Unit 109: Plastering and interior systems

# Worksheet 52: Plastering process questions (tutor)

1. Briefly describe where three-coat work would be used.

It is generally used on lathing and irregularly-shaped backgrounds such as stone, EML or timber lath.

1. How would you overcome problems such as timber wall plates and concrete lintels?

Fix EML over timber and apply a bonding agent to the pad stone surface.

1. Where and how would a ‘pricking up’ coat be applied?

Applied on lathing background, keyed diagonally with a comb scratcher.

1. When using cement/sand-based mixes, why is it important to use a weaker mix when adding more coats?

Stronger coats will pull the weaker coats away from the background.

1. When applying floating coats to window walls with beads, state the preparation to avoid the finishing plaster becoming proud along the bead.

The floating coat should be cut back along the edge of the bead to allow for the finish.

1. Name three methods that can be used to apply and form a floating coat.

Dot and screed, box or broad screed and free hand screed method.

1. How is a floating coat keyed and prepared for the application of finish?

The floating coat is keyed with a devil float and scraped to remove snots.

1. How is a completed two-coat float and finish system on a solid background checked for alignment?

The alignment of the surface is checked with straight edge vertically at each end, horizontally at skirting and ceiling level and diagonally from each corner.

1. What is meant by cutting back at beads?

Removing the floating coat at the arris of beads to allow for the thickness of finishing plaster reducing build up.

1. Why is it necessary to scrape down a floating coat prior to applying the finish?

Remove snots caused by devil float consolidation of surface. To provide a flat background.