

STUCCO & MASONRY

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“Ghosting” in Stucco

The term “ghosting” in stucco refers to the visibility of the mortar joints in the concrete masonry wall substrate. Where stucco has been properly placed and cured, this should not be evident. Ghosting is caused by several factors but is preventable with care and precautions. Proper care and precaution begins long before the plasterer appears on site. In fact, a few minor activities conducted by the mason can make all the difference in the world in eliminating ghosting.



Factors affecting the ghosting phenomena include curing of the masonry wall, curing of the stucco, densification and thickness of the plaster.

Concrete masonry units (block) are moist cured for a period of 24 hours at the end of the manufacturing cycle. They are then cubed and stored outside for a period of at least 28 days prior to being shipped to the site. During this time, the block are absorbing moisture from the atmosphere and gaining strength (curing).

On site, the block are set with fresh masonry mortar. By necessity and design, the block absorb the moisture from the wet mortar which carries with it the cement paste that will hydrate (cure) and create the bond that both holds the block together and apart. This process actually creates the initial cause of future ghosting. The mortar dries out faster and is less dense than the block itself. This causes it to both shrink somewhat and to be of a slightly different color. Remember that the block had the opportunity to remain in a moist environment for 24 hours while the mortar does not.



The crack above is due to mortar shrinkage. Sometimes these cracks will continue in a “stair step pattern following the mortar joint. Shrinkage cracks are very narrow (usually less than 1/32-inch) but will reflect through the stucco.

Now the block and mortar wall continue to dry out prior to plastering. Again, we place wet mortar, in this case stucco, onto the dry block wall (see Step 2 below). And again, the block and now the mortar joint absorb the water from the plaster causing the plaster to dry out quickly. The mortar joint will absorb the water at a faster rate due to its’ being

less dense and more starved for water than the block. Typically, this results in the mortar joint looking darker than the surrounding block.

The Florida Building Code and the referenced ASTM Standards require certain “nominal” thicknesses of plaster coats. Over concrete masonry the requirement is a nominal ½-inch in at least two coats (not counting the texture). Where the stucco has been applied at less than the required thickness, ghosting is exponential more likely to occur. My thoughts are that anywhere the plaster is ¾-inch or less in thickness, you will definitely have ghosting.

Prevention is fairly simple and involves 4 or 5 steps:

1. If possible, get the mason to wet his walls down at the end of each day. This will reduce the thirst of the mortar joint and prevent some shrinkage cracking.
2. **As required by the ASTM Standards, wet the block wall evenly** just to the point of runoff and let the water soak in just prior to applying the scratch coat stucco. This step and the next offer the best opportunities to prevent ghosting.
3. Dampen a dried-out scratch coat prior to application of the brown coat or the finish coat even when using the “double-back” method of application over concrete masonry. **Densify the brown coat, while still plastic, with a rubber float or trowel.** Densifying the brown coat will significantly improve the plaster’s ability to prevent both moisture penetration and ghosting.
4. Wet the wall several times per day for a period of several days after the completion of the stucco. The rate and length of this moist curing period may vary with the weather. Rainy, high humidity weather will require less wetting that will dry, windy conditions.

Apply the scratch and brown coats to ¾-inch and the finish coat another ¼-inch for a total of 1-inch or more (nominal). Bear in mind, that as a hand-applied product, over inconsistent substrates, these thicknesses will vary across the face of a stucco wall.

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