

ACOUSTIC SAND COATING FOR AERATED CONCRETE BLOCK WALL

NOTES AND DETAILS

VER: JQKMS070112

# Product Introduction

## 1 product introduction

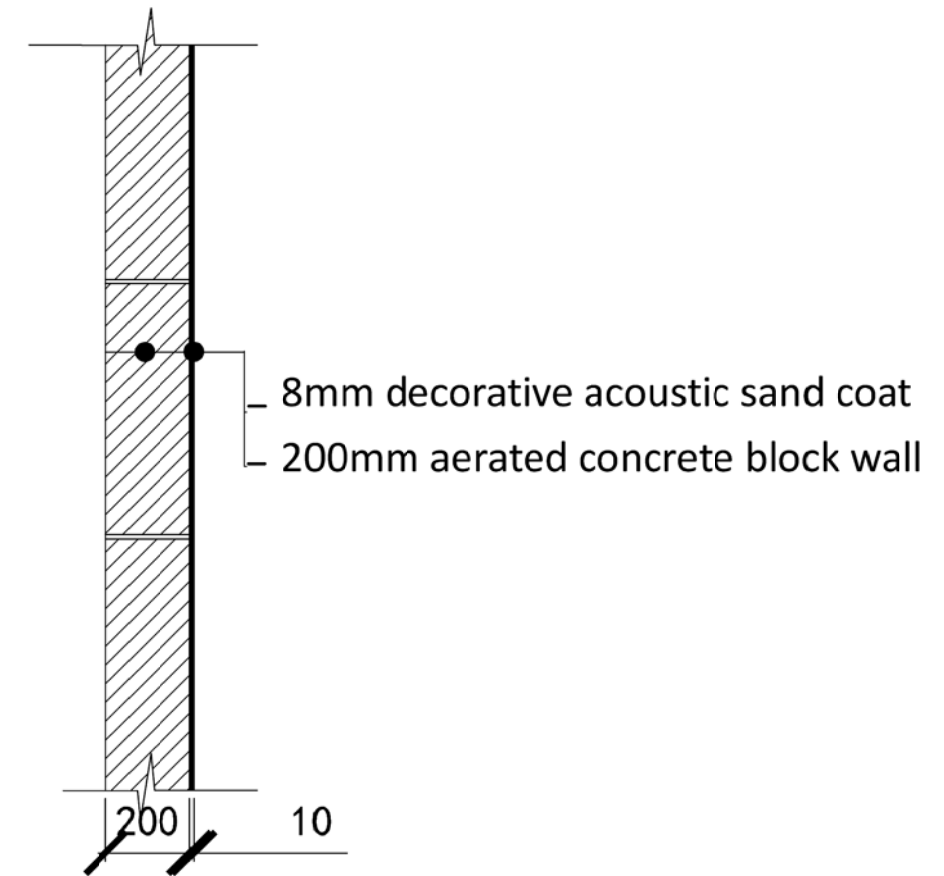
The use of sanding technology, the sandstone surface layer applied to the aerated concrete block wall, you can get flat, beautiful, seamless sound-absorbing wall, noise absorption coefficient NRC up to 0.4-0.5.

In general, the sand layer includes of the base plaster and decorative coat layer, base plaster use for smoothing the base, which is generally using of ordinary fine sand; special fine silica sand was applied to decorative coat layer with multi color. After construction, the finish surface gave a beautiful and elegant appearance. Base plaster layer and decorative coat layer of the general total thickness is about 8mm or so.

The trowel finishing surface is a hard sandstone coat with super-fine micropores which make sound absorption. Therefore, the smoothing of the surface must not be common painted (or spray), otherwise it will cause sound absorption failure by micropores blocked.

The polymerization agent for the silicon-based polymer material has a strong chemical bond effect to cement, with high strength, no cracking, and in addition, it is also natural environmental friendly, without any harmful substances volatile which delay people moves in right after completion of construction.

