

Methodology for Plastering on AAC Blocks

Surface Preparation:-

1. The surface to be plastered should be sound, thoroughly clean and free from dust, grease, oil and any loose material.
2. Pre wet the surface to be plastered by spraying clean tap water till the blocks soak sufficient water.
3. AAC blocks have smooth surface where bonding can be an issue, therefore a bonding agent like Hacked or Netobond can be used, or else cement slurry or plaster slurry can be applied to get the required roughness and bonding strength.

Material Preparation:-

1. Mix one 50 Kg. bag of ready mix plaster with 15-20% of clean water. At site addition of water shall be adjusted to obtain desired consistency.
2. Thoroughly mix the material for 5-10 minutes with a trowel or a mechanical mixer. Leave it for 5 minutes and mix once again just before use.
3. The mixture should be applied within 1-2 hours of preparation.

Application of Material:-

1. First layer of the mixture to be applied should be kept as thin as possible to get the required bonding glue.
2. Thickness of each layer should not be more than 6-12mm to avoid crack formation.
3. Check whether the base coat has hardened and started to dry only then the final coat should be applied.
4. If not then take dry material of ready mix plaster and mix it with some wet material of the same mixture to make it semi dry and sprinkle it on the surface. This will harden any loose and wet plaster material of the base coat.
5. Once the base coat has hardened enough apply the final coat and evenly spread the mixture to obtain smooth finish.
6. Texture or other finish can be obtained by using sponge or spray machines.
7. Strengthening of edges and corners should be done by using cement.

Curing:-

1. The last but not the least curing is the most important part of any concrete. Curing should be done 2-3 times for 5-7 days for the plaster material to gain its strength.

Note:-

1. Rebound material that has fallen during plastering should not be used for final coat. Waste material can be reused by adding few more bags of Envoplast or by adding extra cement.
2. Envoplast contains cement in 1:4 proportions to sand. Extra sand up to 10kg. can be added while mixing for a 1:5 proportion.
3. Cement slurry should be applied while plastering RCC concrete surfaces like columns and beams.
4. You may also require dry cement sprinkling to avoid settlement cracks while plastering RCC concrete as they do not soak water.