



Basecoat

Instructions Technical Data

SAFETY FIRST KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN. AVOID EYE CONTACT. SEEK IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION IF INGESTED OR EXPOSED TO EYES. AVOID PROLONGED EXPOSURE TO SKIN. WEAR SAFETY GOGGLES AND GLOVES WHEN WORKING WITH PLASTER. WEAR OSHA APPROVED RESPIRATOR WHEN WORKING WITH DRY MIXES OR WHEN SANDING PLASTER. FOR MSDS (MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET), VISIT WWW.5STARFINISHES.CA

GENERAL

Our Basecoat plaster is developed with the latest in admixture technologies all blended with high quality lime, pumice, marble powder and graded marble grains. This line of plaster comes in two different grades, fine and coarse in a white base that can be tinted. These plasters can be used on interiors as well as exteriors. Basecoat should be applied in a minimum of 2 coats over our interior or exterior supplied quartz stone primer. The coarse grade of plaster is used if you want a more robust finish that will cover cement boards, joints, and large imperfections or texture on a specific surface. The larger dense gradient of grains of marble create a higher build and allow for heavier coats that will cover more imperfections. This product can be applied in multiple wet coats as the pumice in the product allows for a quick set up of the plaster. You can double back over a project after only 30-60 min and add more plaster to areas that need further smoothing. The fine version has smaller grains and creates a thinner profile when working with smoother substrates, old interior walls or anywhere requiring a fresh smooth surface to apply a decorative coating. The fine product is best suited under thinner smaller grain plasters, as a bridge between the coarse and a finer plaster or as a standalone remediation on old drywall walls etc prior to a decorative coat.

Our pre-mixed dry powder is formulated for superior adhesion, workability and durability. We have ensured that the plaster easily mixes and wets out thoroughly leaving a smooth lump free plaster. A wide range of surfaces can be smoothed with this plaster, including brick, block, cement board, drywall, textured ceilings and stucco etc.

COVERAGE

Depending on surface conditions, a 20 kg bag of Basecoat will cover between 50 to 100 sq. ft. with two coats (coarse) or a 20 kg bag of Basecoat will cover 70-150 with two coats (Fine).

APPLICATION

Use a stainless steel trowel or a spatula to apply the two coats of Basecoat

SUITABLE APPLICABLE SURFACES

Apply Basecoat over substrates that are clean, cohesive, free of contamination and as follows:

Gypsum Drywall: (Interiors Only) Drywall should be taped and smoothed to a level 4 finish. Use our Quartz primer watered down 30% over new drywall to help seal and consolidate the surface. Then apply a second layer of Quartz primer without adding any extra water to provide a surface that will provide a permanent bond to our plasters and perfect junction between drywall and plaster. Standard PVA primer can also be used if a painting company is coming in before you. You can apply only one coat of quartz primer. Let dry at least 1 hour prior to application or until dry to the touch.

Existing painted substrates: Always prime first with a recommended primer. If the surface is oil based or glossy, use a high adherence primer for bonding to difficult surfaces. Then apply one coat of our quartz primer prior to application and let dry at least 1 hour or until dry to touch.

Existing texture It is recommended to remove the texture via sanding or grinding, or to cover it up first with drywall compound etc to ensure a smooth and problem free substrate. Then prime with our quartz primer with 30% water, and one coat of quartz without adding extra water. Under certain circumstances you could cover existing texture with our coarse concrete-look and or 2+ coats of our basecoat plaster.

Exterior application: If the surface is previously painted, acrylic stucco, California stucco etc, then check the integrity of the surface, pressure wash and scrape clean any loose areas. If there is mold or mildew remove with appropriate cleaners and apply a stain blocking primer. Then apply one coat of our exterior primer prior to applying Stucco Finish. If the surface is new brown coat, ensure it has dried for at least 30 days, then apply one coat of our exterior primer diluted with 50-100% water prior to applying Stucco Finish, and then a second coat undiluted prior to application. After a min of 1 week dry time, Apply two coats of our penetrating natural look sealer to ensure optimum water repellency and exterior durability. Protect from rain and runoff water prior to sealing as early stains and patina could occur. The walls can be lightly misted with water every day or other day to help with carbonation prior to sealing.

Preparatory work: Mask and protect adjacent surfaces and remove any dust from surface, especially after sanding. Mask about 1-2 mm from adjacent surface or trim to allow for thickness of plaster. Always protect floors and surrounding areas as plaster does drop and the sand will scratch any floors etc as you walk.

