CONCRETE SCREEDS, INTERIOR FLOORING AND WALL COVERINGS
## Claddings

- **Place in the sequence of activities**

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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
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
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.
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