NASH BAKER ARCHITECTS

50 MARLBOROUGH PLACE
NW8 0PL
LATH AND PLASTER SPECIFICATION AND AREAS OF REINSTATEMENT

CONTENTS

01 REPAIRS AND RE-PLASTERING USING EXISTING LATHS AND LIME PLASTERS

1a. PREPARATION OF CEILING AND REMOVAL OF LATH AND PLASTER

Clean all old plaster from between the laths, check all timbers are free from rot, insect activity, and are generally sound.
Use a brush to get rid of any residual materials and vacuum to remove dust. De-nail all timber.

1b. REPAIR

With repair, cut the edges of any existing plaster to halfway of nearest joists (angle the cut on the old plaster at 45 degrees so the new material is applied over the bevel holding the edge of the original plaster in place. Ensure that all laths are securely fixed, re-nail where necessary.

1c. LATHS

Provide either oak or chestnut riven laths. The textured surface and exposed grain provides a better key.
Thoroughly wet laths. To remove the absorption from the laths, spray 'Westox PAR primer' or similar thoroughly wetting the laths top and bottom, also soak the exposed edges of the plaster around the repair with the primer to kill the suction.

Fix the lath at every fixing point (joist) using stainless steel fixings such as nails, cup and screw, screw and washer or stainless steel brad nails. Ensure there is a 6-10mm gap between each lath to ensure the lime mix can hook onto the back of the laths.
Fix every lath the same way until you come to fix the eighth lath, move this one over one joist, to create a staggered joint.

1d. PLASTER - TRADITIONAL PLASTERING SPECIFICATION

i. Materials

- Plastering sand. Pitt sand preferred.
- Slaked lime putty
- Cow or Ox hair for reinforcement

ii. Preparation of Materials

Roughly mix the sand and lime together at the ratio of 3 parts sand to 1 part lime and 1 part of teased hair. Mix by placing 1 portion of lime into a mixer with water and the fibres followed by three portions of sand, tip out after turning over 6 or 7 times.
Form a pile of the material until enough mortar has been mixed that is required for the render and float coats.
Cover the pile with a plastic sheet and leave for a minimum of 14 days before using if the lime has not been previously aged. Note all measuring should be with gauging boxes and not shovels.

iii. Mortar

Take 3 portions of the mixed material (e.g. 3 x 20 litres) this measure will consist of 60 litres of sand and 20 litres of lime (lime mixes with the sand without increasing the bulk).

iv. Lime Set Coat

The basic components of a lime set coat is a reverse of the scratch and float coats, ie, 3 parts sand 1 part lime mortar to 3 parts lime to 1 part sand, set coat adjustment might be required depending on the sand and 5 parts lime to 2 parts sand is often the required mix after good clean pit sand is passed through a 300 micron sieve.

Mix the lime plaster in a clean mixing vessels using clean water, mix to a usable consistency and apply a scratch coat directly over the laths at a 45 degree angle to the laths so the plaster passes through wire and laths curling over to form a key on the back of the laths, apply so approximately 5 to 8mm of the plaster is left on the underside of the laths, allow for initial set and scratch thoroughly ready for the following coat.
After the material has cured for several days mix fresh mortar and fill the area to be repaired or form screeds around the perimeter of the ceiling at the required finished level, if plastering a large area form box screeds to the perimeter screeds, fill between the screeds and rule devil float to a flat keyed surface ready for the following set coat.

v. Set Coat

In suitable mixing vessels, place 3 portions of lime to 1 portion of sand, and mix to a usable consistency. Apply the mix to the float coat in an even coat at the approximate thickness of 3 to 4mm. After the initial application, lay the material flat and scour the surface with water and a wooden float to compact the material and prevent crazing. When the material is well compacted, apply a 'laying in' coat tightly over the surface to fill any voids and finish with a steel trowel and water to a smooth even surface and leave ready for painting.

02 AREAS OF REINSTATEMENT

Lath and plaster repair works to take place in the Library and Dining Room ceilings at the Upper Ground Floor.

