

GOLD BOND® BRAND KAL-KORE® PLASTER BASE

MANUFACTURER

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DESCRIPTION

Veneer plaster systems are integrated systems consisting of a 4'-wide gypsum plastering base with a special, highly absorptive paper surface that is covered with thinly troweled, special purpose plasters.

Gold Bond® BRAND Kal-Kore® Plaster Base is a tapered edge gypsum plastering base with a 100% recycled blue absorptive face paper surface designed to permit rapid trowel application of Kal-Kote Basecoat, Gypsolite Plaster, Uni-Kal and X-KALibur one-coat plasters.

Kal-Kore Fire-Shield Plaster Base features a fire resistive Type X gypsum core to provide additional fire resistance ratings when used in tested systems.

Kal-Kore Fire-Shield C Plaster Base panels have a specially formulated Type X core to achieve superior performance when used in specific fire-rated assemblies where the weight and number of gypsum board layers are a concern.

Hi-Abuse Kal-Kore Plaster Base features a specially formulated Type X gypsum core to provide resistance ratings when used in tested systems as well as increased resistance to surface indentation.

BASIC USES

Kal-Kore Plaster Base and veneer plaster systems may be specified for virtually all types of partition and ceiling constructions, including wood or steel framing, furring and masonry. For residential

and commercial buildings alike, both two-coat and one-coat veneer plaster systems produce a wall more nail-pop resistant than conventional lath and plaster.

3/8" Kal-Kore (regular core):
For single-layer application in residential construction.

1/2" Kal-Kore (regular core):
For single-layer application in residential construction.

1/2" Kal-Kore Fire-Shield C:
For single- or multi-layer construction in fire-tested assemblies.

5/8" Kal-Kore Fire-Shield: For single- or multi-layer drywall construction. The greater thickness provides increased resistance to fire and reduced sound transmission.

5/8" Kal-Kore Fire-Shield C: For single- or multi-layer drywall construction. The specially formulated Type X core achieves superior performance when used in specific assemblies.

5/8" Hi-Abuse Kal-Kore Fire-Shield: For single- or multi-layer drywall construction. The specially formulated Type X gypsum core provides increased fire resistance ratings as well as increased resistance to surface indentation.

ADVANTAGES

- Provides a strong bond for the application of Kal-Kote Basecoat, Uni-Kal and X-KALibur veneer plasters as well as Gypsolite Plaster.
- Rapid installation reduces overall construction time.
- Appearance and surface of conventional plaster at lower cost than regular plastering.
- High resistance to cracking, nail-popping, impact and abrasion failure.
- Veneer Plaster Systems provide an excellent base over which paints or other finishes should be applied.
- The gypsum core will not support combustion or transmit temperatures greatly in excess of 212°F (100°C) until completely calcined, a slow process.
- UL Classified for fire resistance, surface burning characteristics and noncombustibility.

LIMITATIONS

- Kal-Kore Plaster Base is intended for interior use only.
- Exposure to extreme temperatures should be avoided. Gypsum panels are not recommended where they

will be exposed to temperatures exceeding 125°F (52°C) for extended periods of time.

- Kal-Kore Plaster Base should not be used in areas subject to constant and/or excessive moisture and high humidity such as gang showers, saunas, steam rooms and swimming pool enclosures.
- Panels must be stored off the ground and under cover. Sufficient risers must be used to assure support for the entire length of the gypsum panel to prevent sagging.
- Care should be taken to ensure that the panels are kept dry prior to, and during, application. Adequate care should be taken while transporting, storing, applying and maintaining panels. For additional information, refer to the Gypsum Association publication, *Guidelines for the Prevention of Mold Growth on Gypsum Board* (GA-238-03), which is available at www.gypsum.org under the "Download Free Gypsum Association Publications" section.

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Job Name _____

Contractor _____ Date _____

Submittal Approvals: (Stamps or Signatures)

COMPOSITION & MATERIALS

Kal-Kore Plaster Base is manufactured with a gypsum core with special absorptive blue paper on front and sides.

Kal-Kore Fire-Shield contains various aggregates, such as fiberglass, to enhance fire resistive qualities. Contains no asbestos.

ACCESSORIES

Fasteners: Drywall screws, nails and/or adhesives.

Kal-Mesh: A coated fiberglass tape which can be stapled to Kal-Kore to reinforce all joints and interior angles.

Kal-Korner Bead: A special galvanized bead with a 1/8" ground and 1-1/4" flanges used to reinforce exterior corners.

Expanded Veneer Cornerbead:

Used as an alternative to the Kal-Korner Bead for exterior corners. Galvanized steel with 1-1/8" flanges.

