



**DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING
UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA
(PERAK)**

METHOD OF WALL PLASTERING

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It is recommended that the report of this practical training provided

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entitled

Method of Wall Plastering

be accepted in partial fulfillment of requirement has for obtaining Diploma in Building.

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STUDENT'S DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this report is my own work, except for extract and summaries for which the original references stated herein, prepared during a practical training session that I underwent at Kas ID Reka Sdn Bhd for duration of 20 weeks starting from 23 August 2021 and ended on 7 January 2022. It is submitted as one of the prerequisite requirements of BGN310 and accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for obtaining the Diploma in Building.

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Last but not least, I do like to express my heartfelt gratitude to my devoted parents for their unwavering support throughout the years.

ABSTRACT

Plastering is one of the common parts of the house, therefore it has many functions such as to protect the wall from the insect. This report will track down the method of wall plastering that were conducted in Taman Bunga Raya, Setapak, Kuala Lumpur for the one-story house that will be upgraded to two story house. The objective of the report is to identify the factors that should be considered in wall plastering, to identify the method of wall plastering, and to determine the problem and solution of wall plastering. It will focus on the type, advantages and disadvantages of the plaster that is used for the case study, the material and the tools that are used for the plastering. This report also reveals the first progress from concrete mixture until completion with all the details and pictures. This report discovers all the problems and solution of wall plastering.

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CHAPTER 1.0

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Wall plastering is a common work in construction. Plaster is used to apply on the surface of a brick and acts as a waterproofing layer on the brick. Plastering is the process of creating a smooth surface on the rough surfaces of walls, roofs, columns, and ceilings and other structural elements for long-term use and to meet the estimated design of the house (Panda, 2015). The function of the plaster is to protect the wall from atmosphere such as rain and sunlight that can damage the structure element because it is high in strength and durability.

Other than that, plastering also can make the house more attractive and appealing in the construction industry. The example of the attractive plaster has been shown in figure 1.1. There are many designers that chose to use plaster to make the house have an aesthetically vibes than any other material. Plaster wall finishes have quietly replaced other options such as paint, wallpaper, or exposed brick as the preferred choice for high-end home renovations (Andrews, 2019).



Figure 1.1: The attractive plaster.

(Source: <https://archive.curbed.com/2019/6/4/18651186/plaster-walls-interior-design>)

There are various types of plaster that can be used according to the suitability of the house, such as cement plaster, clay plaster, gypsum plaster, and many more. Wall plastering needs a specialized worker that has the skill for the work. This makes the cost for the plastering work become more expensive.

Furthermore, when the plaster ages it might have a problem with the color. The color of the new patches will not be the same as the old patches if the host of the house chose not to change all the plaster. This will affect the look of the house. Moreover, the plaster will crack and make it difficult to repair. Damaged plaster must be cut and scraped away without causing damage to the remaining wall material. If the damage is severe, the lath or other backing must also be replaced (Kolifrath, n.d.).

1.2 Objectives of Wall Plastering

- i. To identify the factors that should be considered in wall plastering.
- ii. To identify the method of wall plastering.
- iii. To determine the problem and solution of wall plastering.

1.3 Scope of Study

The scope of study only focused on factors that should be considered in wall plastering such as the types of the plaster, material, and tools. Secondly, is focused on the method of wall plastering from the beginning until the last part for one story house located in No 79, Lorong Malinja 5, Taman Bunga Raya, Setapak, Kuala Lumpur. Thirdly, is focused on the problem and solution of wall plastering.

1.4 Methods of Study

- i. Observation Method

The observation method will include the site visit to see how the wall plastering is done. The site visit is at No 79, Lorong Malinja 5, Taman Bunga Raya, Setapak, Kuala Lumpur. The observation will be done by taking notes about the method of wall plastering to gather more information. This observation also will be supported by the pictures and video of the wall plastering at construction site and it will be done in November for a month.

ii. Interviews

Interview will be make to gather more detailed information about the wall plastering and to ask about the material that used. The interview will be held with Encik Muhammad Hafiz Syabil, Site Supervisor, Encik Shahril Md. Jais, Project Manager and Encik Bairi, labor worker. The interview will be held at the construction site, which is in No 79, Lorong Malinja 5, Taman Bunga Raya, Setapak, Kuala Lumpur when the site visit.

ii. Document Reviews

The document review is one the method to gather information about the company and the work that their done. The document review will include the company profile and layout plan that belongs to company. The company profile review and layout plan are held with Encik Shahril Md Jais, Chief Executive Officer to understand better about the information that written in the document.

CHAPTER 2.0

COMPANY BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction to Kas Id Reka Sdn. Bhd

Kas ID Reka was firstly known as Keris Design & Advertising Sdn Bhd in 1999 to 2006, until the company needed to stop the operation because of internal problems. The founder of this company, which is Puan Norhashimah Md Yasin, decided to start again the operation in 2014 with a different name for the company, which is Kas ID Reka Sdn. Bhd.

