

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 preferred 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 PàP*. 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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