Veneer L Trim Casing Bead:

Used as a finished edge at door and window jambs; galvanized steel.

Veneer J Trim Casing Bead:

Used as a finished edge at door and window jambs by slipping over edge of plaster base; galvanized steel.

E-Z Strip Control Joint: An extruded vinyl control joint to relieve stresses in Veneer Plaster Systems.

.093 Zinc Control Joint:

All-zinc control joint designed to relieve stresses in Veneer Plaster Systems.

ProForm Fiberglass Mesh Tape

ProForm Joint Tape

FIRE RESISTANCE RATINGS

Fire resistance ratings represent the results of tests on assemblies made up of specific materials in a specific configuration. When selecting construction designs to meet certain fire resistance requirements, caution must be used to insure that each component of the assembly is the one specified in the test. Further, precaution should be taken that assembly procedures are in accordance with those of the tested assembly. (For copies of specific tests, call 1-800-NATIONAL. For fire safety information, see www.nationalgypsum.com)

UL CORE DESIGNATION

1/2" Kal-Kore Fire-Shield C: FSK-C

5/8" Kal-Kore Fire-Shield: FSK

5/8" Kal-Kore Fire-Shield C: FSK-C

5/8" Hi-Abuse Kal-Kore Fire-Shield: FSK

INSTALLATION

RECOMMENDATIONS

Installation of Kal-Kore Plaster Base and veneer plaster systems should be consistent with methods described in the standards and references noted.

When installing veneer plaster systems over Kal-Kore Plaster Base, do not install Kal-Kore or Hi-Abuse Kal-Kore too far in advance of plastering since the board can be adversely affected if face of Kal-Kore or Hi-Abuse Kal-Kore has become faded from light. If Kal-Kore or Hi-Abuse Kal-Kore has become faded, apply Kal-Kote Basecoat or a bonding agent to obtain good bond.

Framing spacing is limited and partition heights are reduced in comparison with some standard constructions.

Veneer plaster systems are to be installed with a maximum deflection criteria of L/240.

Hi-Abuse Kal-Kore Fire-Shield framing spacing should not exceed 16" o.c. to provide impact resistance as cited.

TREATMENT OF KAL-KORE JOINTS

Pre-treat all joints and fasteners in Kal-Kote and Uni-Kal Plaster Systems with Kal-Kote Basecoat, Uni-Kal, X-KALibur or Quick Set Joint Compound. Low humidity, high temperatures and rapidly circulating air can cause cracking of plaster and joint beading when Kal-Kore is applied to metal framing. To minimize this during these conditions, joints may be pre-treated using paper tape.

Three acceptable methods of treating Kal-Kore joints are:

Drywall Paper Tape Treatment Method

1. Trowel Kal-Kote Basecoat, Uni-Kal, X-KALibur or Gypsolite Plaster over joint line filling the channel formed by the tapered edges of the Kal-Kore board in an even fashion.

2. Center drywall paper tape over the joint line and embed the tape into the soft plaster using a trowel and level the joint. Tape the full length of the joint.

3. Allow the treated joints to set prior to general plaster application.

ProForm Paper Tape Treatment Method

1. Mix Quick Set Compound per instructions on package. Do not contaminate the compound with other materials, dirty water or previous mixes. Do not retemper.

2. Apply the Quick Set Compound to the joint by hand or machine tool. The drywall paper tape must be centered over the joint line and embedded into the soft compound. Do not over-trowel to a slick surface. Leave the surface rough to provide mechanical keying of the plaster.

3. Allow the treated joints to set and dry prior to general plastering.

TECHNICAL DATA

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Thickness, nominal	3/8" Regular (9.5mm)
Thickness, nominal	1/2" Regular and Type C (12.7mm)
Thickness, nominal	5/8" Type X and Type C (15.9mm)
Width, nominal	4' (1219mm)
Length, standard	8' through 12' (2438 - 3657mm)
Weight, lbs./sq.ft., nominal	3/8" Regular - 1.4
Weight, lbs./sq.ft., nominal	1/2" Regular - 1.75
Weight, lbs./sq.ft., nominal	1/2" Type C - 2.2
Weight, lbs./sq.ft., nominal	5/8" Type X - 2.4
Weight, lbs./sq.ft., nominal	5/8" Type C - 2.4
Weight, lbs./sq.ft., nominal	5/8" Hi-Abuse Type X - 2.9
Edges	Tapered
Surface Burning Characteristics (per ASTM E 84)	Flame Spread: 15 Smoke Developed: 0
Noncombustibility (per ASTM E 136)	Noncombustible

APPLICABLE STANDARDS AND REFERENCES

ASTM C 1396

CSA A82.27

ASTM C 843

ASTM C 844

Gypsum Association GA-216

National Gypsum Company, *Gypsum Construction Guide*

National Gypsum Company, *Plaster Resource Manual*

Kal-Mesh Treatment Method

Do not use self-adhering mesh.