PRODUCT PREPARATION All surfaces must have even absorption rates for the final appearance to look uniform. It is crucial to ensure the correct primer is used and to not try and cover over drywall or cement stucco with our product that has not been primed.

This plaster will slowly set in the bucket after mixing, and when it becomes thicker during application, you can mix it again with a drill until it becomes workable and add some extra water. Lime is thixotropic meaning that under shear it tends more towards liquid, and will only thicken after being allowed to rest. The Pumice in this product will react with the lime and create a much thicker hydraulic paste that makes smoothing over rough surfaces very easy. Pumice is a natural pozzolan that create cementitious bonds in the plaster and creates a strong and thicker applying product.

PRODUCT APPLICATION

First Coat: Base coat should be applied at grain size or thicker covering the entire wall. You can apply two coats on the first application once the first coat has firmed up. The plaster may be slightly damp the next day but can still receive another coat of plaster if it is firm enough.

Second Coat: Apply basecoat the same as in the first coats, taking care to smooth out any areas that need extra plaster and creating a flat surface. A third coat etc can be applied until the level of smoothness is achieved, and or subsequent layers of basecoat fine can be applied.

Top coats: If desired, plaster can be finished with a sealer, lime wash or glaze on exteriors, and with wax or pearl paints on interiors. Please wait a min of 48 hrs for interiors prior to sealing, and 1 week for exteriors or areas of high humidity such as a bathroom.

Always apply your glazes first, then two coats of sealer after these have dried. If using lime wash, only apply lime wash and no sealers for a finish that will patina over time.

Colorants: Plaster can be tinted to almost any color with water based or dry pigments. Multiple colors can be applied simultaneously for more creative finishes.

Delivery, Storage and Handling: Keep materials away from direct sunlight. Store them in original, unopened packages in a dry, dark location at temperatures between 45 and 95 degrees F. Always wear OSHA-compliant eye protection. Wear a respirator to mix, sand or scrape the product. Work only in well ventilated areas. Avoid prolonged skin contact. Avoid working with the material in temperatures below 41 degrees F or above 96 degrees F. Keep away from children. Do not use products older than 3 years. Always test an older product before use to ensure its quality. Read the entire MSDS and product labels.

Cleaning: Use a dry cloth to remove dust and loose dirt from surfaces, then wipe them with a clean damp cloth as needed. Mild detergents or proprietary cleaning agents may also be used. Scrub gently or use a low-pressure water stream if necessary. Solvents such as acetone or mineral spirits can also be used, provided proper safety procedures are observed. Clean vertical surfaces moving upward from the bottom. Use a damp rag followed by a dry rag to remove any remaining cleaning agents. Find a small, inconspicuous portion of the surface to test cleaning products and methods before applying them to a wider area. Follow the manufacturer's package label instructions.

Do not use acidic cleaners, bleach or CLR style cleaning agents, as they will damage the plaster.

Blemishes: You can sand with high grit sandpaper or steel wool to try and remove any small stain. Find a small, inconspicuous portion of the surface to test these techniques. Reapply sealer and/or wax to sanded areas as necessary.

Mixing: Our dry mix plaster can be mixed to different consistencies depending on the finish you are applying. In the case of stamped finishes you would want the mix to be more stiff, and with smooth polished finishes the mix should be more wet and thin. The final ratio of water should be around 40% of the dry mix, equal to around 8 liters of water per 20kg of product. Start slow and never add more water than you need at the start, as the mix can become too wet. It is best to mix your plaster first and then add your liquid colorant. If your using our dry pigment then first add them to 1/3 of your mix water and mix with a drill for 1 minute to ensure it is mixed entirely. It is possible to strain the water through a fabric paint strainer as well prior to adding plaster to the water.

When mixing, always have some water in the bottom of the bucket first, as this helps in mixing and not getting dry plaster stuck to the bottom of the bucket. It is best to mix the plaster in two buckets broken up first and then combine after mixing and do a final mix so the color is mixed thoroughly. Try not to use the plaster immediately and allow the lime to slack for at least 30 min. Please remix one more time prior to application. You should use a high speed drill, such as a Makita hammer drill that has a max RPM of 2000. If you use a mixing spade to get the initial mix together, then always use a higher rpm hammer drill after as this faster speeds allow for a vortex to be created and ensures a uniform mix. The plaster will not mix entirely without a higher RPM drill.

Pot life: This product will set in a month+ and should not be stored for long periods of time. It can be remixed and used prior to this period even if it is stiff. Add a little extra water and mix until the product is smooth and lump free.

To order materials, find more tech information and install ideas please visit WWW.5STARFINISHES.CA.
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