5 Decoration & tiling

- Thistle plasters can be decorated with most paint finishes and wall coverings by following the manufacturers' recommendations.
- Impermeable finishes, such as tiles, should not be applied until the background and plaster are dry.
- Take care with Thistle Hardwall and Thistle Tough Coat which dry from the surface, appearing surface dry before they are fully dry.
- Tiles up to 20kg/m² can be applied directly to Thistle finish coats. If a bonding agent is used the limit is reduced to 12kg/m.²
- Tiles should not be applied directly to Thistle undercoats, with the exception of Thistle Dri-Coat.
- Where tiling onto finish plasters, avoid polishing the surface.
 Where the surface is polished, roughen and apply a suitable primer.

Replastering following a damp proof course treatment

British Gypsum only recommends Thistle Dri-Coat

- Identify and eliminate the source of penetrating and rising damp before any work is undertaken.
- Existing plasterwork should be removed to at least 0.5 metres above the new damp proof course, or the highest detectable sign of dampness.
- Allow curing and shrinkage of Thistle Dri-Coat, then scratch ready for application of Thistle Board Finish plaster.
- Never bridge a damp proof course.
- Coverage of Thistle Dri-Coat is approximately 3.25m² per bag, when applied at 11mm thickness.





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The Thistle plaster selector guide

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Why choose Thistle plasters?

They provide

- A smooth seamless surface to walls and ceilings
- Good airtightness for improved acoustic and thermal performance
- · Consistent finishing times, regardless of the weather
- Finishing coat achieved in one visit to the wall
- · A scuff resistant surface
- · Ouicker installation time
- Solid base to fix into
- Easy wallpaper stripping
- Peace of mind with the British Gypsum SpecSure® lifetime warranty*
- * Systems comprising of Thistle plasters and accessories are covered by the **SpecSure**® lifetime system performance warranty, reflecting our confidence in their performance.



How to plaster

1 You will need

Item	Solid Plastering	Skimming
A clean mixing bucket	√	✓
A manual or mechanical mixing whisk	√	√
Gyproc Bucket Trowel	√	✓
Gyproc Hawk	\checkmark	✓
Thistle Plaster Finishing Trowel	√	✓
Thistle solid plastering beads	√	
Water	√	√
Thistle skim coat beads		√
Thistle ProTape FT50, or Gyproc Joint Tape		√

2 Before you start, the background should be

- Protected from the weather, with no risk of freezing
- · Adequately strong, rigid and stable
- Clean and free of dust, shutter release agents, etc
- · Reasonably dry
- · Free of salt efflorescence

Surface pre-treatment

- For high suction backgrounds use Thistle GypPrime
- For low suction or smooth backgrounds use ThistleBond-it
- See plaster selector chart for details



Mixing the plaster

- All mixing equipment should be cleaned before use to prevent contamination.
- Pour the required amount of water into the mixing bucket (see selector chart for details).
 Only add clean water and do not use any additives.
- Add plaster to the water and mix by hand or a slow speed, high torque mechanical whisk. Thistle Projection should only be mixed by a mechanical plastering machine.
- Thistle plasters should be mixed to a smooth creamy consistency. There is no need to continue mixing after lumps have been dispersed. Over mixing can affect setting times and cause difficulty in achieving a flat finish.

4 Application

- Check the use-by date on the bags, making sure you use the oldest material first.
- Ensure the room temperature is controlled. Plaster should not be applied to frozen backgrounds or in very hot or dry conditions.
- Sequence the work. Setting time is approximately 90 minutes, but finishing times can be extended in low temperatures by 30 minutes or more.
- Do not mix more than you'll be able to use, we suggest a maximum of two bags.

