



# Gyproc Plasters Guide

SA's **No.1** Plaster Brand





**Gyproc**  
SAINT-GOBAIN

## The RhinoLite® Range of Plasters



## Jointing Range of Plasters



Customer Contact Centre

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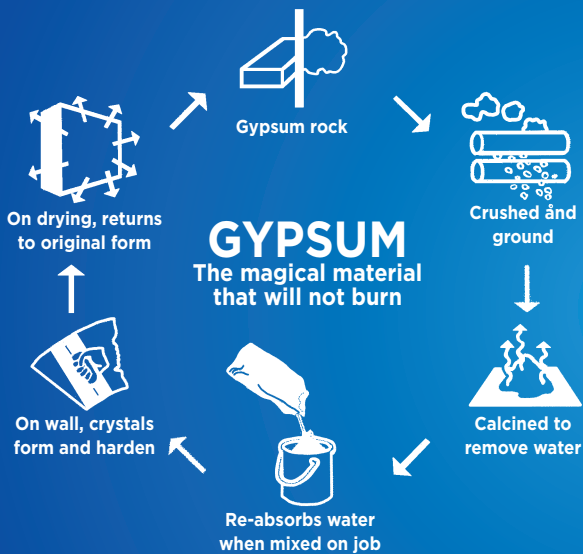
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**SAINT-GOBAIN**

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*Note: These coverage rates are according to laboratory tests.*





# Introduction

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Gypsum plasters are lightweight retarded hemihydrate calcium sulphates that have been formulated with the addition of various additives to provide different types of plasters. Various types of gypsum plasters are formulated to provide unique application solutions.

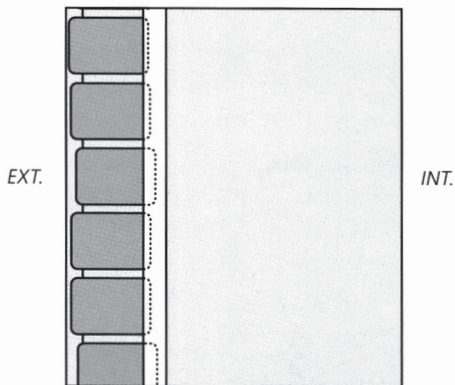
To understand gypsum plasters and their application uses, it is important to understand the different groups, and application areas, as well as the different application methods.

SA's **No.1** Plaster Brand

## Types of gypsum plasters

### Levelling/Undercoat plasters

Levelling plasters are applied onto uneven background surfaces. The aim of applying this type of plaster is to ensure a level and plumb substrate. These applications normally call for thicker application of product (10 mm+). Examples of this type of plaster would be, plasters applied to raw brick and block or concrete, to obtain a level and/or plumb surface. It is for use on internal walls only and must not be used outside.



*Uneven brick wall made level*

## **Finishing plasters**

Two types of finishing plasters can be differentiated:

### **1. 1 Coat multipurpose**

One coat plasters provide levelling and finishing in 1 application. These plasters are applied to uneven background surfaces. The aim of applying this type of plaster is to ensure a level and plumb substrate and to simultaneously provide a smooth surface finish. These applications normally call for thicker application of product (10 mm+). These plasters can also be used as skim coat plasters.

- Products used: RhinoLite® Multipurpose, RhinoLite® Natural Plus®

### **2. Skim Plasters**

Skim finishing plasters are applied to even surfaces. The main aim of these plasters is to provide a smooth finish to a pre-leveled and plumb surface. These applications range from tight skim finishes of 1-2 mm to skim finishes of 3-6 mm.

- Products used: RhinoLite® CreteStone®

## **List of benefits: Gypsum plasters**

### **Superior smooth finish**

- Can be floated up to 1 hour after application.

### **Lightweight**

- Sand/cement weighs +/- 22 kg/ m<sup>2</sup> at 12 mm thickness. RhinoLite® weighs +/- 9 kg/ m<sup>2</sup> at 12 mm thickness. Results in less effort/m<sup>2</sup>.
- Reduction in transport costs to site.
- Reduction in on-site labour, particularly in high-rise sites (the weight to be moved around the site or up to various floors has been halved).
- Much more acceptable to artisans as it is easier and lighter to work with.
- Premixed in bags – just add onto water.

### **Speed**

- Can be applied much quicker, estimates at the moment range from 25% to 50% faster than sand/cement (manual application).
- Easier and quicker mixing of product.
- Overheads reduced because contracts are completed quicker.

- Extra profits obtained because the same number of crews produce more work per annum.
- Sets and dries faster – you paint sooner.

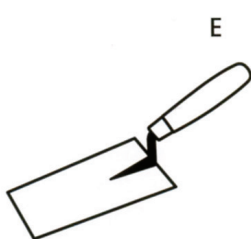
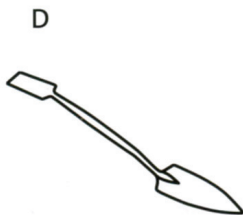
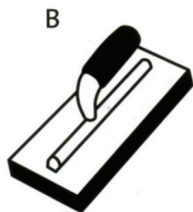
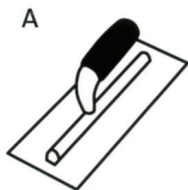
### **Cleaner product**

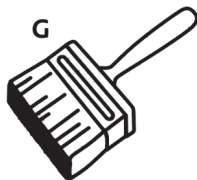
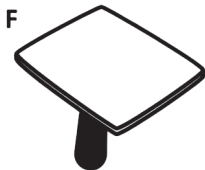
- Easier to keep site clean.
- Better working conditions due to cleaner site.
- Savings – less wastage.
- Savings – less cleaning up.
- Product (packed in 40 kg bags) gives easier stock control.

### **Better performance**

- Less shrinkage cracks.
- Better adhesion to lintels and concrete when used with Grippon® (refer to pg76) due to special adhesive in the plaster.
- When used as a levelling plaster, it eliminates the bond problems sometimes obtained on 2 coat work due to the shrinkage of fatty/poor quality sands.
- Does not shatter or crack when nails are driven into it.

