

F10 Brick/ block walling

95 LIME MORTAR POINTING

- Mortar :
EcoRight Pre Mixed Mortar. Mix / colour to match existing.
- Supplier:
Old House Store Limited (Contact: Steve Turner)
www.oldhousestore.co.uk
Trading address: Unit 2, Paddock Road Industrial Estate, Caversham, Reading, Berkshire, RG4 5BY
Switchboard: 01189 469 146
Facsimile: 01189 469 149
E-mail: stephen.turner@oldhousestore.co.uk
- Additives:
Not permitted
- Colour:
Obtain samples from supplier of premixed lime mortars for comparison on site.
- Test Panel:
Allow to rake out and repoint a 0.5m² test panel and obtain approval from the CA prior to proceeding with works to the remaining areas.
- Weather:
Do not use in wet or frosty conditions or when imminent.
If weather is hot or dry allow to damp regularly with a mist sprayer for at least 48 hours to prevent accelerated drying and shrinkage of the mortar.
Allow to protect the mortar with a sheet to prevent wind drying or direct sunshine.
- Preparation
Rake out joints to form a rectangular recess of at least 15mm depth, or twice the width of the joint. Raking out must be carried out using suitable hand tools, for example mortar pick, plugging chisel and light hammer or masons saw. Under no circumstances may power tools be used. Tools must be suitably sized to prevent wedging and damaging of the arrises.
Joints should be thoroughly cleaned from top to bottom. Use brushes, low pressure compressed air or wash out the joints with a hose. Remove all loose materials and dust. This is important as dust that is left in the joints will deplete the bond. Thoroughly damp down the wall to prevent accelerated drying of the mortar using a hose pipe the day before pointing is

carried out. The wall must be damp, but not wet, when the mortar is applied. If further wetting is required a garden type sprayer should be used.

- Application

Mortar should be plastic and workable but as stiff as possible. It should be pushed into the back of the joints in layers, avoiding large volumes of deep filling at all times.

The joints should be "well filled", i.e. flush with the surrounding masonry or to the weathered edge if brick or stone is eroded. Mortar is not to extend over the face of brick or stones to leave a vulnerable and unsightly "feather edge".

- Finishing

To ensure good compaction and adhesion within the joint, the mortar should be tamped firmly back with a stiff bristle brush as it starts to firm up. The timing of this is critical. If it is carried out too soon after placing, fines in the mix will be drawn to the surface and will form a dense skin, inhibiting the proper curing of the mortar.

M20 Plastered/ Rendered/ Roughcast coatings

10 MIX DESIGN

- Backing mortar:
 - NHL:3.5 and well graded sharp sand, 3.5mm and less at a ratio of 1:2 with synthetic fibre reinforcement.
 - Thickness – up to 10mm
- Float Coat
 - NHL:3.5 and well graded sharp sand, 3.5mm and less at a ratio of 1:2 with synthetic fibre reinforcement.
 - Thickness – up to 10mm to build up within 10mm of existing surface finish.
- Finish Coat
 - NHL:2 and fine silica sand at a ratio of 1:1.
 - Thickness – up to 5mm

20 PREPARATION

- 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.
- Thoroughly damp the background with clean water

30 APPLICATION

- Backing and Float Coats:
 - Applied with a laying-on trowel on to a dampened but not wet background.
 - Any initial shrinkage that takes place in the drying out phase, should be lightly floated back.
 - Key the surface with a comb, taking care not to score too deeply.
 - Control the rate of drying out by misting the surface with clean 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).
- Float Coat:
 - Apply with a laying-on trowel in two passes.
 - Finish by trowelling the surface with a steel float and dampening as necessary. Finish from top to bottom.
 - Leave a clean break of 10mm around the edge of patches, to be filled later with NHL 2 made into a putty (no sand added) when the patch is hardened.

65 MIXING

- Render mortars (site-made):

- Batching: By volume using gauge boxes or buckets.
- Mix proportions: Based on damp sand. Adjust for dry sand.
- Mixes: Of uniform consistence and free from lumps.

67 COLD WEATHER

- Internal work: Take precautions to prevent damage to internal coatings when air temperature is below 3°C.
- External work: Avoid when air temperature is at or below 5°C and falling or below 3°C and rising.

71 SUITABILITY OF SUBSTRATES

- General: Suitable to receive coatings. Sound, free from contamination and loose areas.

