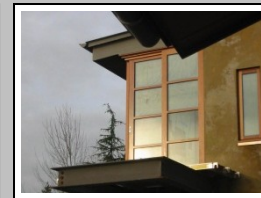




Materials used for Internal Finishes



Internal finishes



It is important that finishing operations are carried out in the right sequence.

It is important that care is taken to prevent damage once a particular finish is applied, also a good standard of workmanship is required.

Background for finishes must be allowed to dry properly before a particular finish is applied.

Before selecting a finish thought must be given to many factors such as:- use of building

abuse / wear etc.

maintenance

Internal finishes



Finishes fall into two categories:-

self finish or applied finish

wet finish or dry finish

Types of finishes commonly found in domestic buildings:-

Applied finish - is a finish which is actually applied on site.

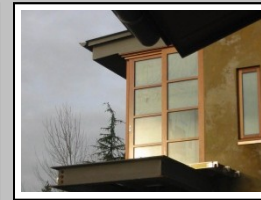
Self finish - is a finish which is inherent in the material and does not have to be specially applied on site.

Internal finishes



Self Finish	Applied Finish	Life Span
	Plaster on masonry walls	50 – 100 years
	Paint	4 - 8years
	Wallpaper	4 – 10 years
	PVC floor tiles	10 years
Facing brick		Life of building (100 years plus)
Natural stone		100 years plus
Natural slate		100 years
Natural wood		? (type of wood)

Wet finishes



Examples of wet finishes :-

Plaster

Paint

Wallpaper

One of the major problems with wet finishes is that considerable “drying out time” is required for the building plus expansion / shrinkage problems with timber components.

Dry finishes



Examples of dry finishes :-

Plaster board

Timber panelling

Carpet

The greatest advantage of dry finishes when compared to wet finishes is that no shrinkage will occur during the dry out process. A dry finish should be uniform in colour, size and be true to shape. The application of dry finishes does not prevent occupancy of the building.

Internal Plastering



Internal plastering has two basic methods

- (1) The most popular method is one or two coats of sand and cement with a finish coat of gypsum plaster on brick or block walls.
- (2) Lightweight gypsum undercoat followed by a finish coat of gypsum plaster.

The lightweight gypsum undercoat has better thermal insulation properties and is lighter, quicker, and easier to apply than sand and cement.

Sand / cement undercoats have however a much greater resistance to damage.

Paint



Principal objectives of painting are:-

preservation

appearance

hygiene

A painting system for a given material usually consists of:-

primer

undercoat

finish coat

Paint



Primer

Adheres well to the background and evens out the surface porosity. With ferrous metals, controls rust. Care must be taken to choose suitable primer for the material to be covered.

Undercoat

Adheres to the primer, builds up the paint thickness and obliterates surface irregularities. The undercoat should bring the surface to a suitable colour for receiving the finishing coat. Two coats of undercoat are usually required.

Finish

Adheres to the undercoat and provides a protective layer, colour and surface texture.