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SWI004: Squash Plaster Working Instructions 4 - Four Hour Repair

Armourcoat Working Instructions For Four Hour/Over Night Repairs Topcoat Only Repairs In White Plaster

1 Superiority Assured

- Hardest repair material ever developed.
- Specially formulated with powdered resins for optimum adhesion and ease of application.
- Sets hard in 30-35 minutes.
- Court playable within 4-6 hours.
- No painting required.
- Fully WSF accredited and SRA approved.
- Contents 2 x 1 kg tub.

2 Armourcoat Hard Plaster System Repair Pack

The Armourcoat Hard Plaster System, acknowledged to be the world's leading squash court hard plaster, is also available in modified form as a repair pack formulation. Ideal for repairing damage to existing squash court walls, it is also perfect for creating ultra-hard repairs in other plasters without shrinkage. The Repair Pack is designed for repairing cracks, small pits, holes and wall damage up to 500 mm square. Its superior bonding and adhesive qualities give original quality repairs to Armourcoat Hard Plaster and better than original quality when used with many other plasters.

3 Equipment Required

- 1 - 2 litre mixing container.
- Armourcoat stainless steel tapered plastering trowel. Product trowel I85.
- Bowl of water and sponge.
- Tub of Armourcoat Repair Pack plaster.

4 Preparation Of Surface To Be Repaired

Good preparation is essential for effective, lasting repairs.

4.1 Small Holes and Pits

- Remove all loose and crumbling plaster from the hole and surrounds.
- Scour vigorously an area 25-40 mm beyond the edges of the repair.

4.2 Patches

1. Identify and mark each area to be repaired with a faint line drawn 25-40 mm beyond the edges of the damaged area.
2. Check for separation between the topcoat and basecoat by tapping the plaster lightly with a coin. A hollow sound indicates delamination and the repair should be cut back beyond this point to a sound background.
3. Cut through topcoat plaster (approx 3 mm) with a skilsaw or similar tool. Do not use hammer and chisel vibration and shock generated can cause well-bonded plaster to delaminate .
4. With a bolster or chisel, rake back and remove remaining topcoat plaster down to basecoat or render. **Do not remove damaged sand and cement-based rendering with chisel or bolster. This will cause further serious and possibly expensive damage.**

5 Mixing The Plaster

1. Pour the required amount of water into the mixing container, working on a ratio of 400 ml water to 1 kg of Repair Pack plaster.
2. Sprinkle plaster into the water.
3. Leave to settle for 30 seconds, allowing air bubbles to escape.
4. Stir continuously to create a smooth creamy paste. Adjust the mixture with small quantities of powder or water to achieve the correct consistency.

Note

An uneven mix will greatly weaken the repair. Ensure that the paste is smooth, with no dry lumps.

6 Application

6.1 Small Holes and Pits

1. Dampen the inside of the hole and surrounding area.
2. Press a small amount of repair plaster into the hole, creating a tight bond with the substrate.
3. Fill the hole with plaster until the filling stands slightly proud of the plane of the wall.
4. Once the plaster has set firm, but not hard (20-30 minutes), rub over the surface with a wet sponge or brush.
5. With a plastering trowel or paint scraper, remove excess plaster, leaving the repair patch smooth and flush with the wall.
6. Repeat steps 4 and 5 if necessary but always maintain wet plaster on wet principle at all times to ensure layer bonding.

6.2 Patches

1. Dampen the area to be repaired.
2. Apply a thin layer of repair plaster tight to the exposed basecoat to ensure a sound initial bond and no air entrapment. Continue with successive coats, applied wet-on-wet, building up the repair until it is flush with the plane of the wall when checked with a straight edge.
3. As soon as plaster starts to stiffen (10-20 minutes), flatten the surface with a trowel.
4. When the plaster has become firm, but not fully set (20-30 minutes), wet and scour the surface with a wet sponge or brush until repair is flush with the wall.
5. Trowel to a smooth dense finish.

7 Cracks

Very fine hairline cracks are best left alone. Larger cracks could indicate structural faults and advice should be sought before carrying out repairs. The technique for repairing cracks is the same as for patches.

8 Court Shutdown Time

The court may be used 4 hours after small repairs. However, to ensure a lasting repair, particularly with patches, the court should be taken out of service until the following day.

9 Compatibility

Armourcoat Hard Repair Plaster is compatible with all gypsum and cement materials; it is also ideal for out-of-court and household repairs.

10 Storage

The powder, kept tightly closed in the container provided and under good storage conditions; i.e. a warm, dry environment, will store for up to six months.

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