78 REMOVING DEFECTIVE EXISTING RENDER

- Render for removal: Detached, hollow, soft, friable, badly cracked, affected by efflorescence or otherwise damaged.
- Removing defective render: Cut out to regular rectangular areas with straight, square cut or slightly undercut edges.
 - Render with imitation joints: Cut back to joint lines.
- Cracks (other than hairline cracks): Cut out to a width of 75 mm (minimum).

82 BEADS/ STOPS

- Location: External angles and stop ends.
- Materials:
 - External render: Stainless steel.
- Fixing: Secure and true to line and level.
 - Beads/ stops to external render: Fix mechanically.

93 CURING AND DRYING OF RENDER COATINGS

- Curing: Keep each coat damp by covering with polyethylene sheet and/ or spraying with water
- Drying: Allow each coat to dry thoroughly, with shrinkage substantially complete before applying next coat.

99 RENDER FINAL COAT - PLAIN FLOATED FINISH

- Finish: Even, open texture free from laitance.

M60 Painting/ clear finishing

12B GLOSS PAINT - EXTERNAL

- Manufacturer : Dulux Trade, brand of AkzoNobel.
 - Web: www.duluxtrade.co.uk.
 - Email: john.ashford@akzonobel.com.

- Product reference: Weathershield Exterior High Gloss
- Preparation

Thoroughly clean down the surfaces with soap and water, detergent solution or suitable solvent, to remove all dirt, grease and surface contaminants.

Remove all blistered, poorly adhering or otherwise defective coatings. Where flaking has occurred or coatings are defective, the entire member or section must be stripped back to the nearest joint.

Open-up all joints which are not tight fitting and rake out thoroughly. Rub down to 'feather' broken edges and dust off.

Abrade overall in the direction of the grain to remove any grey denatured timber, raised grain and round all sharp edges (a radius of 1 mm to 2 mm for timber other than sills and thresholds; 3mm for sills and thresholds) and dust off.
- Priming

Spot prime any bare metal, metal fixings nail heads etc with: 1 coat of Dulux Trade Metalshield Zinc Phosphate Primer.

Prime all sound bare areas and areas exposed by the removal of coatings with: 2 coats of Dulux Trade Weathershield Preservative Primer + (BP).

NOTE Do not apply Dulux Trade Weathershield Preservative Primer + (BP) over existing surfaces that are in good condition. Any excess basecoat should be wiped away using a clean lint free cloth.

Caution Dulux Trade Weathershield Preservative Primer + (BP) contains: 3-iodo-2 propynyl-butyl carbamate and propiconazole. Use Biocides Safely. Always read the label and product information before use.
- Making Good

Make good all cracks, nail-holes, open joints and other imperfections with Dulux Trade Weathershield Exterior Flexible Filler. When set carefully rub down and dust off.

Note: When rubbing down dry and/or dusting off wear a suitable face mask to avoid the inhalation of dust. (See AkzoNobel Site Work Instruction vExt1.)
- Undercoat

1 coat of Dulux Trade Weathershield Exterior Flexible Undercoat of selected shade.
- Finishing Coat

1 coat of Dulux Trade Weathershield Exterior High Gloss of selected shade.

18C METALSHIELD PAINT - EXTERNAL

- Manufacturer: Dulux Trade, brand of AkzoNobel.
 - Web: www.duluxtrade.co.uk.
 - Email: john.ashford@akzonobel.com.
 - Product reference: Metalshield Gloss
- Preparation

Thoroughly clean down the surfaces with soap and water, detergent solution or suitable

solvent, to remove all dirt, grease and surface contaminants.

Remove all blistered, poorly adhering or otherwise defective coatings. Where flaking has occurred or coatings are defective, the entire member or section must be stripped back to the nearest joint.

Note: When rubbing down dry and/or dusting off wear a suitable face mask to avoid the inhalation of dust. (See AkzoNobel Site Work Instruction vExt1. for further information.)

- Priming
Prime any bare metal with: 1 coat of Dulux Trade Metalshield Zinc Phosphate Primer.
- Undercoat
Not required
- Finishing Coat
2 coats of Dulux Trade Metalshield Gloss of selected shade.