It is A class fire rating, widely satisfied with the ground, underground application in all civil buildings indoor use to meet the fire protection requirements.



Item	Frequency					
	125	250	500	1000	2000	4000
NRC	0.22	0.31	0.50	0.60	0.58	0.51

<b>Product instruction</b>								No.	JQKMS
Design			Check			Approval		Page	01

# Construction Introduction

2 base plaster

## 2.1 Base sand construction introduction

1) Base sand is silicon-based modified natural sand, after being mixed with the special base slurry, which can be plastered on the silicon or silicate-based material. Base sand can form smooth substrate layer. This product is bagged, each bag weighs about 20Kg. This product is green and natural environmental friendly.

2) Base sand must be co-used with the base slurry. One bag of base sand matching one bag of base slurry. Take a clean bucket, first poured into the slurry, and then the sand. Then trowel the well mixed material onto the wall or ceiling.

3) Under normal circumstances, the base plaster recommended scraping about 2-3mm thickness, and should also be placed into a layer of mesh fabric, to enhance the integrity and crack resistance. Each bag of sand can be generally troweled more than 4.5m<sup>2</sup>. If in serious uneven substrate, may be appropriate to improve the scraping thickness, the thickest requirements shall not exceed 15mm. If the thickness of the base plaster is more than the recommended value, more bags of material may be necessary.

4) Conventional temperature, humidity, well-ventilated building on the ground, base plaster drying time is about 12-24h. In the basement and other poor ventilation, or high humidity conditions in the south, the drying time may be extended (there are examples of relative humidity of 90% or more in the basement, the drying time is 72-96h). Allows slight grinding after drying of the base plaster.

5)The sand particles gradation is a professional sound-absorbing formulation that forms a breathable and permeable sandstone layer with 130 million pores per square meter. Therefore, in order to prevent the plugging of the pores caused by sound absorption failure, the slurry shall not add any other additives, the completion of the surface shall not be applied to any non-product surface with any other paint.

6) Very special circumstances, the slurry allowed to try to add a small amount of water on site to improve the different workers habits, the general amount of water for per bag should not exceed 2% of the sand weight.

7) Note: After the completion of the construction of base plaster, it is required to be surfacesmooth, edgestraightto ensure thecoat plaster or coat spray decorative effect.

## 2.2 Base slurry construction introduction

1) The base slurry must be co-used with the base sand, packaged in plastic bottle weighted 2.0kg per bottle.

2) One bag of base sand matching one bottle of base slurry.

3)Very special circumstances, the slurry allowed to try to add a small amount of water on site to improve the different workers habits, the general amount of water for per bag should not exceed 2% of the sand weight.

4) After the base sand and slurry are well mixed, it must be used within 24 hours. Otherwise, it may be coagulate at the surface.

<b>Technique parameters</b>								No.	JQKMS
Design			Check			Approval		Page	02

### 3 Coat installation

#### 3.1 Coat sand construction introduction

1) Coat sand is silicon-based modified natural sand, after being mixed with the special base slurry, which can be plastered on the silicon or silicate-based material. Base sand can form smooth substrate layer. This product is bagged, each bag weighs about 20Kg. This product is green and natural environmental friendly.

2) Coat sand must be co-used with coat slurry. One bag of coat sand matching one bottle of coat slurry. Take a clean bucket, first poured into the slurry, and then the sand. Then trowel the well mixed material onto the wall or ceiling.

3) Under normal circumstances, the base plaster recommended scraping about 2-3mm thickness. Each bag of coat sand can generally troweled more than 5 square meters. If the base coat is uneven, trowel the coat layer after repairing.

4) Conventional temperature, humidity, well-ventilated building on the ground, base plaster drying time is about 12-24h. In the basement and other poor ventilation, or high humidity conditions in the south, the drying time may be extended. Allows slight grinding after drying of the base plaster.

