

HOW TO INSTALL A CATNIC PLASTERER BEAD

The most appropriate Catnic bead should be chosen to suit the application, required plaster depth and the desired finish of the work.

The application and installation of Catnic beads should be in accordance with BS 8481:2006 and BS EN 13914-2:2006 Code of Practice for internal plastering and BS EN 13914-1:2006 Code of Practice for external renderings.

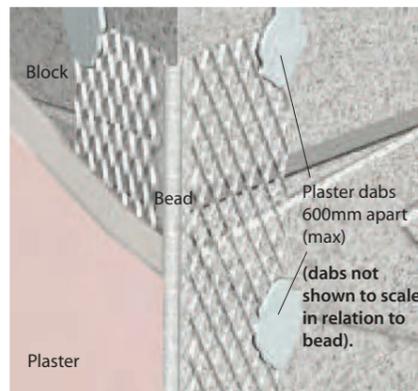
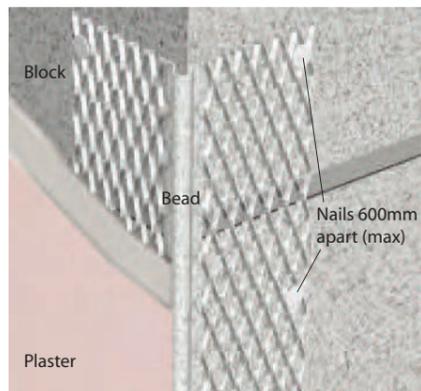
Beads may be trimmed to length using tinman's shears across the wings and a fine toothed saw across bead noses.

Use one of the following methods to fix Catnic angle beads and plaster stop beads:

a) Using galvanised or stainless steel nails (compatible with bead material) complying with BS 1202: Part 1, fixed at a maximum of 600mm apart. When nailing to a solid background the line of the bead will follow the line of the background.

b) Pressing the bead onto dabs of the same material as the undercoat. Dabs should be applied at a maximum of 600mm apart. This method will even out minor irregularities in the line of the background, although the line of the bead will tend to generally follow the line of the background.

c) When beads are used with metal lath backgrounds, galvanised or stainless steel tying wire may be used to secure the beads in position. Soft galvanised wire to BS EN 10244-2:2009 and soft stainless steel wire complying with BS EN 10088-3:2009 should be used to match the bead and lath materials. All wires should be twisted tightly and the ends bent away from the finished face of the coating.



Corrosion Protection – Plaster Accessories

In normal circumstances, matured plasterwork may be regarded as dry and therefore non-corrosive. Risks of corrosion in galvanised accessories only normally become apparent during the initial plaster drying out period (which should be kept to a minimum) and subsequently during periods of heavy condensation. The building should be fully ventilated during drying process.

The use of sand or water contaminated with soluble salts in plastering mixes should be avoided as should soluble chlorides as they are likely to increase the risk of metal corrosion. The presence of sea salts in sand used in plastering which is in contact with galvanised accessories will often cause rust staining and should therefore be avoided.

In external applications and, in conditions where heavy condensation, persistent damp or regular exposure to moisture are likely, stainless steel, PVCu or PVCu nosed products should be specified.

In general, care should be taken to ensure that metal accessories are kept dry and distortion is prevented during storage and handling. Care should also be taken to prevent mechanical damage to the galvanised coating.

Stainless steel products are for use specifically with cement based renders.

WET PLASTER AND EXTERNAL RENDER BEADS