## List of tools





**A. 300 mm Steel trowel**

*Used with under coat and skim plasters + multipurpose.*

**B. Rubber float**

*Used with RhinoLite® Multipurpose and RhinoLite® Natural Plus® only.*

**C. Straight edge/Darby**

*Used in levelling plaster applications.*

**D. Small tool**

*Refinement and finishing tool for hard to reach and small areas.*

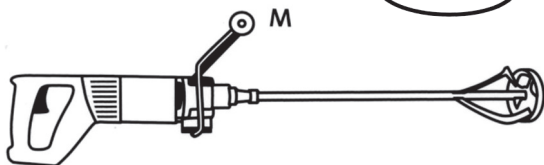
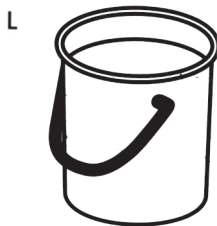
**E. Bucket trowel**

**F. Hand hawk**

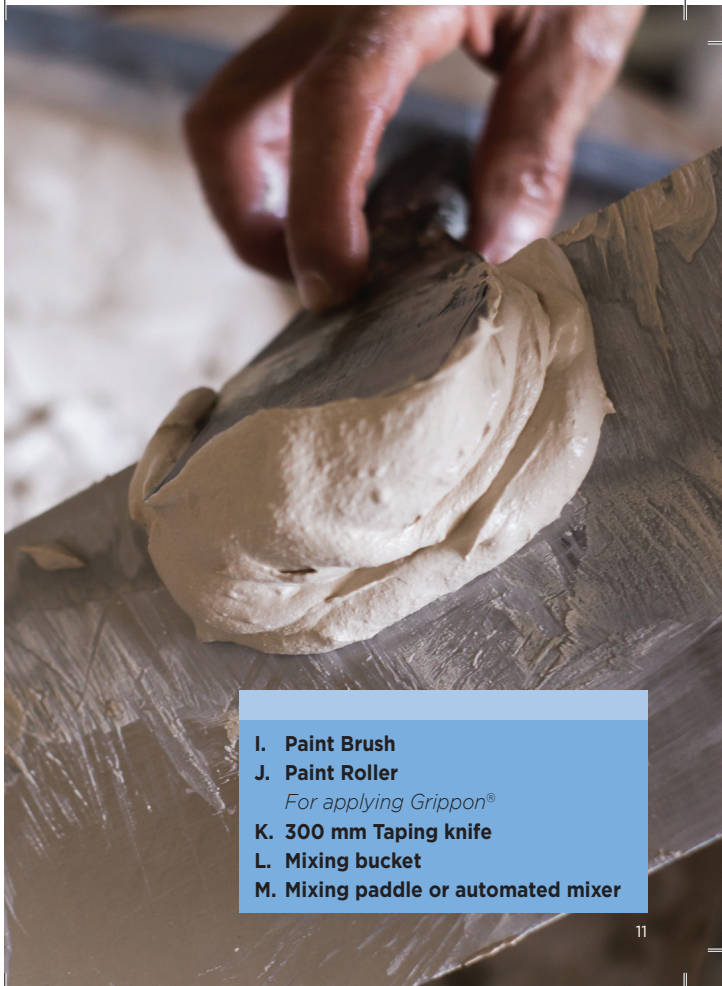
**G. Block brush**

**H. Mixing bucket**

## List of tools







**I. Paint Brush**

**J. Paint Roller**

*For applying Gripdon®*

**K. 300 mm Taping knife**

**L. Mixing bucket**

**M. Mixing paddle or automated mixer**

## Application specification of gypsum plasters

### Undercoats (leveling plaster)

- Provides level and plumb surface.
- Applied thick.
- No surface finish (requires wall skim plaster).

### One coats (leveling/finishing plaster)

- Provides level and plumb surface.
- Applied thick.
- Smooth surface finish.

### Multipurpose (Undercoat and skim plaster)

- A plaster that can be applied as a undercoat or a skim plaster (thick or thin).
- RhinoLite® Multipurpose plaster (pg32), RhinoLite® Natural plaster (Pg34).



## **Skim plasters (finishing plasters)**

- Provides smooth finish to pre-straightened undercoats.
- Applied thinly.
- Smooth surface finish.
- RhinoLite® CreteStone® (pg48).

## **Board skim plasters (finishing plaster)**

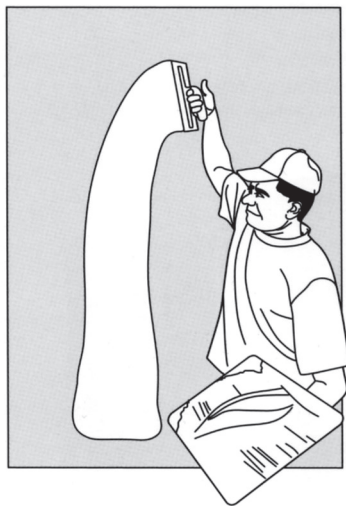
- Provides smooth finish to straight and level RhinoBoard®.
- Applied thinly.
- Smooth finish.
- RhinoLite® CreteStone® (pg48)
- RhinoLite® Multipurpose.



## Application methods: Types

### Manual application

Manual application normally consists of a system of hand application techniques. Tools used in this method would include a hand hawk and trowel (or set of trowels). The manual application of gypsum plaster is done by means of a batch mixing system (refer to pg38 - pg47).





## **Application methods: Guidelines**

### **Undercoat and multipurpose plaster onto brickwork and concrete blocks**

Brush off all the loose particles of cement with a wire brush and ensure that dust, particularly in confined areas where mechanical chasing has been done. Slight damping down the wall using copious amounts of water will help to settle the dust and reduce suction of the wall. Fix plaster corner beads, plumb and square on all external corners and reveals, using dabs of RhinoLite®. It is recommended that all corner beads be applied before plastering is considered.

***N.B. Although we strongly recommend the use of plaster corner beads, RhinoLite® can be finished off around the corners in the normal manner with a corner tool.***

Apply a thin tight coat of RhinoLite® and then follow with a filler coat to the required thickness. Level out with RhinoLite® using a feathered edge, straight edge or darby. At this stage the plaster will not be completely smooth and a brush finish can be achieved by brushing evenly with up and down strokes using a damp block brush.

When smooth finish is required, allow to stand until the plaster has stiffened and then treat in one of the following ways:

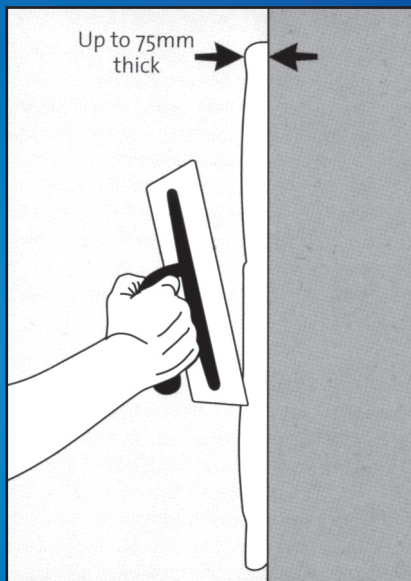
- a) On areas plastered with the same mix: float the entire surface with a sponge rubber float to level the area and bring the “fat” to the surface. Holding a steel trowel at an acute angle to the wall, remove the “fat” whilst polishing the surface.
- b) On areas plastered with different mixes: apply a tight skim coat, made up of one mix only, over the entire surface and finish using a rubber float and a steel trowel.

