METHOD STATEMENT

Plâtre à Plancher (PàP)  FLOOR PLASTER

1. General

1.1 Summary

Vieujot Plâtre à Plancher Floor Plaster 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
Individual bags to be marked with producer name and product reference

1.4.2 Storage
Store for up to 6 months above ground in dry and ventilated space, in original closed bags.
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 Plâtre à Plancher (PàP) floor plaster

2.1.1 Manufacturer
Plâtres Vieujot / Platre.com

2.1.2 Description
Vieujot Plâtre à Plancher 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 1.4 to 1.6 kg/m²/mm of thickness
Contain air lime: usual caution to avoid cutaneous or ocular irritation

2.1.3 Composition
2.1.3.1 Binder
Suitable for flooring use traditional high calcination gypsum plaster.
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, fresh, temperate 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

3.2.2 Primer
A primer will be applied on the surface before application to insure a non absorbent surface.
3.2.3 Peripheral spacing
Foam perimeter strips (minimum thickness : 5 mm) or gaps will be installed to separate the vertical structural elements (e.g. walls) from the Vieujot Plâtre à plancher.

3.3 Installation
Respect traditional application rules of gypsum floor plasters. 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 Vieujot Plâtre à plancher stays wet during at least 48 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 for pouring (a paste bearing itself on 2 cm must be achieved). Flattening will be made with trowel.
Mix should not be re tempered
An adapted mixing machine can be used

3.3.2 Application
Proceed by complete panels of less than 24 m² (max dimension : 8 meters ; max length-width ratio : 3).
Stop bead will be preferably in alumina or brass (L-shaped will be prefered to T-shaped ones)
Apply in one coat at a minimum thickness of 15 mm.
No traffic before 12 hours. Be cautious before 48 hours.

3.3.3 Finishes
Localization of the different finishes according project prescription

3.3.3.1 Lustré finish
The lustrage - or finish lustré - gives the patina of ancient gypsum floor plaster.
Lustré is obtained by brushing the surface with flexible brush (common parameters are electric polisher working at 500 tr/mn, using epoxy grinding brush grade 60 with 50 mm long wires).
This lustrage can be done a wet or dry Vieujot PâP. Under wet conditions, the final result will be more rustic.

3.3.3.2 Poli finish
The polissage - or finish poli - gives a smoothed surface, optically as to the touch.
It's done dry or wet with marble grade sandpapers.
If too much crème is appearing, let the plaster harden more and use a softer
paper grade.

3.3.4 Protective treatment
A hydrophobic and anti-wearing treatment shall be applied (generally once the *Plâtre à Plancher* is completely dry).
Follow treatment manufacturer's MSDS and application instructions.
Of course, treatment is to be chosen compatible with gypsum based products.

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