The RhinoLite® Range of Plasters

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Note: These coverage rates are according to laboratory tests.
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.
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 (10mm+). 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.

Finishing plasters

Two types of finishing plasters can be differentiated:

1. 1 Coat multi-pupose

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 (10mm+). 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 1-2mm to skim finishes of 3-6mm.

- Products used: RhinoLite® CreteStone®

Uneven brick wall made level
List of benefits: Gypsum plasters

Superior smooth finish

• Can be floated up to 1 hour after application.

Lightweight

• Sand/cement weighs +- 22kg/m² at 12mm thickness. RhinoLite® weighs +- 9kg/m² at 12mm thickness. Results in less effort/m².
• 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 40kg 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. **300mm Steel trowel**  
*Used with under coat and skim plasters + multi-purpose.*

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 Grippon®
K. 300mm 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.

Multi-purpose (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 multi-purpose 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.
Applying and undercoat, one coat or multi-purpose onto brickwork

Multi-purpose can be applied up to **75mm** 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 48mm 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 3-6mm 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 2-3mm 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 multi-pupose 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 40kg 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.
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®
- Multi-pupose plaster

RhinoLite® Natural Plus®
- Multi-pupose plaster

RhinoLite® CreteStone®
- Skimming plaster
RhinoLite® Multipurpose plaster is a multi-purpose 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 multi-pupose plaster for internal application onto brickwork, concrete block, concrete and RhinoBoard®, and as a finishing plaster onto sand cement basecoats.

RhinoLite® multi-pupose 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® is a multi-purpose 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 multi-purpose plaster for internal application onto brickwork, concrete block, concrete and RhinoBoard®, and as a finishing plaster onto sand cement basecoats.

RhinoLite® multi-purpose 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 10kg bag of RhinoLite®

Multipurpose plaster is:
- 7m² applied to a thickness of 2-3mm
- 2,88m² applied to a thickness of 5-6mm
- 1,12m² applied to a thickness of 12-15mm
- 0,75m² applied to a thickness of 15-20mm

RhinoLite® Multipurpose plaster + Natural Plus® covering capacity

The approximate coverage of a 40kg bag of RhinoLite®

Multipurpose plaster + Natural Plus® is:
- 25m² applied to a thickness of 2-3mm
- 11,5m² applied to a thickness of 5-6mm
- 4,5m² applied to a thickness of 12-15mm
- 3m² applied to a thickness of 15-20mm

N.B. RhinoLite® Multipurpose plaster and Natural Plus® should not be applied less than 2-3mm 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.
Step by step

One coat and multi-purpose application

Tools for application

Hawk  Steel trowel  Rubber float  Mixing bucket

Darby or straight-edge

RhinoLite® Multipurpose plaster

Used on
• Concrete
• Undercoats
• Soffits
• RhinoBoard®
• Sand/cement

For more info see pg33, 36-38

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

RhinoLite® Natural Plus®

Used on
• Concrete
• Undercoats
• Soffits
• RhinoBoard®
• Sand/cement

For more info see pgs35-38
One coat application method

1. 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® 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 48mm 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 3-6mm of RhinoLite®. RhinoLite® must be applied to the unprinted side of RhinoBoard®.
As the RhinoLite® CreteStone® begins to stiffen, temper the surface with just sufficient water on a brush preceding the trowel, and trowel to a smooth finish free of blemishes.

As the RhinoLite® CreteStone® begins to stiffen, temper the surface with just sufficient water on a brush. Then trowel to a smooth finish free of blemishes.

**Application to painted surfaces**

Applied 6mm thick the coverage will be approximately 11.5m²/40kg

11.5m² at thickness of 6mm.

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

Plasters for skim applications

RhinoLite® CreteStone®

Used on
- RhinoBoard®
- Internal undercoat plaster
- Painter surfaces

For more info see pgs 49-54

Thin application onto sand cement plaster

Onto RhinoBoard® thin.
Skim application method

1. 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® 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 10kg, 20kg and 25kg 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 25kg bag should be sufficient to finish approximately 42–50lm of joint.
- A 20kg bag should be sufficient to finish approximately 35–40lm of joint.
- A 10kg bag should be sufficient to finish approximately 17.5–20lm 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 1kg 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 overstir.
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 5mm 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 150mm taping knife (putty knife). Clean off edges. Allow to set.
4. Apply 2nd layer of RhinoGlide® using a 300mm 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 300mm 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 125mm 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 150mm taping knife apply bead. When set apply a 2nd layer using the 300mm 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 300mm 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 Grippon®**

