



MASTER *of* PLASTER

FINISHING SYSTEMS, INC.

Caenstone



A micacious adaptation of the Restoration Plaster, with a coarser colored aggregate in addition to marble dust, that when properly executed, creates an ashlar faced limestone finish virtually indistinguishable from the limestone and granite finish plasters that were popular in the late 19th century through the 1940's. It can also be cast in molds or run en-situ.

PACKAGING

5 gallon pails

COVERAGE

Basecoat white - 170-220 sq. ft. per 5 gallon bucket

Basecoat joint color - 170-220 sq. ft. per 5 gallon bucket

Finish coat - 140-180 sq. ft. per 5 gallon bucket

PROPERTIES

Drying Time

Initial Set: 15-20 minutes

Cure: 12 hours at temperatures above 50 degrees Fahrenheit is recommended.

COLORS

Master of Plaster stone finish comes in tan and yellow. However, custom colors can be mixed to match existing stone or stone finishes.

CLEAN UP

Wash tools with plain water. Wipe dry to prevent rusting.

STORAGE

Keep containers tightly closed. After material has been removed, replace cover. To preserve remaining material at the end of a project, scrape sides of bucket and cover with cellophane or 1 inch of water. Unused material will keep for up to a year following these practices.

Shelf life of unopened material is 2 years. **Do not store outside. Keep out of direct sunlight. protect from freezing.**

MAINTENANCE

Master of Plaster surfaces may be cleaned with water and a soft cloth.





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WARRANTY

Master of Plaster Systems, Inc. offers a one year limited warranty for finish coating materials.

LIABILITY

We shall not be liable for incidental and consequential damages, directly or indirectly sustained, nor for any loss caused by application of these materials not in accordance with current printed instructions or for other than intended use. Our liability is expressly limited to replacement of defective materials.

CAUTIONS

Master of Plaster was designed **not** to be sanded. This product contains mica. Long term breathing of large amounts of mica dust may cause lung disease. **Do not sand.**

Use of safety glasses is recommended.

Keep out of the reach of children.


SURFACE PREPARATION

Material should be applied to surfaces that are clean and free of dust, dirt, and oils. If material is being applied to new sheetrock, blue board, or rock lath all joints must be taped using self-adhesive mesh tape. It is best to fill tapered joints with basecoat to level. Mesh tape can either be bedded in wet material or applied to the surface after it has dried. Sink all nail or screw heads and cover with small square of mesh tape.

If material is being applied to existing painted plaster surfaces, remove any loose or spalling paint. Surfaces should be clean and free of dust, dirt and oils. Test for calcimine and remove if necessary. Large cracks should be covered with mesh tape.

Extensive “network” or “mapline” cracking should be covered with wider mesh tape, available in 36” wide rolls. Loose plaster should be removed and patched with structolite or comparable material or reattached using screws and plaster washers.

Patch any large holes or voids in plaster using structolite or comparable material and level to existing finish surface. Holes may also be patched using sheetrock or other similar material. Cut sheetrock as closely as possible to the shape of the hole. Shim the sheetrock as close to existing finished surface as possible. Fill around edges with Master of Plaster basecoat and allow to dry overnight. If large voids are filled, some minor shrink cracking may occur. Allow to dry completely and refill flush with surface. Tape edge of patch with self-adhesive mesh tape. Make sure tape covers both the patch and the existing plaster surfaces. Skim entire wall and ceiling surfaces, including patch, using Master of Plaster basecoat.





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APPLICATION

Master of Plaster Stone finish is meant to be applied in three coats. First, apply a white basecoat to true the substrate. Second, apply a color basecoat to act as the joint line. Third, apply the stone finish.

Use directly from the container. It is not necessary to mix or add water. Material is best applied using a hawk and standard size 3"x10" stainless steel finishing trowel. Master of Plaster basecoat is self leveling. Apply basecoat to all surfaces as thinly as possible. As material starts to set (approx. 15-20 minutes) go back over work and trowel as smoothly as possible. Some ridges and trowel marks will remain. Allow to set at least 3-4 hours, but overnight is recommended.

When the basecoat has dried, apply a second coat of colored basecoat as thinly and smoothly as possible. As material starts to set (approx. 10-15 minutes) use a small plant mister (spray bottle) to lightly spray area with water and smooth to remove trowel marks and blemishes. Since Master of Plaster feathers out and blends easily, it is possible to work smaller areas rather than having to do one large area at a time. Keep the edges wet and it will all blend together. Master of Plaster is a very forgiving system. If an area gets too dry, or you did not get all the trowel marks out, just re-wet and trowel until the desired effect is achieved.

After the second basecoat has dried, apply the finish coat slightly thicker than the second basecoat. The finish coat has a coarser aggregate so it needs to be applied only slightly heavier to level out. As the finish coat begins to set, rub it with a wooden float. This will bring the coarser aggregate to the surface and cause it to scratch the surface to achieve the effect you want. The more scratches the better. As the finish begins to set again, lightly spray it with a plant mister and re-trowel. As you re-trowel, the scratches will begin to fill in and the coarse aggregate will sink back into the finish. Continue troweling until the desired effect is achieved. Some of the scratches should remain. After the finish coat has dried (approx. 12 hrs.) you can lay out and strike the joint lines. No special tools are needed to cut the joint lines. You can use anything from a nail to a "church key"(can opener). The "church key" will give a nice "V" joint.

Use a hard straight edge as a guide when striking joints. Keep lines straight and true. Some chipping will occur while cutting but this is desirable. Be careful not to cut through the second basecoat to the white coat. Following these instructions will produce a realistic ashlar face limestone finish. However, we encourage you to experiment with different treatments. Sponging will produce a coarse finish. Dragging a whisk broom through it before re-troweling will add further interest. After it has set, you can gently cut some of the blocks with a toothed stone chisel to leave quarry marks.

