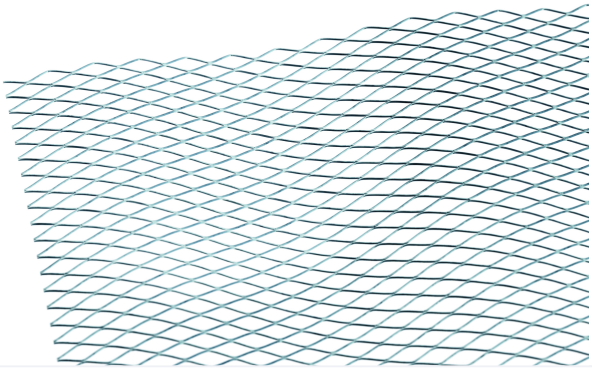
Galvanised Steel Diamond Lath
DL089

Catnic Expanded Diamond Lath provides secure key for plaster and render applications including crack reinforcement and is especially useful at joints of dissimilar materials. In addition Diamond Lath can be used as a part of fire protection system for structural steelwork.

Application and installation of plaster beads should be in accordance with BS 5492:1990 Code of Practice for internal plastering and BS 5262:1991 Code of Practice for external renderings



Options

Product Code	Weight (g/m²)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Plaster Thickness (mm)	Finish	Pack Size
DL089	14.225	2500	700	12-19	GALVANISED	10

Application

Catnic Expanded Diamond Lath fixing to timber supports for horizontal work should be fixed with the length of the sheet running across the timber supports with all the strands sloping in the same direction. Supports should be at centres not exceeding 350mm. Vertical work should be fixed with all strands sloping downwards and away from the finish face. Using nails or staples, start at the centre of a sheet and nail to each successive support working along the mid-line of the sheet towards its edges. The nails or staples should be driven in at an angle pointing away from the sheet centre thereby providing tension to the sheet as they are applied. Fixing should then be completed from the centre to the top and bottom sides starting at the central support and nailing at 100mm centres, maximum. Ends of coil lath should be lapped over supports not less than 100mm and wired together at 150mm centres. Sides should be lapped not less than 100mm and tied with tying wire at approximately 150mm centres.

Generally DL111 or DL089 expanded diamond mesh is used for wall applications

Note: Catnic Expanded Diamond Lath can be fixed to solid backgrounds using masonry nails, plug screws or masonry screws with washers over the lathing. Spacers should be inserted between the lathing and the background to achieve a gap of minimum 8mm to allow render flow through. Lathing sheets should be fixed with length running horizontally and with all strands sloping downwards and away from the finished face of plaster or render. For horizontal work (ceilings) the sheets should be fixed with strands sloping the same direction. 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. AG91

Catnic Expanded Diamond Lath fixing to timber supports for horizontal work should be fixed with the length of the sheet running across the timber supports with all the strands sloping in the same direction. Supports should be at centres not exceeding 350mm. Vertical work should be fixed with all strands sloping downwards and away from the finish face. Using nails or staples, start at the centre of a sheet and nail to each successive support working along the mid-line of the sheet towards its edges. The nails or staples should be driven in at an angle pointing away from the sheet centre thereby providing tension to the sheet as they are applied. Fixing should then be completed from the centre to the top and bottom sides starting at the central support and nailing at 100mm centres, maximum. Ends of coil lath should be lapped over supports not less than 100mm and wired together at 150mm centres. Sides should be lapped not less than 100mm and tied with tying wire at approximately 150mm centres.

Catnic Expanded Diamond Lath fixing to steel channel should be fixed using 1.22mm soft galvanized steel tying wires at not more than 100mm centres. The tie should be made by forming a hairpin at the end of a length of wire, the length being at least twice the depth of the runner. The hairpin should be pushed bend first up through the lath, close to one side of the runner and pulled back with one leg of the wire on either side of the runner. Both strands of wire should be pulled taut and given a few twists with top cutters before cutting any surplus wire. The twist may then be pushed flat against the lath. Required tension in the sheet may be achieved by passing the leg of the hairpin to one side or the other of the lath junctions in accordance with the direction of the desired tension. Continue installation as for timber supports.

Manufactured from galvanised steel to BS EN 10346 – DX51D+Z275 in accordance with BS EN 13658-1: Metal Lath and beads - definitions, requirements and test methods. Internal Plastering.

Catnic
Pontypandy Industrial Estate Caerphilly CF83 3GL United Kingdom
+44 (0)29 2033 7900 | catnic.technical@tatasteeleurope.com
www.catnic.com