20 KEIM MINERAL PAINT

- Product: Keim Soldalit Mineral Paint.
- Coating to be applied fully in accordance with the manufacturers instructions by a manufacturer approved contractor.
- Preparation:
 - All loose, flaking and unstable material must be removed using stiff brushes and broad bladed scrapers to get back to a sound edge; these edges should then be feathered in. Ensure that any paint materials left remaining and the underlying substrate is sound and adhering well. Any gloss or shiny surfaces should be thoroughly flatted down using sand or emery paper to create a good key.
 - Any algae growth should be wire brushed to remove all growths and treated with Keim Algicide, brush applied undiluted and allowed to remain undisturbed for some 3 hours before thoroughly washing off.
 - Make good all cracks and imperfections to equalise the surface using Keim Spachtel, brush or trowel applied to a pre-wetted surface and dressed back to the required level.
 - All surfaces must be thoroughly washed down with clean cold water to remove all surface dirt and dust.
 - Prime all surfaces with Keim Soldalit Fixativ, brush applied and left for a minimum period of 12 hours prior to final coating.
 - Apply 2 nr coats of the Keim Soldalit mineral finish silicate paint allowing a minimum of 12 hours between coats.

25 KEIM FILLER

- Product: Keim Spachtel
 - Ready to use silicate-based filler for all mineral substrates, interior and exterior.

- Substrate preparation
 - The substrate must be clean, dry and sound. Loose material should be removed with a wire brush, scraper or water pressure jet.
- Application
 - KEIM Spachtel is supplied ready to use. Apply in thin layer(s) by trowel. If reinforcement fibre fabric is to be embedded apply a first layer (approx. 2mm thick), press in the fabric and smooth out the excess filler by trowel. Once the first layer has hardened, apply a second layer by trowel. The total layer thickness should not exceed 5mm. Deeper areas that require filling should be filled first of all up to a maximum of 10mm thickness in total.
- Application conditions
 - Ambient and substrate temperature above 5°C and below 30°C. Do not apply in direct sunlight or onto sun-heated surfaces, nor if it is raining or if there is an immediate likelihood of rain.
 - The setting time depends upon the layer thickness and weather conditions. Thin layer, dry weather 1 day Thick layer, humid weather several days
 - Subsequent Coats KEIM Spachtel can be painted with any of the KEIM Mineral Paint systems.

30 PREPARATION GENERALLY

- Standard: In accordance with BS 6150.
- Refer to any pre-existing CDM Health and Safety File and CDM Construction Phase Plan where applicable.
- Risk assessment and method statement for hazardous materials: Prepare for operations, disposal of waste, containment and reoccupation, and obtain approval before commencing work.
- Preparation materials: Types recommended by their manufacturers and the coating manufacturer for the situation and surfaces being prepared.
- Substrates: Sufficiently dry in depth to suit coating.
- Efflorescence salts, dirt, grease and oil: Remove.
- Surface irregularities: Provide smooth finish.
- Organic growths and infected coatings:
 - Remove with assistance of biocidal solution.
 - Apply residual effect biocidal solution to inhibit regrowth.

- Joints, cracks, holes and other depressions: Fill with stoppers/ fillers. Provide smooth finish.
- Dust, particles and residues from preparation: Remove and dispose of safely.
- Doors, opening windows and other moving parts:
 - Ease, if necessary, before coating.
 - Prime resulting bare areas.

32 PREVIOUSLY COATED SURFACES GENERALLY

- Preparation: In accordance with BS 6150, clause 11.5.
- Contaminated or hazardous surfaces: Give notice of:
 - Coatings suspected of containing lead.
 - Substrates suspected of containing asbestos or other hazardous materials.
 - Significant rot, corrosion or other degradation of substrates.
- Risk assessment and method statement for hazardous materials: Prepare for operations, disposal of waste, containment and reoccupation, and obtain approval before commencing work.
- Removing coatings: Do not damage substrate and adjacent surfaces or adversely affect subsequent coatings.
- Loose, flaking or otherwise defective areas: Carefully remove to a firm edge.
- Alkali affected coatings: Completely remove.
- Retained coatings:
 - Thoroughly clean.
 - Gloss coated surfaces: Provide key.
- Partly removed coatings: Apply additional preparatory coats.
- Completely stripped surfaces: Prepare as for uncoated surfaces.