5)The sand particles gradation is a professional sound-absorbing formulation that forms a breathable and permeable sandstone layer with 130 million pores per square meter. Therefore, in order to prevent the plugging of the pores caused by sound absorption failure, the slurry shall not add any other additives, the completion of the surface shall not be applied to any non-product surface with any other paint.

6) Very special circumstances, the slurry allowed to try to add a small amount of water on site to improve the different workers habits, the general amount of water for per bag should not exceed 2% of the sand weight.

7) Note: After the completion of the construction of base plaster, it is required to be surface smooth, edge straight to ensure the coat plaster or coat spray decorative effect.

#### 3.2 Coat slurry construction introduction

1) The coat slurry must be co-used with the coat sand, packaged in plastic bottle weighted 2.0kg per bottle.

2) One bag of coat sand matching one bottle of coat slurry.

3) On every special circumstances, the slurry allowed to try to add a small amount of water on site to improve the different workers habits, the general amount of water for per bag should not exceed 2% of the sand weight.

4) After the coat sand and slurry are well mixed, it must be used within 24 hours. Otherwise, it may be coagulate at the surface.

<b>Construction instruction (1)</b>								No.	JQKMS
Design			Check			Approval		Page	03

#### 4 Tools, technology, maintenance and clean

4.1 Construction tools: mixer, trowel, scraper and so on.

4.2 Base plaster: the base material mixed well. In the bucket first into the base layer of pulp, then, into the base material. Use the mixer to stir evenly to form the paste. Seam treating first. Then apply the layer of mesh fabric, while troweling sand. The thickness troweled base plaster should be controlled under 2-3mm. In the process of plastering, 120 mesh sandpaper or panel scrap can be used to polish.

4.3 Trowelingcoat: Usingtrowelingsand and slurry, and then stir as 4.2. recommended troweling more than twice, each thickness is about 1mm, the total coat plaster thickness should be controlled at 2-3mm. Typical drying time is 12-24 hours. High level of construction workers can be smooth to achieve beautiful requirements. In the process of plastering, 120 mesh sandpaper or panel scrap can be used to polish.

