

CONCRETE SCREEDS, INTERIOR FLOORING AND WALL COVERINGS

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Claddings

□ Place in the sequence of activities

13	Constructing roof LB structure (carpentry)
14	Roof tiling (waterproofing, battens, cladding)
18	Bricklaying - partitions
19	Screed making
24	Installing external doors and windows
25	Inner plastering
26	Gypsum plasterboard covering in the attic + thermal insulation
27	Ceramic tile covering on walls
28	Ceramic tile covering on floor and stairs
29	Cladding of the terrace
30	Skin coating on walls and ceilings
31	Painting on walls and ceilings
32	Timber flooring
33	Installing internal doors



Concrete screeds



Concrete screeds

- Types of screeds
 - Reinforced screed – e.g. under waterproofing
 - Floating screed – using sound insulation
 - Heated screed
 - Levelling mortar – thickness 5-30 mm
 - Smoothing compound – thickness 1-15 mm

Concrete screeds

- Characteristics
 - ▣ Final performances (strength, hardness, etc.)
 - ▣ Consistency: liquid or powder; (Transportation/Use)
 - ▣ Mixing ratio;
 - ▣ Pot life of mix (after mixing, before using);
 - ▣ Application temperature range: from 5°C to 30°C;
 - ▣ Set to light foot traffic;
 - ▣ Waiting time before laying;
 - ▣ Final hardening time;
 - ▣ Application: rake or smooth, metal trowel. Self-levelling products.
 - ▣ Consumption – e.g. 1.5 kg/m² per mm of thickness.

Concrete screeds

□ Technology

- Checking plans (material, thickness, details)
- Checking already finished adjacent structures
- Set up (level, thickness, gradient – 1 m mark on the wall)
- Mixing material (in case of in situ mixtures)
- Alignment spots, alignment stripes
- Placing material
- Smoothing surface
- Setting, drying (1 day – 30-45 days)
- Applying levelling mortars or smoothing compounds if needed

Concrete screeds

- Technology

Concrete screeds

□ Tools

- Mixing machine, bucket, pump;
- Level, measuring tape;
- Trowel, screed (wooden or metal), rubber spreader;



Interior flooring



Interior flooring / wall coverings

- Types of floor coverings:
 - Soft coverings – e.g. fitted carpet;
 - Wood flooring – e.g. planck, parquet, laminate flooring;
 - Resilient flooring – e.g. linoleum, vinyl, cork;
 - Hard flooring – e.g. ceramic tiles, natural stone, terazzo;
 - Seamless chemical flooring – e.g. artificial resins, epoxy;

Interior flooring / wall coverings

- Types of wall coverings
 - Paints
 - Wallpapers
 - Glued wall coverings (wall tiles, stone, etc.)
 - Assembled surfaces (see Facades)
 - Special plasters (stucco, polished plaster, tadelakt)

Interior flooring / wall coverings

- Characteristics - requirements
 - Strength, hardness, endurance;
 - Cost;
 - Cleaning, maintaining effort;
 - Noise insulation, heat comfort;
 - Unit size, technology.
- Main technologies
 - Laying (without any other fastening);
 - Fixing with nails;
 - Gluing;
 - Pouring, spreading.

Interior flooring

- Technology of fixed carpets
 - Checking plans (dimensions, materials, details) and adjacent structures (subfloor, walls – geometry, hardness, moisture level, etc.);
 - Checking material (amount, quality);
 - Set up;
 - Laying carpet, cutting;
 - Fixing – with nails at perimeter, gripper strip or gluing with two sided self-adhesive tapes;
 - Finishing with baseboards (base moulding or skirting board) fixed to the wall

Interior flooring



- Technology of fixed carpets

Interior flooring

- Technology of wooden and laminated floors 1.
 - Checking plans (dimensions, materials, details) and adjacent structures (subfloor, walls – geometry, hardness, moisture level, etc.);
 - Checking material (amount, quality, moisture level);
 - Laying underlay;
 - Laying elements, starting at a wall, using spacers or wedges – glued or clicked tongues-and-grooves – no other fixing needed;
 - Cutting pieces (using saw or special cutter for laminated floor);
 - Finishing with baseboards (base moulding or skirting board) fixed to the wall.

Interior flooring



- Technology of wooden floors 1.

Interior flooring

- Technology of wooden floors 2.
 - Checking plans (dimensions, materials, details) and adjacent structures (subfloor, walls – geometry, hardness, moisture level, etc.);
 - Checking material (amount, quality, moisture level);
 - Preparing adhesive;
 - Spreading adhesive, laying elements;
 - In case of wooden subfloor instead of gluing nails can be used.
 - Cutting pieces (using saw);
 - After drying of adhesive sanding and finishing (oils, varnishes, wax)
 - Placing baseboards (base moulding or skirting board) fixed to the wall.

Interior flooring

- Technology of wooden floors 2.

Interior flooring

- Technology of resilient floors
 - Checking plans (dimensions, materials, details) and adjacent structures (subfloor, walls – geometry, hardness, moisture level, etc.);
 - Checking material (amount, quality);
 - Set up;
 - Laying material without fixing (relaxation);
 - Preparing then spreading adhesive;
 - Cutting, laying, rolling material;
 - Sealing joints;
 - Finishing with baseboards or skirting.

Interior flooring



- Technology of resilient floors

Interior flooring

- Technology of tiles, stone flooring
 - Checking plans (dimensions, materials, details) and adjacent structures (subfloor, walls – geometry, hardness, surface, etc.);
 - Checking material (amount, quality);
 - Set up (levels, gradients, whole and cut elements);
 - Preparing adhesive;
 - Placing alignment rows;
 - Laying tiles, cutting elements with circular saw or tile cutter;
 - Joints can be grouted after 24 hours.

Interior flooring

- Technology of tiles, stone flooring - laying

Interior flooring

- Technology of tiles, stone flooring - grouting

Interior flooring

- Technology of „poured“ flooring
 - Checking plans (dimensions, materials, details) and adjacent structures (subfloor, walls – geometry, hardness, surface, etc.);
 - Checking material (amount, quality);
 - Set up (levels, gradients, expansion joints);
 - Mixing material;
 - Preparing base layers (if needed – the base layers must be perfectly set before preparing next layer);
 - Preparing coat layer – using trowels or brushes;
 - Sanding and polishing if needed

Interior flooring



- Technology of „poured” flooring

Wall coverings

- Technology of painting
 - Checking plans (materials, details) and adjacent structures (ceiling, walls – surface hardness, moisture level, etc.), checking material;
 - Preparing wall surface (if needed) – removing old paint, grouting holes, cracks, smoothing surface, sanding, removing dust – skin coating;
 - Preparing special surface effects (if needed);
 - Applying base coat / priming (if needed)- using brushes, rollers or spray guns;
 - Applying finishing coat(s) after drying of previous layer. Patterns or motifs can be applied using special rollers, brushes, stencils.

Wall coverings

□ Technology of wallpapering

- Checking plans (materials, details) and walls (dimensions, surface hardness, moisture level, etc.), checking material;
- Preparing wall surface (if needed) – removing old paint, wallpaper, grouting holes, cracks, smoothing surface, applying primer;
- Set up (marking upper and lower side of wallpapered area);
- Preparing adhesive;
- Cutting wallpaper (using scissors or utility knife);
- Spreading adhesive on wallpaper stripes (using brush or roller);
- Placing wallpaper stripes – overlapping or not, joining patterns;
- Cutting excess after a while;
- Finishing with gluing borders;

Wall coverings



- Technology of wallpapering

Wall coverings

- Technology of wallpapering

Wall coverings



- Technology of wallpapering