AS 2591—1983
UDC 666.914.5:691.311:666.189.21:692

Australian Standard 2591—1983

THE ERECTION AND FIXING OF GLASS FIBRE REINFORCED GYPSUM PLASTER PRODUCTS

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
Incorporated by Royal Charter

This Australian standard was prepared by Committee BD/11, Gypsum Plaster Products. It was approved on behalf of the Council of the Standards Association of Australia on 13 October 1982 and published on 7 February 1983.

The following interests were represented on the committee responsible for the preparation of this standard:

Acceptable Standards of Construction Committee, N.S.W.

CSIRO, Division of Building Research

Experimental Building Station

Federation of Wall and Ceiling Contractors of Australia and New Zealand

Housing Authorities

Local Government Department of Victoria

Major Long Term Lending Authorities of Victoria

Master Builders Federation of Australia Incorporated

Royal Australian Institute of Architects

Royal Australian Chemical Institute

Victorian Sawmillers Association

This standard was issued in draft form for comment as DR 77183.

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD

THE ERECTION AND FIXING OF GLASS FIBRE REINFORCED GYPSUM PLASTER PRODUCTS

AS 2591—1983

First published 1983

PUBLISHED BY THE STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
STANDARDS HOUSE, 80 ARTHUR ST, NORTH SYDNEY, N.S.W.

ISBN 0 7262 2814 1

PREFACE

This standard was prepared by the Association's Committee on Gypsum Plaster Products. It is one of a series relating to reinforced gypsum plaster for building purposes.

The first standards dealing with sisal hemp reinforced gypsum plaster were issued in 1931. In 1950 a specification and a code of practice for the erection and fixing of these products were issued as AS A44 and AS CA20 respectively. In 1978 these standards were revised and issued as AS 2185, Fibrous Plaster Products, and AS 2186, Code of Practice for the Erection and Fixing of Fibrous Plaster Products. Although these standards are still current, the use of sisal hemp as reinforcement has diminished and the use of glass fibre as reinforcement has increased.

As a result of this development it was considered by the building industry and authorities that new standards dealing with this material were needed. This standard closely follows the layout and format of AS 2186. AS 2590 specifies requirements for glass fibre reinforced gypsum plaster.

Reference is made in the standard to fasteners and joint reinforcing tapes and the necessity for their approval by the Building Authority. Technical advice concerning the choice of these materials can be obtained from the manufacturers of glass fibre reinforced gypsum plaster and the Federation of Wall and Ceiling Contractors of Australia and New Zealand.

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Australian Standard
for
THE ERECTION AND FIXING OF GLASS FIBRE REINFORCED GYPSUM PLASTER PRODUCTS

1 SCOPE. This standard sets out requirements for the erection and fixing of glass fibre reinforced gypsum plaster products in buildings.

NOTES:

1. The requirements in this standard are based on the assumption that erection, fixing, stopping and finishing of fibrous plaster products are carried out by competent plastering tradesmen.
2. See Appendix A for notes concerning exceptions to general practice in the plastering industry.

2 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS. The following standards are referred to in this standard:

AS 1684	SAA Timber Framing Code
AS 2590	Glass Fibre Reinforced Gypsum Plaster
AS XXXX*	Mastic Adhesives for Bonding Gypsum Linings to Wood and Metal Framing Members
ASTM B 117	Salt Spray (Fog) Testing

3 DEFINITIONS. For the purposes of this standard, the following definitions apply:

3.1 Scrimming.

(a) The application of reinforcement to the back of a joint between sheets. The reinforcement consists of glass fibre or other approved material thoroughly incorporated in and soaked with plaster.

(b) The process of filling the joints between sheets from the face side preparatory to stopping the joint with finishing plaster. The filling material consists of glass fibre or other approved material thoroughly incorporated in and soaked with plaster.

3.2 Approved—approved by the Building Authority, or approved by the designer (or supervisor) and the Building Authority.

3.3 Building Authority—the body having statutory powers to control the design and erection of buildings or structures in the area in which the building or structure is to be erected.

4 MATERIALS.

4.1 Glass Fibre Reinforced Gypsum Plaster Products. Glass fibre reinforced gypsum plaster products shall comply with AS 2590.

4.2 Adhesive. Mastic adhesive shall comply with AS XXXX.

4.3 Battens. Battens shall be of a species of timber approved by the Building Authority and shall be free from Lyctus-susceptible wood. The size of battens shall be not less than given in AS 1684.

4.4 Fasteners. Nails and screws shall be of an approved design. They shall have a corrosion-resistant finish to protect the base metal for 72 h when tested in accordance with ASTM B 117.

The heads of fasteners shall be shaped so that they can be driven slightly below the surface.

Nails shall be of sufficient length to penetrate at least 19 mm into solid wood and 38 mm into plugs.

Screws used for fixing glass fibre reinforced gypsum plaster to metal framing shall be not less than 25 mm long.

4.5 Water. Clean fresh water acceptable for drinking shall be used for mixing the plaster and wetting dry plaster surfaces prior to scrimming and stopping.

4.6 Scrim. The reinforcing material (scrim) used for scrimming shall be free from such quantities of dust, grease, salt and other substances as would adversely affect the colour or serviceability of the scrimmed joint.

4.7 Joint Reinforcing Tape. Joint reinforcing tape shall comply with an approved specification.

5 ERECTION AND FIXING.

5.1 Fixing Surfaces. All nogging, trimming, straightening and packing of studs and ceiling joists necessary for the fixing of plaster work shall be completed before the fixing operations are commenced.

NOTE: This work is not carried out by the Australian plastering industry and is normally provided by the builder of the structure.

For timber-framed walls, lateral support in the form of plates, noggings, or flush battens shall be located adjacent to skirting level, ceiling level and all horizontal joints.

In addition, the following requirements shall be complied with where relevant:

(a) Where dado-height sheets are to be fixed, a row of noggings or flush battens shall be located approximately 900 mm above floor level.

(b) Where floor-to-ceiling sheets are to be fixed, at least one row of noggings shall be located between the supports at skirting level and ceiling level.

5.2 Batten Spacing. Where ceiling battens are specified, they shall be packed to true lines with wooden packing pieces, and shall be securely nailed to the underside of each ceiling joist at each intersection. Sizes and spacing of battens shall be in accordance with AS 1684.

For flush joint work the battens parallel with the joint shall be doubled at the joint. The space between the doubled battens shall be not more than 225 mm.

*In course of preparation.