

HARFORD SPECIALISED SERVICES LTD.

Technical Data Sheet REPLASTERING SPECIFICATION AFTER THE INSERTION OF A DAMP-PROOF COURSE

NOTE:

IT IS IMPORTANT THAT THE FOLLOWING SPECIFICATION IS STRICTLY ADHERED TO.
PLEASE ENSURE THAT YOUR PLASTERER UNDERSTANDS THEIR IMPORTANCE.

1. Preparatory Work
 - 1.1 Timber skirtings, etc, should be removed as outlined in specification.
 - 1.2 Plaster is removed back to masonry to a height as outlined in the specification, but should not be less than a height of 450mm above the maximum level of the visual rising dampness.
 - 1.3 Remove any timber fixing grounds that are present in the masonry.
2. MIXING: Antel Salt Inhibitor
 - 2.1 Mix 1 x 2.5 lt container of Salt Inhibitor with 22.5 lt of water. The water must be clean, free from oil, dirt or other injurious chemicals. (Water suitable for drinking if available). Use as Gauging Water.
3. First Coat
 - 3.1 Prepare 3 parts sand to 1 part cement using gauging water containing Antel Salt Inhibitor additive. The sand should be specified as washed, sharp, concrete sand, loam-free, which satisfies the requirements for Zone 2/3 Grading as laid down in British Standards 882:1973. The cement should be fresh and free flowing.
 - 3.2 Use minimum of water to ensure a dense coat: an approximation is not more than 8 litres per 50 kilos of dry mix.
 - 3.3 Compact mix into joints and render to give an overall thickness of 12mm. When the cement obtains its first set, scratch to form key.
4. Second Coat
 - 4.1 Same as for the first coat and this applied as a further 12mm of render, giving an overall thickness of the render coat of 25mm. This coat should be applied before the first coat has finally set in order to obtain a satisfactory adhesion between the rendering coats. Scratch surface to form a key for finishing plaster.
5. Third Coat
 - 5.1 This should be 3mm mix of sirapite or similar finish. Other finishes are acceptable provided they are porous. Do not over-trowel.
6. Important Points to Note
 - 6.1 Where masonry is unstable, this must be made good prior to the application of the renderings where it is not possible to obtain a proper bond between the wall fabric and rendering, as in the case of cob walling for example, the rendering must be applied direct to the wall face but over expanded metal lath, previously fixed to the wall surface.
 - 6.2 Renders and plasterwork should not be extended behind skirtings but should be cut short of finished floor level in order to prevent any damp within the solid floor from being transferred into the soft setting coat.
 - 6.3 Where conventional timber skirting is to be fixed, this should be cut out to size and have a minimum of three brush coats of wood preservative applied. It should be remembered that the wall will take considerable time to dry out and it is possible that sufficient moisture would ingress into the new joinery to cause future decay.
 - 6.4 Skirting that has been removed but is still sound should have, once again, a minimum of two coats of wood preservative applied to the unpainted surfaces.