## Application methods guidelines (cont)



*Applying and undercoat, one coat  
or multipurpose onto brickwork*





*Multipurpose can be applied up to **75 mm** thick using RhinoLite® Multipurpose plaster or Natural Plus® depending on availability*

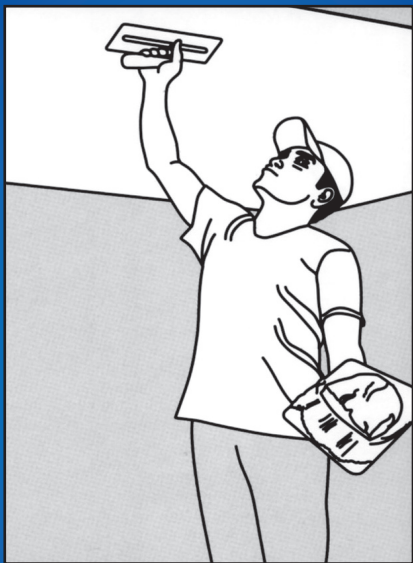
## **Application methods guidelines (cont)**

### **One coat/finishing plaster onto concrete**

Grease or oil of any description is always detrimental to the bond of any plastering material, and if not cleaned entirely from the surface, could result in bond failure between the RhinoLite® and the concrete. We recommend that the concrete surface is scrubbed with a cleansing agent to remove the grease or oil. All traces of the cleansing agent must also be removed by rinsing with copious amounts of water. Apply Grippon® plaster bonding liquid using a brush or roller and whilst still wet and tacky, follow with the RhinoLite® plaster applications.

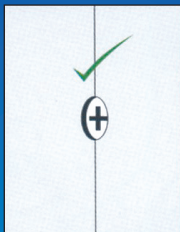
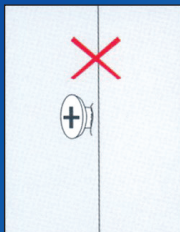
### **Finishing plaster onto RhinoBoard®**

Apply 48 mm RhinoTape® over all joints. A double layer of RhinoTape® should be applied over butt joints. Apply RhinoLite® to all joints in all directions ensuring the RhinoLite® is pushed firmly into the RhinoTape®. Allow RhinoLite® to set (net dry) then plaster the entire surface with 3-6 mm of RhinoLite®. RhinoLite® must be applied to the unprinted side of RhinoBoard®.

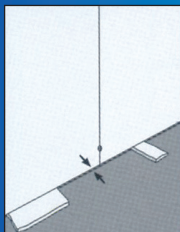


*RhinoLite® CreteStone®, RhinoLite® Multipurpose plaster and RhinoLite® Natural Plus® can be applied to ceilings and other RhinoBoard® surfaces.*

## Application methods guidelines (cont)

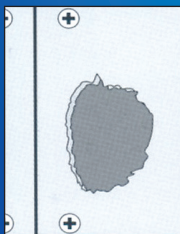


*Always make sure that screws used to fasten RhinoBoard® securely are flush to the board and are not protruding as this would cause problems when plastering.*



*Ensure that RhinoBoard® is elevated off the floor when fastening.*

*Apply RhinoTape® to the joints*



*Apply RhinoLite® to fill holes that may have resulted from the fastening of RhinoBoard®. Wait to dry before plastering.*

## Finishing plaster onto sand cement basecoats

Sand and cement plaster must comply with the relevant SANS. The sand cement undercoat must be **completely dry** before RhinoLite® is applied. Brush down the entire surface to remove all loose particles. Wet the sand cement basecoat to eliminate excessive suction. RhinoLite® finishing plaster is applied in two layers, the first of which should be applied in a thin tight layer. The second filling-out layer, to between 2-3 mm thick, follows immediately. As the plaster stiffens, float and/or steel trowel to a smooth surface free from blemishes, as described in paragraph (a) and (b) in the base/one coat and multipurpose application (refer to pg17).

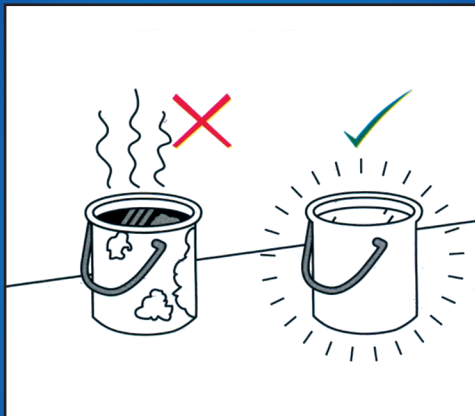
## One coat/finishing plaster to painted surfaces

Ensure that the painted surface is sound and free of bubbles, loose particles, and/or oiliness. Using a paint roller or paint brush, apply first coat of Grippon® and allow it to dry. Then apply a second coat of Grippon®, while the second coat is still sticky/tacky, apply RhinoLite®.

## **Mixing of gypsum plasters**

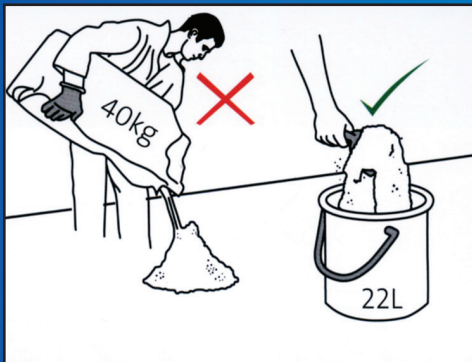
1. Do not add any foreign matter (e.g. cement) to RhinoLite®.
2. Measure out 22 litres of clean water into a container.
3. Add 40kg of RhinoLite® slowly to clean water and allow to soak for 5 minutes. Mixture must have the texture of thick cream.
4. Mixing should preferably be done by mechanical means. This aerates the plaster, increasing coverage and improving workability.
5. Mix only until the plaster is lump free. Do not re-stir or add more RhinoLite® or water to the mix after mixing is complete.
6. Do not mix more RhinoLite® that can be used in approximately 60 minutes. No more than 2 x 40 kg bags per mixing container.
7. Clean tools after each mix. Material from a previous mix, scraped down from a darby or any other tool, must not be added to a fresh mix.
8. Do not apply RhinoLite® while temperature is below freezing.
9. Before decoration check the entire surface carefully to see that the plaster has been set hard, is dry and free from powder/dust.