37 WOOD PREPARATION

- General: Provide smooth, even finish with lightly rounded arrises.
- Degraded or weathered surface wood: Take back surface to provide suitable substrate.
- Degraded substrate wood: Repair with sound material of same species.
- Heads of fasteners: Countersink sufficient to hold stoppers/ fillers.
- Resinous areas and knots: Apply two coats of knotting.
- Defective primer: Take back to bare wood and reprime.

39 STEEL PREPARATION

- Corrosion and loose scale: Take back to bare metal.
- Residual rust: Treat with a proprietary removal solution.
- Bare metal: Apply primer as soon as possible.

41 MASONRY AND RENDERING PREPARATION

- Loose and flaking material: Remove.

43 PLASTER PREPARATION

- Nibs, trowel marks and plaster splashes: Scrape off.
- Overtrowelled 'polished' areas: Provide suitable key.

45 PREVIOUSLY PAINTED WINDOW FRAMES

- Paint encroaching beyond glass sight line: Remove.
- Loose and defective putty: Remove.
- Putty cavities and junctions between previously painted surfaces and glass: Clean thoroughly.
- Finishing:
 - Patch prime, reputty, as necessary and allow to harden.
 - Seal and coat as soon as sufficiently hard.

50 EXTERNAL POINTING TO EXISTING FRAMES

- Defective sealant pointing: Remove.
- Joint depth: Approximately half joint width; adjust with backing strip if necessary.
- Sealant:
 - Manufacturer: _____.
 - Product reference: _____.
 - Preparation and application: As section Z22.

52 SEALING OF INTERNAL MOVEMENT JOINTS

- General: To junctions of walls and ceilings with architraves, skirtings and other trims.
- Sealant: Water-borne acrylic.
 - Manufacturer: _____.
 - Product reference: _____.
 - Preparation and application: As section Z22.

55 EXISTING GUTTERS

- Dirt and debris: Remove from inside of gutters.
- Defective joints: Clean and seal with suitable jointing material.
- Suspected hazardous materials: submit method statement.

65A RESIN REPAIRS

- Manufacturer : Repair Care International Ltd
Tel: 01487 830311
Fax: 01487 832876
E-mail: salesuk@repair-care.com
- Product: DRY FIX® and DRY FLEX®
DRY FIX® 1, 4 & 16 – used as the first primer coat application before the appropriate FLEX® product.
DRY FLEX® 1, 4 & 16 – used for completing repairs.
Please refer to full Product Data Sheets, before commencing work – available at www.repair-care.com
- Recommended Tools
Repair Care Mini-Profi™ router and cutters, scraper, dosing pistol, mixing board, application knives, Perspex sheets, Repair Care Sander, Repair Care Wood Condition Meter, disposable brushes, MIX & FIX® set, EASY-Q™ WIPES and EASY-Q™ Gloves.
- DRY FIX®/DRY FLEX®
- Preparation
 1. Remove paint at least 10mm from the area to be treated.
 2. Remove all decayed and soft timber using a Repair Care Mini-Profi™ router and round cutter. Rather than feather the edge of the area, create a 'shoulder' of at least 5mm.
 3. Ensure the moisture content is no higher than 18%. This can be checked with a wood condition meter.
 4. If the timber is too wet, it should be allowed to dry naturally.
 5. Sand off any loose fibres and remove dust and dirt.
- Application
 1. Shake both components of the DRY FIX® and then mix in the MIX & FIX® paper cup using the wooden spatula. Brush the mixed liquid liberally onto the bare wood. If a timber splice is being used the contact areas of the splice and any exposed end grain should also be coated.
 2. Allow DRY FIX® to penetrate the wood for at least 20 minutes. It can be left for up to 8 hours (DRY FIX® 4 and 16) or up to 2 hours (DRY FIX® 1). Wipe away any excess fluid.
 3. Dispense the DRY FLEX® using the dosing pistol and mix thoroughly until a completely uniform colour is achieved.
 4. Apply a thin coat to all areas already coated with DRY FIX®. Complete the repair by

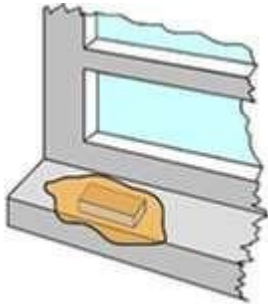
adding more DRY FLEX®, using timber inserts or face splices where appropriate and/or specified. Perspex sheets can be used to help create a straight edge.

