

Plastering

To facilitate this ambition of getting the quality right, these checks should take place:

- Check specification for type, thickness, etc
- Is the substrate suitable for accuracy, cleanliness, and key?
- Check the provision and detail of movement joints
- Pay close attention to junctions between dissimilar materials. It may be necessary to provide back-to-back beads, or bridge the joint with expanded metal, or if a structural column, cover the column with building paper and expanded metal prior to plastering
- Check for completeness of preceding trades
- Conduit chases: the conduit should be fixed as tight as possible to the background surface. The chase to be sufficient depth to allow the full plaster depth to be achieved. Expanding metal should be fixed to the chase
- If using timber grounds, they should generally be 3-4mm less than finished plaster thickness to allow for packing
- When work commences ensure that continual checks are made on the material and workmanship. Also check regularly that the required finish and accuracy is being achieved
- Check width and plumb of reveal and narrow features, also that the plaster is to the correct height and will not compromise the suspended ceiling junction
- Consider protection to joinery, curtain walling, windows, etc. Consider installing dummy frames
- Consider the level of lighting required and its position to achieve the specified finish. It is also useful to consider the permanent type and position of lighting that the finished work will be subject to. Wall lighting, in particular downlighters, will require a higher quality of plaster finish than elsewhere
- Consider polystyrene infill or conduit plus for electrical boxes to avoid blocked conduits of plaster-filled boxes

Our Quality vision:

We will get it right first time on all our projects by delivering exceptional customer service

