

ТЕМА: 2.3.5. МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ ВНУТРЕННЕЙ ОТДЕЛКИ СТЕН

WALL FINISHES

ACTIVE VOCABULARY

1. Use the QR-code and learn the words and word combinations.

Adhesive, apply, bed, cleavage, dry lining, hygroscopic, plank, plasterboard, sleeper, smooth, staple, strip, trowel.



LANGUAGE PRACTICE

2. Read the international words, guess their meanings and check the pronunciation.

Asphalt; athletic; base [beis]; basketball ['ba:skitbo:1]; ceramic; chemicals; decoration; deformation; designer; factor; gypsum; linoleum; location; membrane [membrein]; parquet [pa:ki]; recommend; sponge; theatre; thermal; volleyball.

3. The words can be used both as verbs and nouns. Make up sentences with them to show the difference in their usage.

Finish, smooth, wallpaper, plaster, sand, paint, brush, undercoat, damage.

4. Give the opposites to the words using prefixes in-, im-, un-.

Suitable, dependent, attractive, permanent, direct, possible, common, covered, comfortable, available, usual, installed, changed.

5. Choose the correct equivalent in B of the word in A.

A

1) поверхность

2) слой

3) покрытие

4) изоляция

5) постоянный

6) влага

B

a) surface

b) area

c) place

a) partition

b) layer

c) coating

a) covering

b) application

c) installation

a) addition

b) separation

c) insulation

a) immortal

b) permanent

c) durable

a) liquid

b) water

c) moisture

6. Give Russian equivalents to the sentences. Pay attention to the verb forms in the Passive Voice.

1. Suitable finishes *are required* to the internal surfaces of the house. 2. Internal wall finishes *can be classified* as wet or dry. 3. Plaster *is mixed and applied* to the wall in layers to achieve a smooth and durable finish. 4. All plaster *should be stored* in dry conditions. 5. Once the wet substance is dry, it *can be sanded* to a smooth finish. 6. The design and articulation of floor surfaces *are limited* only by the designer's imagination. 7. Most wooden flooring *is made* from oak. 8. Nails, staples, and water-based adhesives *are used* to attach to wood subfloors, whereas adhesives *are required* for concrete. 9. Historically, strips and planks *were installed* over wood sleepers. 10. Resilient flooring *may be laid* directly over concrete or base flooring.

READING AND SPEAKING

7. Read the text Wall Finishes and complete the statements.

The text tells us about....

It specifies....

The text also mentions....

WALL FINISHES

Upon completion of the structure, suitable finishes are required to the internal surfaces of the house. Surfaces requiring special finishes are the following: floors, walls and ceilings. Suitable finishes for these surfaces are dependent on specific functional requirements, which are determined by the surface being considered and its location. Functional requirements include durability, comfort and safety, physical attributes and maintenance.

Interior wall finishes make an attractive effect to hide building elements, including structural members, insulation, pipes, and wires. They can be classified as wet or dry. The internal surfaces of walls and partitions are usually covered with a wet finish (plaster or rendering) or with a dry lining such as plasterboard, insulating fibre board, hardboard, timber boards, and plywood, all of which can be supplied with a permanent finish or they can be supplied to accept an applied finish such as paint or wallpaper. Some people get confused by the differences between dry lining and plastering, perhaps because dry lining can itself be plastered.

Plaster is the traditional wet finish which is mixed and applied to the wall in layers to achieve a smooth and durable finish suitable for direct decoration. The plaster finish also needs to have a good resistance to impact damage. Most plasters are supplied in 25 kg paper sacks and require only the addition of clean water or sand and clean water according to the type of plaster being used. All plasters should be stored in dry conditions since any absorption of moisture before mixing may shorten the normal setting time of about one and a half hours which can reduce the strength of the set plaster. Gypsum plasters are not suitable for use in temperatures exceeding 43 °C and should not be applied to frozen backgrounds.

Typical method of plaster application includes three stages

1) preparation:

- surface is well brushed with hard broom to remove loose material and dust;
- chases are cut before plastering;
- wall surface is to be dry;
- any metal fixings are to be painted or galvanized to prevent staining;
- fixing plugs are inserted before plaster is applied;

2) undercoating:

- thin coats of undercoat plaster are applied and build up to required thickness;
- fine wooden scratcher is used to form key for finishing coat;

3) finishing:

- finishing coat of plaster is applied with steel trowel to give a smooth finish;
- textured surfaces can be obtained by using a sponge, hair brush, felt float or steel comb;
- trims and decorative finishes are applied after plaster has set and cured.

Dry lining is a form of lining walls with plasterboard as opposed to plaster, render or other types of “wet” covering. Plasterboard is also known as gypsum board, dry wall, wallboard or wall panels. It is made from gypsum processed into a board. Plasterboard also has a layer of face paper, which forms a smooth surface that is ready to be plastered and finished after installation. Some types of plasterboard come ready to Paint or wallpaper, but others will require some preparation.

The main advantage of dry lining walls is that the drying out period required with wet finishes is eliminated. By careful selection and fixing of some dry lining materials it is possible to improve the thermal Insulation properties of a wall. Dry linings can be fixed direct to the backing by means of a recommended adhesive or they can be fixed to a suitable arrangement of wall battens. Tape is also required for covering any joints between the sheets of plasterboard, or, if there are screw or nail heads protruding, a powder is mixed with water and used around these to paste over them. Once the wet substance is dry, it can be sanded to a smooth finish.

8. Use the QR-code and match tools necessary for wall finish to the pictures.



9. Match the word combinations to their Russian equivalents.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1) felt float | a) лист гипсокартона |
| 2) setting time | b) текстурированная поверхность |
| 3) plaster application | c) физическое свойство |
| 4) wall batten | d) гладкая отделка |
| 5) smooth finish | e) отделочный слой |
| 6) steel trowel | f) период схватывания |
| 7) finishing coat | g) обрешетка стены |
| 8) textured surface | h) стальной мастерок |
| 9) sheet of plasterboard | i) нанесение штукатурки |
| 10) physical attribute | j) войлочная терка |

10. A. Make up word combinations with the verbs. Find appropriate nouns in the text Wall Finishes.

To cover ...; to supply ...; to store ...; to apply ...; to plaster ...; to require ...; to fix ...; to mix ...; to shorten ...; to finish

B. Choose three word combinations from ex. 10. A and make up sentences with them.

11. Complete the sentences according to the text Wall Finishes.

1. Surfaces requiring special finishes are the following: 2. Suitable finishes for the internal surfaces of the house are dependent on 3. Internal wall finishes can be classified as 4. Plaster is mixed and applied to the wall in layers to 5. Gypsum plasters are not suitable for 6. Typical method of plaster application includes three stages: 7. Dry lining is a form of lining walls with 8. Plasterboard is also known as 9. The main advantage of dry lining walls is 10. Dry linings can be fixed direct to

12. Make up a short summary of the text Wall finishes using the word combinations. Retell it using your notes.

Internal surfaces; functional requirements; internal wall finishes; to be covered with a wet finish; to be mixed and applied to the wall; a smooth and durable finish; to be stored in dry conditions; typical method of plaster application; to be covered with a dry lining; advantages of dry lining walls.