4.4 Note:

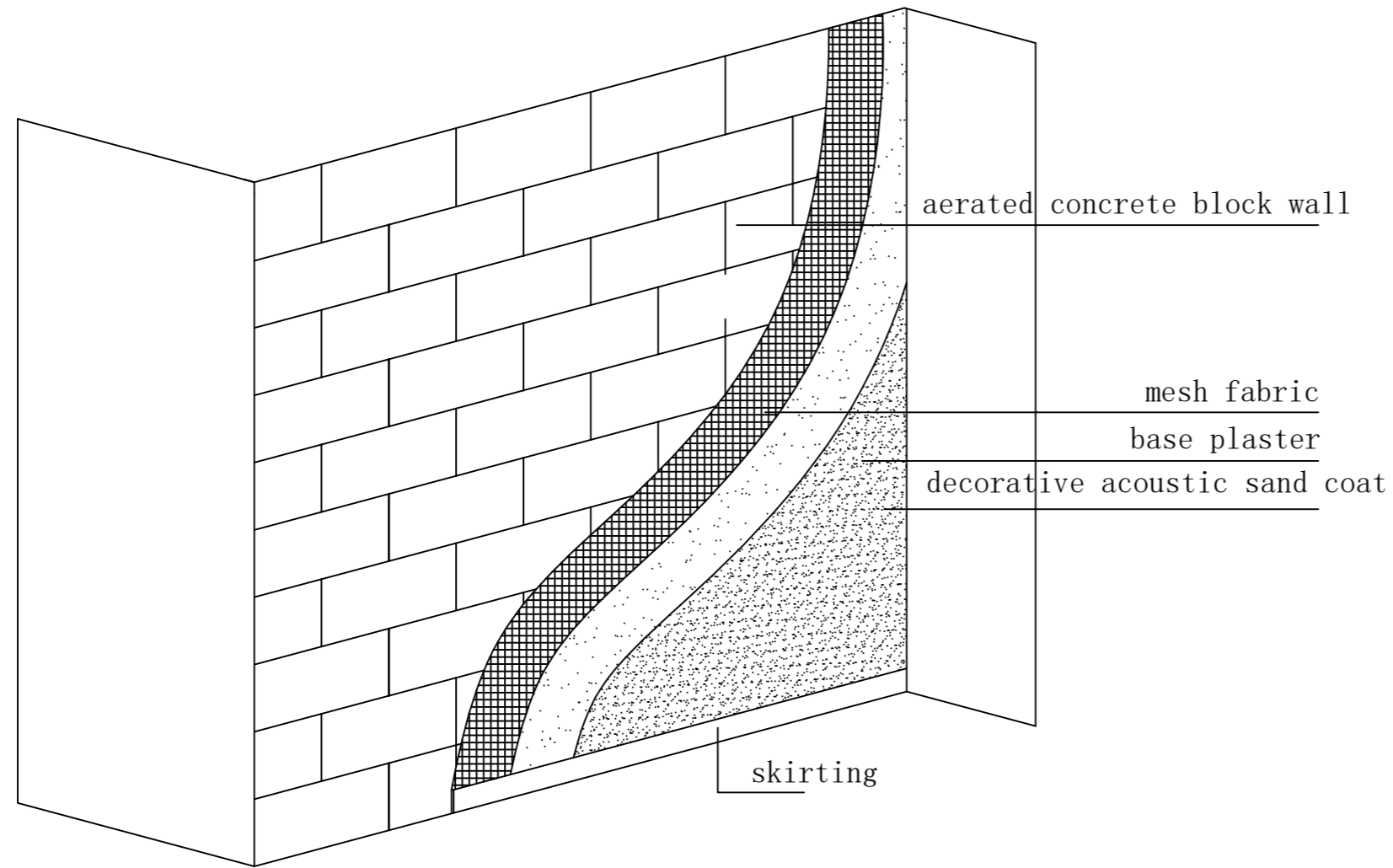
- 1) One bag of sand matching one bag of slurry, no additive slurry or water.
- 2) Slurry first poured, then sand poured in to bucket.
- 3) Scraper must be used to ensure the flatness of the base plaster. Otherwise, the coat may be uneven too.

