

REPLASTERING SPECIFICATION

It is common on a wall suffering from rising damp for salts, carried in the water, to concentrate in the wall. As the wall dries out following insertion of a damp proof course these salts may be deposited on or near the surface and can give rise to efflorescence. If the salts are hygroscopic, damp patches may also develop when the ambient humidity is high unless steps are taken to ameliorate the problems. Failure to do so may allow or give rise to other dampness problems of a more persistent nature. It is essential, therefore, that Limelite renovating plaster or a sand and cement render to the specification below is used following the insertion of the remedial damp proof course.

Preparation

1. Remove any skirtings, fixtures and timber fixing grounds.
2. Remove all plaster back to the brick or stone, to a height of at least 380mm above the level of the rising damp, this height to be at least 1.2m where possible.
3. Rake out mortar joints and hack surfaces to provide a good key.
4. Immediately before replastering, the wall surfaces should be brushed down with a stiff brush to remove efflorescent salts and debris.

Plaster

Backing Coat. For the backing coat, Limelite renovating plaster or the specified sand and cement render is to be used.

ON NO ACCOUNT SHOULD GYPSUM OR ANY OTHER ADDITIVE BE USED.

Finish Coat. This should be Gypsum Multi Finish plaster, used to the manufacturer's specifications.

The backing coat should be applied to a minimum thickness of 10mm, extending down to 25mm below the top edge of the skirting and finished with a chamfered edge. The backing coat should always finish at least 50mm away from a solid floor and above the injection holes. Care should be taken to avoid dripping plaster or other debris through the gap between the wall face and the edge of any suspended floor.

Where **Newlath** has been fitted, this is to be plastered with Limelite Whitewall One Coat. The first coat is to be a thin scratch which is to be left to dry overnight. The Limelite Whitewall One Coat is not to overlap onto adjoining exposed stone or brick, instead Limelite renovating plaster or the specified sand and cement render is to overlap onto the Newlath. Where **Dryflex** has been fitted, this is to be plastered with Thistle Hardwall. The first coat is to be a thin scratch which is to be left to dry overnight. The Hardwall is not to overlap onto adjoining exposed stone or brick, instead Limelite renovating plaster or the specified sand and cement render is to overlap onto the Dryflex.

Where walls are to be plasterboarded, the plasterboard is to be fitted onto a metal tracking system or timber framework (the timber to be protected from any residual dampness in the wall and from the effects of interstitial condensation).

THE AFFIXING OF PLASTERBOARD BY THE USE OF PLASTER DABS SHOULD NOT BE CARRIED OUT.

Sand and Cement Render Specification

3:1 sharp sand (good grade, washed, loam free) to ordinary Portland cement incorporating a salt inhibitor/waterproofing, to be applied, in two coats.

Redecoration

Initial redecorations should be delayed as long as possible and should not be applied within 28 days of the finished plaster coat. Final decorations which reduce permeability, such as papers and oils/vinyl paints should not be applied until the walls have dried out, with at least 12 months allowed following temporary decoration. The temporary decoration should be limited to a water vapour permeable finish such as matt emulsion with no vinyl, often called Trade Matt. Hairline cracks can appear in new plaster and where new plaster adjoins old; these can be dealt with by your decorator.