Kas ID Reka is a company that provide commercial design, planning and manufacturing that expertise in design and built themes for interiors and exteriors depending on customer's request. They have a great experience with a customer throughout Peninsular Malaysia especially in Melaka. They approach every project with an act of responsibility and creatively until they manage to create a themed environment and development concept for the residential, corporate, commercial, hospitality and government sectors.

2.2 Company Profile

Kas ID has three registered departments that has been successfully developed in one firm which is in Semenyih, Selangor as shown in figure 2.1. The department are Kas ID, Kas ID & Built Sdn Bhd. and Kas ID Reka Sdn Bhd. The department that specialized in industrial work such as carpenter and steel is Kas ID and known as manufacturing department. Meanwhile, Kas ID & Built is a department that involve more in construction site. This department manages the factory, the contractor, renovation work, civil and structural work for any building. Kas ID Reka Sdn Bhd is a department that contributes more to design and plan. They create a plan such as layout for Master Plan and three and five dimensional drawings that are complete with consultation and drawing to be presented to the client.



Figure 2.1: Kas ID Reka Sdn Bhd firm.

Every company has their own mission and vision. Kas ID Reka mission is giving the best to the customer by providing the design with the great quality with solution to any of the building problem that will happen now or in the next 10 years along with services such as theoretical, technical and management. They also strive to maintain good connection with customer by giving the best in terms of safety of the building, quality and performance of the work, and fulfill the customer request. Kas ID Reka vision is to be the trusted company for interior design, construction and manufacturing that will give the best in safety of the customer, quality, and performance of the design.

Kas ID Reka Sdn Bhd has their own design and work phases that will be presented to the customer. There are eleven phases which is concept development and presentation, working drawing and documents, sites visit and reporting, decor purchasing, installation and opening, concept development and presentation, comprehensive client interview, sites review including measurement and reference photograph, base building outline drafted in AutoCad, development of preliminary layout option and plan option review with client. This will make it easy for the customer to have the vision of what the building can be after the work is done. The drawings are often used by the customer to obtain an approval application from the bank, landlord and municipalities.