4.5 Maintenance and cleaning

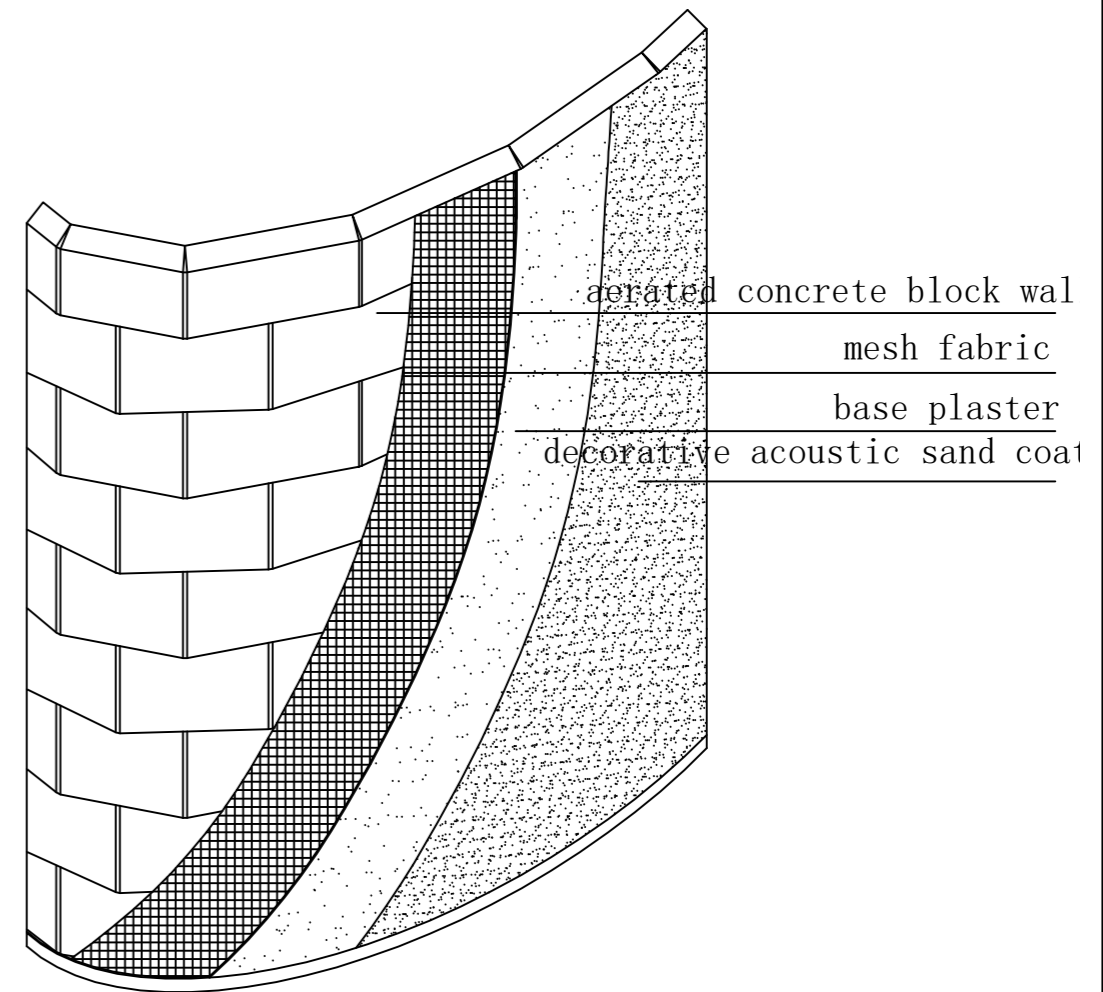
- 1) Collision avoidance: try to avoid sharp objects impact. Oncestroked, additional plaster or spray is necessary.
- 2) Dust avoidance: try to avoid indoor dust to prevent surface pores blocked, aesthetic downgraded. After construction, pay attention to finished coat protection.
- 3) Anti-stains: should prevent oil, water pollution into the surface pores,

affecting the surface beautiful. In particular, prevent handprint of the electrical switch box installation (should require electricians to use white gloves), and avoid splashing of polluted water when clean the skirting.

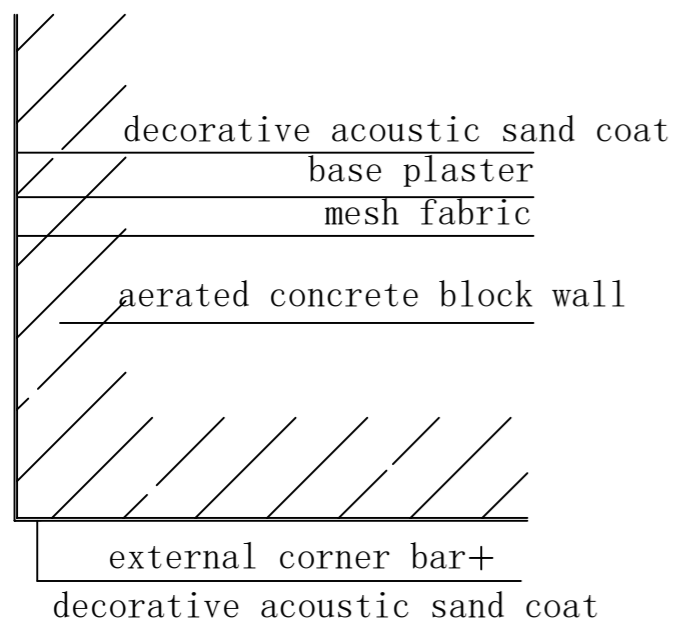
4) Cleaning: for dust, air pump can blow dust. Slightly stains, can be gently wiped with a clean wet cloth. Note: no heavy wiping to prevent surface scratch which may degrade aesthetics.



