



## MATERIALS USED FOR WALL FINISHES

# INTRODUCTION

- ◎ As the name “Wall Finishes” itself suggests that it is finish given to the wall to enhance the interior or exterior look of the structure. Wall finishes used for the interiors are quite delicate and need maintenance.
- ◎ Interior finish consists mainly of the coverings of the rough walls, ceilings, and floors, and installing doors and windows with trim and hardware
- ◎ Wall finishes provide a decorative skin to conceal building components including structural members, insulation, ductwork, pipes, and wires.
- ◎ Good wall finishes are plumb and straight. Surfaces may be smooth or textured and better wall finishes are durable. Some wall finishes are versatile, taking decorative finishes such as stain, paint or wallpaper readily.
- ◎ Walls may make a decorating statement, or may be simply background. In some cases, the combustibility of wall finishes may be an issue. In kitchens and bathrooms, resistance to water damage is an asset.

# Internal finishes

It is important that finishing operations are carried out in the right sequence.

It is important that care is taken to prevent damage once a particular finish is applied, also a good standard of workmanship is required.

Background for finishes must be allowed to dry properly before a particular finish is applied.

Before selecting a finish thought must be given to many factors

such as:-

- use of building
- abuse / wear etc.
- maintenance

# Internal finishes

Finishes fall into two categories:-

self finish or applied finish

wet finish or dry finish

Types of finishes commonly found in domestic buildings:-

**Applied finish** - is a finish which is actually applied on site.

**Self finish** - is a finish which is inherent in the material and does not have to be specially applied on site.

# Internal finishes

Self Finish	Applied Finish	Life Span
	Plaster on masonry walls	50 – 100 years
	Paint	4 - 8years
	Wallpaper	4 – 10 years
	PVC floor tiles	10 years
Facing brick		Life of building (100 years plus)
Natural stone		100 years plus
Natural slate		100 years
Natural wood		? (type of wood)

# Wet finishes

Examples of wet finishes :-

Plaster

Paint

Wallpaper

One of the major problems with wet finishes is that considerable “drying out time” is required for the building plus expansion / shrinkage problems with timber components.

# Dry finishes

Examples of dry finishes :-

Plaster board

Timber panelling

Carpet

The greatest advantage of dry finishes when compared to wet finishes is that no shrinkage will occur during the dry out process. A dry finish should be uniform in colour, size and be true to shape. The application of dry finishes does not prevent occupancy of the building.

# Internal Plastering

Internal plastering has two basic methods

- (1) The most popular method is one or two coats of sand and cement with a finish coat of gypsum plaster on brick or block walls.
- (2) Lightweight gypsum undercoat followed by a finish coat of gypsum plaster.

The lightweight gypsum undercoat has better thermal insulation properties and is lighter, quicker, and easier to apply than sand and cement.

Sand / cement undercoats have however a much greater resistance to damage.



# Paint

Principal objectives of painting are:-

preservation

appearance

hygiene

A painting system for a given material usually consists of:-

primer

undercoat

finish coat

# Paint

## Primer

Adheres well to the background and evens out the surface porosity. With ferrous metals, controls rust. Care must be taken to choose suitable primer for the material to be covered.

## Undercoat

Adheres to the primer, builds up the paint thickness and obliterates surface irregularities. The undercoat should bring the surface to a suitable colour for receiving the finishing coat. Two coats of undercoat are usually required.

## Finish

Adheres to the undercoat and provides a protective layer, colour and surface texture.



