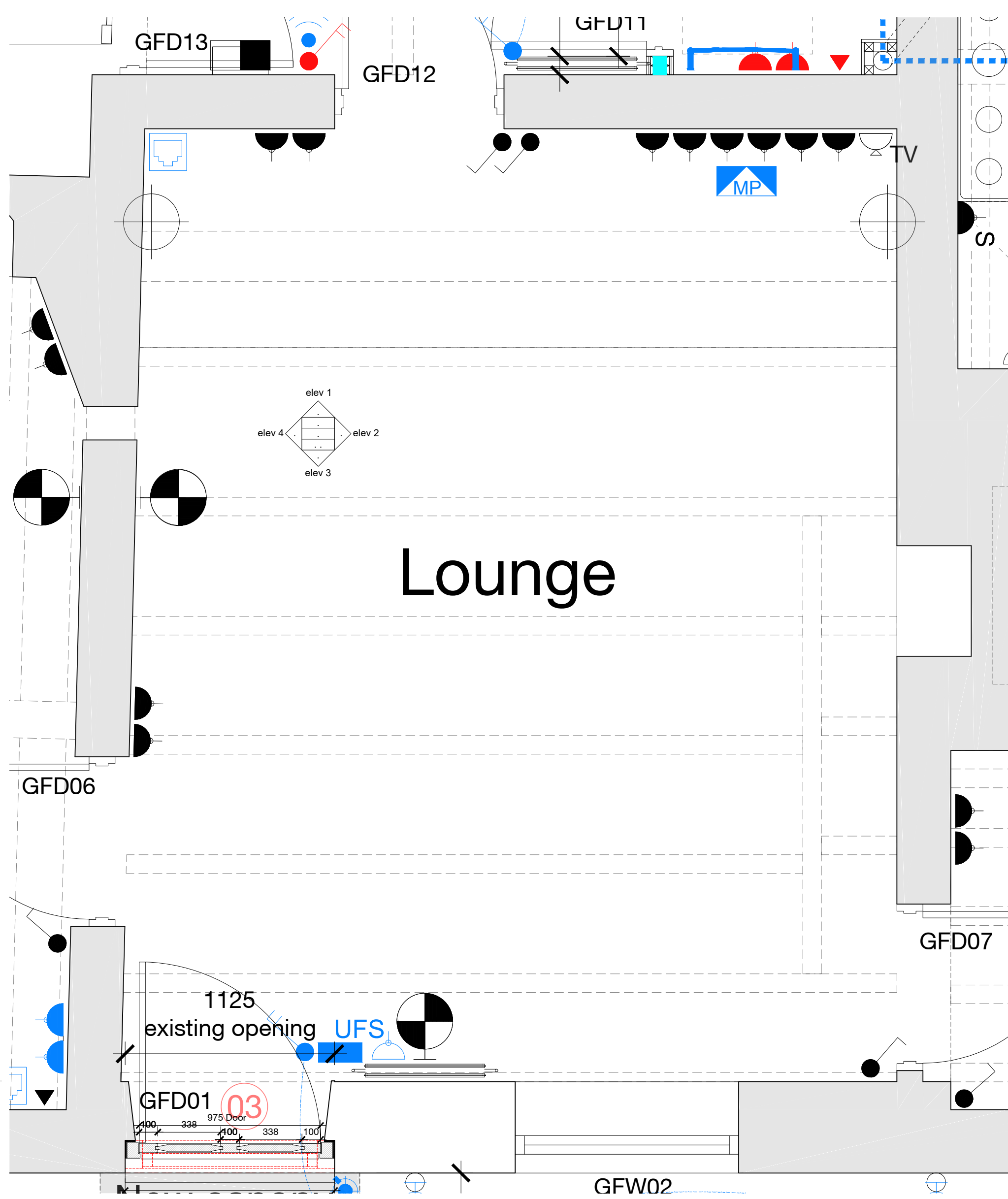


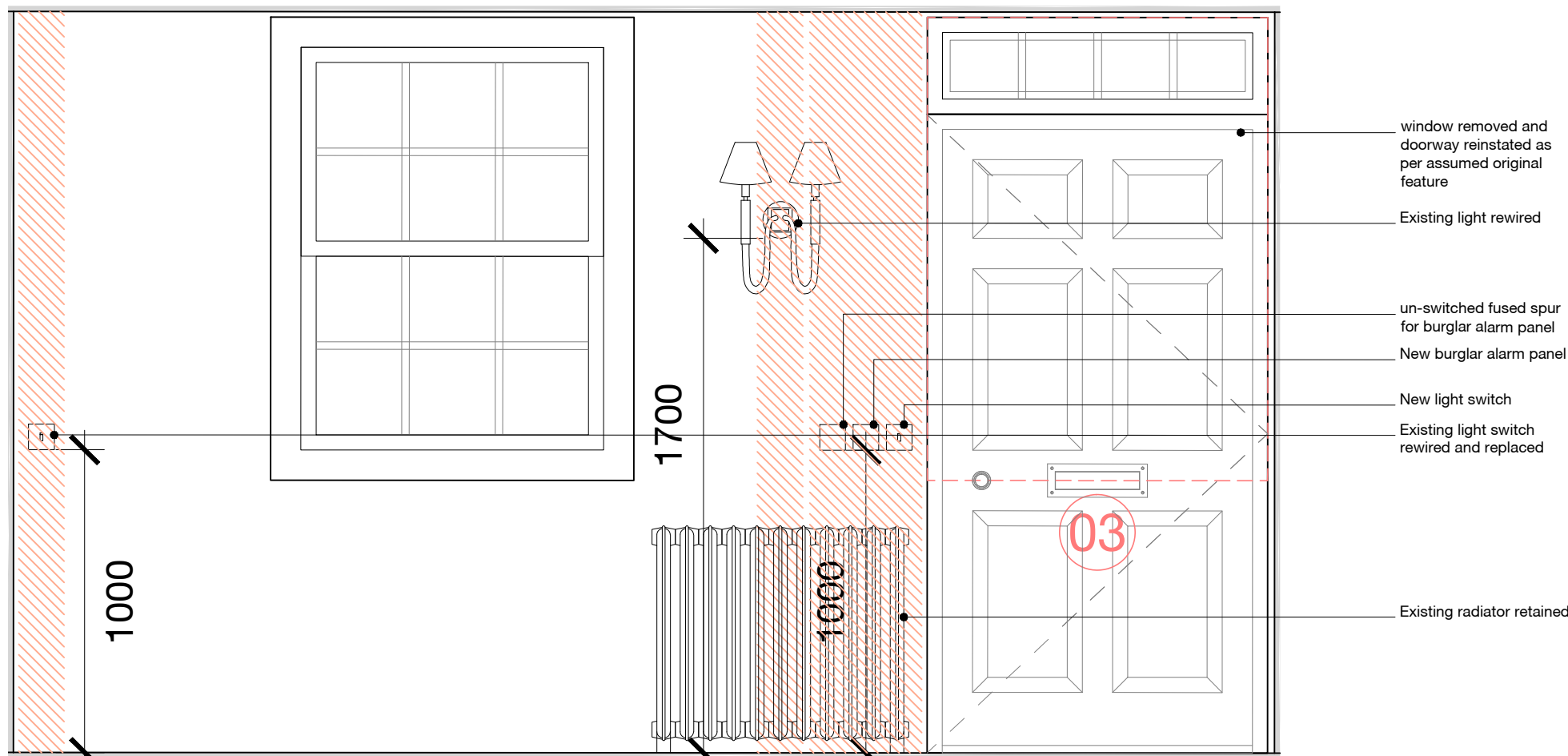


GROUND FLOOR LOUNGE

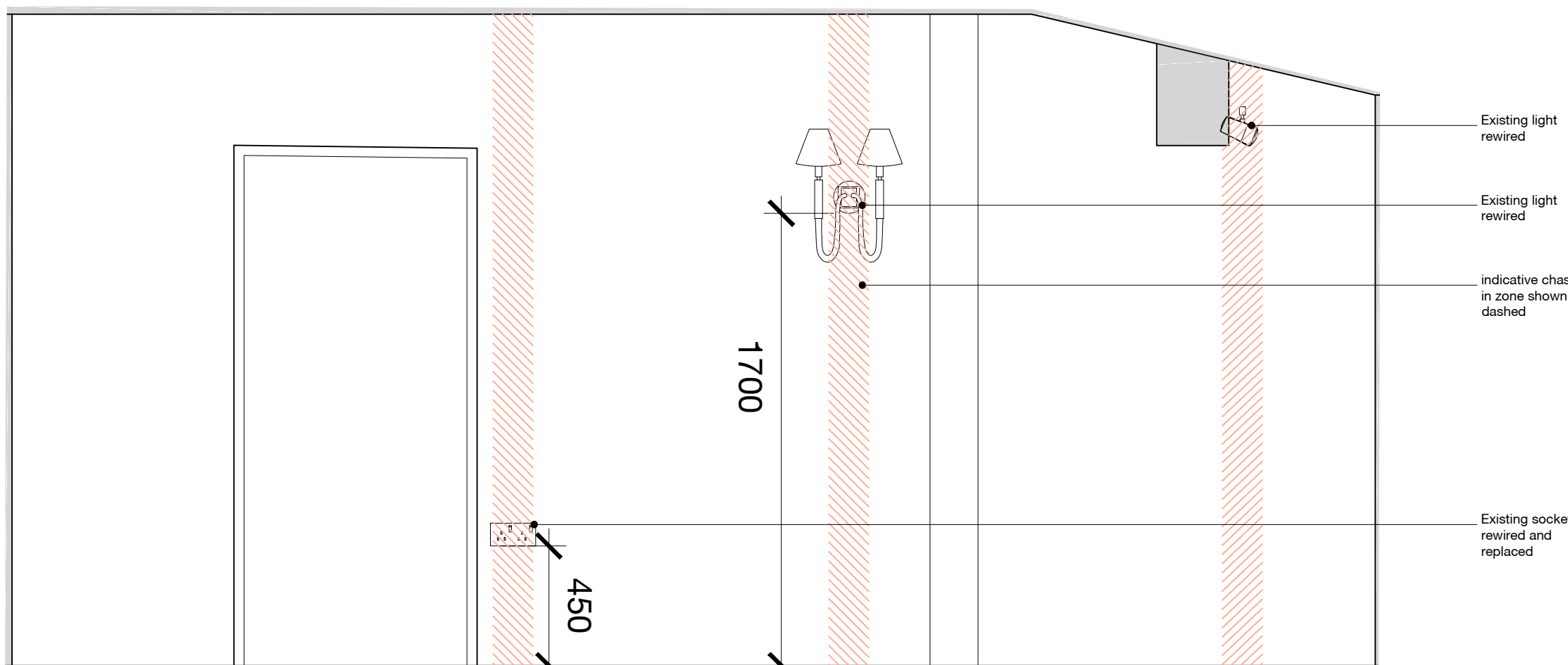
ELEVATION 01

- 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

ELEVATION 02



ELEVATION 03



ELEVATION 04

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.

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 heat exchange qualities as putty mortars but are more robust, can be sprayed and used for decorative plasterwork without the addition of gypsum. Requiring less after care than putty, it can be applied in 2 coats on good level backgrounds.

