since smoke or fumes may stain the plaster.

Condensation on windows is a problem during the first 24 hours on a winter plastering job. Water dripping from windows may cause permanent damage to the plaster or to woodwork. If condensation cannot be controlled during this period, then ventilation must be provided.

STUCCO

Stucco is usually a cement plaster and requires curing conditions similar to those for concrete. Stucco should not therefore be applied at below-freezing temperatures unless adequate protection in the form of heated enclosures is available.

ROOFING

Water trapped under or between the plies of built-up roofing will invariably give trouble. It is important, therefore, that the roof deck is dry when the roofing is applied and that no water gets between the layers of roofing felt.

Asphalt and tar are often heated to higher temperatures than normal to compensate for the lower winter air temperatures. This is not good practice since overheating changes the physical properties of these materials and will reduce roof life. The temperature recommended by the manufacturer must not, therefore, be exceeded.

Roofing felts and asphalt shingles during cold weather should be kept at a temperature of 70°F. until they are ready to be used. Gravel or slag used to surface built-up roofs must be dry and should be heated when the air temperature is below 40°F. to ensure proper penetration into the bitumen.

Every effort should be made to construct a built-up roof in warm dry weather. When this is not possible, then precautions must be taken to keep water, snow and ice off the roof deck and the roofing.