# TYPES OF WALL FINISHES (MATERIALS USED FOR WALL FINISHES)

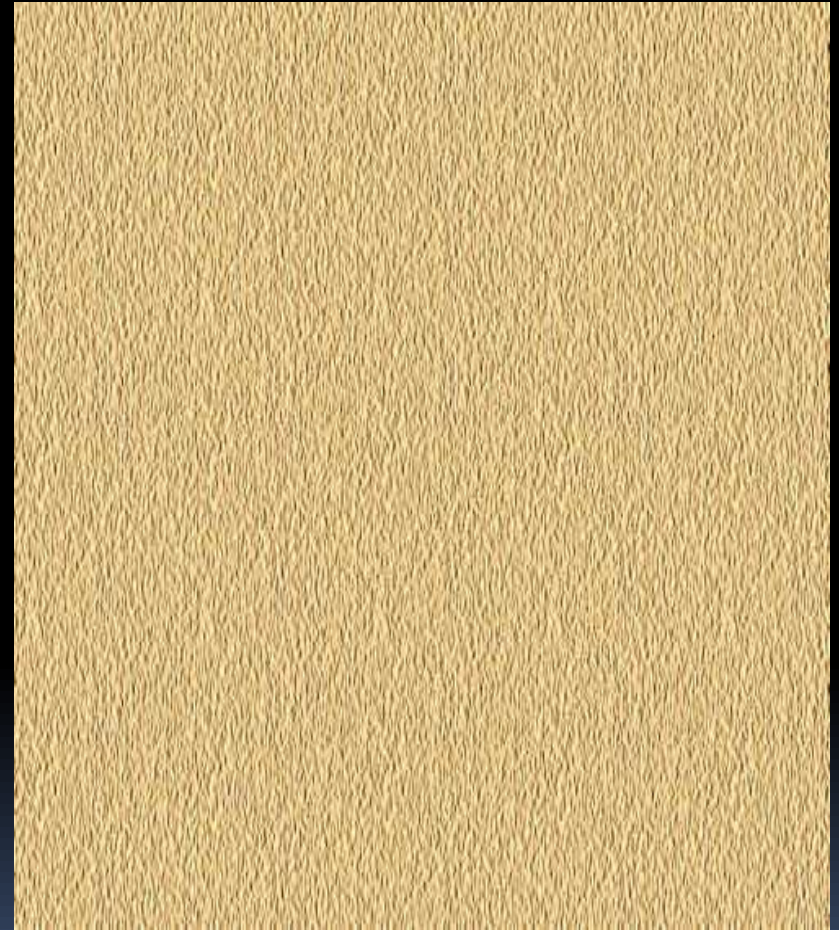
# Wood Panelling

- ◎ It is a decorative treatment done with wooden panels on the walls in various designs. The material used can be plywood or wood covered with veneer or laminate.



# Cement plastered Finish

- It is prepared in the form of mortar with cement, sand and water in proper proportions and applied on masonry manually to achieve a smooth finish or sand faced finish.



# Laminate Finish

- Laminate comes in various colours and designs. It comes in the form of sheet and is pasted with fevicol on Plywood.



# Tile Cladding

- Different tiles, for example, granite, marble, glazed tiles or vitrified tiles are used for tile cladding. Tiles are available in a variety of colours and shapes. The selection of tiles depends on the place where it is to be applied i.e. interior facade or exterior facade.



# Marble Powder Finish

- This is a very smooth finish. The finish looks like Marble flooring. This finish is obtained by mortar of marble powder, white cement and water. It is applied manually.





# Sand Textured Finish

- Sand Textured finish is used to give fine texture to the wall. This wall finish is not very commonly used because of its grains coming out.



# Pebbles Finish

- This a very simple and attractive finish obtained by pasting small pebbles on the walls with cement mortar as an adhesive.
- Pebbles finish is usually preferred for exterior facade. It is also commonly used to give nice flowing effect to the waterfalls that are created especially designed for Hotel Interiors or as a part of Exterior Landscaping.



# Flakes Finish

- ◎ It is a special material used to enhance the elevation treatment of the building. It is majorly used for the exterior facade. It has also been used for the interiors but to a very small extent. Application of flakes finish is avoided in the interiors because chipping off of flakes is a trouble.
- ◎ The flakes are applied with a trowel on walls over a coat of adhesive.



# Canfor Finish

- ◎ Canfor finish is also known as Faux finish. This material is used for the interiors of residences. It adds a unique aesthetic appeal to the place. It comes in 6mm thickness and in different designs.
- ◎ This finish is chosen when a false finish is to be given. It gives a stone wall or brick wall effect.



# Coral Finish

- Coral finish is similar to Plaster of Paris Finish and Gypsum Plaster Finish. Coral is the name of a type of plastering material. It gives a rough edgy finish.



# Plaster of Paris Finish

- Plaster of Paris or simply plaster is a type of building material based on calcium sulphate hemihydrates. This is a smooth finish achieved by plaster of Paris generally applied on internal walls.



# Glass Mosaic Finish

- ◎ Glass mosaic tiles are small 1"x1" on a cloth to get a workable size 12"x12" and this tile is pasted with an adhesive on wall surfaces. It can also be pasted on curved surfaces.
- ◎ It comes in different colours and generally used in swimming pools.



# Stained Glass Finish

- It involves lot of creative work. The glass is decorated with itching, frosting, glass pasting and finally colouring with suitable colours according to the theme. The stained glass panels are used on walls and ceilings.





# Gypsum Plaster Finish

- This just like plaster of Paris finish but gypsum based material is used to prepare mortar. It is more durable and finer as compared to Plaster of Paris Finish.



# Designer Mirror Finish

- Designer mirrors are obtained by small pieces on walls to create mural like design.





THANK U

