REPAIRING A PLASTER WALL





Are unsightly holes in your plaster driving you up the wall? The good news is they're easy to fix, and with the right materials and know-how, your walls will be sitting pretty for years to come, no matter what life throws at them.

TOOL CHECKLIST

- Sanding block or Electric sander
- Sponge
- Bucket
- Broad knife
- Filling Blade
- Utility Knife
- Keyhole Saw

- Screwdriver
- Dril
 - Drill
- Vacuum
- Stud finder
- Carpenters Pencil
- Dust Mask
- Safety Goggles

MATERIALS CHECKLIST

- Plasterboard sheet (size dependent on the area
 - being repaired) Drop Sheet
- Plaster Cement (powdered or pre mixed)
- Plasterboard adhesive

Fine grit sandpaper

- Plasterboard joining tape
- Small pieces of timber

HINTS & TIPS

When plastering, it's a good idea to wear safety goggles and a dust mask as this will protect your eyes and help prevent inhalation of plaster dust.



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REPAIRING SMALL HOLES

STEP 1 PREPARATION



Prepare the area by removing any loose plaster with a utility knife. Using a damp sponge or vacuum remove any dust.

STEP 2 APPLICATION



Mix your plaster cement following the manufacturer's instructions or use a pre-mixed product.



Using a filling blade, apply the first layer, and allow it to dry as per manufacturer's specifications. It is recommended to apply a second coat, when dry, sand it down with a fine grit paper until the filled area is flush with the wall.



This information is intended as a guide only. Please check with your council for any relevant laws before commencing any work. Always wear personal protection equipment and use tools safely.



REPAIRING A PLASTER WALL



REPAIRING LARGE HOLES



When fixing big holes and cracks, you will need to cut out the damaged area and replace it with a new piece of plasterboard.

Cut out a new piece of plasterboard that's as thick as the plaster you're replacing, and large enough to cover the damaged area. Mark its outline on the wall, and, using a screwdriver, punch a hole in each corner of the marked area.



Using a piece of timber, screw it behind the existing wall to act as a backing. Make sure you countersink the screws below the wall's surface so you can fill them in later.



To finish up, apply a thin layer of filling compound over the joints until the tape and screw holes are covered using a broad knife. Let it dry, then sand it until it's flush with the rest of the wall.

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Cut along your outline with a keyhole saw, being careful not to hit any plumbing or electrical wiring. It is a good idea to use a stud finder to ensure that you do not hit any studs or framing. Break up the pieces and remove them carefully.



Apply adhesive to the timber backing, then position your replacement plasterboard in the hole and secure with countersunk screws so the timber backing is supporting the plasterboard. Place joining tape along the join, making sure you don't overlap the tape.



To make the repair less visible, apply a second layer of filling with a broader spread, and sand in a circular motion with a fine-grit paper.

Now you can step back and admire a job that will look great for years to come.



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