PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1. Division One, General Requirements, is a part of this Section and shall apply as if repeated here.

1.2 DESCRIPTION

1. Repair and replacement of existing lath and plaster.

2. Related Work Specified Elsewhere:

3. Painting - Section 09 91 00

1.3 WORK INCLUDED IN THIS SECTION

1. The repair and making good all existing plaster where damaged or where requiring repair. Work includes:

    1. Re-attaching localized areas of visibly loose plaster to existing lathing or masonry substrate.

    2. Make good, damaged plaster where wood trim is removed.

    3. Repair cracked and damaged plaster where obvious and visible from site review during tender period.

1.4 PRODUCT HANDLING

1. Deliver materials with their original packaging intact and store according to manufacturer's instructions.

2. Keep lath and plaster materials under cover and free from dampness.

1.5 ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

1. Surface and ambient temperatures must be minimum 55 degrees F. (13 degrees C.). In cold weather, temporary heat must be provided at least one week prior to plastering and maintained until plaster is dry.

2. Before plastering ensure windows and openings are suitably covered and electrical wires are pulled through to outlets.

1.6 PROTECTION

1. Protect the work of other trades from work of this trade. Make good at own expense, to satisfaction of the Architect.

2. Provide adequate controlled ventilation during application and drying of plaster. Take precaution to prevent too rapid or uneven drying. Close all openings in dry or windy weather. After plaster has set, provide air circulation and dehumidifiers if necessary, to remove excess moisture from

plaster. Do not permit plaster to dry or freeze before it sets.

1.7 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1. Employ fully trained mechanics who are regularly employed in this field.

2. Execute work to the following standards:

3. Manual of Lathing and Plastering, GYP. A102 published by Gypsum Association, Evanston, Illinois.

4. Interior Furring, Lathing and Gypsum Plastering - C.S.A. Standard A82.30, 1980.

5. Prior to installation of plaster work, erect sample wall panels using materials, joints, bond, and finishes shown for final work; and provide special features as directed.

6. Obtain the Consultant's acceptance of visual qualities before start of work. Retain approved sample panels until end of job for comparative reference. Do not alter, move, or destroy mock-ups until work is complete. Remove panels when directed by the Consultant's.

1.8 REJECTIONS

1. Defective materials or workmanship whenever found at any time prior to acceptance of the work shall be rejected regardless of previous inspection. Inspection will not relieve responsibility, but is a precaution against oversight and error.

2. Remove and replace defective materials and work of other trades affected by this replacement, at no additional cost to the Owner.

1.9 EXAMINATION

1. Report to the Consultant, in writing, all defects of surfaces or work prepared by other trades and on unsatisfactory site conditions.

2. Thoroughly examine all surfaces scheduled to receive work of this Section to see that they are secure, rigid, true, and not liable to impair performance or appearance.

3. Commencement of work shall imply totally acceptance of surface and site conditions.

1.10 JOB CONDITIONS

1. Co-operate in coordinating work of other Sections with work of this Section, in order that the work may proceed in an orderly and effective manner.

Part 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 MATERIALS

1. Water: Potable.

2. Sand: CSA A82.57-M1977.

3. Lime: Hydrated lime conforming to CSA A82.44-1950 (R197l).

4. Cement: CAN/CSA-A5-M88.

5. Metal Accessories: such as corner beads, screeds and control joints shall be formed as indicated on drawings or as per Manual of Lathing and Plastering where detail is not indicated from 24 gauge (.61 mm) zinc coated steel.

6. Metal Lath: expanded and ribbed, fabricated from copper bearing or hot dipped zinc coated steel, coated with rust inhibitive coating after fabrication. Where furring at 12" (300 mm) o.c. use 3/8" (9.5 mm) ribbed lath weighing 2.5 lbs. per sq. yd. (13.3 N/sq. m.) at 16" (400 mm) o.c. use 3/8" (9.5 mm) ribbed lath weight 3.00 lbs. per sq. yd. (1.6 kg/sq. m.). Lath for reinforcing across junctures shall be diamond mesh weight 3.0 per sq. yd. (1.6 kg/sq. m.).