2.3 Kas Id Reka Sdn Bhd Organization Chart

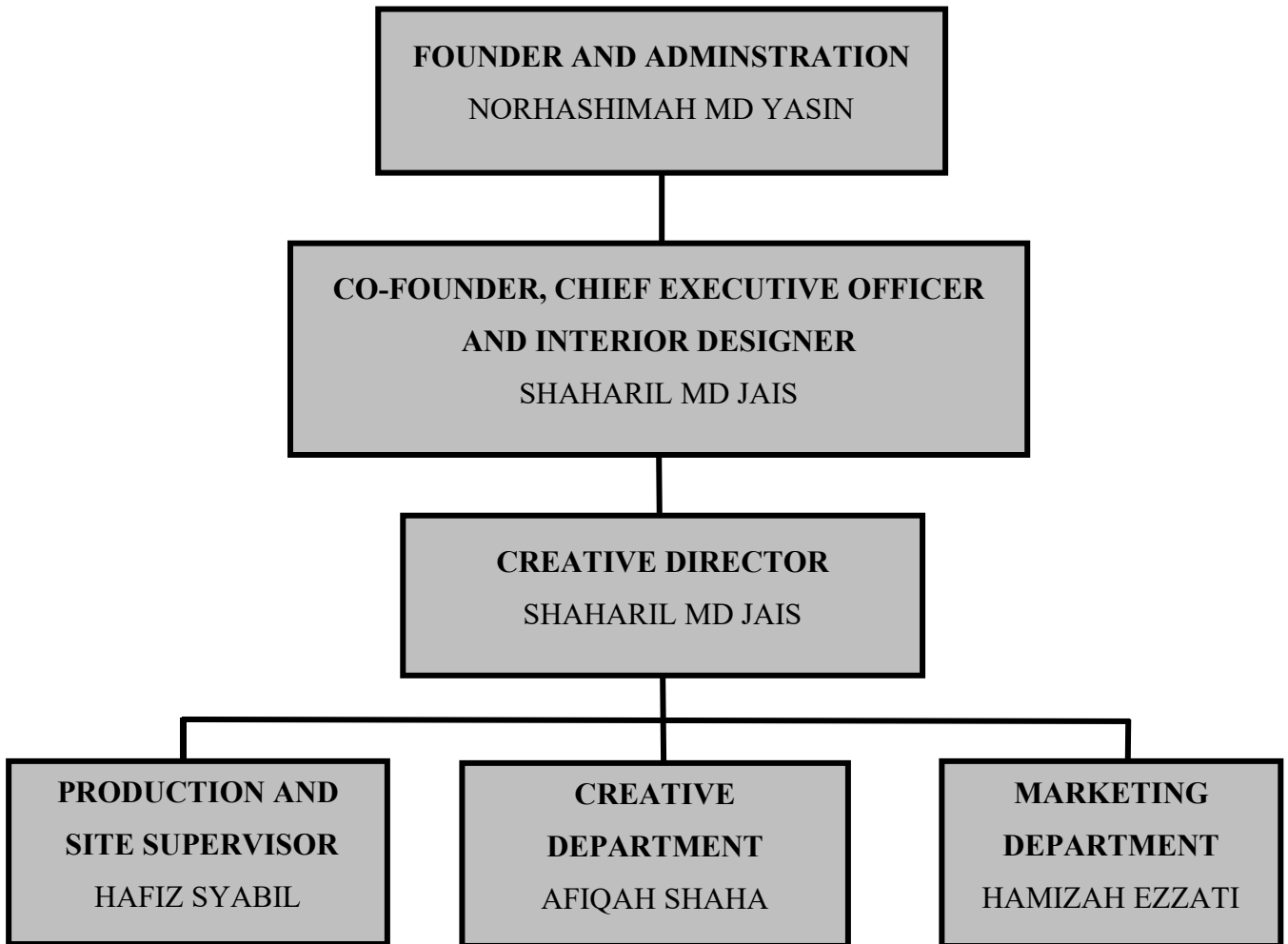


Table 2.1: Organization chart of Kas ID Reka Sdn Bhd.

2.4 List of Project

2.4.1 Completed Projects

No.	Project Title	Project Value	Start Date	Completion Date	Project Duration	Client
1	Design and Built Warehouse Storage for Chemical Liquid Waste and Oil for the use of Tenaga Nasional Berhad (TNB) at TNB Bukit Rangin Station, Kuantan, Pahang.	RM365,000.00	March 2015	September 2015	7 month	Tenaga Nasional Berhad (TNB)
2	Design and Built 2 Unit Prefab Home Stay Modern Structure Concept.	RM56,000.00	September 2015	January 2016	5 month	Encik Shuhairi
3	Supply and Installation of Security Fence for the use of Kuala Kubu Welfare Home under the Ministry of Women Development 1359 meters.	RM285,000.00	January 2016	March 2016	3 month	Ministry of Women Development

No.	Project Title	Project Value	Start Date	Completion Date	Project Duration	Client
4	Installation Work of Futsal Court at HUKM Kuala Lumpur Staff Quarters	RM45,000.00	January 2016	March 2016	3 month	HUKM Kuala Lumpur
5	Design and Built Roof Structure for the use of Teacher Stage at Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Jalan Reko, Kajang, Selangor	RM65,000.00	April 2016	May 2016	2 month	Parent Teacher Association of Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Jalan Reko, Kajang, Selangor
6	Supply and Installation of Security Fence for the use of Alam Sari 2, 980 Meters Wire Mesh	RM185,000.00	April 2016	May 2016	2 month	Resident Association of Alam Sari 2
7	Welding Work of Security Window for 78 units of 3 Storey Terrace House at Bangi Avenue 3, 4300, Kajang, Selangor.	RM355,200.00	May 2016	December 2017	8 month	Encik Azmi (Property Agent)
8	Design and Built Interior and Exterior for Bangi Avenue 3	RM56,000.00	September 2016	January 2017	5 month	Puan Rubaiyah

No.	Project Title	Project Value	Start Date	Completion Date	Project Duration	Client
9	Design and Built Kitchenette, Design Divider, Multipurpose Storage Under Staircase.	RM28,000.00	January 2017	February 2017	2 month	Encik Hazran
10	Design and Built Kitchenette, Design Divider, Multipurpose Storage Under Staircase.	RM36,000.00	March 2017	May 2017	3 month	Tuan Syed Nawaz
11	Design and Built Kitchenette, Design Divider, Multipurpose Storage Under Staircase.	RM85,000.00	May 2017	August 2017	4 month	Tuan Syed Nawaz
12	Design and Built Kitchenette, Design Divider, Multipurpose Wardrobe, Ceiling, Interior Renovation.	RM65,000.00	May 2017	August 2017	4 month	Encik Putra
13	Design and Built Interior Renovation Masreca Apartment Cyberjaya	RM68,000.00	September 2017	December 2017	4 month	Tuan Ahya and Puan Sara