*N.B. Water ratio is an approximate figure. Workability can be altered by adding or reducing the volume of water.*



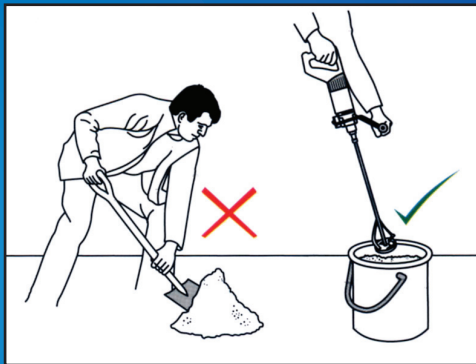
*Use clean water and containers  
(not a dirty drum or wheel barrows)*

## Mixing of gypsum plasters (cont)



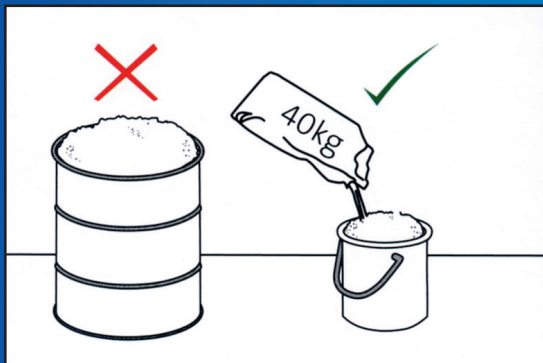
*Add RhinoLite® to water.*



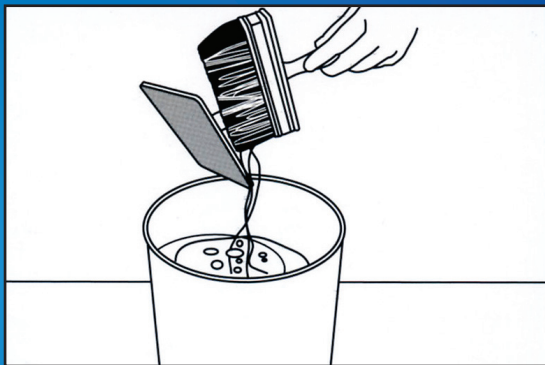


*Mix-aerate. N.B. Do not add anything  
more to this batch*

## Mixing of gypsum plasters (cont)



*Do not mix more plaster than you can use in 60 minutes. Not more than 2 bags per mixing container. Do not add any foreign matter to RhinoLite®. Use it neat.*



*Use clean tools for each batch.  
Clean tools after mixing.*



## The RhinoLite® Range of plasters

### **RhinoLite®**

– Multipurpose plaster

### **RhinoLite® Natural Plus®**

– Multipurpose plaster

### **RhinoLite® CreteStone®**

– Skimming plaster

# RhinoLite®

- Multipurpose plaster



RhinoLite® Multipurpose plaster is a multipurpose finishing plaster applied with a one-coat application method using a steel trowel and a rubber float. A straight edge and/or darbies will be required when applying as a thick leveling plaster.

### **A lightweight basecoat and finishing plaster**

RhinoLite® is a lightweight retarded hemihydrate gypsum plaster, specifically manufactured as a combined basecoat, finishing and multipurpose plaster for internal application onto brickwork, concrete block, concrete and RhinoBoard®, and as a finishing plaster onto sand cement basecoats.

RhinoLite® multipurpose plaster is suitable for providing:

- Easy mixing
- Easy application
- Smooth finish, and should be used neat, added to clean water only. The plaster has a setting time of approximately 60 minutes.

As in good building practise, roof, windows and doors should be installed before plastering with RhinoLite® (to help prevent dry-outs and ensure consistent setting).

RhinoLite® should not be used in areas where walls are washed with hosepipes, in showers or in industrial type kitchens.

## RhinoLite® Natural Plus®

– Multipurpose plaster





RhinoLite® Natural Plus® is a multipurpose finishing plaster applied with a one-coat application method by using a steel trowel and a rubber float. A straight edge and/or darbies will be required when applying as a thick leveling plaster.

### **A lightweight basecoat and finishing plaster**

RhinoLite® is a lightweight retarded hemihydrate gypsum plaster, specifically manufactured as a combined basecoat, finishing and multipurpose plaster for internal application onto brickwork, concrete block, concrete and RhinoBoard®, and as a finishing plaster onto sand cement basecoats.

RhinoLite® Multipurpose plaster is suitable for providing:

- Easy mixing
- Easy application
- Smooth finish, and should be used neat, added to clean water only. The plaster has a setting time of approximately 60 minutes.

As in good building practise, roof, windows and doors should be installed before plastering with RhinoLite® (to help prevent dry-outs and ensure consistent setting).

RhinoLite® should not be used in areas where walls are washed with hosepipes, in showers or in industrial type kitchens.

## **RhinoLite® Multipurpose plaster covering capacity**

The approximate coverage of a **10 kg bag of RhinoLite®**

**Multipurpose plaster** is:

5,5 m<sup>2</sup> applied to a thickness of 2-3 mm

2,2 m<sup>2</sup> applied to a thickness of 5-6 mm

0,9 m<sup>2</sup> applied to a thickness of 12-15 mm

0,7 m<sup>2</sup> applied to a thickness of 15-20 mm

## **RhinoLite® Multipurpose plaster + Natural Plus® covering capacity**

The approximate coverage of a **40 kg bag of RhinoLite®**

**Multipurpose plaster + Natural Plus®** is:

22 m<sup>2</sup> applied to a thickness of 2-3 mm

8,8 m<sup>2</sup> applied to a thickness of 5-6 mm

3,6 m<sup>2</sup> applied to a thickness of 12-15 mm

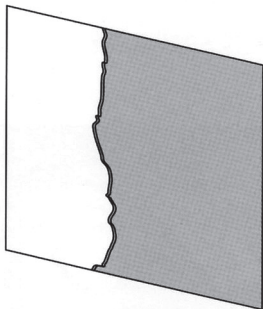
2,8 m<sup>2</sup> applied to a thickness of 15-20 mm

*N.B. RhinoLite® Multipurpose plaster and Natural Plus® should not be applied less than 2-3 mm thick. Gypsum plasters should be stacked on a level surface in a dry place, preferably inside a building and properly protected from damp and inclement weather. If gypsum plasters are stacked on a concrete floor inside a building, a damp proof membrane should first be laid down, or stacked on a timber pallet.*

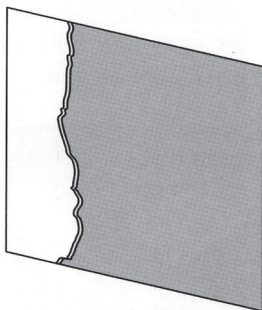
For information on plaster types and definitions, application methods and surfaces, decoration, benefits, mixing and painting guidelines please refer to pgs 4-7, 12-15 and pgs 16-29

