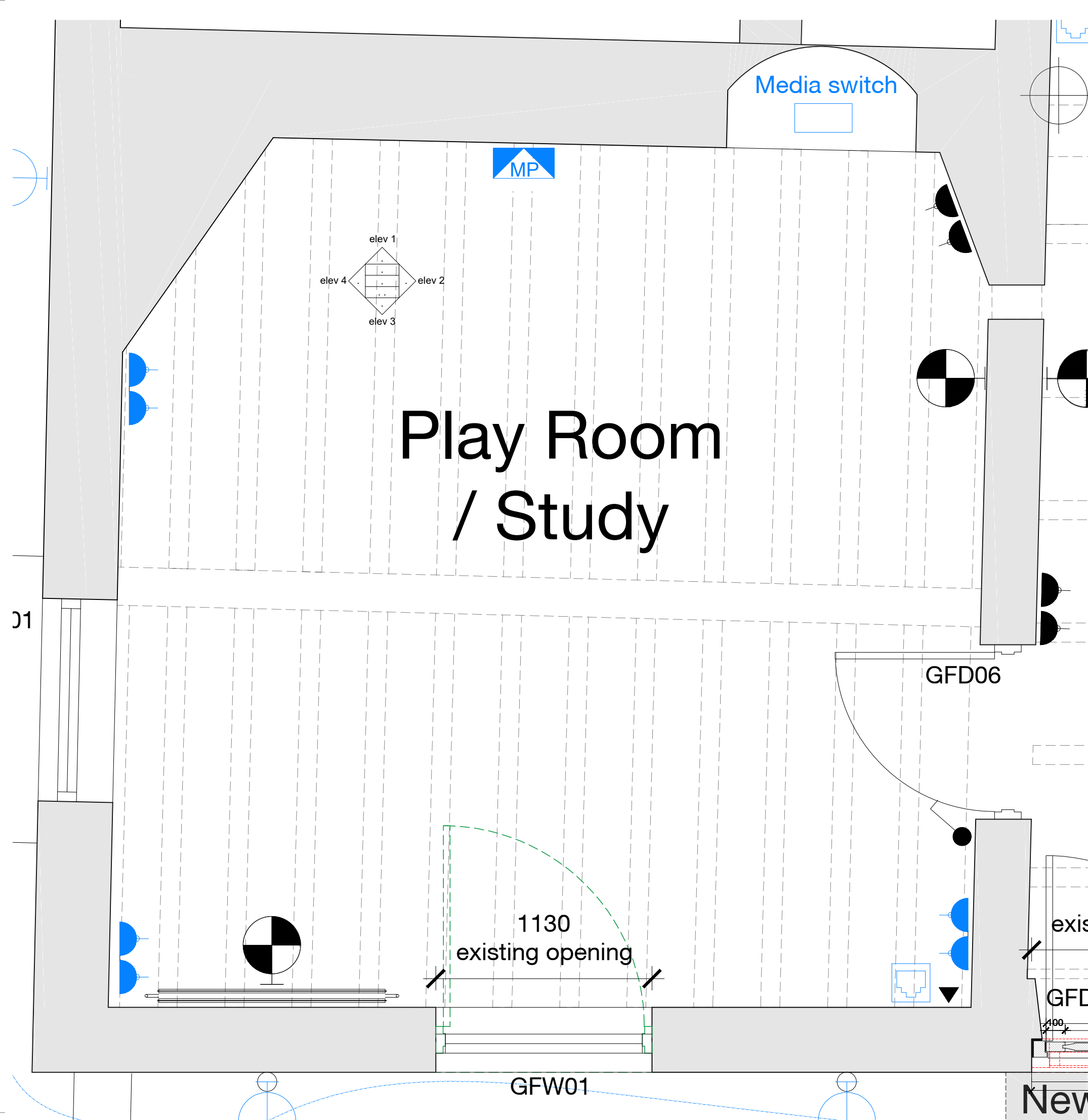