Solid Plastering

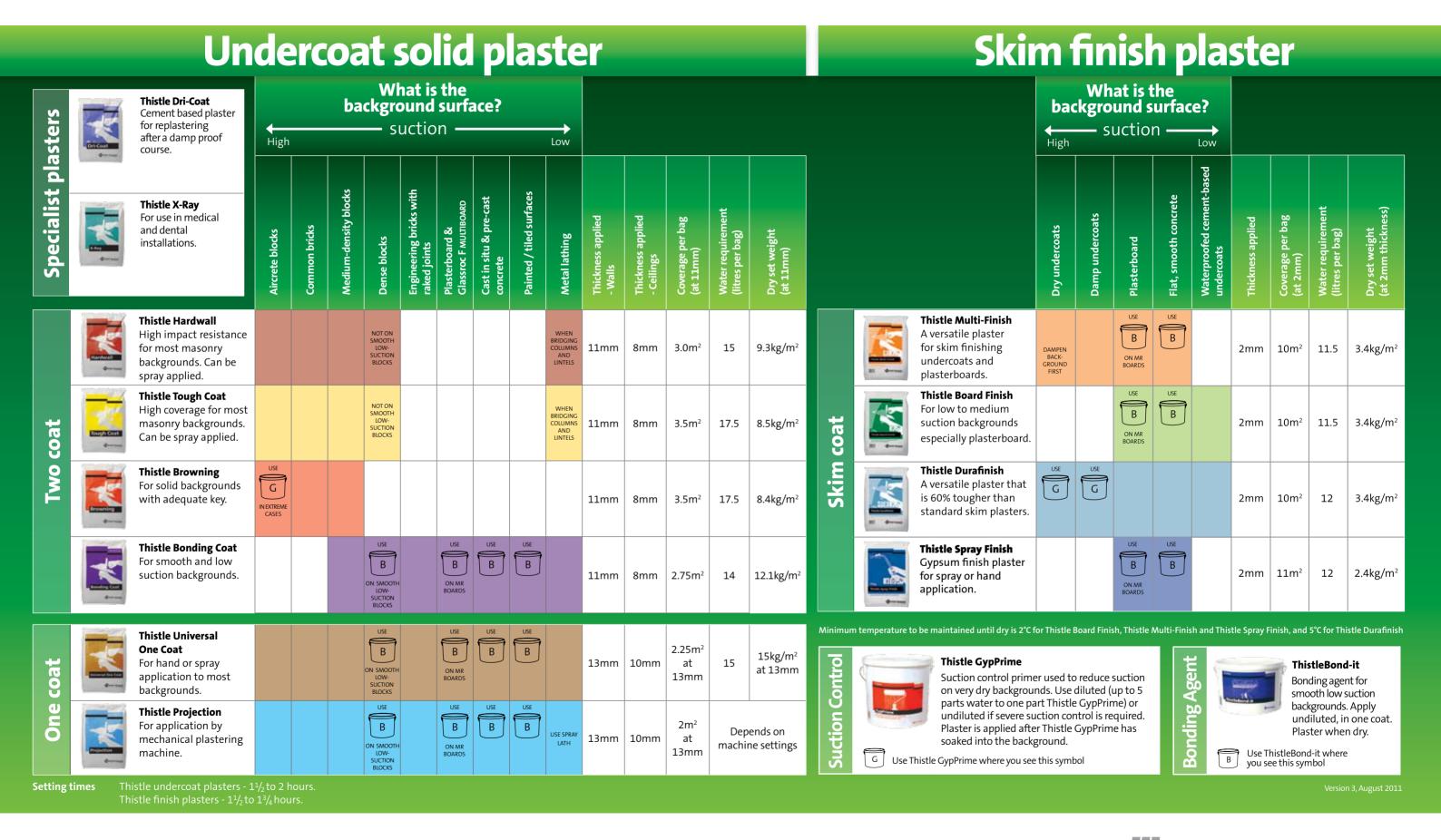
- For corner reinforcement fix beads to all external angles using undercoat plaster.
- Thistle Plaster Stop Beads can also be used for defining and reinforcing edges of solid plasterwork.
- Apply plaster with firm pressure after the joint treatment has stiffened but not set, building out to approximately 8mm thickness.
- Scratch each coat and allow to set before applying the next.
- The maximum thickness of undercoat plaster is 25mm.
 Greater thicknesses will require additional support, such as metal lathing, spaced away from the background if necessary.
- Rule the final coat to an even surface and lightly scratch to form a key for finish coat plasters.

Skim Plastering

- For corner reinforcement fix beads to all external angles.
- Reinforce all plasterboard joints and internal angles by using Thistle ProTape or Gyproc Joint Tape. Gyproc Joint Tape will provide greater resistance to cracking particularly when board edges are not fully supported.
- Apply plaster with firm pressure after the joint treatment has stiffened but not set, to approximately 1mm thickness.
- Apply a second coat of plaster whilst the first coat is still wet to bring the total thickness to 2mm.
- Trowel to a smooth matt finish as the plaster is stiffening.
- Use any additional water sparingly and only in the latter stages of trowelling.

Plaster Selector Guide

THISTLE



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