



## TOPFLOOR SPECS FOR PLASTERING

### SPECIFICATION FOR PLASTERING OF THE UNDERSIDE OF TOPFLOOR PANELS

(OPTIONAL)

- At the design stage a consulting Engineer should allow adequate expansion joints in the building - too many is better than too few.
- It is important that the job is erected carefully.
- All cut joints must be on top of walls as the lack of castellation in a grouted joint can cause cracking.
- The joint between the slab and the top of the wall must be effectively "dry packed" with the material forced into the joint before brickwork continues on the top of the slab and obviously before ground floor walls are plastered. This part is essential and is easily forgotten.
- Joints must be well cleaned and wetted before grouting.
- Joints must be grouted with a good quality sand cement mix.
- A ref 100 mesh must be placed in the levelling screed or topping.
- Plasterkey should be applied in the soffit V joint and then the joint plastered flush.
- When the plaster in the V joints is dry ,  $\pm$  2 days later plasterkey should be applied to the whole soffit and a skim coat of plaster applied for a smooth finish.
- If the above specification is followed there is no reason why, under normal circumstances, cracks will form in the plaster.
- As an extra precaution a fibreglass bandage can be painted on the V joint area before skimming the ceiling.