Mortar

Plastering in hydraulic lime mortar normally consists of two or three-coat work. Lime plaster made with fatty 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 re-absorption 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 trace 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 dubbed out in thin layers of mortar with pinings tightly bedded in mortar, kneped 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 this 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 batt 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. Seven or seven laths (traditionally hand planed) should be applied before fitting. 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 fine shanks to avoid splitting the lath. 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 time prevent proper rivet formation when fixed hair 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 sheet. Hair or fibre reinforcement (if desired, but not necessary with hydraulic limes, except on lath work) is leaved into the mortar and repeatedly chopped and turned until a good even distribution is achieved. Fibre reinforcement should be alkali resistant. The hair should be long and strong, free from lumps and clumps and should be abundantly visible as a beard around the edge of an inverted trowel full of mortar. When working on the hard the first coat of mortar should be applied by throwing in spray gun can be or with a laying-on trowel on to a dampened but not wet background at approximately 8 - 12mm thick (generally hair or reinforcing is not required on the hard). The render coat should not be straightened.

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 off phase, should be lightly floated back. Tighten the entire surface in with a cross grained wood float, closing back by further dampening and tightening in a close circling motion. Key the surface with a comb, or with a light scratcher for plaster on laths, taking care not to score too deeply. In the case of lath work ensure that scratching is across, 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 data. Maximum thickness should be 12 - 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 NHL 2 in a 1:1 with fine silica sand 0.8 to 0.075mm, clean and free from silt or clay. 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 wet 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 "Protecting Lime Mortar".

Good working practices

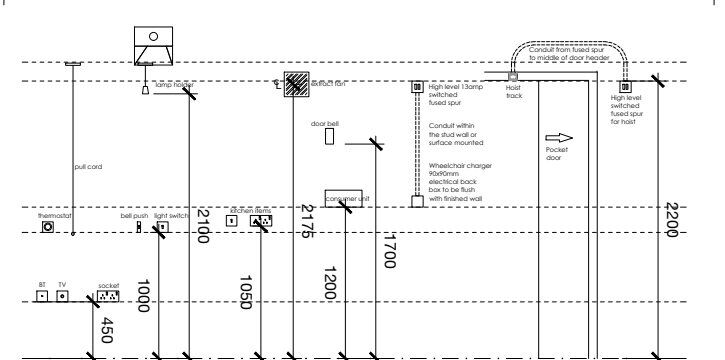
Adequate preparation and protection are essential. Due care and attention should be applied to all work. Sample panels should always be done, allow sufficient time. See also Good working Practices within NHL: Renders and Pointing with NHL.

More on Lime Plaster under Case Conservation.

For further Guidance, contact your St Astier Distributor.
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KEY TO ELECTRIC SYMBOLS
Existing Shown Black / Proposed Shown Blue / Removed Shown Red

	Ceiling Light		BT telephone socket
	External LED light operated by PIR with separate override switch		BT intake termination
	Pendant Light		TV aerial socket
	Flush LV Downlighters with fire protection		Self contained smoke alarm (Mains operated)
	Light switch		Self contained heat detector (Mains operated)
	Two-way light switch		Self contained CO alarm (Mains operated)
	Four-way light switch		Gas point
	Plinth light switch		Ceiling mounted extract
	Dimmer light switch		Shaver point
	High level single socket		Outside tap
	High level double socket		Key pad for burglar alarm
	Low level single socket		Carbon Monoxide Detector
	Low level double socket		Fused Spur
	External low level double socket		Single socket with switched fused spur
	Double USB charging socket (working height to kitchen, low level elsewhere)		Stop Tap
	Double sockets in a retractable power pod		Thermostat
	Door bell push button		Valve control socket
	Door bell chime / sounder		Cooker Point
	Boiler programmer		Towel Rail
	Indicative radiator location		Double floor socket with cover plate
	Consumer unit 1450mm high		Double socket with switched fused spur
	BT - Master Socket		Un switched fused spur for burglar alarm panel
	Audio Speaker		Internal LED wall light
	Air-conditioning Grill		Media Plate Inc BT Point
	Water proof strip light		RLAS socket
	CAT 6 cabling to all existing and proposed speakers, and proposed hi/media points		



ELEVATION 05

ELEVATION 06

ELEVATION 07

ELEVATION 08

ELEVATION 09

ELEVATION 10

ELEVATION 11

ELEVATION 12

ELEVATION 13

ELEVATION 14

ELEVATION 15

ELEVATION 16

ELEVATION 17

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