*Note: These coverage rates are according to laboratory tests.*

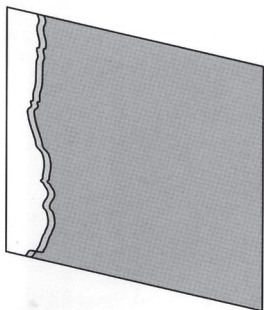
## 40 kg bag coverage



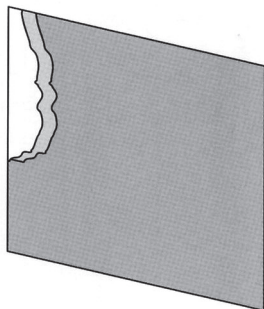
22 m<sup>2</sup> at thickness of 2-3 mm



8,8 m<sup>2</sup> at thickness of 5-6 mm



3,6 m<sup>2</sup> at thickness of 12-15 mm

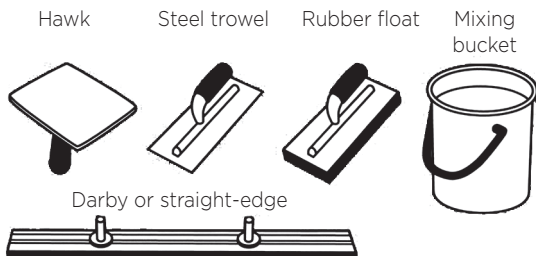


2,8 m<sup>2</sup> at thickness of 15-20 mm

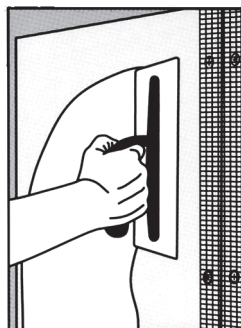
## Step by step

### One coat and multipurpose application

#### Tools for application



*For levelling application*



*For skimming application*

## Plasters for one coat and multipurpose application



### **RhinoLite® Multipurpose plaster**

*Used on*

- Concrete
- Undercoats
- Soffits
- RhinoBoard®
- Sand/cement

*For more info see pg33, 36-38*

### **RhinoLite® Natural Plus®**

*Used on*

- Concrete
- Undercoats
- Soffits
- RhinoBoard®
- Sand/cement

*For more info see pgs35-38*

**Note:** For multipurpose application, refer to skim and one coat application methods (please refer to pgs 5, 12, 16-17)

## One coat application method



*Apply RhinoLite® onto surface.*

2.



*For levelling/undercoat applications use a darby or straight edge. Leave until partially set. Test with back of hand - RhinoLite® must stick to wall, not your hand.*

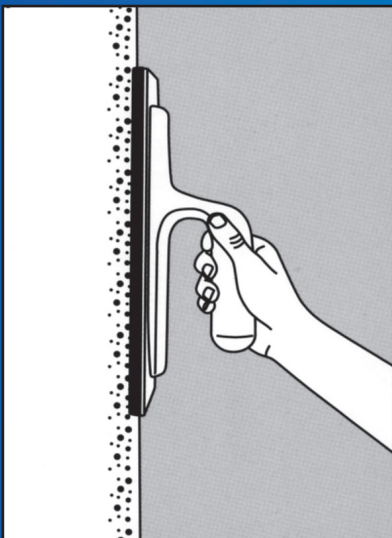


*When floating RhinoLite® do not use excessive water to lubricate the float.*

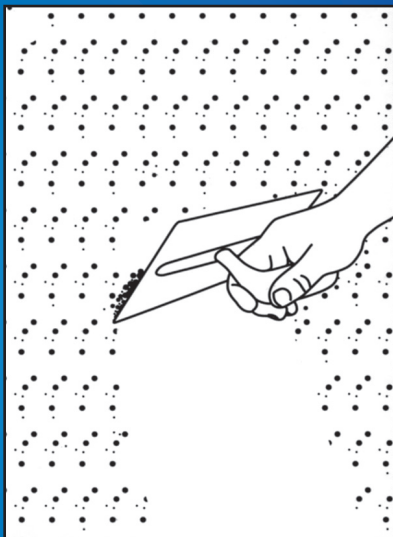




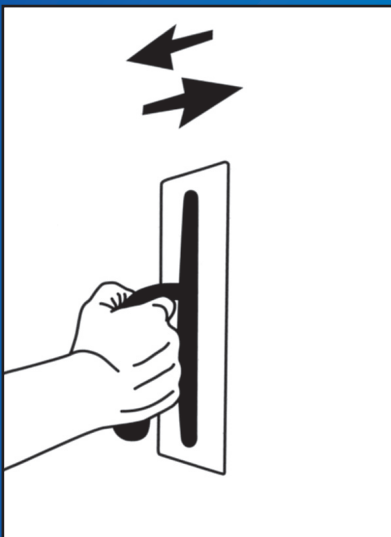
*When floating RhinoLite® only use enough water to lubricate the trowel.*



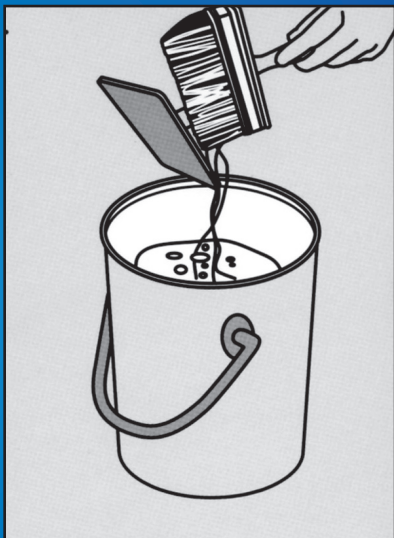
*The rubber float will bring "fat" to the surface – fast – and will help smooth the plaster.*



*Using a steel trowel scrape the “fat” off the wall. Throw the “fat” away, it is dead plaster.*



*Leave and polish to harden  
with a steel trowel.*



*Clean all tools and use fresh, clean water for the next batch.*

## RhinoLite® CreteStone®

- Skimming plaster



RhinoLite® CreteStone® is a skim finishing plaster applied with a skim application method, by using a steel trowel. RhinoLite® CreteStone® is suitable as a skim finishing plaster for application onto low-suction concrete soffits, concrete blocks and RhinoBoard®.

## **Application**

### **One coat/finishing plaster onto concrete**

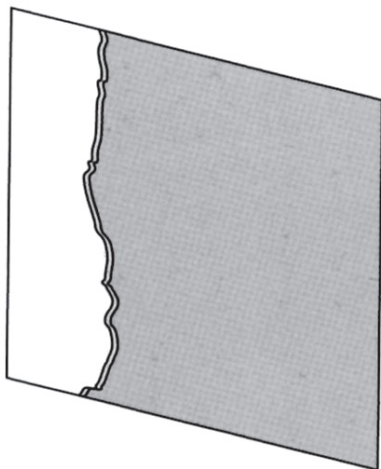
Grease or oil of any description is always detrimental to the bond of any plastering material, and if not cleaned entirely from the surface, could result in bond failure between the RhinoLite® and the concrete. We recommend that the concrete surface is scrubbed with a cleansing agent to remove the grease or oil. All traces of the cleansing agent must also be removed by rinsing with copious amounts of water. Apply Grippon® plaster bonding liquid using a brush or roller and whilst still wet and tacky, follow with the RhinoLite® plaster applications.