5. Remove excess product leaving a smooth surface.

- **Finishing**

1. When the DRY FLEX® is completely cured, remove any Perspex sheets and sand the area to ensure a smooth finish and to give a key for the decorative coating. Remove dust.
2. Finish in accordance with the paint specification. The Dulux Weathershield system is particularly suitable (Weathershield preservative primer should only be applied to the bare timber around the repair).

- **WORKING METHODS (CURATIVE) - DRY FIX®/DRY FLEX® Repairs using resin with timber inserts.**



When cutting the new component allow the following resin gaps between contact surfaces and over the top of the timber insert:

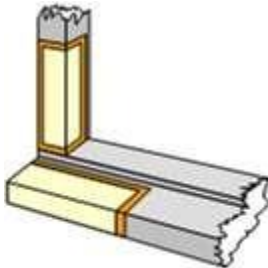
DRY FLEX® 1: 5 – 10mm

DRY FLEX® 4 & 16: min. 5mm

All contact surfaces should be clean, dry and free of paint.

Apply a thin coat of DRY FLEX® to the end grains of the timber insert before positioning in the recess.

Repairs using resin with timber splices.



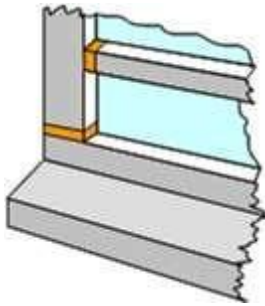
When cutting the new component allow the following resin gaps between contact surfaces: DRY FLEX® 1: 5 – 10mm

DRY FLEX® 4 & 16: min. 5mm

All contact surfaces should be clean, dry and free of paint.

Apply a thin coat of DRY FLEX® to the end grains of the timber insert before positioning in the recess.

- **Conservation Joints**



- Using the Mini-Profi® router, open the joint along its whole length to a minimum of 10mm wide and 10mm deep.

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61 COATING GENERALLY

- Application standard: In accordance with BS 6150, clause 9.
- Conditions: Maintain suitable temperature, humidity and air quality.
- Surfaces: Clean and dry at time of application.
- Thinning and intermixing: Not permitted unless recommended by manufacturer.
- Priming coats: Apply as soon as possible on same day as preparation is completed.
- Finish:
 - Even, smooth and of uniform colour.
 - Free from brush marks, sags, runs and other defects.
 - Cut in neatly.
- Doors, opening windows and other moving parts: Ease before coating and between coats.

68 STAINING WOOD

- Primer: Apply if recommended by stain manufacturer.
- Application: Apply in flowing coats and brush out excess stain to produce uniform appearance.

70 EXTERNAL DOORS

- Bottom edges: Prime and coat before hanging.

75 BEAD GLAZING TO COATED WOOD

- Before glazing: Apply first two coats to rebates and beads.

85A PUTTY REPLACEMENT

- Manufacturer: Repair Care International Ltd
Tel: 01487 830311

Fax: 01487 832876

E-mail: salesuk@repair-care.com

- Product: Dry Seal
- PREPARATION OF SUBSTRATE
Wood:
Remove all failed putty.
Check the moisture content of the wood (maximum 18%) and the condition of the wood with the REPAIR CARE Wood Condition Meter. Repair any decayed or damaged timber using the appropriate REPAIR CARE PRODUCT
- Working Method.
All surfaces to which DRY SEAL is to be applied must be free of dust, dirt, moisture, grease, oil and surface contamination.
Where paint has been removed, ensure that there is no burnt wood or raised fibres.
Thoroughly sand back to bare shiny wood and pretreat with a primer. Allow the primer to dry.
- Metal:
Remove all failed putty.
The substrate must be free of oxidation (on steel, this is rust; on aluminium, a white deposit), dirt, moisture, grease and residual putty, mastic or sealant.
Pretreat with a corrosion resistant quick drying primer before the application of DRY SEAL
- APPLICATION
Apply DRY SEAL in accordance with the appropriate REPAIR CARE Working Methods.
When using the product as a sealant, make sure that application results in a good bond between DRY SEAL and the substrate.
Avoid air bubbles when applying DRY SEAL.
Always ensure that DRY SEAL is applied in such a way that it has a water shedding profile.
If finishing DRY SEAL with a paint or stain, this can be done after 2 hours.