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

**Coverage**

9m² per litre per coat, subject to suction of substrate. Available in 5l and 20l 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.
**RhinoLite® Plasters Selection Chart:**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Background</th>
<th>Pre-treatment required</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brick (internal walls only)</td>
<td>Dampen walls</td>
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<tr>
<td>Concrete soffits</td>
<td>Grippon®</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undercoat plaster (sand/cement)</td>
<td>Grippon® or dampen walls</td>
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<td>Cast in-situ &amp; precast concrete</td>
<td>Plaster bonding liquid</td>
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<td>Finishing RhinoBoard®</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jointing RhinoBoard®</td>
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<tr>
<td>Painted surfaces</td>
<td>Grippon®</td>
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<td>Ceilings (RhinoBoard®)</td>
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<td>Cornice adhesive (gypsum)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moulding &amp; decor</td>
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<th>RhinoLite® Multipurpose</th>
<th>RhinoLite® CreteStone®</th>
<th>RhinoLite® Natural Plus®</th>
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<td>Moulding &amp; decor</td>
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# RhinoFine Plasters Selection Chart:

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<th>RhinoBed®</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brick (internal walls only)</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concrete soffits</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undercoat plaster (sand/cement)</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cast in-situ &amp; precast concrete</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finishing RhinoBoard®</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jointing RhinoBoard®</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Painted surfaces</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceilings (RhinoBoard®)</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornice adhesive (gypsum)</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moulding &amp; decor</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Summary - Plasters Product Guide

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Name</th>
<th>Description and use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RhinoLite® - Multipurpose plaster Natural Plus®</td>
<td>Lightweight basecoat, multi-purpose and finishing plaster for brickwork, concrete blocks, concrete and RhinoBoard® and a finishing plaster to sand cement basecoats.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RhinoLite® Cretestone®</td>
<td>A finishing plaster for application to RhinoBoard®, concrete or sand cement basecoats plaster.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Package and sizes

**Coverage:**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thickness</th>
<th>Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2-3mm</td>
<td>25m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-6mm</td>
<td>11,5m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-15mm</td>
<td>4,5m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-20mm</td>
<td>3m²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Water demand = 40kg plaster/22L water

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thickness</th>
<th>Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2-3mm</td>
<td>6m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-6mm</td>
<td>2,88m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-15mm</td>
<td>1,12m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-20mm</td>
<td>0,75m²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Coverage:**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thickness</th>
<th>Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6mm</td>
<td>11,5m²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Water demand = 40kg plaster/22L water
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Name</th>
<th>Description and use</th>
<th>Package and sizes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| RhinoGlide®  | A smooth setting, sandable compound used as:  
1. A quick setting Drywall jointing plaster for both bedding and finishing.  
2. An interior patching plaster to fill holes.  
3. Used before sparkling plaster walls before painting. | **Coverage (25kg bag):**  
40-50m of drywall joint per 25kg bag  
Water demand = 25kg plaster/11.5L water  
**Setting time:** 70-90 minutes |
| RhinoBed®    | An adhesive used for fixing decorative mouldings and RhinoCove. | **Coverage (20kg bag):**  
35-40m of drywall joint per 20kg bag  
Water demand = 20kg plaster/9.2L water  
**Setting time:** 70-90 minutes |
| Grippon®     | A plaster bonding liquid for use on most surfaces and specifically for:  
1. RhinoLite®/RhinoCrete to concrete surfaces.  
2. RhinoLite®/RhinoCrete to painted surfaces.  
3. RhinoArt adhesive and RhinoBed® Covebond to painted surfaces. | **Coverage (20kg bag):**  
40lm per 20kg bag  
Water demand = 20kg plaster/10L water  
**Setting time:** 65 minutes |

**Coverage:**  
500ml, 5L tin and 20L drum  
**Coverage:**  
9m² per litre per coat.  
Subject to suction of substrate.
# Product Guide Industrial Products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Name</th>
<th>Description and use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gypfil</td>
<td>Component in glass manufacture. Filler in adhesives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RhinoSet</td>
<td>Casting and moulding plaster used with fibre reinforcing for architectural mouldings.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Package and sizes

- **Gypfil**: 40kg sacks
- **RhinoMould**: 40kg
- **RhinoSet**: 40kg

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 Trouble-Shooting

Quick set of plaster slurry

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

**Cause A:** Contaminated plaster
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
Clean mixing equipment to remove set plaster or other contamination. Dirty equipment shortens setting time.

**Cause C:** Impure mixing water
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
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.