No.	Project Title	Project Value	Start Date	Completion Date	Project Duration	Client
14	Design and Built Interior Renovation	RM185,500.00	February 2018	September 2018	8 month	Encik Saifullah
15	Design and Built Interior Renovation Kitchenette, Wardrobe, Executives Suite Room, Ballroom Design Panel, Operable Door, Interior Design.	RM980,650.00	September 2018	October 2019	2 month	Datin Noorlin
16	Design and Built Bungalow Unit Interior and Exterior Works	RM289,000.00	November 2018	May 2019	7 month	Encik Mohd Helmi
17	Design and Built Interior Renovation, Kitchenette, Wardrobe, Interior Design Service Hotel Room (Sample Unit Type C)	RM58,000.00	May 2019	October 2019	6 month	Datin Noorlin
18	Design and Built Interior and Exterior including Kitchen Cabinet, Installation Work of Wardrobe and Television Cabinet for Low Cost Single Storey House	RM128,000.00	December 2019	March 2020	4 month	Encik Shamsudin and Puan Norhayati

No.	Project Title	Project Value	Start Date	Completion Date	Project Duration	Client
19	Design and Built Nyatoh Kitchen Cabinet with Storage Cabinet.	RM20,000.00	December 2019	March 2020	4 month	Tuan Wan
20	Design and Built Interior Design Work of Modern English Wainscoting Concept	RM57,000.00	January 2020	April 2020	4 month	Encik Rosli
21	Design and Built Modern English Wainscoting Kitchen Cabinet	RM27,500.00	January 2020	April 2020	4 month	Encik Shahreen dan Puan Maimunah
22	Welding Work for the Safety of Window, Sliding Doors And Main Doors	RM3,300.00	April 2020	April 2020	1 month	Miss May
23	Design and Built Interior and Exterior Three Storey Terrace Unit House	RM84,000.00	August 2020	December 2020	5 month	Encik Shukri

Table 2.2: List of completed project of Kas ID Reka Sdn Bhd.

2.4.2 Project in Progress

No.	Project Title	Project Value	Start Date	Completion Date	Project Duration	Client
1	Design and Built Interior and Exterior and Upgrade One Storey Terrace House to Two Storey Terrace House	RM254,000.00	May 2021	January 2022	9 month	Cik Nurshuhaida
2	Design and Built Interior and Exterior for 2 storey Terrace House, Hijayu 2, Sendayan, Negeri Sembilan.	RM248,000.00	June 2021	December 2021	7 month	-
3	Design and Built Interior and Exterior for One Storey Bungalow at Bukit Beringin, Melaka.	RM210,000.00	July 2021	-	-	-
4	Design and Built Interior for 3 Storey House at Bang Avenue 3 including Kitchen Cabinet and Television Cabinet.	RM54,000.00	June 2021	-	-	-
5	Design and Built Kitchen and Television Cabinet	RM27,000.00	July 2021	-	-	-

Table 2.3: List of project in progress of Kas ID Reka Sdn Bhd.

CHAPTER 3.0

METHOD OF WALL PLASTERING CASE STUDY

3.1 Introduction to Case Study

The case study will be described based on the Cik Nurshuhaida's one story terrace house that is located at No 79, Lorong Malinja 5, Taman Bunga Raya, Setapak, Kuala Lumpur. The surrounding area of the construction project is near with Tunku Abdul Rahman University College, Tuanku Mizan Military Hospital, and public transportation facilities, which are Mass Rapid Transit. The project value is RM254,000.00. The construction has been started since May 2021, but the operation needed to be stopped because of a lockdown. The operation was successful to start back in August 2021. The deadline for the project is expected to be completed in January 2022, which will take 9 months to finish, but it may be postponed into the next few months because of the lockdown.

The construction project is about the extension of the kitchen section and the house, which is it will be upgraded from one story terrace house to two story terrace house. Moreover, it will be completed with Design and Built Interior and Exterior for the whole house that has been agreed by the owner. The layout plan of the house has been shown in figure 3.1. In all of the activities that has been carried out, the case study will determine the whole progress of wall plastering.

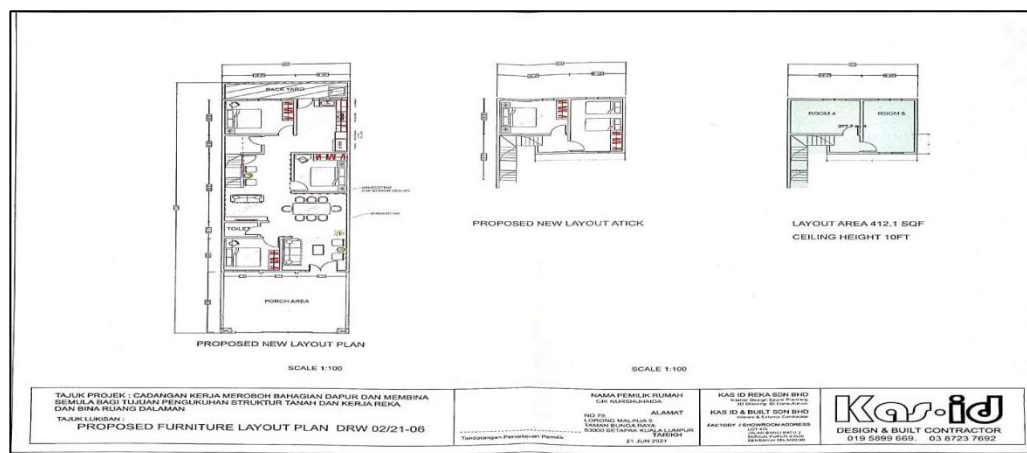


Figure 3.1: The layout plan of the house.

