

# GYPROC ONECOAT

Product Data Sheet



## Applications

Background/lining	Coat thickness mm	Approx. coverage m <sup>2</sup> /1000kg***
Common brick walls and concrete bricks (with raked joints)	10*/13**	120 @ 10mm 93 @ 13mm
Engineering brick (raked joint)	10*/13**	120 @ 10mm 93 @ 13mm
Medium density block	10*/13**	120 @ 10mm 93 @ 13mm
Dense block	10*/13**	120 @ 10mm 93 @ 13mm
Cast in situ/pre-cast concrete (Pre-treatment with ThistleBond-it required)	10*/13**	120 @ 10mm 93 @ 13mm

\*for non-performance walls

\*\*for party walls to meet Building Regulations

\*\*\*When applying by plaster projection machine, an allowance should be made for a reduction in coverage of approximately 10%

## Overview

Gyproc OneCoat Plaster is a lightweight plaster that's easier to spread and less physically demanding than other systems leading to greater speed of use, reducing working time and improving performance on site. Gyproc OneCoat also provides a high quality, durable finish with a single application, saving time and labour costs whilst improving the quality of indoor air by removing formaldehyde from the air.

## Standards

Gyproc OneCoat plaster complies with EN 13279-1 and is manufactured under a quality system independently audited and certified as conforming to ISO 9001: 2008

## Performance

### Fire Protection

Gypsum plasters are non-combustible when tested in accordance with relevant EN and BS standards, achieving Euroclass A1 and satisfying the requirements for Class 0 surfaces in the National Building Regulations. Gypsum plasters provide good fire protection due to the unique behaviour of gypsum in fire.

When gypsum-protected building elements are exposed to fire, dehydration by heat (calcination) occurs at the exposed surface and proceeds gradually through the gypsum layer. Calcined gypsum on the exposed face adheres tenaciously to uncalcined material, retarding further calcination which slows as the thickness of calcined material increases. While this continues, materials adjacent to the unexposed side will not exceed 100°C - below the temperature at which most materials will ignite and far below the critical temperatures for structural components. Once the gypsum layer is fully calcined, the residue acts as an insulating layer while it remains intact.

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### Effect of Condensation and other moisture

Gyproc OneCoat plaster should be protected from continuous exposure to moisture. Prolonged or repeated exposure to moisture may cause a loss of strength and/or adhesion.

### Effect of temperature

It is recommended that the background temperature should be at least 5°C and that the plaster should not be subjected to temperatures below 5°C before it has set. Dry bagged plaster is not affected by low temperature. The plaster is not suitable for use in situations where the temperature exceeds 43°C.

### Resistance to efflorescence

Gyproc OneCoat offers high resistance to efflorescence migration from background to surface, unlike sand and cement.

### Resistance to cracking

No shrinkage cracking will occur with the use of Gyproc OneCoat, unlike sand and cement.

### Product information

Coverage per bag approx. m <sup>2</sup>	Setting time hours	Water requirement litres	Pallet Quantity bags
2.3 @ 13mm thickness	4-5	18L per bag	50
3 @ 10mm thickness	4-5	18L per bag	50

## Installation

### Background Preparation

Surfaces should be dry, clean and free from loose dust and dirt. They should be protected from the weather, and suitable for the chosen specification. Some masonry backgrounds of exceptionally high suction may require pre-treatment with GypPrime to control their suction.

It is advisable to brush down the surface to remove any dust or loose pieces and then dampen the surface. Additionally, if plastering is to be undertaken on a concrete surface, ensure all mould oil, grease or other agents present are removed from that surface. Fine concrete does not require 'wetting' prior to plastering. Normal ballast concrete should be given sufficient time to mature before applying the plaster.

Plaster should not be applied onto a 'green' background or if there is free water visible. Any concrete that is exceptionally smooth will require pre-treatment with ThistleBond-it bonding agent.

### Storage

Bags should be stored dry, as absorption of water shortens the setting time, causes set lumps to form in the bags and may reduce the strength of the set plasterwork. If storing on a concrete floor, dry timber platforms should be provided. Gyproc OneCoat plaster, stored correctly has a shelf life of 4 months and bags are printed with the 'manufactured by' date in order to permit use in strict rotation.

### Mixing

Gyproc OneCoat is pre-mixed and only clean water needs to be added to prepare it for use. Hand mixing should be carried out in a suitable large mixing tub with an 1800 watt mechanical drill for optimum results. Excessive mechanical mixing should be avoided. Tools and water used in mixing must be clean. Contamination from previous mixes can shorten the setting time and in turn reduce the strength of the plaster when set.

### Application

Gyproc OneCoat should be applied to solid backgrounds with firm pressure and built out to the required thickness. For machine application, Gyproc OneCoat plaster works well with most electrical spraying machines. The plaster should be applied in an even manner and can be built out to a depth of 13mm.

If a deeper depth is needed then apply to a thickness of 12.5mm, allow to stiffen sufficiently and then apply a second coat of 12.5mm to a maximum coat of 25mm and finish accordingly.

The plaster should be ruled to a reasonable plane, whilst at the same time filling in any hollows.

When the plaster has stiffened sufficiently, a large spatula should be used to achieve a flat surface. The plaster should be allowed to sit and pull in and then sponged down at the required time. When the plaster is sufficiently firm, trowelling in should commence. Do not over polish.

### Drying

Gyproc OneCoat Plaster has a setting profile of 4 - 5 hours. However, the ambient temperature may have some effect on the time required. Gyproc OneCoat Plaster should always be protected from continuous and repeated exposure to moisture as this may result in loss of strength and / or adhesion.

### Maintenance

Gyproc OneCoat Plaster provides a plastering system suitable for moderate impact / wear areas.

If the plaster is correctly applied, it should not require any form of maintenance.

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