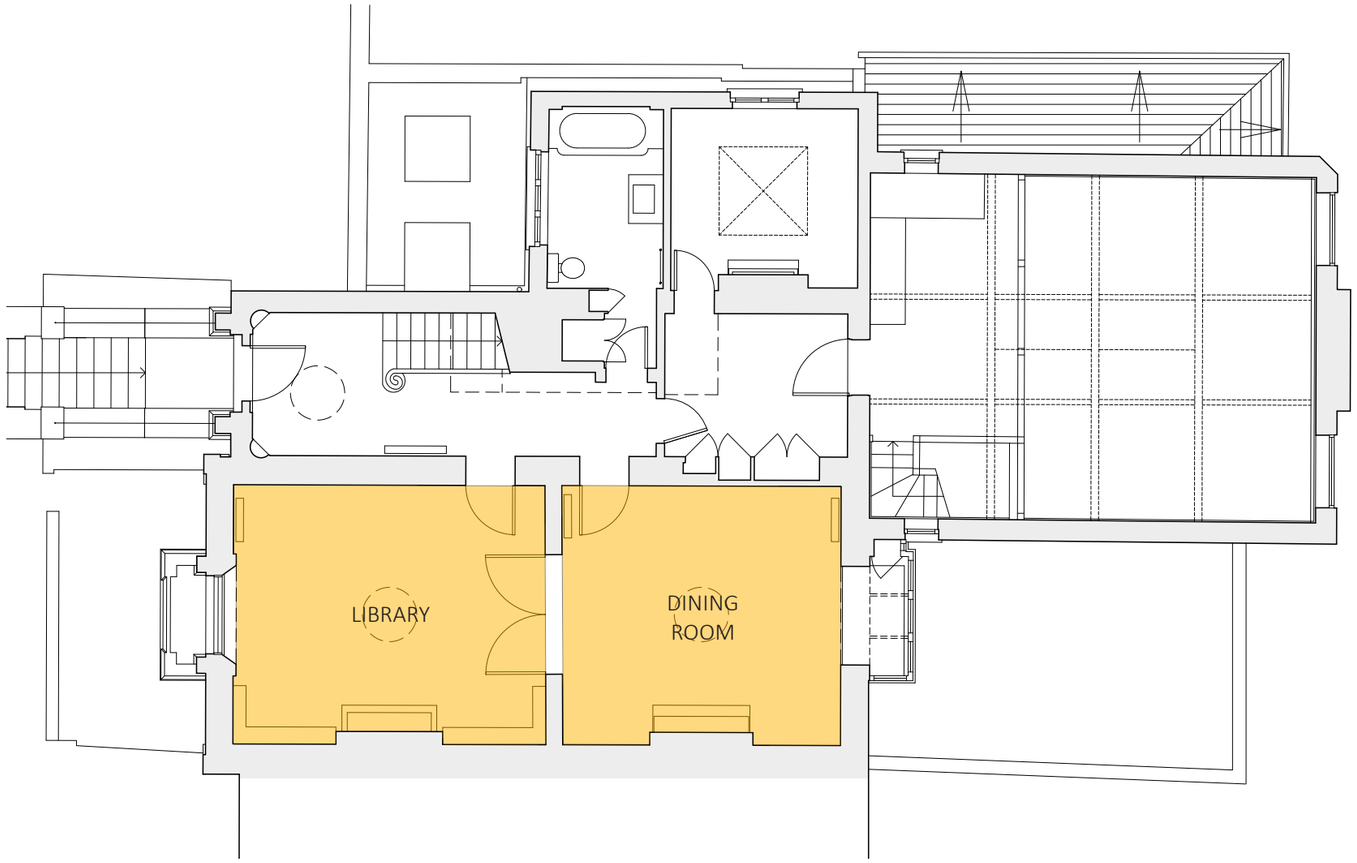
All areas where lath and plaster works are to take place have been dried out following the water damage.

LIBRARY *(refer to page 5 for the Library photographic survey)*

Existing lath and plaster ceiling appears water damaged with visible cracking. Cracks to plaster require repair. Water damaged areas to be replaced.

DINING ROOM *(refer to page 6 for the Dining Room photographic survey)*

Existing lath and plaster ceiling appears heavily water damaged and in parts missing.
Missing parts of ceiling to be reinstated.
Heavily water damaged parts of the ceiling to be replaced. Cracks to plaster to be repaired throughout.



UPPER GROUND FLOOR PLAN

KEY:

- Areas of existing lath and plaster to be repaired, replaced and reinstated

3a_GROUND FLOOR LIBRARY

Photographic survey of the existing condition of lath and plaster in the Library identifying the areas of lath and plaster needed of repair, replacement or reinstatement.

FIGURE 1 *- LIBRARY EXISTING CONDITION - WATER DAMAGED AREAS OF CEILING BY THE CORNICE TO BE REPLACED.*

FIGURE 2 *- LIBRARY EXISTING CONDITION - CRACKS IN PLASTER TO BE REPAIRED.*

FIGURE 3 *- LIBRARY EXISTING CONDITION - CRACKS IN PLASTER TO BE REPAIRED. WATER DAMAGED AREAS TO BE REPLACED.*

3b_GROUND FLOOR DINING ROOM

Photographic survey of the existing condition of lath and plaster in the Dining Room identifying the areas of lath and plaster needed of repair, replacement or reinstatement.

FIGURES 4 *- DINING ROOM EXISTING LATH AND PLASTER CONDITION - WATER DAMAGED AREAS OF CEILING TO BE REPLACED. EXISTING HOLES IN PLASTER TO BE REPAIRED, PLASTER TO BE REINSTATED.*

FIGURES 5 *- DINING ROOM EXISTING LATH AND PLASTER CONDITION - AREAS OF MISSING PLASTER TO BE REINSTATED. CRACKS IN PLASTER TO BE REPAIRED.*

FIGURES 6 *- DINING ROOM EXISTING LATH AND PLASTER CONDITION - AREAS OF MISSING PLASTER TO BE REINSTATED. CRACKS IN PLASTER TO BE REPAIRED.*

FIGURES 7 *- DINING ROOM EXISTING LATH AND PLASTER CONDITION - WATER DAMAGED AREAS OF CEILING TO BE REPLACED. EXISTING HOLES IN PLASTER TO BE REPAIRED, PLASTER TO BE REINSTATED.*

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