3.2 The Factors That Should Be Considered in Wall Plastering.

3.2.1 Types of The Plaster

The type of the plaster that has been used in this case study is lime plaster. Lime plaster has its own advantages and disadvantages. The advantages are the lime plaster more workable and make the plastering work become easier. Moreover, lime plaster has high durability and good thermal insulation that will affect the comfort of the owner. Furthermore, lime plaster acts as a natural bacteria repellent that will protect the wall.

The disadvantages of the lime plaster are, it hardens slowly and makes the plastering work becomes complicated. Besides that, the wall cannot be dry during the unpredictable setting time and that might complicate the labor worker. Moreover, the potential of hydrogen or better known as pH level will drop. The high of the pH level helps to prevent mold growth in lime plaster by act as a fungicide.

3.2.2 Material of The Plaster

i. Lime



Figure 3.2: The lime used in the plastering work.

Lime is the main material used to produce the lime plaster to be used in the plastering work. Lime will help absorb and release all the moisture in the house to stabilize the internal humidity. This will produce a more comfortable environment in

the house that will satisfy the owner of the house. Furthermore, the function of the lime is to reduce condensation in the wall and helps to stop mold growth that can affect the appearance of the house.

ii. Cement



Figure 3.3: The cement used in the plastering work.

Cement will be used to mix with gravel, sand, and water to produce the concrete. Cement is the material that sets and hardens other materials. Moreover, cement also acts as a binding agent that helps to stick other materials together. The cement used in the plastering work has been shown in figure 3.3.

iii. Water



Figure 3.4: Water used for the concrete.

Water is one of the materials that is used to make concrete. It is important to use the right amount of water to get the right consistency of the concrete. Hardened

properties of concrete are controlled by the amount of water in it including workability, compressive strengths, permeability, durability, weathering, drying shrinkage, and cracking potential.

iv. Sand

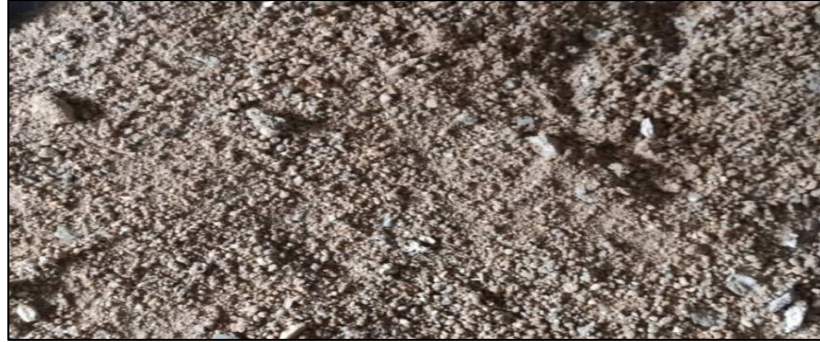


Figure 3.5: Sand use in the concrete.

Fineness of the sand is important to produce the best durability of concrete because it affects compressive and structural strength of the concrete. Sand is produced from crushed rocks or natural gravel deposits and is the material that acts as a filler to add density to the concrete. Furthermore, sand will increase more volume of the concrete and make it more economical. Moreover, sand also will be used in lime plaster for higher strength and durability.

v. Gravel



Figure 3.6: Gravel used in concrete.

Gravel act as a filler in concrete. Furthermore, it also adds more volume to the concrete that will cause less air and make the concrete stronger. The size of the gravel

also influences the strength of the concrete. Larger gravel pieces cause more friction and make mixing more difficult, but it will also produce a stronger concrete.

All the material has its own ratio and quantity that will be used in the method of plastering. The quantity and ratio of the material are important to make sure the consistency and workability can be achieved to produce a strong concrete mixture and lime plaster mixture. The wrong choice of the quantity and texture can change the durability and workability of the concrete and plaster. The quantity and ratio will be determined by the grade of concrete and suitability of the work. Furthermore, the material texture selection especially gravel and sand are important because it can affect the strength of the mixture.

3.2.3 Tools That Are Used in The Plastering Work

i. Shovel



Figure 3.7: Shovel used in the plastering work.

