

Technical Data Sheet

PSL SOLID Plaster

Description:

This product has been designed in accordance with NZS 4251.1:2007 - Solid plastering - Cement plasters for walls, ceilings and soffits. It has been formulated to a 4:1 mix.

Interior and exterior use.

Typical Use:

- Flushing concrete block, brick, and concrete to provide a suitable surface for finishing plasters.
- Filling large voids up to 50mm deep
- Straightening walls up to 15mm in one coat application.
- Foundations, Concrete block fences, stairs, & decks.

Expectation:

PSL Solid Plaster will adhere well to prepared clean, dry concrete and brick. PSL Solid Plaster will provide excellent durability for an indefinite period depending on life of the substrate.

Limitations:

Do not apply less than 7 - 10mm per coat. Requires over-coating with finishing textures or paints. Application in accordance with best Solid Plastering

Technical Data:

Mix ratio:	20kg plaster requires approx. 4-6L of water depending on conditions and consistency required (admixtures are not included)
Coverage:	5mm thick, Approx 6m ²
Substrates:	Masonry
Abrasive strength:	Excellent
Vapour Permeability:	No vapour barrier formed
VOC:	VOC Free

Surface Preparation:

Do not apply less than 7 - 10mm per coat or more than 20mm in one coat. Painted surfaces should have a slurry coat applied. Glazed bricks should be scabbled and slurry coated.

Application:

Plaster is applied not less than 7 - 10mm with a steel trowel. Apply with firm pressure doubling back with more plaster to achieve a flat uniform finish. Plastering techniques like screeding, floating and scraping can be used to achieve desired flatness as required. Plaster can be pumped and sprayed. Apply plaster only when the temperature is between 5°C and 30°C and will be in that range for the 24 hour period following application.

Reduce water content for a 'stiffer' consistency when filling deep voids.

Curing:

Naturally cures, keep moist in very dry conditions. Alternatively once surface has been rasped/finished wet down thoroughly to improve hardness.

Clean up:

Wash equipment and spills as soon as possible with water.

Environmental and Safety:

Ensure washing water does not enter waterways. Wet waste can be soaked into land or disposed of in trade waste. The powder is an irritant and paper dust masks are advised when handling. The wet compound is Alkaline and prolonged skin contact should be avoided. Wear rubber gloves, dust mask and safety glasses when handling product.

Material Safety Data Sheets are available on request.