7. Base Coat Plaster: General purpose neat gypsum hardwall base plaster Paristone as manufactured by Domtar Building Materials Ltd., or equal product of Canadian Gypsum Co. Ltd.

8. Gauging Plaster: Gold Dust Gauging Plaster by Domtar Construction Materials or equal product of Canadian Gypsum Co. Ltd. conforming to CSA A82.22-M1977.

9. Trowel Finishing Lime: Whitecoat Finishing Lime.

2.2 MIXES

1. Mix and apply all plasters in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

2. Mixing shall be done in a motorized mechanical mixer of type approved by material manufacturer. Mix each batch separately. Clean out mixer between batches. Mix no more material than can be used in one hour. Accurately measure all ingredients.

3. Mixes and premixed plaster shall conform to CSA A.82.57-M1977.

Part 3 EXECUTION

3.1 GENERALLY

1. Work of this Section shall be performed in accordance with the best practice recommended in Manual of Lathing and Plastering, published by the Lathing and Plastering Industry Committee, and with C.S.A. A82.30-M1980.

2. Minimum thickness of plaster shall be 3/4" (19 mm) over lath.

3. Thoroughly brush and clean all surfaces to be plastered and fill or smooth out any major irregularities.

4. Wet base coats before applying succeeding coat.

5. Discard partly set, frozen, caked or lumpy material.

6. Plaster work shall be straight, true, out of wind, flush with grounds or screeds and shall provide a surface free from defects detrimental to appearance or performance.

7. Do not apply plaster to surface containing frost.

8. Where plaster butts against any metal item which is set in the plaster and is flush with the finished plaster surface, provide 1/8" wide x 1/8" deep (3.18 mm x 3.18 mm) raked "vee" joint at juncture.

9. Mix plaster according to manufacturer's instructions.

3.2 METAL LATH

1. Apply metal lath with long dimension across supports and stretch taut.

2. Locate end joints over framing members and stagger end joints in alternate courses.

3. On vertical surfaces lap lower sheet over upper sheet.

4. Place ribs of lath against framing members; lap end joints at least 2" (50 mm) over support or securely tied. Nest edge ribs with ribs of adjacent sheets.

5. At internal angles reinforce juncture with a continuous strip of 3" (76.2 mm) lath reinforcement.

6. At external angles erect corner bead wire tied at 9" (225 mm) o.c. on both sides.

7. Use hot dipped galvanized metal lath for all plaster work.

3.3 ACCESSORIES

1. Provide metal screeds where plaster butts against surface having no trim concealing the junction, around perimeter of every opening in a plastered surface, at junction of plaster walls and ceilings to prevent bonding of ceilings to walls and at junction of plaster and other materials, and at junctions where plaster is on dissimilar construction.

3.4 PLASTER REPAIR/RENOVATION

1. Minor Repairs and Patching:

1. At localized areas where plaster is missing, damaged, cracked, or deteriorated remove deficient plaster.

2. Cut out and patch defective plaster and cracks prior to painting and decorating to match existing work in texture and finish.

3. Existing plaster surfaces shall be stripped back to firm surface around all openings to be filled in and repaired, new plaster installed flush with existing, and matching in every way.

4. Instruct lathing trades to bridge holes with metal lath and install, all accessories prior to patching.

5. Provide a new plaster repair keyed to the existing wall surface.

6. Plaster repair all cracks and gouges.

7. Reinforce with metal lath as required, to ensure plaster repairs are securely mechanically attached to substrate.

8. Sand all existing projections and deficient previous repairs.

9. Finish all repairs to a smooth, hard, polished surface, free from blemishes, irregularities, lap streaks, brush marks, or other defects.

2. Re-attaching Loose Plaster:

1. At cracks and small areas where the plaster has lost its key with the lath proceed as follows:

2. Re-attach plaster using proprietary plaster repair washers.

3. Install washers to secure loose plaster back to lath. Avoid over-use of washers causing further cracking and failure of plaster.