Shovels are one of the hand tools that are used in the plastering work to move the sand, gravel and the concrete that has been produce from one spot to another. Furthermore, it is also used to mix the sand, gravel, cement, and water to produce the concrete. Shovel blades are made from steel that are very strong and the shaft are made from the metal and complete with handle grip that will make it easy to lift the material.

ii. Bucket



Figure 3.8: Bucket used in the plastering work.

Bucket is used to deliver the mixture of lime plaster and concrete from the first floor to the second floor. It is to make it easier for the labor worker to bring the lime plaster and concrete to the brick wall that needs to be applied with the mixture. Moreover, a bucket is also used as a spot to mix the lime and sand to produce the lime plaster. It is made from a polyvinyl chloride and is complete with a handle grip.

iii. Trowel



Figure 3.9: Trowel used in the plastering work.

The trowel blade is made from steel and also known as point-nosed trowel will make it easy to mix the material of because of the blade shape. Trowels are used in the installation to mix the lime and cement to produce the lime plaster. Other than that, the trowel that is shown in figure 3.9 also has been used to deliver the cement to the bucket with the right quantity.

iv. Finishing Trowel



Figure 3.10: Finishing trowel used in the plastering work.

The Finishing trowel in figure 3.10 is a tool that is used to apply and smooth out the finishing of lime plaster and the concrete to the wall. Moreover, it is also used to level the concrete and lime plaster to produce a perfect finishing because it has a rectangular shape of blade. Furthermore, the edge of the blade will make it easier for concrete or lime plaster to be applied at the corner of the wall.

v. Scraper



Figure 3.11: Scraper used in the plastering work

The scraper has a metallic blade and has a handle that is made from wood. Scrapers are used in this installation to remove any dirt or other material on the brick wall before the concrete can be applied. This is important to avoid any air that can cause cracks to the concrete. Furthermore, it is to make sure the finishing of the concrete will be smooth to make it easier to apply the lime plaster.

All of the material in plastering work has its own function that make it easy for the worker to apply the concrete mixture and lime plaster mixture. Furthermore, the right tools will speed up the work because the worker can complete the work efficiently.

