



METHOD STATEMENT

FOND DE STUC OVER PLASTER BOARD

1. General

1.1 Summary

Fond de Stuc plaster over plaster board method statement

1.2 Reference standards

International standards according the project

1.3 Submittals

1.3.1 Product Data :

Submit manufacturer's technical data sheets, application instructions and MSDS

1.3.2 Samples :

Submit samples representative of finish color, aggregation and texture

On site samples can be asked for finish approval

1.4 Delivery and storage

1.4.1 Delivery

Delivery to be received in pallets weatherized with plastic wrap

To be marked with producer name and product reference

1.4.2 Storage

Store for up to 6 months above ground in dry, ventilated space. Store material at an ambient temperature (above 5 °C) maintained for a minimum of 48 hours before application

1.5 Project conditions

1.5.1 Environmental Requirements

1.5.1.1 Prevent excessively rapid or localized drying out

1.5.1.2 Ventilation to be provided to properly dry plaster during and after application

1.5.2 Working conditions

Wear gloves and protective glasses during the application.



2 Products

2.1 *Fond de Stuc* plaster

2.1.1 Manufacturer

Platre.com

2.1.2 Description

Enduit de Montmorency is pre-mixed gypsum based plaster.

Colored powder according approved final color

No smell, miscible to water

Consumption : from 12 to 14 kg/m²/cm of thickness

Contain air lime : usual caution to avoid cutaneous or ocular irritation

Surface hardness: more than 80 shore C

2.1.3 Composition

2.1.3.1 Binder

traditional high calcination gypsum plaster, lime, specific additives

2.1.3.2 Aggregates

If any, pre-mixed in the binder. No addition on site. Siliceous or calcareous.

2.1.3.3 Pigments

Pre-mixed in the binder. No addition on site. Crushed mineral or alkali resistant mineral pigments.

2.2 Water

Clean, potable, unsalted water

No other addition (additives, pigment, aggregate) authorized on site.

3 Execution

3.1 Examination

3.1.1 Examine substrates for structural integrity to receive plaster

3.1.2 Examine surfaces for water repellent contaminants or efflorescence

3.1.3 Cement containing surfaces must undergo a 30 day minimum cure prior to application of plaster

3.2 Preparation

3.2.1 Condition of surface

Remove foreign matter, dirt, loose debris. Clean, dust. Free of salt, efflorescences, etc ...

3.2.2 Key

Confirm sufficient key exists to mechanically bond plaster.

Apply a primer coat to homogenize the support once stripes laid out and coating dry.

3.3 Installation

Respect traditional application rules of gypsum plaster.

Especially the plaster should not be applied at a temperature lower than 5° C, neither in full sun exposure or under the rain, nor on frozen support. By taking account of local conditions (temperature, wind, air humidity, etc ...) or by test application, make sure the plaster stay wet during at least 12 hours after mixing (i.e. no color changing). Water spraying and/or tarping can help.

3.3.1. Mixing

Use mechanical mixer with clear, potable, unsalted water

Clean mixers and containers between mixes

Mix plaster to workable, homogeneous consistency (from 50 to 65 % : a thick paste bearing itself on 1 or 2 cm must be achieved) for hawk and trowel application

Mix should not be re tempered

Application by hand only

3.3.2 Application

Proceed by complete panels after installation of temporary or definitive stop ends

Apply in one coat at a minimum thickness of 2 mm and maximum thickness of 12 mm.

Eventually, the application can be made in several coats, each of minimum of 2 mm, before the first coat has set ("fresh on fresh").

A general leveling is then made with a rule and a large trowel (60 cm width)

Upon set surface can be leveled by cutting with French *berthelet*

3.3.3. Finishes

Localization of the different finishes according project prescription

3.3.3.1 Décapé finish

The *décapage* – also called finish *décapé* - highlights the richness of the material with a slightly grainy finish with visible aggregates.

Run a metal brush (iron or brass according state of hardness of the plaster) over the surface

Décapage is done after cutting when the plaster has set quite well : if the brush fill up itself with the plaster, stop and wait for a greater hardening in order the removed plaster fall down without sticking to the brush.

After dusting, aggregates in the plaster will clearly appear.

Alternatively, an electrical hand brush may be used.

3.3.3.2 Coupé finish

The *coupage* – also called finish *coupé* - gives a even, open surface, nicely catching the light.

This traditional French finish is done after first setting (some hours after applying) with the *berthelet* tool.

3.3.3.3 Gratté finish

The *grattage* – also called finish *gratté* - gives a scrapped surface, if the plaster itself

contains aggregates large enough.

This finish is done after first setting (some hours after applying) with a nail-board.

3.3.3.4 *Serré* finish

The *serrage* – also called finish *serré* - gives a half-smoothed surface, optically as to the touch.

It's done dry or with a very light spraying of clean water and consist in a compacting of the surface, without creating of extra-cream, after a *coupage* (cf 3.3.4.2) or a *grattage* (cf 3.3.4.3).

If too much cream is appearing (generally when too much water have been applied or when the plaster is not hard enough), let the plaster harden back for a while.

3.3.3.5 *Poncé* finish

The *ponçage* – also called finish *poncé* - gives a even, open surface, looking like limestone.

This finish is done after a *coupage* (cf 3.3.4.2) or a *grattage* (cf 3.3.4.3) or a *serrage* (cf 3.3.4.4) and then a complete drying (some days or, in case of bad weather conditions, some few weeks) by sanding (60 or 80 paper grade is ok). Dust will be removed with compressed air.

3.3.3.5 *Lissé* finish

The *lissage* – also called finish *lissé* - gives a finely smoothed surface, optically as to the touch.

It's done after a spraying of clean water and consist in a compacting of the surface, and filling the holes of the surface with the created cream, directly after the leveling, once et, or after a *coupage* (cf 3.3.3.2), with a fine trowel.

If too much cream is appearing (generally when too much water have been applied or when the plaster is not hard enough), let the plaster harden back for a while.

To even the final result, half an hour after smoothing, put clean water on the surface, and pass the fine trowel to remove the extra-cream.

END