4. Make good repairs and patches as previously described.

3. Replace Areas of Deteriorated Plaster:

1. Execute minor repairs and patching as described in item 3.4.1 above.

2. Inspect deteriorated plaster. Notify the Consultant of additional areas of deteriorated plaster not identified in the scope of work, within 7 days of award of contact.

3. Following approval to proceed with demolition, remove only the areas of deteriorated plaster. Deteriorated plaster is defined as plaster which is not securely keyed to the lath; plaster which is cracked, chalky, powdering, or not cemented. Remove sufficient plaster at repair areas to allow for proper repair allowing repairs to form straight lines and flush finished work.

4. Repair/replace existing lath where lath is missing, loose, or deteriorated. Lath is to be well secured mechanically to the substrate to ensure a sound base for plaster repair.

4. Make allowance for expansion due to moisture absorption and subsequent shrinkage.

5. Remove sealer, coatings, oil, grease, wax, etc. from existing surfaces to be plastered; or cover surface with self furring metal lath, or furring and lath. Flame should not be used to remove coatings; the carbon deposit will destroy the bond and bleed through the plaster.

6. It is essential that lath and plaster patching and repair material be the same type as the existing construction in order that thermal expansion coefficients of new and existing materials be consistent. New masonry and concrete work should be permitted to thoroughly cure prior to applying plaster.

7. Repairs and replacements are to blend in and match existing plaster exactly to original design.

3.5 BASE COAT APPLICATION

1. Use three coat work for plaster work.

2. Dampen base coat plasters as required for proper suction. Apply water uniformly over the entire surface by light fog spray and permit to draw. Avoid excess wetting.

3. Apply scratch coat with sufficient material min. 3/8" (10 mm) thick to cover well and pressure to form a good bond.

4. Scratch surface heavily and permit to set hard and firm before applying brown coat.

5. Apply brown coats min. 3/8" (10 mm) thick - bring out to grounds.

6. Straighten with rod-darby to a true surface and scratch surface with a plaster scratcher, serrated edged darby, or a wood float having a projected nail, to leave the surface rough and ready for the final coat.

7. Provide shrinkage clearance of 1/8" (3 mm) for gypsum plaster, where objects project through or into plaster (columns, lights, outlet boxes, etc.).

3.6 INTERIOR FINISH COAT APPLICATION

1. Trowel finish plaster to a smooth, hard, polished surface, free from blemishes, irregularities, lap streaks, brush marks or other defects.

2. Form slight "V" groove quirks where plaster finishes flush with frames, trim, floors, light fixtures, or other surfaces.

3.7 INTERIOR GYPSUM LIME PUTTY FINISH

1. Scratch on a thin coat, double back to obtain a true, even surface, allow to dry, then fill in any imperfections. Trowel to a smooth finish using the water brush sparingly.

3.8 CONTROL JOINTS

1. Provide shrinkage control joints in plaster ceilings at changes of area and direction according to the best standard practice and where directed. Space joints not more than 12'-0" (3650 mm) apart. Separate fixed objects.

3.9 FIRE RATING

1. Conform with following for fire rated partitions, ceilings, and bulkheads:

2. Fire resistant ratings called for on drawings and schedules.

3. Appropriate codes and regulations.

4. Repair all existing fire rated plaster ceilings to maintain existing fire separation.

3.10 CLEANING

1. At completion of plaster work, clean plaster from beads, screens, door frames, and contiguous work, leaving work ready for decoration by others. Remove plaster rubbish, excess material, scaffolding tools, and other equipment, leaving floors broom clean.

3.11 REMEDIAL WORK

1. Upon completion of the plastering, the Contractor shall repair any damaged or defective (including unsatisfactory appearance) work prior to applying subsequent finishes.

2. Any plaster that cracks, becomes loose, or develops any other defects due to faulty materials or workmanship during the Warranty Period shall be repaired or replaced, including applied finishes, as required by the Consultant.

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