Superfine Putty Plaster

Product Data Sheet

A ready mixed superfine finishing plaster for interior walls and ceilings.

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Product Description

Our Superfine Putty Plaster, is a ready-to-use top coat plaster that simply requires 'knocking-up' prior to application. It will in all likelihood require additional water to meet your desired application consistency.

Supplied as a 2:3 mix, this is available to order mixed at 1:1 for finer finishes.

Usage

Suitable as an internal top coat finishing plaster on top of an appropriately prepared undercoat render. The following information is relevant to its use as such. Additional usage applications are applicable; get in touch for alternative application usage.

Do not apply directly to plasterboard or tanking materials. When in doubt about the suitability of a background, please contact us.

Do not use in temperatures below 5°C or above 30°C, or if freezing conditions are predicted within the following few weeks, including wind chill. For products designed specifically for winter conditions, please get in touch.

Coverage

A 25kg bag contains 13 litres of wet plaster.

Coverage at 3mm thick: 3.5 M^2/25kg - 140 M^2/Tonne. Coverage figures are given as guidance only, uneven surfaces or high suction backgrounds can and will change consumption rates.

Advantages

- Quality controlled production and consistency
- Free from silicones, acrylics and other harmful additives.
- Finer finish than most site mixed options.

Colours

This product is entirely natural in colour. No pigments or colourants are added.

For applications where colour is important, we strongly advise that sufficient quantities are purchased as one order from the same batch to ensure consistency or discuss with us any long-term requirements before purchasing.

Surface Preparation

Ensure surfaces are clean and free of dust or debris. Less absorbent dense backgrounds should require minimal to no dampening. Absorbent backgrounds will require sufficient dampening to prevent rapid drying.

Mixing

This product is prepared for immediate use and typically only requires mixing, known as 'knocking up', to achieve a suitable consistency for use.

If the plaster is too stiff, add a small amount of potable water to adjust its consistency and mix thoroughly till the mix is consistent. The addition of water should be minimal to prevent plastic shrinkage cracking. Unused plaster should be placed back into an airtight tub. Water may settle out on the surface when stored; tip this off or mix thoroughly back into the plaster before use. See storage information for more details.

Application

The following is for guidance purposes only and not intended as a definitive guide to finishing plastering.

Preparation: Always wet the substrate to control suction before plastering, but do not saturate. Avoid water sitting on the wall's surface, as this will act as a slip layer and prevent the plaster from bonding adequately. The float coat receiving the finishing plaster should be finished to the final plane to allow a uniform and even thickness for the finishing coat. Do not use the finishing coat to even out discrepancies, as this can result in thickness variation and differential drying. The finishing coat will require greater precision as a consistent thickness is indispensable to the finishing process. Once laid up, ensure the finishing coat dries out consistently and evenly regardless of the method or tools used for the finishing technique.

The final coat of plaster is more lime-rich than the previous coats, which goes against conventional plastering practices. Therefore, it must be thinner than the float coat. Be advised that a Lime Putty finish plaster is suitable for application onto a pre-prepared undercoat. It is inadvisable to use a Lime Putty Finishing Plaster as an undercoat.

Adequate background preparation is required before application. The background will require light dampening or misting to aid with suction before the finishing coat is applied. A spray application is advised, with a uniform volume of water appropriate to the degree of suction control required. e.g. an open textured float coat will be more absorbent than one that has been closed tighter as a function of excessive floating; the background substrate can also impact absorption rates. Do not oversaturate. Do not allow it to dry too quickly.

Plastering: The finishing coat should have a total thickness of 2mm in two passes, with 3mm as an absolute maximum. If the finishing coat is too thick,

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the risk of stress cracking is increased.

Apply the finishing plaster in two tight, thin layers, working in alternate directions for each coat. Ensure the first coat has stiffened or picked up before the second coat is applied. Apply the second coat as soon as this is apparent, avoiding an unnecessary gap between coat applications.

