



## Method Statement for Plasterwork

### Plastering / Timber Lathes to Ceilings

Traditional chestnut riven timber lathes to be securely fixed to existing ceiling joists with 25 x 2.6mm stainless steel ringshank nails at 300mm centres.

Lime plastering to shall be carried out in 3 coats by specialist plastering contractors. Timber beading to be used at all comers/junctions.

Plaster mix as follows:

#### *Mixes*

<i>Coat</i>	<i>Parts Lime</i>	<i>Parts Sand</i>	<i>Hair</i>	<i>Thickness</i>
1	1	3	0.5kg/ 100 litres	10-12mm
2	1	3	0.5kg/100 litres	9-11mm
3	3	2	none	2-3mm

#### Coat 1 (Scratch Coat)

- Timber lathes are to be well wetted the day before plastering and again 2 hours before.
- Any holes or recesses are to be dubbed with haired plaster and allowed to dry.
- Scratch coat haired plaster then to be applied with laying on trowel to thickness of 10-12mm.
- Plaster surface to be scratched after a period of 1 hour to allow work to 'steady up'. Scratching to be carried out diagonally in both directions to provide diamond shaped key for second coat.

#### Coat 2 (Float Coat)

- First coat must be allowed to dry for a minimum of 4-5 days before the second coat is applied.
- Once dry float coat haired plaster can be applied with a laying-on trowel to a thickness of 9 - 11mm.
- Plaster screeds or timber battens to be used to ensure uniform and level surfaces are achieved.
- Float coat to be consolidated by scouring with a devil float after initial setting of plaster.
- Checks for shrinkage to be carried out for first 2 days and any cracks to be lightly dampened, scoured and re-keyed.



#### Coat 3 (Finishing Coat)

- Second coat must be allowed to dry for a minimum of 4-5 days before the third coat is applied.
- Once set the finishing coat (unhaired) can be applied with a laying-on trowel to a thickness of 2-3mm.
- The float coat is to be dampened with water to control suction before the finishing coat is applied.
- Finishing coat to be allowed to firm before scouring to compact and consolidate the surface.
- Final coat to be 'trowelled up' with steel finishing trowel to leave smooth surface.
- Checks for shrinkage to be carried out for first 2 days and any cracks to be lightly dampened and re-trowelled.

#### Sand

Sand for plastering and rendering shall be either naturally occurring or shall consist of crushed rock or gravel or a combination of the two. It shall be hard, clean and free from adherent coatings and shall not contain any appreciable amounts of clay balls or pellets. It shall be free from any deleterious matter likely to affect adversely the hardening strength, durability or appearance of the plaster or applied decoration or to cause corrosion.

Its grading shall conform to BS 1198 1976 and Type 1 sand should be used.

#### Lime

Lime shall be best Buxton lime putty obtained from H J Chard & Son, Feeder Road, Bristol and kept in closed watertight containers.

#### Water

Water for mortars shall be clean and free from acids and vegetable matter and obtained from the main supply.

#### Timber lathes & timber beading

Chestnut riven timber lathes ( approx 32 x 6mm ) and timber beading obtained from H J Chard & Son, Feeder Road, Bristol and stored in dry conditions.