3.3 The Method of Wall Plastering

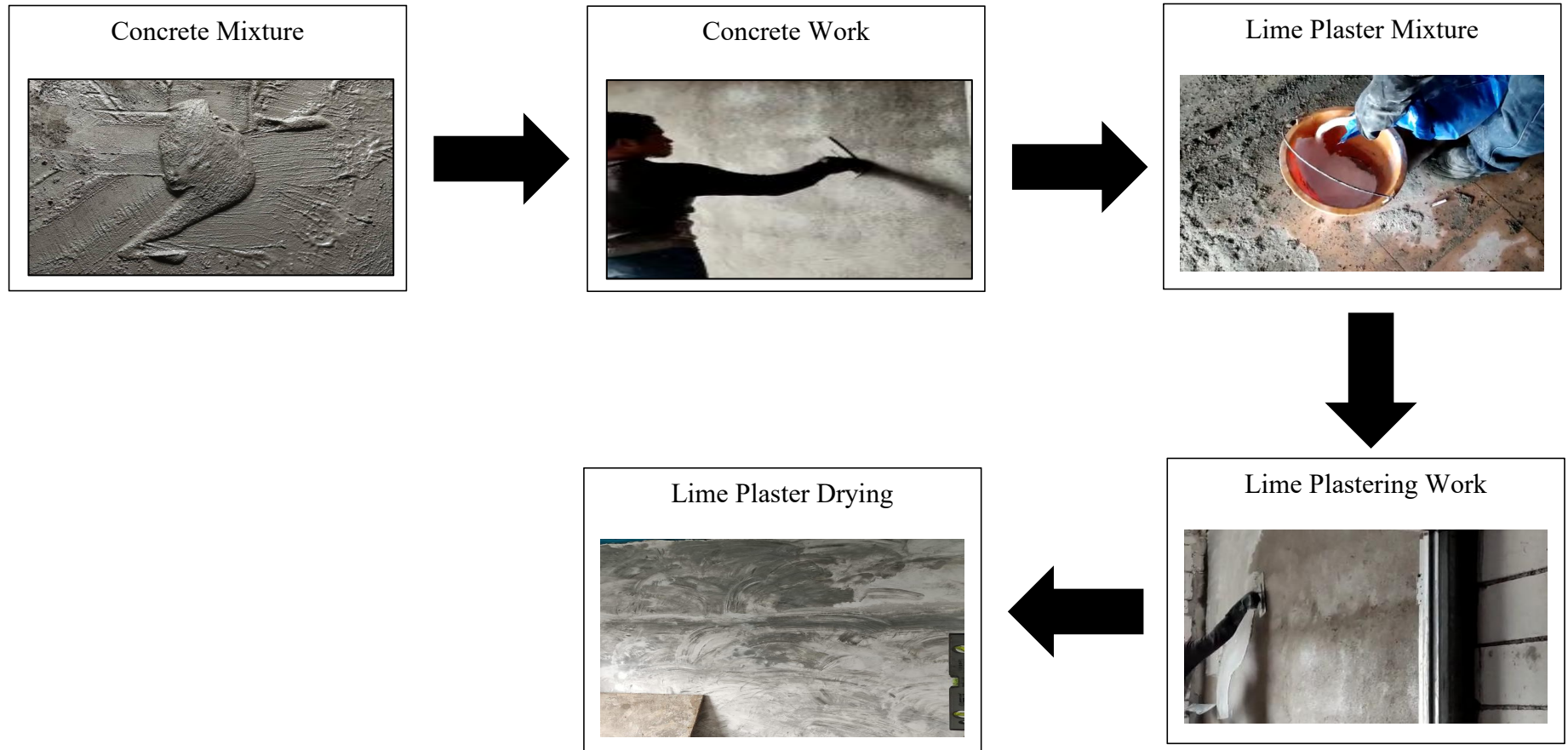


Table 3.1: The diagram of wall plastering.

The first part of this process is concrete mixture. Concrete is a mixture of sand, gravel, cement, and water. The ratio that was used for this project is 1:2:4, which is 1 stand for cement, 2 stand for sand and 4 stand for gravel. This is a ratio for Grade 20 concrete. Grade 20 was chosen because it is lightweight and suitable to reduce the burden on the first floor. 1 bag of cements, which is 50 kilograms of cement, 100 kilograms of sand and 200 kilograms of gravel were the quantity that has been used for the mixture.

All the material that has been measured was put in one spot to make it easier for the mixing works. Then, 27.5 liter of water has been pouring slowly every 3 minutes and all the material, which is cement, sand, and gravel, was mixed together by using a shovel until the right consistency of the concrete has been achieved. The concrete that has been successfully produced is shown in figure 3.12. The concrete has been put in the bucket by a shovel and trowel to be delivered for the brick wall on the second floor.



Figure 3.12: The concrete mixture used for the project.

The second part of this process is concrete pour. The floor has been covered with the canvas is the first step of this part that has been shown in figure 3.13. This step is important to protect the floor from the concrete when the coating process. Then, the brick wall was scrapped with a scrapper to remove any substances that stuck to the wall.



Figure 3.13: Canvas that has been used to protect the floor.

The half of the finishing trowel was filled with the concrete that came from the bucket that has been delivered from the first floor. Then, the concrete has been applied to the top of the wall by using a finishing trowel. The concrete was spread to achieve 19 millimeters of thickness by using the finishing trowel through all the parts of the wall. Next, all the concrete excess was removed in a scraping motion by using the edge of a finishing trowel. The finishing trowel was used to smooth the coat of the concrete has been shown in figure 3.14.



Figure 3.14: The finishing trowel was used to make sure the coat of the concrete is smooth.

The third part of this process is the lime plaster mixture. Lime plaster is made from lime and sand. The ratio of the mixture that has been used is 1:3. 1 stand for the lime and 3 stand for the sand. 3 ratio is suitable for the sand to prevent the wall from cracking. 1 bag of lime, which is 8 kilograms and 3 scoops of sand by using a trowel, is a quantity of the material that has been used for the mixture. The first step of the

mixture was to pour the lime in a bucket as shown in figure 3.15, and slowly sprinkle the 3 scoops of sand on by one and mix it by using a trowel. Then, the bucket of lime plaster has been delivered to the wall that has been applied with the concrete at the second floor.



Figure 3.15: The lime been poured in the bucket.

The last part is lime plastering work. The finishing trowel was filled with the lime plaster that has been delivered by a bucket from the first floor. The first coat of lime plaster has been applied to the wall by using a finishing trowel before the concrete has dried. The thickness of the first coat was 6 millimeters and has been applied to the whole wall by beginning at the top of the wall, with scraping motion has been shown in figure 3.16. The second coat of the lime plaster was 6 millimeters has been applied before the first coat dried with the same finishing trowel. The third coat of the plaster has been applied and the thickness of this finishing coat is 3 millimeters by finishing trowel. The result of the whole process has been shown in figure 3.17.



Figure 3.16: The first coat of lime plaster was being applied.



Figure 3.17: The result of the whole wall plastering work

All this work is a little bit different with the theory. On construction site of the case study, the first layer of plaster will be installed on a layer of wet concrete and there is no curing during this process. Based on the theory, the finishing coat for lime plaster, which is the third coat need to be installed after 5 to 7 days, but on the construction site, the third coat is installed with a first and second coat. All of this happen to save time at the construction site and there is no problem occur because the installation runs smoothly.

