



Description

Veneer Plaster Systems consist of a 4' wide gypsum plastering base with a special, highly absorptive paper surface that is covered with thinly troweled, special purpose plasters. Two basic types of veneer plaster are available: Uni-Kal and X-KALibur, which are one-coat plaster system products; and Kal-Kote, a two-coat plaster system. The gypsum plaster base, Kal-Kore, is erected in the same manner for both systems. Both veneer plaster systems can be specified for virtually all types of partition and ceiling constructions including wood or steel framing or furring and masonry. For both residential and commercial buildings, either type of veneer plaster system produces a wall more nail-pop resistant than drywall and, when properly installed, more crack resistant than conventional lath and plaster.

Features/Benefits

The advantages of veneer plaster over other commonly used partition and ceiling systems include:

- Rapid installation which 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.
- Mill-mixed plaster components help assure uniform installation performance and finished job quality.

One-Coat System Features/Benefits (Uni-Kal®/X-KALibur®)

- Requires only one plastering material on the job.
- Slightly lower in-place cost than two-coat system.
- Can be applied directly to concrete block.
- X-KALibur is formulated to have extended set characteristics beyond traditional Uni-Kal setting times.

Two-Coat System Features/Benefits (Kal-Kote®)

- Kal-Kote System may be used for plaster-embedded electric radiant heating cable systems.
- Same application techniques as for conventional plaster.
- Greater crack resistance than one-coat systems.
- Can be applied directly to concrete block.

Limitations

- Not recommended for exterior use or where subject to weathering, direct water contact or temperature exceeding 125°F (52°C) for extended periods of time.
- Framing spacing is limited and partition heights are reduced in comparison with some standard constructions.
- Provides less rigidity than similar standard plaster systems.
- When Uni-Kal/X-KALibur will be applied, do not install Kal-Kore too far in advance of plastering since Uni-Kal/X-KALibur bond can be adversely affected if face of Kal-Kore has become faded from light. If Kal-Kore has been faded, apply Kal-Kote Base Plaster or a plaster bonding agent to obtain good bond.

- All are designed for trowel application. Veneer Plasters are not suitable for conveyance or application by conventional plastering machines.
- Compared to conventional plasters, Veneer Plaster Systems are more subject to beading (ridging) and cracking at the joints under rapid drying conditions such as those caused by low humidity, high temperature and/or high draft exposure.
- All provide a base over which paints or other finishes should be applied.
- Do not use a polyethylene vapor retarder unless structure is ventilated adequately during application of veneer plasters.
- A bonding agent must be applied to monolithic concrete prior to application of either system.
- Do not sand finished plaster.

PRODUCT SHELF LIFE

Product	Storage/ Shelf Life
X-KALibur	12 months
Kal-Kore Basecoat	12 months
Uni-Kal	12 months
Kal-Kote Smooth	12 months
Kal-Kote Texture	12 months