### **Finishing plaster onto RhinoBoard®**

Apply 48 mm RhinoTape® over all joints. A double layer of RhinoTape® should be applied over butt joints. Apply RhinoLite® to all joints in all directions ensuring the RhinoLite® is pushed firmly into the RhinoTape®. Allow RhinoLite® to set (net dry) then plaster the entire surface with 3-6 mm of RhinoLite®. RhinoLite® must be applied to the unprinted side of RhinoBoard®.

## Application to painted surfaces

*Applied 3 mm thick the coverage will be approximately  
12,8 m<sup>2</sup>/40 kg*



*Note: These coverage rates are according to laboratory tests.*



## Application method (cont)

*N.B. Gypsum plasters should be stacked on a level surface in a dry place, preferably inside a building and properly protected from damp and inclement weather. If gypsum plasters are stacked on a concrete floor inside a building, a damp proof membrane should first be laid down, or stacked on a timber pallet.*

For information on plaster types and definitions, application methods and surfaces, decoration, gypsum benefits, mixing and painting guidelines please refer to pgs 4-7, 12-15 and pgs 16-29. For internal use only.







## Step by step

### Skim application

#### Tools for application

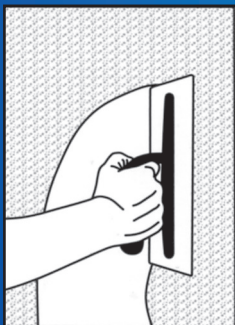
Hawk



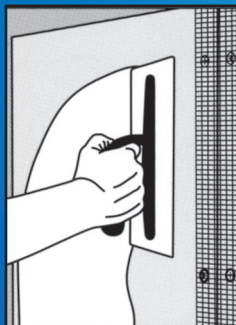
Steel trowel



Mixing bucket



*Thin application onto  
sand cement plaster*



*Onto RhinoBoard® thin.*

## Plasters for skim applications



### **RhinoLite® CreteStone®**

*Used on*

- RhinoBoard®
- Internal undercoat plaster
- Painter surfaces

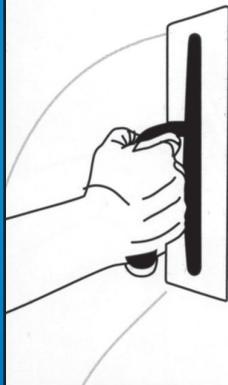
*For more info see pgs 49-54*

## Skim application method



*Apply RhinoLite® onto surface.*

2.



*Work through and set the profile.  
Plaster will continue to “stiffen” and  
lose workability.*

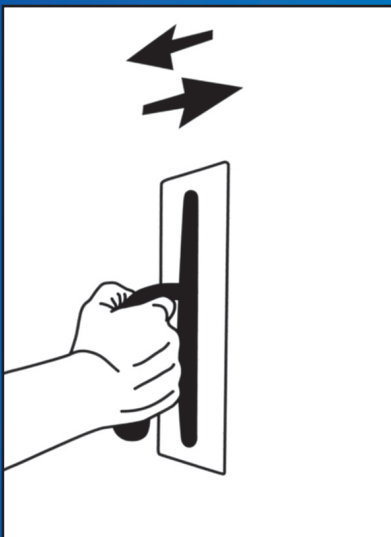


*When floating RhinoLite® do not use excessive water to lubricate the float.*





*When floating RhinoLite® only use enough water to lubricate the trowel.*



*Leave and polish to harden  
with a steel trowel.*



*Clean all tools and use fresh, clean water for the next batch.*



# Jointing Range of Plasters

**RhinoGlide®**

*- Jointing compound*

**RhinoBed®**

*- Adhesive plaster*

## RhinoGlide®

- Jointing compound



RhinoGlide® is a smooth setting jointing compound.

## **Description**

RhinoGlide® is a quick setting drywall joint filler for patching, bedding and finishing. This product has been developed specifically to assist the drywall contractor to complete the jointing on drywall jobs within one day. RhinoGlide® is packed in 10 kg, 20 kg and 25 kg bags.

It is designed as a filler for plasterboard systems but can also be used as an interior crack filler and for filling rough plaster surfaces prior to painting.

## **Coverage**

- ▶ *A 20 kg bag should be sufficient to finish approximately 35-55 lm of joint.*
- ▶ *A 10 kg bag should be sufficient to finish approximately 17.5-27.5 lm of joint.*

*Note: These coverage rates are according to laboratory tests.*

## **Mixing instructions**

1. Do not add foreign matter to RhinoGlide®.
2. To 460ml of water add 1 kg of plaster. Use clean water only.
3. Add RhinoGlide® to water and allow to soak for 10 minutes.

4. Stir slowly to a creamy texture. Do not over stir.
5. Do not mix more RhinoGlide® than can be used in one hour.
6. Do not re-stir or add more RhinoGlide® or water to the mix after mixing is complete.
7. Clean tools after each mix.

## **Application**

RhinoGlide® is applied using the same tools and procedure as described in the Rhino Drywall Hand Jointing Application data sheet.

### **Rhino Drywall Hand Jointing Application**

1. Check board surface. Any repairs and/or joints wider than 5 mm should be prefilled with RhinoGlide®. Pull off any loose paper and retape where the core is exposed.
2. Apply self-adhesive RhinoTape® over the centre of the joint.
3. Apply 1st layer of RhinoGlide® using a 150 mm taping knife (putty knife). Clean off edges. Allow to set.
4. Apply 2nd layer of RhinoGlide® using a 300 mm trowel. Clean off edges and allow to set.
5. A butt joint can be tapered in the normal way using RhinoGlide® (as in no. 2&3). When set, apply the 2nd layer of RhinoGlide® to each side of the tape with a 300 mm trowel. Clean off the outside edges. When set apply the 3rd layer over the centre of the joint and allow to dry.



6. Apply RhinoTape® to the internal corner ensuring that the tape is evenly spaced either side. Apply a coat of RhinoGlide® to one side using a 125 mm taping knife. Allow one side to set before beginning the other side.
7. To fit corner bead onto the external corner, apply a layer of RhinoGlide® to each side of the corner bead. Press the corner bead firmly into position. Using a 150 mm taping knife apply bead. When set apply a 2nd layer using the 300 mm trowel. Clean off the outside edges.
8. Screws can be flushed using a taping knife. Apply a small amount of RhinoGlide® over the screw head in one direction and wipe in a right angle direction. Apply 2nd coat in the same way.  
**Note:** Allow to set between each coat.
9. When all final coats are set, sand lightly to a smooth level finish using a fine grit sand paper (100 grit). Do not oversand.