3.4 The Problem and Solution of Wall Plastering

There are two common problems in wall plastering which is crack and discolored plaster. There are three types of cracks, which are hairline crack, settlement crack and delamination crack that can happen in this case study wall plastering. The thin hairline crack is a minor crack that can affect the appearance of the house as shown in figure 3.18. To prevent this from happen, the labor worker in this case study have make sure the quantity of sand in lime plaster mixture was not exceeding 3 scoops of trowel and do not use very fine sand because it needs more water and can cause cracking in the future. This type of crack can be fixed if it happens in the future by filling holes or cracks, by using a lime-based putty and rub the filler by using a sandpaper to make it have a smooth finishing.



Figure 3.18: The hairline crack.
(Source: <https://cutt.ly/WTcvbfu>)

The settlement crack usually happens to renovate house. These cracks can be identified by groups of cracks going on in one direction and should be monitored because it is structural crack and need professional help. This type of crack is likely to occur because of large differences in foundation settlement caused by varying soil and loading conditions. The delamination crack is a sign of plaster pulling away from the wall or ceiling stud behind it. These cracks typically run parallel to both ceilings and walls, and there is a risk of the plasterboard to collapsing. These should be repaired or replaced as soon as possible.



Figure 3.19: The settlement crack.
(Source: <https://cutt.ly/5TevOtc>)



Figure 3.20: The delamination crack.

(Source: <https://cutt.ly/RTcv4cB>)

Besides that, discolored plaster is also a common problem in wall plastering. This problem is caused by a leak. Brown stains will appear and can affect the appearance of the house. The way to solve this problem is, to find the leaking part and should not just repair the layer of the plaster because the same problem will happen.

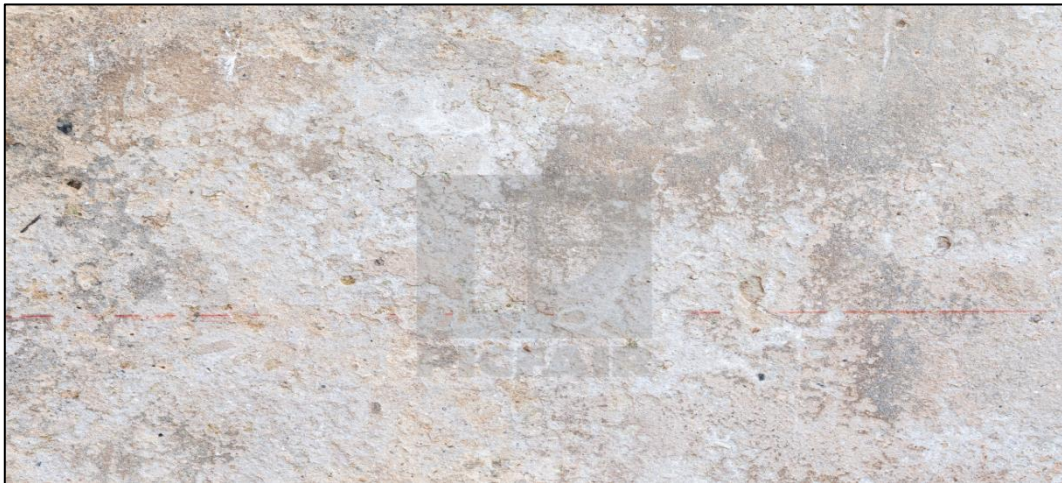


Figure 3.21: The discolored plaster.

(Source: <https://cutt.ly/HTcbdkb>)

All this problem can be avoided if the plastering work is done correctly. It is important to choose the best from the right material until the method of plastering for this work. The right material and the method are depending on the specialized worker that have a knowledge about plastering work.

CHAPTER 4.0

CONCLUSION

4.1 Conclusion

The conclusion is, wall plastering may be the easiest work at the construction site, but it can get really complicated if it is not properly installed. As mentioned earlier in the first objectives, the purpose of this case study is to identify the factor that should be considered in wall plastering. The first factor is the type of plaster that should be chosen correctly because it has advantages and disadvantages that can affect the house in the future. The second factor, which is the material. The quantity and texture of the material is important to get the best quality of concrete mixture and plaster mixture. The third factor is the right tools because all tools have its own function. Without the right tools, it will be hard for the worker to apply the mixture to the brick wall. The main purpose of this case study is to identify the method of plastering work on construction site. The plastering work has been done by specialized worker from concrete mixture until the plastering work. The worker is using the method that will save the time at construction site, which is no process of concrete drying before the plaster is applied and no process of curing. The third objectives, which is to determine the problem and solution of wall plastering. The problem is crack and discolored plaster. The problem can occur because of many factors and there is always a solution to the problem.

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