Float Finish: When ready, we advise utilising a cross-grained float to scour the surface, compacting and consolidating the plaster to achieve a flat surface. If required, a minimal amount of clean potable water can be lightly misted onto the surface to aid this floating action. Do not overwet the surface. The final finish can be completed with this float finish. However, additional finishing techniques can be applied.

Additional Finish - Sponge Finish: A popular finishing technique with this plaster, a sponge float can create a very fine surface similar to sandpaper.

Additional Finish - Smooth Matte Glass-Like Finish: A steel trowel can create a smooth glass-like finish after sponging. Apply with long sweeps in a singular direction, typically top to bottom. Be advised that this type of finish can be more challenging to achieve with lime lean mixes, so a mix ratio of 1:1 is advised. Be aware that this type of finish will not feature a glossy finish like a gypsum plaster but instead provides a refined ultra-matte fine finish.

Do not apply this finish if the application of paint or Limewash is planned, as they will have limited uptake on very smooth surfaces unless sanded down to open the sealed surface.

We always advise following best practices and ensuring the appropriate protection of fresh lime work is followed. Lime requires moisture to aid carbonation and strength development, so an ideal curing environment provides a humid climate to keep the plaster moist and utilises hessian sheeting to protect from environmental conditions, such as wind, rain, frost or direct sunlight.

Aftercare

Our Superfine Putty Plaster is made from Lime Putty, a traditional Non-Hydraulic Lime that hardens through carbonation. In this chemical process, the plaster adsorbs atmospheric CO2. Seasonal climatic variations significantly influence carbonation; external work with this product is inadvisable between September and early April.

Ensure protection from adverse environmental conditions, including frost, rain, direct sunlight and drying winds, is used after application for as long as necessary. Do not allow the plaster to dry too quickly. Lightly mist the plaster if required, but do not saturate. Use plaster from the same batch for each elevation. Ensure the drying rate is consistent and strong draughts are excluded from the working area, particularly for buildings with open or absent doors and windows. Heating regimes should be tempered; do not force dry or excessively heat. If heating is required for tradespeople due to onsite conditions, use propane heaters, which generate warmth and moisture.

Do not use in temperatures below 5°C or above 30°C, or if freezing conditions are predicted within the following few weeks, including wind chill or until the plaster has hardened. The time required for this process will range from several weeks to months. Cold and wet conditions slow the process, whereas sweltering conditions can speed it up too quickly. In both cases, an inadequate cure can lead to reduced strength, increased vulnerability to weathering, and a shorter lifespan for the plaster.

Packaging

This product is supplied in 25kg polythene bags or tubs. Or tonne bags. Pallets contain 40 x 25kg bags (1 tonne pallets). The plastic used is of prime quality and suitable for recycling.

Storage

Store in covered and dry conditions, protected from contact with the atmosphere and environmental conditions, including water, damp or frost and clear from the ground. Reseal the tub after opening if unused product is present. Reseal part bags after opening if unused product is present. Allow to stand for a minimum of seven days prior to application. If supplied from stock, this product will have typically been mixed for a minimum of one week before being supplied. If the product is made-to-order, this may differ. The shelf life of this product is 12 months for polythene bags or plastic tubs. However, when appropriately stored, it has the potential for an indefinite shelf life.

Health and Safety

RISK PHRASES: R36 / R37 / R38 / R43

- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Contact with wet plaster may cause irritation, dermatitis and/or burns.
- Contact between lime powder and body fluid (sweat, eye fluid etc.) may cause skin burns and respiratory irritation, dermatitis or burns.

SAFETY PHRASES: S2 / S24/25 / S26 / S37

- Avoid eye and skin contact by wearing suitable eye protection, protective clothing and gloves.
- Avoid breathing dust.
- Keep out of reach of children.
- On contact with skin and/or eyes, rinse immediately with clean water and seek medical attention.

Declarations

This product will contain no Portland Cement, Pozzolan or NHL whatsoever.

Document Control

Datasheet version 1.1, issued September 2024. More modern versions of this document will supersede this datasheet, with no exclusions.

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