***N.B. Use a damp cloth to remove all powder from the joint and surface of the board prior to decoration.***

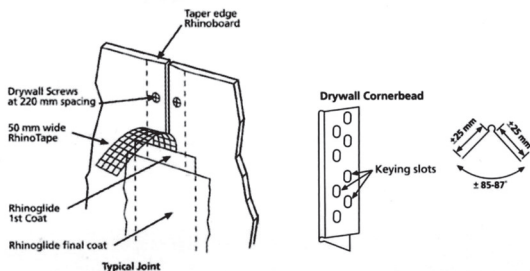
***N.B. When using RhinoGlide® care should be taken while jointing to clean off excess plaster and feather the edges of the joint. This will reduce sanding and disguise the joint better.***

## Decoration

A good quality plaster primer must be used on the entire surface.

### Check list

1. Make sure that the RhinoGlide® is allowed to set thoroughly between coats.
2. Check that the screws and metal trims are completely covered with compound.
3. Check that all finished joints are smooth and dry for decoration.
4. Check surface generally for smoothness and possible unfinished work.



***N.B. RhinoGlide® should be stacked on a level surface in a dry place, preferably inside a building and properly protected from damp and inclement weather. If RhinoGlide® is to be stacked on a concrete floor inside a building, a damp proof membrane should first be laid down, or stacked on a timber pallet.***

## Tools for application

Steel trowel



Putty knife



*Apply RhinoTape® over RhinoBoard® joints.*



*Apply RhinoGlide on top of RhinoTape® using a wide taping knife*



*Apply second finishing coat using a 300 mm trowel. Allow to dry.*



*Sandpaper to a smooth finish - using a 100 grit sandpaper.*

## RhinoBed®

- Adhesive Plaster



## Description

RhinoBed® is a quality setting adhesive plaster for detailed finishing, fixing and joint filling of RhinoCove cornices.

## Mixing instructions

1. Don't apply when temperatures are below freezing.
2. Surfaces must be clean and dust free before application.
3. For internal use only.
4. Store inside on a level surface, off the floor, in a dry place protected from the weather.

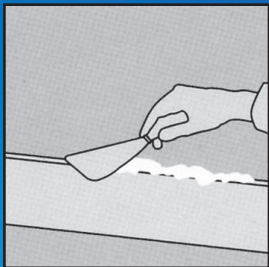
*N.B. Gypsum plasters should be stacked on a level surface in a dry place, preferably inside a building and properly protected from damp and inclement weather. If gypsum plasters are stacked on a concrete floor inside a building, a damp proof membrane should first be laid down, or stacked on a timber pallet.*

## Tool for application

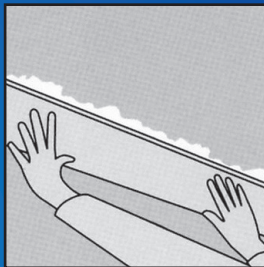
Putty knife



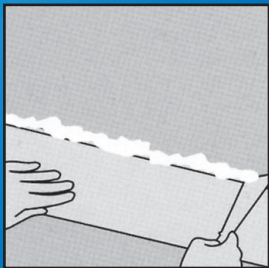
## RhinoBed® application



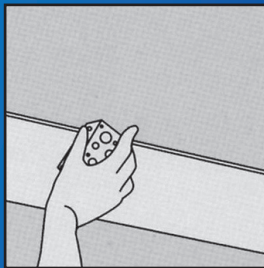
*Apply to finger thickness to both sides of the cover cornice.*



*Stick cornice to surface.*



*Remove excess RhinoBed® with putty knife.*



*Wipe cornice off with a damp sponge.*





## Bonding Agents

**RhinoLite® Grippon®**

*- Bonding agent*



## Grippon® Plaster

– Bonding agent



Used as a bonding agent to improve adhesive of gypsum plasters to pre-paint, pre-plastered and concrete surfaces.

### **Spillage of Gripçon®**

If spillage of Gripçon® occurs, it must be cleared immediately using a damp cloth or sponge and clean water.

### **Coverage**

9 m<sup>2</sup> per litre per coat, subject to suction of substrate.  
Available in 5 l and 20 l buckets.

## Directions for use

1. Surfaces to which you apply Grippon® must be clean and free from oil and grease. Any oil or grease should be removed with a cleaning agent and rinsed off well with water.
2. Plaster must be applied while the final coat of the Grippon® is still wet/tacky.

***N.B. If in any doubt about the absorption of the surface, conduct a small bond test to establish treatment. Wash brush and/or rollers in clean water after use.***

3. For surfaces with average absorption, apply one liberal coat of Grippon® using a brush or roller.
4. For surfaces with high absorption apply two liberal coats of Grippon®. Let the first coat dry completely before applying the second coat.
5. Surfaces with very high absorption should be wet down well with water and immediately treated as in point 2 on the previous page.

## Acute hazards

Flammable above 190°C. Do not use near intense heat source.

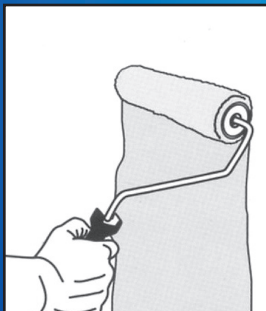
For internal use only.

## Tools for application

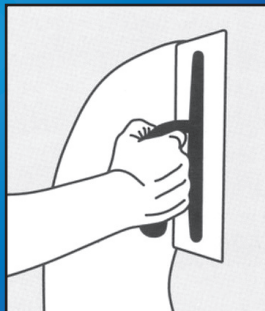
Brush



Roller



*Apply to surface.*



*Plaster over treated area.*

## RhinoLite® Plasters Selection Chart:

Background	Pre-treatment required
Brick (internal walls only)	Dampen walls
Concrete soffits	Gripdon®
Undercoat plaster (sand/cement)	Gripdon® or dampen walls
Cast in-situ & precast concrete	Plaster bonding liquid
Finishing RhinoBoard®	N/A
Jointing RhinoBoard®	N/A
Painted surfaces	Gripdon®
Ceilings (RhinoBoard®)	N/A
Cornice adhesive (gypsum)	N/A
Moulding & decor	N/A



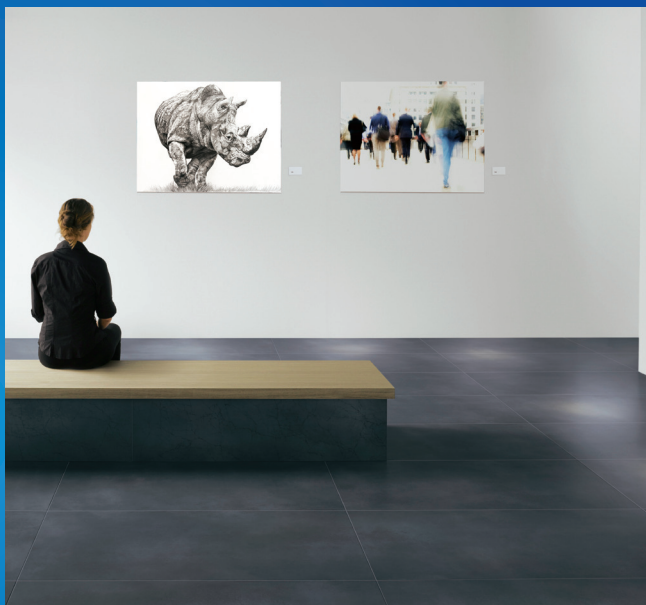
RhinoLite® Multipurpose	RhinoLite® Natural Plus®	RhinoLite® CreateStone®
✓	✗	✓
✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓
✗	✗	✗
✓	✓	✓
✓	✓	✓
✗	✗	✗
✗	✗	✗

