



Plastering made awesome



PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

PLAST is a ready to mix - self curing cement based mortar. It is made of cement, graded sand, polymeric additives, etc. It is used for covering masonry. It gives smooth, strong and leveled surface. It can be applied as internal and external plaster on the wall.

PLAST is a special formulation of plaster that retains moisture in the plaster, Hence, it is a self-curing plaster and does not need any additional curing after application. PLAST is not only convenient for use but it also maintains cleanliness at work place and considerably reduces wastage than conventional methods at the time of execution.

KEY FEATURES

- Reduced shrinkage cracks through better cement hydration.
- # Good work ability and sag resistant.
- Very good compressive, flexural and tensile strength.
- # Good water resistance property.
- Consistent quality.
- Easy to mix and apply.
- # Better finish and surface appearance.
- Almost no wastage of the material at site, because of bag packing.
- Minimum space required for storage.
- Inventory cost saving.
- No multiple raw material hassle.
- Reduction in material lifting cost.

Self Curing - Saves Water, Saves Labor Time.

SURFACE PREPARATION

The surface should be free of dust, grease, etc., else it will affect binding. If the surface is dry, it should be moistened with clean water.

MIXING METHOD

Prepare the mortar by mixing 6.5-7 litres of water per every 40 KG bag of PLAST. Use of mechanical mixer-electrical stirrer is recommended for better results. Mixing should be done for 5-10 minutes depending upon the speed of mixing equipment. When the mixture is prepared, leave it for 5 minutes and mix it once again just before use. Do not add any water to the mixture at this point of time. Hard and set plaster should not be mixed again. The correct ratio of water and PLAST is essential for best results.

APPLICATION

The mixture should be applied within 1 hour of preparation. If the concrete surface is smooth and dense, it's recommended that the surface is made rough with a comb for better sticking of the plaster layer. PLAST should be applied with hand and care should be taken that it doesn't have direct exposure to sunlight, wind and rain during its application.

CURING

Curing is not required. Although it is a no curing plaster it still has extraordinary strength and good performance. It saves labor, time and water.

STORAGE

PLAST has a shelf life of 12 months from date of manufacture when kept at a temperature between 5°C to 45°C and store in the original, unopened bags. All material shall be stored under cover in a manner that will prevent damage preferable on pallets and protected from excessive heat and moisture. Do not freeze.

PRECAUTIONS

During application of the plaster in hot and dry conditions, care should be taken to ensure that rapid loss of water is avoided. To obtain maximum plaster strength, water proportion ratio should be specified, if the water dries off too rapidly, then the strength of plaster will be impaired.

These values were obtained during our laboratory tests. Site mixes may show slight differences in performance due to methods of application and site conditions.

TECHNICAL PARAMETERS

Properties	Specifications
Appearance	Free Flowing Grey Powder
Workability	Very Good
Pot Life	> 60 Minutes
Bulk Density	1.4-1.6Kg/litre Unit
Packing	40 kg
Shelf Life	12 months
Coverage	1.5 - 2.2 Kg./Sq. m./mm**
Compressive Strength@28days	>8N/mm ²
Proportion of Water (%)	15%-20% of the weight



Self Curing Saves Water



Crack Free



Less Material Usage



Lasts Long



Efflorescence Free



Dust Free and Clean



Light Weight



Saves Time and Cost



Saves Manpower



Smart Construction

Health and Safety:

PLAST is nontoxic but alkaline in nature. Use of gloves and goggles is recommended. Any splashes to the skin or eyes should be washed off with clean water. In the event of prolonged irritation, medical advice should be sought. PLAST components are nonflammable.

Note:

The procedures mentioned here are for ideal conditions, Technical advice should be sought for different condition. Coverage can differ as per surface conditions and site. Usually efflorescence in brick work depends on the quality of bricks and water. Proper caution should be observed to control efflorescence. If there is a problem of efflorescence in brick laying, the binding of plast also weakens like other plasters. In extreme hot weather conditions, curing is required after plastering to avoid water loss from the surface.

Disclaimer:

The information herein is based upon the best information available at the time of printing. Data provided is intended for those having skill and ability to use products recommended in a safe and responsible manner. LIABILITY is limited to the cost of material proven to be defective. There is no warranty expressed or implied as related to any issue which is deemed to be a direct result of improper acts of others or acts of GOD, constant submersion in harsh environments, workmanship or applicator, or any other cause and effect which is not related to defective material.

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