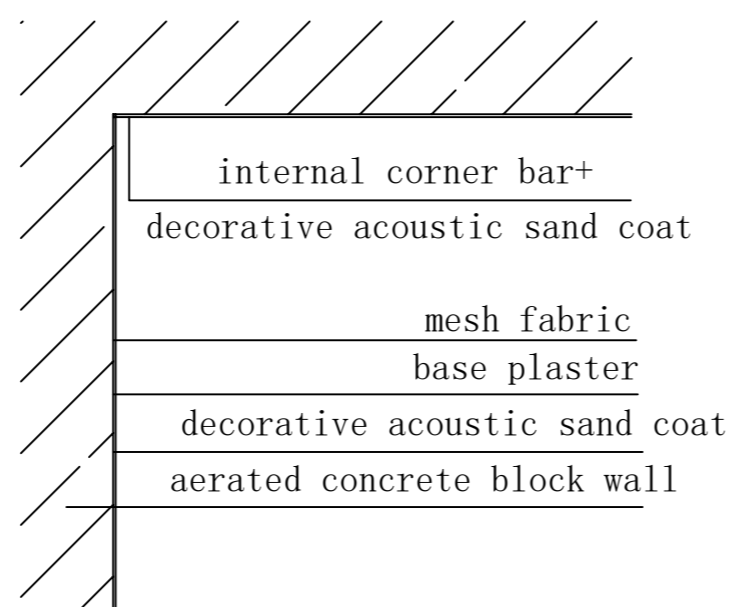
flat wall details



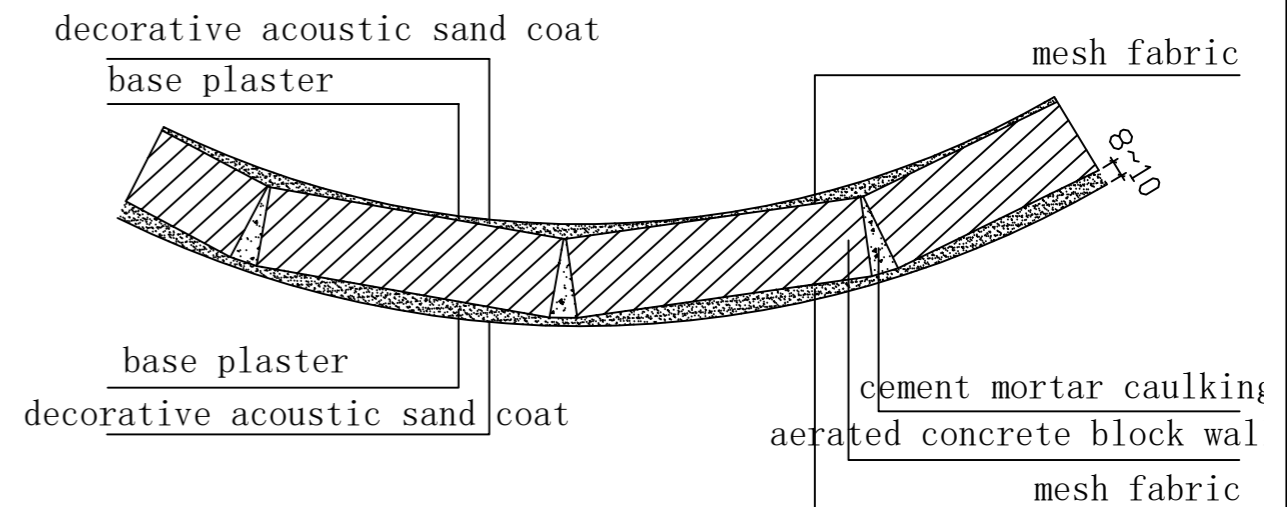
curve wall details



① external corner



② internal corner



③ curve wall