TRADE OF PLASTERING

PHASE 2

Module 1

SLABBING, RENDERING, FLOATING AND SKIMMING

UNIT: 6

Scudding

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Introduction

Welcome to this section of your course which is designed to introduce you the learner, to scudding and drawing.

Unit Objective

By the end of this unit each apprentice will be able to:

- Prepare backgrounds for scudding
- Draw elevations and sections of timber stud partition

1.0 Prepare Backgrounds for Scudding

Key Learning Points

- Preparation of background cleaning down and control of suction
- Function of scudding
- Proper mix ratio: sand/cement/water

1.1 Preparation of Background

All backgrounds must be free from oil, grease, dust and dirt. Solid built backgrounds, concrete, brickwork, blocks and stone should have no loose particles. The need to be lightly dampened before plaster is applied.

Sparrow Picking

Where there is dense concrete it should be hacked to roughen it up, this is done with a hammer and chisel or a light pick hammer. After sparrow picking, it should be well wetted and then scudded.

1.2 Cleaning Down and Control of Suction

Any background treated with a bonding agent (a liquid applied with a paint brush over the surface immediately before plastering, making sure that it is not dry before applying the plaster is applied) must be recognised as a low suction background. Many of these agents are unsuitable for external plastering and all them must be used in accordance to manufactures instructions.

1.3 Function of Scudding

Before scudding a wall, it should be well wetted and in old buildings any loose pieces removed. Scudding should always be applied before plastering a wall to form what is known as a mechanical key i.e. (when the material hits the wall it expels the air between both, thereby forming a mechanical key, the faster and harder it's hit the better key you have). This gives a grip for the scratch coat.

1.4 Proper Mix Ratio: Sand/Cement/Water

The materials used should be in 3 parts of sand to 1 part of cement mixed to a soft consistency and applied with a scudder. This mix has three materials the sand (an inert material) is the aggregate, the cement is the binder or matrix and water to enable the mix to set.

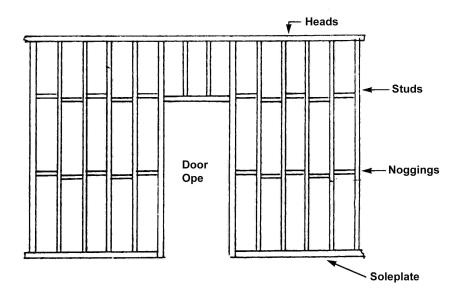
2.0 Draw Elevations and Sections of Timber Stud Partition

Key Learning Point

• Elevations and sections of timber stud partitions

2.1 Elevations and Sections of Timber Stud Partitions

A non load-bearing stud partition is constructed from 100mm x 50mm or 75mm x 50mm rough white deal and is used to divide a floor into rooms or offices.





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