

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS – INCLUDING ANTICRACK

200 **Armourcoat’s Polished Plaster is a system application. Substitutes within the system are not permitted. Armourcoat materials are specified by product codes.**

210 **ARMOURCOAT ANTICRACK SKIMCOAT**

Armourcoat AntiCrack is a fibre and resin reinforced gypsum skim-coat plaster, which resists cracking at board joints and significantly improves the impact resistance and durability of drywall construction. Armourcoat AntiCrack is applied directly over plasterboard (drywall) to a minimum thickness of 3 mm (1/8”). The localized thickness will be greater where the boards have tapered edges and at this point the thickness will be about 5mm, which will further enhance the tensile strength at the joint.

Armourcoat AntiCrack is mixed on site with clean water.

Apply a strip of 50 mm (2”) adhesive backed fibre-mesh joint tape over the plasterboard (drywall) joints. Ensure the tape is securely stuck to both board surfaces. Mix the material in accordance with the mixing instructions and apply to the recessed joints. Push the AntiCrack through the fibre tape to fill the joints until it is flush with the main surface of the plasterboard (drywall).

Apply AntiCrack to recessed board joints until it is flush with the main plasterboard surface.

Leave the material until it has become firm (30–40 minutes) and then apply a consistent 3 mm (1/8”) layer over the entire surface of the wall.

220 **KEYCOAT**

The Polished Plaster system starts with the application of K40 primer followed by a resin bonded Keycoat.

Keycoat (product reference K124) is used for the Smooth (SM), Cloudy (CL), Pitted (PT), Draggged (DR) and Travertine (TR) finishes. Fine Keycoat (product reference K149) is used for the Spatulata (SP) and Armuralia (AR) finishes.

Both K124 and K149 are mixed on site with clean water or Armourcoat’s R13 resin solution (comprising R13 Resin diluted with clean water).

230 POLISHED PLASTER

All Armourcoat Polished Plasters are hand applied by trowel or spatula in two or more thin coats. Each individual coat in the system is applied as a continuous process for each wall area. Day joints in single walls are not permitted. Colourwashes are specified in the plaster reference number. They are not specified independently.

All polished plaster applications comprise Polished Plaster on Keycoat (K124 or K149) and/or K40 Primer. An estimate of the total finished thickness of each plaster type is shown in the Table below:

<u>Finish</u>	<u>Material Quantities</u>		<u>Thickness of Polished Plaster (mm)</u>	<u>Total thickness including Keycoat (mm)</u>
	<u>Keycoat</u> <u>m²</u>	<u>Plaster</u> <u>m²</u>		
SM – Smooth	1 kg (K124)	2 kg	1.00-1.50	1.50–2.00
CL – Cloudy	1 kg (K124)	2 kg	1.00–1.50	1.50–2.00
PT – Pitted	1 kg (K124)	2.5 kg	1.50–2.00	2.00–2.50
DR – Dragged	1 kg (K124)	2.8 kg	1.70–2.70	2.00–2.50
TR - Travertine	1 kg (K124)	2.5 kg	1.50-2.00	2.00-2.50
SP – Spatulata	K40 Primer	0.7-1 kg	0.8	0.5-0.8
SP – Spatulata	0.8 kg (K149)	0.7-1 kg	0.8	0.8-1.30
AR – Armuralia	0.8 kg (K149)	1.6-2.0 kg	0.80-1.30	1.00-1.50

NB: Spatulata finishes can be applied directly to the K40 primer without the need for a Keycoat, however the use of Fine Keycoat is recommended where the walls are not particularly flat or consistent.

250 WAXING

Waxing Polished Plaster is generally advised for internal walls but first ensure that the wall and all previous treatments are completely dry.

Armourcoat supply two different waxes, White Wax, a solvent based natural beeswax, primarily for Smooth, Cloudy, Spatulata and Armuralia finishes, and a water based wax emulsion (Aquawax) for use on both textured and smooth finishes.

White Wax will significantly enhance the sheen level and will provide good protection against general dirt and finger-marks. White wax is not suitable in wet or humid areas, as it will develop a white bloom on the surface when in contact with water.

Aquawax achieves good surface penetration, especially on textured finishes and whilst it does not significantly increase the trowel sheen, it provides excellent protection against dirt and grime and can also be used in areas where the product may come into contact with water.

Application of White Wax:

The process starts in the top left-hand corner of the wall. The wax is applied sparingly with mutton cloth working with a light circular motion in 1m² sections. When approximately 4m² has been waxed, buff lightly by hand. Repeat the process until the whole wall is waxed and polished. Complete the waxing operation by buffing the entire wall in one continuous operation with an electric buffer fitted with a lambs-wool head.

Application of Aquawax:

Aquawax is best applied with a sponge or a sponge faced float and must be applied liberally to ensure the entire surface is fully saturated.

Pour the Aquawax into a paint roller tray and saturate the face of the sponge.

Work into the surface of the plaster in a tight circular motion ensuring that all the pits or surface fissures are filled and there is excess Aquawax sitting on the surface. Apply to an area of 3-4 m² and then without adding any more wax, work over the surface once more with the sponge float to even out the wax layer. Wipe off any excess wax from the surface and proceed across the wall in the same way.

260 WALL CONSTRUCTION

Check that all walls are constructed in accordance with specialist's (Armourcoat's) requirements.

Drylined or Plasterboard walls are to be constructed in two sheets of 12.5mm plasterboard with overlapping joints. All sheets must be supported on all four edges, fixed vertically for straight walls and horizontally for curved walls, working away from the first fixed vertical edge.

Fix the top layer of plasterboard with a gap of 4-5 mm between cut edges of boards to allow joint to be filled in depth. Bound edges to be tapered boards.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR WORKMANSHIP

300 ADMIXTURES

Do not use unless specified or approved.

Do not use admixtures of any type with proprietary mixes.

Do not use calcium chloride or any admixtures containing calcium chloride.

310 MIXING

All materials should be mixed thoroughly to a uniform consistency and appearance using a suitable mechanical plaster mixer (600 rpm) recommended by the manufacturer.

320 CONTAMINATION

Do not allow contamination of one type of material by another, or by any set material.

330 CLEANLINESS

Protect thoroughly all existing work and approaches using suitable boards, sheets, etc. Clean off all droppings on to finished work immediately.

340 COLD WEATHER

Do not carry out external work when air temperature is below 5°C and falling or below 3°C and rising.

Take all necessary precautions to enable internal coating work to proceed without damage when air temperature is below 3°C.

Do not use frozen materials and do not apply coatings to frozen or frost bound backgrounds.

Do not apply materials when the RH is above 80%.

PREPARING BACKGROUNDS

400 ACCEPTANCE OF BACKGROUNDS

Before preparation or application of coatings ensure that:

Backgrounds are secure, adequately true and level to achieve specified tolerances, free from contamination and loose areas, dry and in a suitable condition to receive specified coatings.

All cutting, chasing, fixing of concealed conduits, service outlets and the like, and making good of the background, is completed.

410 PREPARATION GENERALLY

Remove efflorescence, dust and other loose material by thoroughly dry brushing.

Remove all traces of paint, grease, dirt and other materials incompatible with coating by scrubbing with water containing detergent and washing off with plenty of clean water. Allow to dry before applying coatings unless specified otherwise.

420 KEYING/BONDING:

Prepare backgrounds as specified for the type of coating to be applied. Methods other than those specified may be submitted for approval.

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