

GOLD BOND® BRAND TWO-WAY HARDWALL PLASTER

MANUFACTURER

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DESCRIPTION

Gold Bond® BRAND Two-Way Hardwall Plaster is a basecoat gypsum neat plaster which requires the job site addition of an aggregate and water to produce working qualities. When properly proportioned with aggregate, Two-Way Hardwall Plaster forms a hard, durable base for the finish coats of another gypsum plaster.

Two-Way Hardwall Plaster is designed for use with sand or expanded lightweight aggregate conforming to ASTM specification C 35. It is mechanically mixed at the job site and the mortar conveyed to the work area. It may be applied by hand or used through pump/spray plastering machines.

BASIC USES

Two-Way Hardwall Plaster is designed for interior use over all accepted plaster bases as described in ASTM C 842.

It is a basecoat plaster for finish plasters such as:

- Job gauged lime putty
- Gold Bond BRAND Kal-Kote Smooth Finish
- Gold Bond BRAND Kal-Kote Texture Finish
- Gold Bond BRAND Uni-Kal
- Gold Bond BRAND X-KALibur

ADVANTAGES

- *Controlled uniformity:* Two-Way Hardwall Plaster is set-stabilized and adjusted for market requirements and seasonal changes. When mixed with sand or other aggregates, it has uniform working qualities and excellent spread.

- *Strength:* Two-Way Hardwall Plaster properly proportioned with aggregate forms a hard, durable base for the finish coats that provides increased resistance to minor structural movements, impacts and abrasions.
- *Fire resistance:* Two-Way Hardwall Plaster is essentially mineral in composition and will not support combustion.

TECHNICAL DATA

LIMITATIONS

- Not for exterior use.
- Plaster must be kept dry until used. It must be stored off the ground, under cover and away from moisture sources.
- Not to be used in interior areas where directly exposed to free water or severe moisture conditions.
- Not to be used in areas subjected to temperatures exceeding 125°F (52°C) for extended periods.

COMPOSITION AND MATERIALS

Unaggregated gypsum plaster.
Contains no asbestos.

AGGREGATE PROPORTION AND ESTIMATED COVERAGE

Aggregate Proportions	Plaster Base	Sq. Ft. (Sq. M.) per Bag	Thickness* In. (mm)
Sanded 1:2 1/2	Gypsum Lath	80-100 (7-9)	7/16" (11.1)
Sanded 1:2 1/2	Gypsum Foil Back Lath	80-100 (7-9)	7/16" (11.1)
Sanded 1:2 1/2	Metal Lath	40-55 (4-5)	9/16" (14.3)*
Sanded 1:3	Brick & Clay Tile Concrete Block	80-100 (7-9)	9/16" (14.3)*

*Measured from face of lath

NOTE: Sanded 1:2 1/2 means 1 part plaster to 2 1/2 parts sand by weight

ACCESSORIES

- Diamond Mesh Lath
- Rib Lath
- #15, #30 and #40 Expansion Joints
- #66 Expanded Flange Casing
- #1 Expanded Cornerbead
- #10 Bullnose Cornerbead
- #33 WF Cornerbead
- 3/4", 1 1/2" and 2" Cold Rolled Steel Channel
- Kal-Kore Plaster Base
- Kal-Kore Fire-Shield Plaster Base

PACKAGING

100 lb. bag (45.4 kg)

APPLICABLE STANDARDS

ASTM C 28
Federal Specifications
SS-P-00402B, Type 11

INSTALLATION

APPLICABLE STANDARDS AND REFERENCES

ASTM C 842
National Gypsum Co. Gypsum Construction Guide

RECOMMENDATIONS

Installation of Two-Way Hardwall Plaster should be consistent with methods described in the noted standards and references and as indicated below.

Basecoat plaster should be brought to a true level surface without the application of water and left rough to receive the finish coat.

(Continued next page)

Job Name _____

Contractor _____ Date _____

Submittal Approvals: (Stamps or Signatures)

Two-Way Hardwall is formulated for hand and machine use. It can be pumped and/or machine spray applied.

A top-quality plastering job requires not only top-grade plaster but careful planning, handling and storage of material. Plumb and true framing and properly installed plaster bases are equally vital. Reinforcement should be applied to areas of possible stress concentration, the intersection of door heads and jambs, for example.

Do not retemper.

All tools and mixing equipment must be kept clean.

Good plastering practices dictate that the properly proportioned and mixed plaster set within 3-4 hours of being applied.

Maintain a temperature of at least 55°F (13°C) and not more than 80°F (27°C) before, during and after plastering.

Provide adequate but not excessive ventilation.

Prevent dryouts by covering heat ducts and window openings where necessary until material has come to a final set.

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