## Gyproc Plasters Selection Chart:



Background	RhinoGlide®	RhinoBed®
Brick (internal walls only)	✗	✗
Concrete soffits	✗	✗
Undercoat plaster (sand/cement)	✗	✗
Cast in-situ & precast concrete	✗	✗
Finishing RhinoBoard®	✗	✗
Jointing RhinoBoard®	✗	✓
Painted surfaces	✗	✗
Ceilings (RhinoBoard®)	✗	✗
Cornice adhesive (gypsum)	✓	✗
Moulding & decor	✗	✗





## Summary - Plasters Product Guide

Product Name	Description and use
RhinoLite® - Multipurpose plaster Natural Plus®	Lightweight basecoat, multipurpose and finishing plaster for brickwork, concrete blocks, concrete and RhinoBoard® and a finishing plaster to sand cement basecoats.
RhinoLite® Cretestone®	A finishing plaster for application to RhinoBoard®, concrete or sand cement basecoats plaster.

## Package and sizes

---

### Coverage:

The approximate coverage of a 40 kg bag of RhinoLite® is:

2-3 mm = 22 m<sup>2</sup>

5-6 mm = 8,8 m<sup>2</sup>

12-15 mm = 3,6 m<sup>2</sup>

15-20 mm = 2,8 m<sup>2</sup>

Water demand = 40 kg plaster/22 L water

The approximate coverage of a 10 kg bag of RhinoLite® is:

2-3 mm = 5,5 m<sup>2</sup>

5-6 mm = 2,2 m<sup>2</sup>

12-15 mm = 0,9 m<sup>2</sup>

15-20 mm = 0,7 m<sup>2</sup>

Water demand = 10 kg plaster/5,5 L water

---

### Coverage:

The approximate coverage of a 40 kg bag of RhinoLite®

Crestestone® is:

6 mm = 12,8 m<sup>2</sup>

Water demand = 40 kg plaster/22 L water

---

## Plasters Product Guide

Product Name	Description and use
RhinoGlide®	<p>A smooth setting, sandable compound used as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. A quick setting Drywall jointing plaster for both bedding and finishing.</li><li>2. An interior patching plaster to fill holes.</li><li>3. Used before sparkling plaster walls before painting.</li></ol>
RhinoBed®	<p>An adhesive used for fixing decorative mouldings and RhinoCove.</p>
Grippon®	<p>A plaster bonding liquid for use on most surfaces and specifically for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. RhinoLite® to concrete surfaces.</li><li>2. RhinoLite® to painted surfaces.</li><li>3. QuickCornice® adhesive and RhinoBed® to painted surfaces.</li></ol>

### Package and sizes

---

**Coverage (20 kg bag):**

35-50 lm of drywall joint per 20 kg bag  
Water demand = 20 kg plaster/9,2 L water

**Setting time:**

70-90 minutes

---

**Coverage (10 kg bag):**

17,5-27,5 lm of drywall joint per 10 kg bag  
Water demand = 10 kg plaster/4,6 L water

**Setting time:**

70-90 minutes

---

**Coverage (20 kg bag):**

40 lm per 20 kg bag  
Water demand = 20 kg plaster/10 L water

**Setting time:**

65 minutes

---

500ml, 5 L tin and 20 L drum

**Coverage:**

9 m<sup>2</sup> per litre per coat.  
Subject to suction of substrate.

## Plasters Product Guide

Product Name	Description and use
RhinoMould®	Setting additive in crack filler. Cementitious component in fire prevention sprays in mines, acoustic sprays in buildings. Carving moulding and artwork. Bonding of granite blocks for cutting.

### Packaging and sizes

10 kg sacks

20 kg

40 kg

*N.B. Gypsum plasters should be stacked on a level surface in a dry place, preferably inside a building and properly protected from damp and inclement weather. If gypsum plasters are stacked on a concrete floor inside a building, a damp proof membrane should first be laid down, or stacked on a timber pallet.*



# Plaster Troubleshooting

## Quick set of plaster slurry

**Definition:** **Plaster sets before sufficiently soaked and completely mixed.**

**Cause A:** **Contaminated plaster**

**Cure A:** Determine if plaster became contaminated after removal from bag. Do this by mixing plaster from the storage bin in one mix, then under identical conditions use plaster directly from the bag for a second mix. Any lumps of set up plaster in the bag or bin should be removed. If both mixes set too fast, and do not appear contaminated, any of the following causes may be present.

**Cause B:** **Dirty mixing equipment**

**Cure B:** Clean mixing equipment to remove set plaster or other contamination. Dirty equipment shortens setting time.



**Cause C:** **Impure mixing water**

**Cure C:** If excessive alum, chloride or sulphate is present in the water, plaster mix will set too quickly. Check set by making a mix with distilled water. Plaster should always be mixed with water that is fit to drink.

*Note: PH7 recommended*

## **Slow set of plaster**

**Definition:** **Plaster unusually slow in setting.**

**Cause:** **Contamination**

**Cure:** Confirm that plaster has not become contaminated by sugar, glue or organic acids. Then accelerate set by mixing faster, mixing longer, using warmer water or plaster to increase temperature of slurry, or all of the above in the combination.

## Lumpy plaster

**Cause A:**

**Plaster has absorbed moisture**

**Cure A:**

Equip plaster with tight-fitting lid to prevent absorption of moisture from the air. Keep bin closed so water cannot splash into bin.

**Cause B:**

**Plaster has become wet en route to site**

**Cure B:**

Bags showing evidence of water should be examined before carrier is relieved of responsibility.

*N.B. Paper bags are usually wrinkled when wet, and lumps have a smooth side next to paper. Carrier inspection should be initiated as the carrier is responsible for this damage.*

**Cause C:**

**Plaster has become wet in storage**

**Cure C:**

Store plaster in warm, dry, ventilated place. Keep off damp floor.

**Cause D:**

**Packing lumps in bag of plaster**

**Cure D:**

Do not store plaster in stacks higher than ten bags. Always rotate stocks, using older plaster first. Packing lumps usually are the result of lengthy storage. Never use lumpy plaster, it does not make good casts.





**Make the right choice in  
the quest for perfection.**



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