

## **IS 2547 (Part 1):1976 - Gypsum building plaster – excluding premixed lightweight plaster**

Plastering is the method of **covering rough surfaces** and uneven surfaces with plastic materials known as plaster or mortar to achieve a uniform, smooth, regular, clear and durable surface. Plaster is a building material used for the **protective** or **decorative coating** of walls and ceilings and for the casting and casting of decorative elements. Plaster refers to the material commonly used for the interiors of buildings, while render usually refers to outdoor applications.

Gypsum plastering is an **environmental friendly** alternative to traditional sand-cement application for **internal plastering surfaces**. Gypsum plastering is also a faster application method for internal surfaces, since it does not require time consuming water curing process. Gypsum plaster provides **excellent thermal** and **acoustic properties** while providing **superior rich** and **smooth finish**. It is **lightweight** and does not add to the building's structural burden, it does not expand throughout the drying and setting procedures, it has a high concentration of crystal water, is **non-combustible**, and is **less prone to cracking**.

The Chemical & Physical requirements specified in the Indian Standard ensure that the gypsum boosts the **longevity of metal fittings** like pipes by preventing rust. The chemical process involves the hydration of calcium sulphate, anhydrous or hemihydrate, to form gypsum and are used in the manufacture of gypsum building products.