



## METHOD STATEMENT

### *Vieujot Heritage Juss* OVER MASONRY WALLS

#### 1. General

##### 1.1 Summary

*Vieujot Heritage Juss* 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  
To be marked with producer name and product reference

###### 1.4.2 Storage

Store for up to 6 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

###### 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 Vieujot Heritage Juss finish coat plaster

#### 2.1.1 Manufacturer

Plâtres Vieujot / Platre.com

#### 2.1.2 Description

Vieujot Heritage Juss 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 11 to 13 kg/m<sup>2</sup>/cm of thickness

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

Surface hardness: more than 80 shore C

#### 2.1.3 Composition

##### 2.1.3.1 Binder

suitable for exterior use traditional high calcination gypsum plaster.

##### 2.1.3.2 Aggregates

If any, pre-mixed in the binder. No addition on site. Siliceous or calcarous.

##### 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, unsalted 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. Clean, dust. Free of salt, efflorescences, etc ...

#### 3.2.2 Key

Confirm sufficient key exists to mechanically bond plaster. Scratch coat (e.g. on cast concrete) or lath may be required for smooth surfaces, wood and metal pieces, heterogeneities, etc ....

### 3.3 Installation

Respect traditional application rules of exterior gypsum plaster.

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 juss stay wet during at least 12 hours after mixing (i.e. no color changing). Water spraying and/or tarping can help.

#### 1.1.1 Mixing

Use mechanical mixer with clear, potable, unsalted water

Clean mixers and containers between mixes

Mix plaster to workable, homogeneous consistency (from 50 to 65 % : a thick paste bearing itself on 3/4 cm must be achieved) for hawk and trowel application

Mix should not be re tempered

An adapted spray machine can be used

#### 1.1.2 Application

Proceed by complete panels after installation of temporary stop ends

Abundantly wet the support.

Apply in one coat at a minimum thickness of 25 mm and maximum thickness of 35 mm (15 mm for interior decorative renders).

Upon set surface can be leveled by cutting with French *berthelet*

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

Apply the coats at a minimum thickness of 15 mm and maximum thickness of 35 mm

With the condition the final coat is of a minimum of 25 mm of *Vieujot Heritage Juss*, the previous coats (undercoating) can be made with *Heritage Mortar* or *MG* plasters range.

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 surface is *gratté* (scratched), with a rough texture

Wait for at least 24 hours between 2 coats.

If necessary, wet the previous coat before applying the next one.

#### 1.1.4 Finishes

Localization of the different finishes according project prescription

##### 1.1.4.1 *Décapé* finish

The *décapage* – also called finish *décapé* - highlights the richness of the material with a slightly grainy finish with visible aggregates. For interior or exterior use.

Run a metal brush (iron or brass according state of hardness of the plaster) over the surface

*Décapage* is done after cutting when the plaster has set quite well : if the brush fill up itself with the plaster, stop and wait for a greater hardening in order the removed plaster fall down without sticking to the brush.

After dusting, aggregates in the plaster will clearly appear.

Alternatively, an electrical hand brush may be used.

#### 1.1.4.2 *Coupé* finish

The *coupage* – also called finish *coupé* - gives a even, open surface, nicely catching the light. For interior or exterior use.

This traditional French finish is done after first setting (some hours after applying) with the *berthelet* tool.

#### 1.1.4.3 *Gratté* finish

The *grattage* – also called finish *gratté* - gives a scrapped surface, if the plaster itself contains aggregates large enough. For interior or exterior use.

This finish is done after first setting (some hours after applying) with a nail-board.

#### 1.1.4.4 *Serré* finish

The *serrage* – also called finish *serré* - gives a half-smoothed surface, optically as to the touch. **For interior use only.**

It's done dry or with a very light spraying of clean water and consist in a compacting of the surface, without creating of extra-cream, after a *coupage* (cf 1.1.4.2) or a *grattage* (cf 1.1.4.3).

If too much cream is appearing (generally when too much water have been applied or when the plaster is not hard enough), let the plaster harden back for a while.

#### 1.1.4.5 *Poncé* finish

The *ponçage* – also called finish *poncé* - gives a even, open surface, looking like limestone. For interior or exterior use.

This finish is done after a *coupage* (cf 1.1.4.2) or a *grattage* (cf 1.1.4.3) or a *serrage* (cf 1.1.4.4) and then a complete drying (some days or, in case of bad weather conditions, some few weeks) by sanding (60 or 80 paper grade is ok). Dust will be removed with compressed air.

**END**