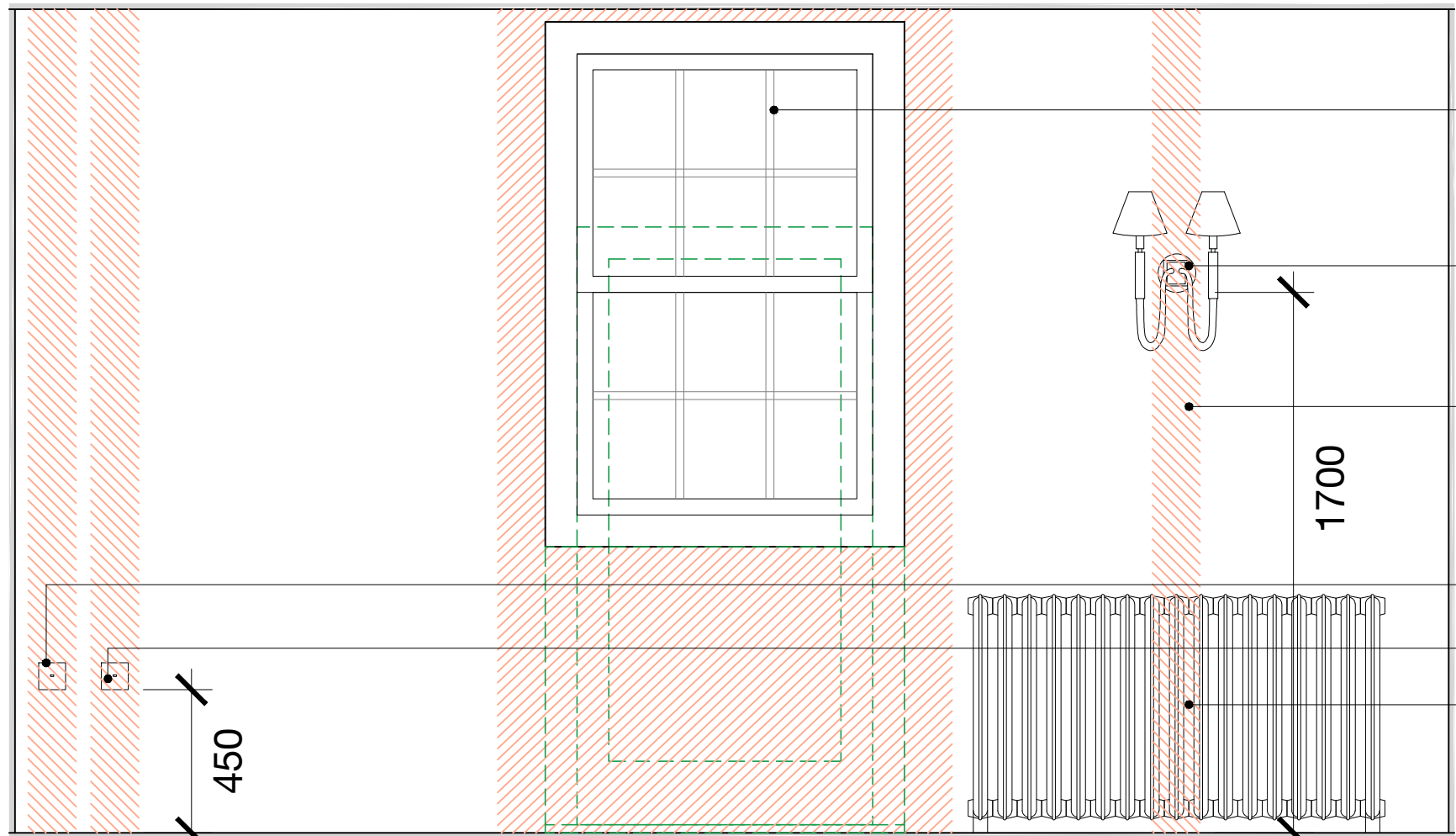


