

Data Sheet

MG-PG rough-trimming plasters

MG and PG plasters are a complete range of gypsum-based plasters for rough-trimming, masonry and undercoating works with our lime and gypsum exterior plasters, as *Enduit de Montmorency* or *Heritage Juss*. The most classical *MGs* contain sand, *PGs* don't. *MGC* and *PGC* contain more lime.

Definition

MG and *PG plasters* are exterior gypsum and lime mortars, traditionally made with high quality gypsum and lime, and eventually aggregates. *MG* and *PG plasters* are used for rough-trimming, masonry works and undercoating plastering, before finishing with *Vieujot Heritage Juss* or *Enduit de Montmorency*. For some supports containing organic parts (as straw bales, wood frames, hempcrete or cob), they can be added with more lime and become *MGC* and *PGC*.

Field of application

MG and *PG plasters* are undercoating plasters for gypsum and lime exterior-quality plasters, for renovation or for new projects.

MG and *PG plasters* allow to respect, maintain or even recreate the specificities of those plasters from the heart itself of the building, being suitable for masonry works, re-shaping of strongly desorganized surfaces and general under-coating.

Those walls can be either homogeneous or composite (bricks, wood frame, nogged rag-stone with sablon mortar or lime, plaster debris, coral stone, gypsum stone, clay based supports, ...). If necessary, it can also be applied on most of the supports, classical (blocks, concrete, bricks, etc ...) or more "green" (straw bales, hempcrete, earth blocks,) for interior and exterior work.

Advantages

MG and *PG plasters* carry on the original techniques and functionings of heritage buildings.

Thereby *MG* and *PG plasters* are perfectly compatible with *Enduit de Montmorency* (or *Heritage Juss*) finish plastering and allow them to play fully their exceptional role to dry and sanitize old walls.

Therefore, it is particularly recommended for porous and/or feeble mortar masonries (gypsum, lime or clay masonries) and for porous structure walls (cut stone, coralstone masonry, masonry coated with gypsum plaster, lime or sablon mortar, wood frame, adobe, ...) or with poor mechanical properties (straw bales, cob, ...).

More specifically, *MG/PG* are among the rare plasters perfectly compatible with gypsum containing supports (gypsum mortars or repairs, gypsum rock or anhydrite masonry, sulfated infiltrating waters).

The absence of shrinkage makes it easy and safe to use. Its fastness of hardening is very useful to insure fast and efficient works, reducing duration of restoration projects.

Moreover those gypsum and lime plasters are responding very well to the always possible movements of old structures. In addition, even if these movements are to cause some cracks, their porosity will prevent them from becoming infiltrating.

High pH of *MGC/PGC* makes them specifically adapted in case of organic parts in the wall, as wood or straw.

Aspect and range

MG plasters contain clean and dry sand, allowing a finish *gratté* (i.e. scrapped with nailboard for example).

PG Plasters don't contain any sand.

MG 15/PG 15 to be applied by hand. With a very short setting time, they're mainly used for masonry and large holes filling.

MG 30/PG 30 to be applied by hand. Slightly longer, they're classical for manual undercoating.

MG 100/PG 100 can be sprayed for a faster and easier application, but can also be applied by hand. By the way, easiness of application implies improvement of the general quality of the works. The most employed of the range.

MG 150/PG 150 for spraying, especially with double tank system, as for cement mortars.

MGC (15, 30, 100 or 150) are *MG* mixed with more lime, especially for organic supports (timber frame, straw bales, hempcrete, cob, etc ...).

Caution

Cautions are the ones implied by the desired finishing coat. Refer to *Enduit de Montmorency* or *Heritage Juss* datasheets.

Moreover, once applied, the *MG* and *PG* must be protected against localized water action, especially due to temporary site conditions, as back-splash and sipping due to scaffoldings, unplugged rainwater, unfinished zinc works and protections, etc

Preparatory conditions

In all cases, it is indispensable to purge carefully the wall, to treat all support pathologies, then to thoroughly dust off.

The support must be clean, soot, bistre or efflorescence free. The support must present a sufficient "scratch" surface for adhesion and good keying.

Large lacks in masonry must be filled using the same material as originally.

In case of voids inside the masonry, use our gypsum grouting mortar *ingypse*.

All non-apparent wood elements must be wire-meshed before coating, as well as all surface heterogeneities (wire-lath and galvanized nails).

Instructions for implementation

Working with *MG* and *PG* gypsum plasters is a matter of following the rules of the art and our technical specifications.

Because there is lime in the mix, it is imperative to wear gloves and protective glasses.

MG and *PG* plasters should not be applied in very cold temperatures (not below 5 °C / 41 °F), or on a frozen or thawing support. In hot weather, the coating needs to be protected from direct sun exposure while work is in progress and during the first days of drying (7 days). Do not apply the coating on very hot days or under direct sun.

It is hand-mixed with the help of a mixer in a rubber container (for *MG/PG 15,30* and *100*), or can be sprayed with a machine (for *MG/PG 100* and *150*). In case of double tank system, clean each tank between each batch. Proceed to test before.

It must form an homogeneous paste holding at least on 30 mm thick coat.

For undercoating, preferably the application should be done in one coat (of a minimum of 10 mm) : otherwise apply successive layers up to 40 mm each, each one with *gratté* finish (scrubed with a nail-board or with saw blade)

PG/MG 15 can be floated during more or less 15 mn (laboratory conditions). After 15 more mn, it can be leveled and finished with tools during around a quarter.

PG/MG 30 can be floated during more or less 30 mn (laboratory conditions). After 30 more mn, it can be leveled and finished with tools during around 30 mn.

PG/MG 100 can be floated during more or less 2 hours (laboratory conditions). After 2 more hours, it can be leveled and finished with tools during around 2 hours

PG/MG 150 can be floated during more or less 2 hours 1/2 (laboratory conditions). After 3 more hours, it can be leveled and finished with tools during around 3 hours.

For a good keying, the finishing/leveling of each *MG/PG* coat must realise a peeling of the entire surface, with the complete removal of the skin material, that is when the plaster is hard enough for the tool (*nail board* or *berthelet*) creating falling-down plaster chips.

Consumption

For *PG* and *PGC* range : 10 kg/m² by cm of thickness.

For *MG* and *MGC* range : 12 kg/m² by cm of thickness.

Preservation and conditionning

6 months, away from humidity in a dry and clean storage room (in the original lined paper bags, on pallets with streamers).