1. Center and secure Kal-Mesh over all joints and interior angles with 1/4" or 5/16" staples.
2. Position staples a maximum of 24" apart as follows:
A. Joints: at alternate edges for the run from end to end and directly opposite one another at either end.
B. Angles: along ceiling edge only for wall-to-ceiling angles. Along one edge for wall-to-wall angles.
3. After the first staples are placed at the end of a joint or angle, pull unstapled Kal-Mesh as stapling proceeds to assure that it will lie flat against the Kal-Kore.
4. Pre-treat all joints and Kal-Beads with Kal-Kote Basecoat, Uni-Kal, X-KALibur or Gypsolite Plaster. Tightly trowel over joint line in both directions to prevent voids, feathering to a maximum width of about 6".
5. Allow the treated joints to set prior to general plaster application.

APPLICATION OF VENEER PLASTER OVER KAL-KORE PLASTER BASE

Kal-Kote Application Over Kal-Kore

Basecoat Over Kal-Kore

1. Tightly scratch material into previously treated joints and cornerbeads, then immediately scratch-in tightly over the wall and/or ceiling area.
2. Double back over the area just troweled with material from the same batch, bringing total thickness up to 1/16" minimum.
3. When plaster has "taken up," eliminate excessive trowel marks and fill all surface voids and imperfections to obtain a reasonably uniform surface. Do not over-trowel to a slick surface. Roughen the unset basecoat plaster surface with a serrated darby or lightly wire rake to provide mechanical keying for the finish plaster when necessary.

Smooth Finish Over Basecoat

1. Apply only over properly prepared Kal-Kote Basecoat. Scratch-in tightly, then double back with material from the same batch immediately to create a uniform coat not exceeding 1/16" in average thickness.
2. Remove trowel marks, "cat faces" and other major surface imperfections by "drawing up" or "laying down" the surface with light trowel pressure when plaster has stiffened. Use water sparingly if needed, but do not over-trowel or over-water because this aggravates any normal tendency for blistering when working over low suction bases. Such blistering will be eliminated by the final water-troweling operations.
3. Water-trowel to densify and polish the surface to the desired degree when plaster has set, eliminating any blistering if present. Never use a felt "blister brush" as a substitute for water troweling.
4. Uni-Kal and X-KALibur Plaster may be substituted for Kal-Kote Smooth Finish.

Texture Finish Over Basecoat

1. Apply per (1) under Smooth Finish.
2. When plaster has stiffened, float its surface to any desired finish. Do not float the soft surface of plaster which has already set. Up to equal parts of clean, graded silica sand may be added to Uni-Kal and X-KALibur to aid texturing.

Uni-Kal or X-KALibur Application over Kal-Kore

1. Tightly scratch material into previously treated joints and cornerbeads, then immediately scratch-in tightly over the wall and/or ceiling area.
2. Double back over the area just troweled with material from the same batch, bringing total thickness up to 3/32" maximum.
3. Begin finish troweling at time of initial set, using water sparingly. Final troweling must be accomplished before complete set takes place, as evidenced by darkening of the surface.

DECORATION

Job site conditions of temperature and humidity, mineral content of water and variances in aggregates often cause shading discoloration of the plaster. Therefore, the veneer plaster should not be considered a finished product. Plaster should be painted or decorated in some other manner. Paint manufacturers should be consulted as to compatible products. National Gypsum recommends alkali-resistant primers formulated for use over new plaster.

PAINTING PLASTER

Various job conditions, such as suction differences, wet or only partially dry walls and reactions between paint and lime, may cause unsatisfactory paint finishes, particularly on new construction.

Alkali-resistant primers specifically formulated for use over new plaster will permit decorating with oil or latex type paints. Quality paint products should be used and manufacturers' recommendations followed. Finished plaster should be painted or covered to conceal possible discoloration. The paint system should be suitable for use over plaster surfaces that contain lime, which has a high pH of 10-13.

It is essential that plaster be sound and completely dry before painting. Under good drying conditions, veneer plaster may be painted 48 hours after application.

High build, heavy duty and special purpose coatings such as Epoxy are not recommended over veneer or job gauged lime putty finishes.

In all cases, the paint manufacturer should be consulted and approve paint system suitability for use with gypsum/lime finish plaster.

