

METHOD STATEMENT

Moulex

1. General

1.1 Summary

Moulex method statement

1.2 Reference standards

International standards according the project

1.3 Submittals

Product Data : submit manufacturer's technical data sheets, application instructions and MSDS

Samples : submit samples representative of finish color, aggregation and texture On site samples can be asked for finish approval

1.4 Delivery and storage

Delivery : delivery to be received in pallets weatherized with plastic wrap Individual bags to be marked with producer name and product reference

Storage : store for up to 4 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

Environmental Requirements : prevent excessively rapid or localized drying out

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

Working conditions : wear gloves and protective glasses during the use.

2. Products

2.1 Moulex casting material

Manufacturer

Plâtres Vieujot - France

Distributed by Platre.com International FZC - UAE

Description

Moulex is pre-mixed gypsum based plaster : mix of gypsum plasters, lime, aggregates, mineral pigment, specific additives

Colored powder according approved final color

No smell, miscible to water

Consumption : from 1 to 1,25 kg/m²/mm of thickness according version

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

Composition

Binder : suitable for exterior use as being traditional high calcination gypsum plaster
Aggregates : if any, pre-mixed in the binder. No addition on site. Siliceous or calcareous.
Pigments : pre-mixed in the binder. No addition on site. Crushed mineral or alkali resistant mineral pigments

2.2 Water

Clean, potable, fresh, temperate water

2.3 Other

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

3. Execution

3.1 Examination

The mold must be clean, free of moisture, etc ... and dedust

3.2 Preparation

According to the nature of the mold, a demolding agent can be necessary.

For large elements, a reinforcement material (bars, mesh, veil, ...) can be included in the Moulex. It has to be chosen as for staff works by compatible compatible with alkalis (lime) and future environmental conditions of the cast elements (humidity, temperature, etc ..).

3.3 Installation

Respect traditional application rules of gypsum jusses and of gypsum casting materials. Especially the Moulex should not be cast at a temperature lower than 5° C, neither in full sun exposure or under the rain. By taking account of local conditions (temperature, wind, air humidity, etc ...) or by test application, make sure the Moulex 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, fresh, temperate water

Clean mixers and containers between mixes

Mix plaster to workable, homogeneous consistency (from 50 to 65 % : a fluid paste self must be achieved) for staff application

Mix should not be re tempered

3.3.2 Application

Proceed by complete elements

Apply in one coat at a minimum thickness of 25 mm (15 mm for interior elements).

In case of several layers (total thickness higher than 35 mm)

Apply the coats at a minimum thickness of 15 mm

Use gratté finish before apply the next layer : as the plaster begins to set you can

start by grattage with the nail board. If the plaster clings to the nails of the nail board, stop, wait giving opportunity for the plaster to set further before trying again.

Check for bulges on the surface with the rule and eliminate them.

Make sure the entire back surface is gratté (scratched), with a rough texture. If necessary, wet the previous coat before applying the next one.

3.3.3 Finishes

Localization of the different finishes according project prescription

3.3.3.1 *Moulé* finish

It's the natural skin obtained by simple demolding. This skin is influenced by the surface skin of the mold itself.

3.3.3.2 *Lavé* finish

The *lavage* - or finish *lavé* - highlights the richness of the material with a slightly grainy finish with visible aggregates.

Run water over the surface without pressure, then brush vigorously with a hard plastic bristle brush raising to the surface a translucent milk. Finally rinse under running water.

Lavage is done after demolding. *Lavé* can be done even when the Moulex has dried : it just has to be well wet again.

A thorough rinse is very important. Otherwise, an opaque, uneven, white film appears upon drying.

After rinsing, aggregates in the plaster will clearly appear.

Alternatively, an electrical hand brush may be used.

3.3.3.3 *Sablé* finish

The *sablage* - or *sablé*/sandblasted finish - gives a rougher surface, simulating aging process.

It's done completely dry.

The hardness of the used « sand » (generally calcareous or even softer) and the pressure of the blasting must be adapted to obtain the desired effect.

3.3.3.4 *Décapé* finish

The *décapage* - or *décapé* (i.e. metal brushing finish) gives a rougher surface, intermediate between *lavé* and *sablé* finishes.

It's more easily done right after demoulding, using a metal brush to remove the surface skin.

3.3.3.5 *Poncé* finish

The *ponçage* - or *poncé* (i.e. sand papered) gives a fine stone-like skin, using medium fine sand paper (typically 40 / 120 grade), for example for *Stuc Pierre* process.

It must be done when Moulex is perfectly dry.



During drying process white efflorescence can appear. Eliminate them by soft brushing.

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