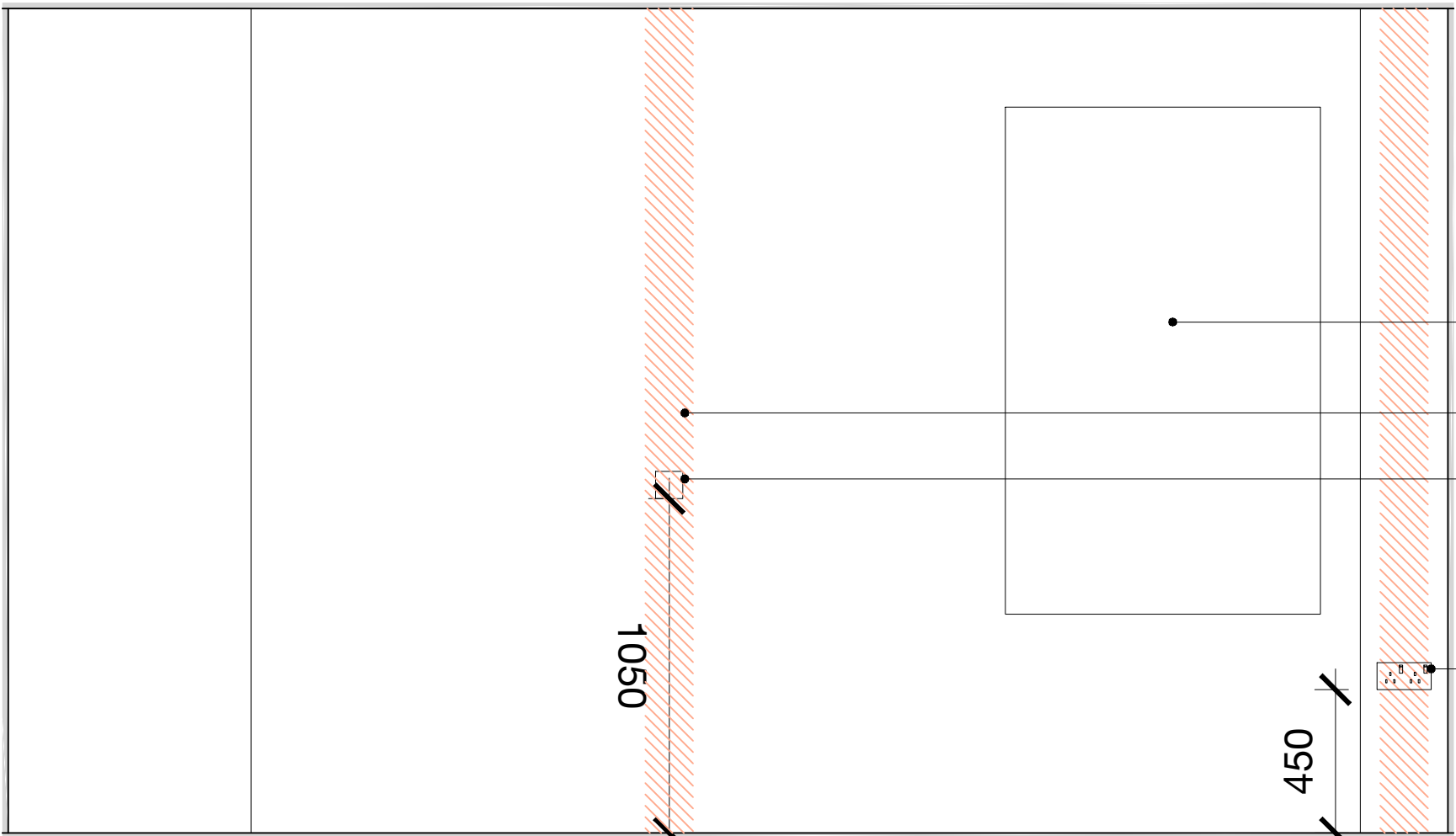


GROUND FLOOR
PLAY ROOM / STUDY

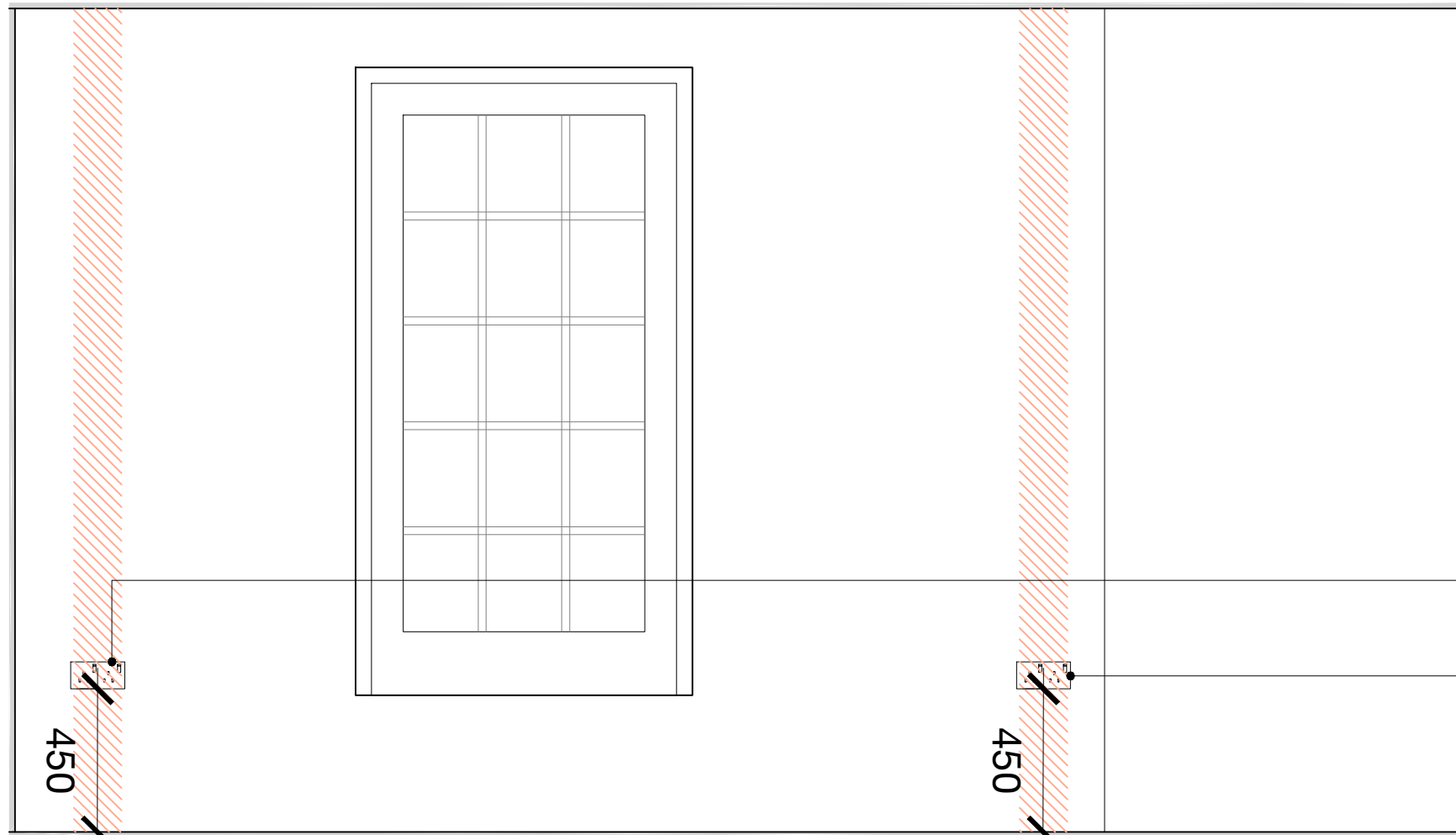
ELEVATION 02



ELEVATION 03



ELEVATION 01



ELEVATION 04

- Indicative lime plaster skim chase in zone (shown dashed)
- Existing pre 20th century component to be removed
- Existing component to be removed
- Existing 20th century component to be removed

LIME PLASTER USING ST ASTIER NHL

Using St. Astier NHL, plastering mortars instead of non hydraulic putty mortars reduces the working time by about 50%. NHL mortars offer similar vapour exchange qualities as putty mortars but are more robust, can be sprayed and used for decorative plasterwork without the addition of gypsum. Resuring less after cure than putty, it can be applied in 2-3 coats on good level backgrounds.

Mortar

Plastering in hydraulic lime mortar normally consists of two or three-coat work. Lime plaster made with feebly or moderately hydraulic lime and sand is the basis for this guide. This type of lime sets and hardens predominantly by an hydraulic set and reabsorption of Carbon Dioxide from the air. By its nature the drying and absorption process is slower than gypsum plasters, therefore lime plaster curing should not be hurried allowing approximately 3-5 days per coat depending on the hydraulic lime used.

Background

When applying Lime Plaster on the hard, the background will normally be brick or stone. The surface should be clean, free from dust and any organic materials such as lichens etc. Test the surface of masonry backgrounds for dust by applying a piece of masking tape to the background and immediately remove, examine the sticky side for traces materials that may affect the bond between the plaster and the wall.

Internal walls can be uneven and rough, often with areas that have been altered. Different background conditions are therefore common and this needs to be addressed before plastering. Deep holes, wide joints or pockets should be dabbed out in thin layers of mortar with pinning lightly bedded in mortar, keyed and left to cure. The aim of preparing the background should be to achieve a surface that can take a first coat of consistent thickness, and to provide an adequate key for the first coat. The quality of preparation work is vital to the quality of the finished job. Suction between the first coat and the wall (and between all subsequent coats) is the primary means of bonding although a physical bond is also important. Different materials have different levels of suction, so for instance where a door way has been knocked through a stone wall and the edges built in brick, the brick may well have a different level of suction to the stone. Understanding and controlling suction is important for successful work.

