

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 one day prior by spraying clean tap water till the bricks/blocks soak sufficient water.
3. AAC blocks and RCC structure have smooth surface with very less water absorption where bonding can be an issue, therefore a bonding agent like Hacked or Netobond can be used, or else cement slurry (preferred) can be applied to get the required roughness and bonding strength.

Material Preparation:-

1. Mix one 50kg. Bag with extra crushed/ artificial sand of 20 kgs.
2. Add 15-20% of clean water to the mixture. At site addition of water shall be adjusted to obtain desired consistency.
3. 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.
4. The mixture should be applied within 1-2 hours of preparation.
1. 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. Subsequent layer can be thick as per the line level.
 2. Check whether the base coat has hardened and started to dry only then the final coat should be applied.
 3. If not then take dry mixture of cement and sand and sprinkle it on the surface. This will harden any loose and wet plaster material of the base coat.
 4. Once the base coat has hardened enough apply the final coat and evenly spread the mixture to obtain smooth finish.
 5. In case of double coat plaster 1st coat should be kept as per line level and the 2nd coat should be as thin as possible about 5-10 mm.
 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 can be reused by adding few more bags of Envoplast or by adding extra cement.
2. Envoplast contains cement in 1:3 proportions to sand. Extra sand can be added according to site conditions. Up to 20kgs. can be added for 1:4 proportion(approximate) . We recommend to use 20kgs extra sand with each bag of Envoplast as the sand in Envoplast is of the purest form and with purer sand the plaster mix should be leaner for best results.
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.

For R.D.Ventures

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