CONSTRUCTION DETAILS - RENDERS

APPLIED DIRECT TO BLOCK & BRICK MASONRY CONSTRUCTION

WINDOW AND DOOR REVEAL

Ideally a stop bead should be used here to provide a neat finish for the sealant against the window; alternatively render up to the window frame and apply a sealant at the joint of the window and render. Failure to do so will result in a crack line forming at the two interfaces.

Window and door reveal

WINDOW AND DOOR HEAD DETAILS

We would recommend two layers of bed joint reinforcement should be applied within the blockwork directly above openings to resist possible stress cracking at the corners of the openings. Refer to item 10 in the General Guidance and Specification section.



Concrete Lintel

Apply a key coat of the specified Parex render mixed with 751 LANKOLATEX, to the concrete lintel and embed a layer of TV10 mesh within the render ensuring the mesh laps onto the blockwork a minimum of 300 mm.

Use an Angle bead and slope back the underside face of the render face.

For ease of construction and detailing, drain the cavity through the back of the concrete lintel.

2 WINDOW AND DOOR HEAD DETAILS CONTINUED

We would recommend two layers of bed joint reinforcement should be applied within the blockwork directly above openings to resist possible stress cracking at the corners of the openings. Refer to item 8 in the General Guidance and Specification section



Steel Lintel – Using an Angle bead To assist against stress fractures in the blockwork, embed a layer of TV10 mesh within the render, to the head of the opening a minimum of 300 mm.

Use an Angle bead and slope back the underside face of the render back to the steel lintel.

Draining the cavity through the head.

We would recommend two layers of bed joint reinforcement should be applied within the blockwork directly above openings to resist possible stress cracking at the corners of the openings. Refer to item 8 in the General Guidance and Specification section



Steel Lintel – Using a Belcast bead To assist against stress fractures in the blockwork, embed a layer of TV10 mesh within the render, to the head of the opening a minimum of 300 mm

When using a Belcast bead ensure the rear face of the bead is fully pointed.



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DPC TREATMENT

Drip Beads and treatment at DPC



The Codes of Practice advise against rendering below the DPC. If render is applied below DPC level, a special mix will be required, however this render is always likely to be damp and will be subject to efflorescent and discolouration and may over a period of time de-bond.

5 CILL DETAIL



Ideally a stop bead should be used here to provide a quality finish and to enable a sealant to be applied. Ensure the DPC projects past the face of the render.

To assist against stress fractures in the blockwork, embed a layer of TV10 mesh within the render, to the underside of the cill a minimum of 300 mm deep.

We would recommend two layers of bed joint reinforcement should be applied within the blockwork directly above openings to resist possible stress cracking at the corners of the openings. Refer to item 10 in the General Guidance and Specification section.

DRIP BEAD DETAIL AT HEAD OF BRICKWORK

The application of the Belcast bead at the base of rendered block panels should sit just on the mortar line as detailed and is designed to shed water away from the facade.

Ensure the underside of the bead is neatly pointed.





CONSTRUCTION DETAILS - RENDERS

APPLIED DIRECT TO BLOCK & BRICK MASONRY CONSTRUCTION

RAISED BANDS, STRING COURSES, KEY STONE & PLINTHS 🚛 15 – 20 mm Form a slope to the top of the feature band to enable water run off to occur and to create a weatherproof joint. 2. Create the raised band feature 1. as a single application and depending on the depth required, this may need to be built up in 2 layers with the 2nd 1. layer being formed onto the still wet 1st layer. The raised feature must be completed prior to the application of the main render 2. The support structure can be created using timber or other 2. temporary formwork. 🚽 15 – 20 mm in one layer Note: The same application principles are applied for the creation of string depending on finish Raised string band courses, key stones and plinths. For additional guidance contact Parex.

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CREATION OF QUOIN FEATURES TO A BRICKWORK FAÇADE

- Before any application, ensure the areas marked 'A' have been masked over with tape to avoid marking the brickwork, as these areas will have the render removed.
- Form the return corner using a timber _____ batten.
- Position a temporary former. -
- Apply a key coat of the Parex render mixed with the 751 LANKOLATEX and then apply the render to the required – thickness for the quoin feature being created.
- When the render is semi-hard, mark out the quoins with a template and/or spirit level.
- Depending on the required design, form the horizontal and vertical cuts (ensure there is a minimum of 15 mm of render after creating the cut features).
- Carefully cut and remove waste areas 'B'



Note: The same application process can be used on blockwork without the need for procedures 1 & 4 and a different colour render can be applied directly next to the quoins feature without the need for the first render to dry. This application is called wet on wet and is an excellent way of avoiding the need for using beads. For more information consult Parex. To create feature band around windows use the same techniques.



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DETAILING ASHLAR FEATURES

Ashlar detailing provides an aesthetically pleasing effect within the render finish and is achieved by cutting recessed joints into the "green render" using simple tooling. The effects can be quite stunning but good execution by the applicator is paramount and Parex will offer training and advice when this is required.

There are some basic rules with regard to Ashlar cutting that should be observed. These are regarded as good building practice and are detailed below.

- Total render thickness in one pass should not exceed 25 mm.
- Minimum thickness with regard to exposure - In most conditions the Ashlar cut will vary between 5 and 10 mm. Minimum depth of render at lowest point should be 15 mm.
- Severe exposure Minimum depth of render at lowest point should be 20 mm.

creation of a chamfered profile to the

base should be formed.



RECOMMENDED DO'S AND DON'TS

Avoid cuts directly below string courses as they may indicate defects in the construction line.

Avoid placing cuts in line with transoms, heads and cills. If windows are out of line, the cuts will highlight the inaccuracies of the building line and will create lines which are not parallel.

Guidance notes:

- Always use setting out lines. Note: If a chalk line is used ensure the chalk mark is cut away as it is difficult to remove from the render finish.
- 2 Do not use beads to form the Ashlar effect.
- Only return the Ashlar effect into the reveal if there is sufficient render thickness of 20 mm minimum.



The detailing provided on these pages is not an exhaustive list of information and is intended as a guide, based on good building practice and applicator experience. The applicator is required to ensure they follow the correct procedures and applications based upon the site conditions, specification and guidance notes, however if specific information or guidance is required, please contact Parex.