For wood lath and plaster work, laths should be fixed by butt and break joints to joists or battens securely fixed back to wall or ceiling, with gaps between the laths of approx. 8 - 10mm. The support battens or ceiling joists should be spaced so that the lath does not give unduly in the centre. Wide spacing of battens or joists may require intermediate support or thicker laths. Sawn or iron laths (traditionally hand made) should be thoroughly camp before using. Dry laths swell when wet mortar is applied to them, sometimes causing the laths to bow in or out. Nails for fixing laths should be this shape to avoid splitting the ends. Building paper and insulation is occasionally placed between laths and outside walls to comply with current building control requirements, this will have an effect on the drying rate and prevent proper level information when fixed hard against the back of the lath. If building paper and insulation are essential, use moderately (NHL 3.5) or eminently hydraulic lime (NHL 5) for the first coat as they have faster natural sets, maintaining at least a 20mm gap between the paper and the lath.

First coat or Render coat

Rendering stuff is made with NHL 3.5 or NHL 2 in a 1:2 ratio with well graded sharp sand 3.5mm down. Rendering stuff is mixed before use as described in the mix view. Har or fibre reinforcement (if desired), but not necessary with hydraulic limes, except on lath work is teased into the mortar and repeatedly chopped and turned until a good even distribution is achieved. Flare reinforcement should be alkal resistant. The har should be long and strong, free from lumps and clumps it should be abundantly visible as a beard around the edge of an inverted bucket full of mortar. When working on the drying rate and prevent proper level information when fixed hard against the back of the lath. If building paper and insulation are essential, use moderately (NHL 3.5) or eminently hydraulic lime (NHL 5) for the first coat as they have faster natural sets, maintaining at least a 20mm gap between the paper and the lath.

For application onto laths, mortar should be trowel applied as evenly as possible and pressed home to form rivets between and behind the laths.

The coat should cover the lath by approximately 8-10mm. Any initial shrinkage that takes place in the drying out phase, should be lightly floated back. Tighten the entire surface in with a cross grained wood float, closing back by further dampening and lightening it a close drying motion. Key the surface with a comb, or with a lath scratcher for plaster on laths, taking care not to score too deeply. In the case of lath work scuffing is active, not in line with the lath. Thereafter if necessary control the rate of drying out by misting the surface with clean water or lime water, until all shrinkage has stopped and the mortar has hardened sufficiently to receive the second coat. Do not over-wet the surface (if water droplets appear on the surface it is over-wet). Plastering on laths may take longer to dry as there is no suction of moisture into the background.

Second coat or Floating coat (this is the straightening coat)

Using the same mortar as the render coat and following the same method of mixing, apply with a laying-on trowel to a dampened background. At this stage, if straightening is necessary, fill out irregularities in thin layers and apply the floating coat to the desired line using rules or dabs. Maximum thickness should be 15 - 16mm in one pass. Tighten in as before with a cross grained wood float and key lightly to receive the finish. Any irregularities in the background must be made good at this stage as it will not be possible to straighten the finishing coat due to its thinness. On lath this coat should not be applied until the first coat is sufficiently hard about 1 week, depending on curing conditions.

Setting stuff or Finishing coat (hair is not required)

The finishing coat is made with NHL2 in a 1:1 with fine silica sand 0.8 to 0.075mm, clean and free from salt or clays. Better finishing will be achieved by re-working the setting stuff the day after. Apply with a laying-on trowel in two passes to an overall thickness of 2mm approx. Tighten in with a cross grained wooden float, dampening as necessary as the set takes up. Setting stuff sets by suction from the background. The final finish is produced by trowelling the surface with a steel float and dampening as necessary. Finish in one direction, usually top to bottom. Patching finished lime plaster into a repair requires care. The finish is sand based and will abrade and degrade existing edges leading to a dull surface around the repair. A clean break of a few mm is necessary around the patch and this can be filled later with NHL 2 made into a putty (no sand added) when the patch is fully hardened.

Decoration

Wallpaper or paint finishes should only be applied to fully dry and set work. Lime paint, lime wash, distemper and casein paints are traditional finishes for new work.

Protection

Work should never be undertaken in frosty conditions or where the temperature is likely to fall below 5°C during the execution of the work or until the mortar has hardened. Protection should remain in place for as long as necessary. Ensure that the rate of drying is consistent and that strong draughts are excluded from the working area. This is particularly important where a building has windows removed or doors open. Never force the drying by introducing forced or excessive heating. If heating is required to maintain a proper working temperature use propane heating. This has the effect of producing both moisture and heat simultaneously. Ensure the temperature is adequately controlled. See "Finishing Lime Note".

