

Painting of apartments

Pre-conditions

Preparation

Self-inspection

Execution



This **work instruction** is designed for use in detailed planning and preparation of work on construction projects. With thorough planning high levels of personal safety and optimal work apportionment can be achieved at the same time as the work can be organized efficiently and cost effectively.

Safety — Risk assessment

Work activity & Problem	P	C	Risk= P*C	Action
Overloading, stretching	10	70	700	Use aids
Fall from ladder, fall injuries	10	15	150	Wider use of scaffolding
Cluttered workplace = Twisting or fall injuries	10	15	150	Regular tidying
Work above shoulder height	10	15	150	Job rotation

Probability = P
Consequence = C
Risk = P * C

Assessment of probability
 P = 0,1 Very unlikely (<1 times/10 years)
 P = 1 Unlikely (1 times/10 years)
 P = 3 Low probability (1 times/3 years)
 P = 10 Relative probability (1 times/year)
 P = 30 Probable (1 times/month)

Assessment of consequences
 C=0,5 Trifle
 C=1 Tiny (1 - 2 days sick leave)
 C=5 Small (3 - 7 days sick leave)
 C=15 Tactile (8 - 29 - " -)
 C=70 Severe (30-299 - " -)
 C=500 Very severe (>300 - " -)

Text from the Working Environment Authority's brochure Safer Construction Work

Personal Protective Equipment § 71

Safety helmet and safety shoes shall be used unless it is clearly unnecessary. Other personal protective equipment such as eye protection, hearing protection and gloves should be worn when required.

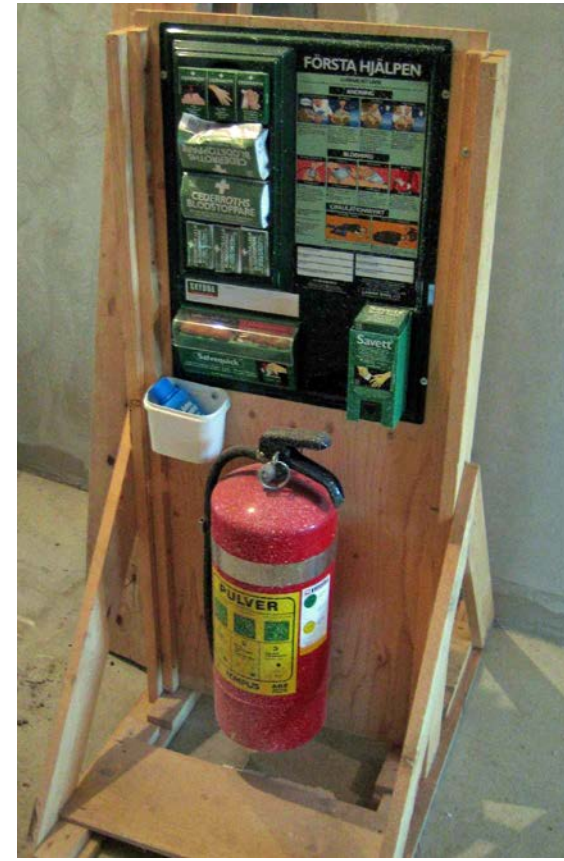
First Aid § 31

First Aid should be available. Staff who are trained to provide First Aid should always be available.

Facilities and First Aid equipment should be marked with signs.

There shall also be signs presenting phone numbers, address and, if necessary, route description of the local emergency services.

Regulations related to First Aid are presented in AFS 1999:7 "First Aid and Emergency Support".



Equipment and machinery

Equipment for work

- Filler-spraying equipment with hose and different nozzles as shown below.
Notice the fan heater.
- Different broad rendering trowels - on pole for ceiling and wall
- Sander and equipment for hand sanding
- Vacuum cleaner

Equipment for painting

- Wallpapering Tables
- Stepladder
- Rollers with and without long handles
- Brushes



Materials

- Filler compound:
 - Sand render compound
 - Oil, alkyd and latex filler compound
- Jointing tape of paper, cloth or fiber
- Sandpaper
- Paint, e.g., oil-based gloss paint, water-based latex paint, glaze paint
- Wallpaper
- Weaved wallpaper
- Adhesives for wallpaper and fabric
- Detergents

Note:

Empty paint cans are environmentally hazardous waste and must be collected and returned in accordance with local regulations.

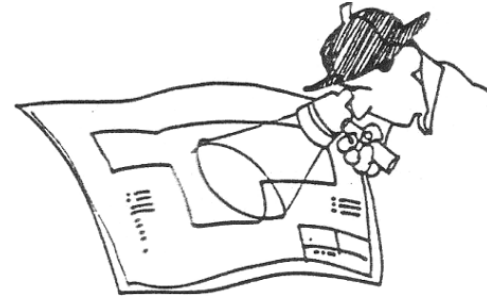


Self-inspection 1(2) Template & instructions

No	Check	Method or equipment	Frequency	Result	Date Signature	Deviation/Remedy Approval/Non-A
1	Materials packages are tagged with Swedish text	Ocular	On delivery			
2	Paint to wet rooms is resilient to fungus and mould	"	"			
3	Paper strips are perforated , 50 mm wide and have bevelled edges	"	"			
4	Sand render compound meets specified requirements	"	"			
5	Under-coat treatment is not to be started until the surface is properly dry	Time and temp for drying	Work activity start			
6	Residues of detergents and adhesives shall be removed after pre-treatment	Ocular	Before painting			
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						

Quality criteria for the project and the product

- Study Drawings, Specifications and Inspection planning
- Think through the alternative **methods of production** and handling of materials, tools etc. that can meet the requirements



Pay particular attention to

- Do not carry out painting work on the substrata does not meet the specified requirements
- Follow the manufacturer's instructions regarding the handling of materials, etc.

Joining tapes and filling

All joints/seams are to be covered with jointing strips immersed in plaster. To the right, a strip machine is used at the window linings. Nail and screw holes to be filled and sanded.

On the ceiling below a wide putty knife on a long handle is being used.

Thereafter the surface is spray-rendered a number of times as described.



Sanding down

Between each rendering application, the surfaces shall be sanded down - by machine and by hand.

Then sanding to the ceiling should be performed using a supporting extension arm.



Surfaces

Painting

Is performed with roller and/or brush.

On large surfaces with rollers on long handles.

Painting often requires finesse as is shown to the right.

Below a painted surface before installation of kitchen cabinets.



Wallpapering

Current practice normally involves painted surfaces in homes.