Good working practices

Adequate preparation and protection are essential. Due care and attention should be applied to all work. Sample panels should always be done allow sufficient time. See also Good Working Practices within NHL Renders and Pointing with NHL.

More on Lime Plaster Stair Case/Consultant

For further Guidance, contact your St Astier Distributor.

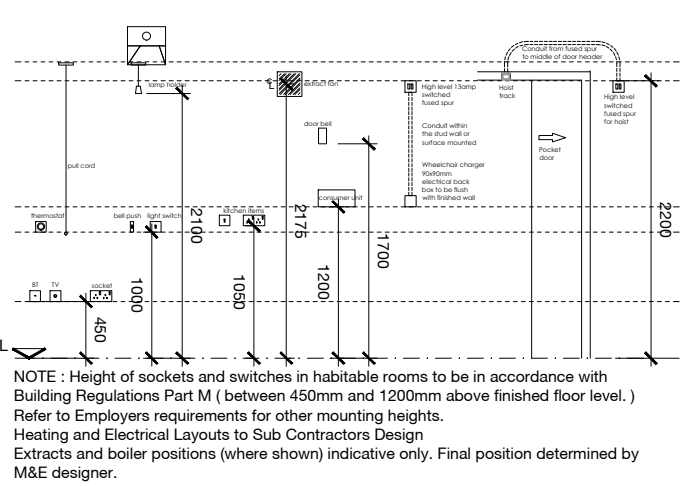
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Notes | Sketch schemes may be based on plan information of unknown origin and is subject to verification and survey. Contractors must verify all dimensions on site before commencing any work or shop drawings. This drawing is not to be scaled. Use figured dimensions only. Ensure digital versions are plotted at 'Actual Size'. Building areas are liable to adjustment over the course of the design process due to ongoing construction detailing developments. Subject to statutory approvals and survey. The bar above is to check that the drawing has been printed to scale.

KEY TO ELECTRIC SYMBOLS

Existing Shown Black / Proposed Shown Blue / Removed Shown Red

- Ceiling Light
- External LED light operated by PIR with separate override switch
- Permet Light
- Flush LV Downlighters with fire protection
- Light switch
- Two-way light switch
- Three-way light switch
- Four-way light switch
- Plinth light switch
- Dimmer light switch
- High level single socket
- High level double socket
- Low level single socket
- Low level double socket
- External low level double socket
- Double USB charging socket (worktop height to kitchen, low level elsewhere)
- Double sockets in a retractable power pod
- Door bell push button
- Door bell chime / soulder
- Boiler programmer
- Indicative radiator location
- Consumer unit 1450mm high
- BT - Master Socket
- Audio Speaker
- Air-conditioning Grill
- Water proof atp light
- BT telephone point
- BT intake termination
- TV aerial socket
- Self contained smoke alarm (Mains operated)
- Self contained heat detector (Mains operated)
- Self contained CO2 alarm (Mains operated)
- Gas point
- Ceiling mounted extract.
- Extractor
- Shaver point
- Outside tap
- Key pad for burglar alarm
- Carbon Monoxide Detector
- Fused Spur
- Single socket with switched fused spur
- Stop Tap
- Thermostat
- Valve control socket
- Cooker Point
- Towel Rail
- Double floor socket with cover plate
- Double socket with switched fused spur
- Un switched fused spur for burglar alarm panel.
- Internal LED wall light
- Media Plate inc BT Point
- RJ45 socket



NOTE: Height of sockets and switches in habitable rooms to be in accordance with Building Regulations Part M (between 450mm and 1200mm above finished floor level.) Refer to Employer's requirements for other mounting heights. Heating and Electrical Layouts to Sub Contractors Design. Extracts and boiler positions (where shown) indicative only. Final position determined by M&E designer.

Rev	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
Project		For & on behalf of Irwin Mitchell Holt Hill, Green Street, Holt, Wrexham		
Drawing		Proposed Internal Elevations - GF Play Room / Study CONDITION 06		
Client		CE		
BIM Substability Description			BIM Substability Code	
SUITABLE FOR INFORMATION			S2	
Status	Planning	2 Riverside Way Whitnash Waterfront LEEDS	320 City Road LONDON	
Date	Aug '21	LS1 4EH	EC2V 2JZ	
Drawn	wcc	0171 919 8241	0203 885 8852	
Checked	rsq	info@edwardarchitecture.co.uk		
Scale (A1)	1:20			
0759 - EA - A - PL128			edward architecture	