



THE STANDARD METHOD OF STATEMENT FOR BATHROOM MAKEOVER BY HOMA

INFORMATION TO BE PROVIDED BY PRO+ BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH TO START THE JOB

1. To provide the actual size by squarefeet to Homa after the site visit..
2. Advice Homa on the total numbers of tiles required for both wall and floor with not more than 5% allowance into the quantity provided by filling the Google form.
3. Measure the area for basin cabinet and advice Homa on which size of cabinet should be fitted into homeowner bathroom.
4. Advice Homa on the sewage outlet size and the type of trap (S or P) for WC before delivery of materials arranged.
5. Should advice both Homa and homeowner on the exact start date of the job. And, when should the item to be deliver to the site.

REDUCING RISK AT THE SITE

1. Only trained and certified workers should be permitted to disconnect and reconnect any electrical appliances and wiring work.
2. Gloves should be always worn where sharp hand tools are used and old tiles are being removed due to sharp edges.
3. Manual handling of bathroom fittings should only be carried out by trained personnel.
4. Ensure that suitable floor surface exist, and they can withstand the weight of materials in used.
5. Prepared canvas sheet to cover public/personal area of house to avoid dust and damages.
6. Old bathroom units and tiles should be removed and place securely into the waste skip.

WORK METHOD & PROCEDURE

1. Dismantle the sanitary wares including the WC in the bathroom. After dismantled, update the size of sewage outlet & type of trap for WC and the cabinet size to Homa.
2. Followed by dismantling the wall and floor tiles.
3. Apply the water proofing as per agreed specification onto both wall and floor.
4. The new wall and floor tiles to be laid (*as per design*), and grouted after suitable period.
5. New fittings and all sanitary wares to be installed as per design and client's specification.
6. Work area should be cleaned, and all waste removed from the work areas.
7. Ponding test to be tested as per specification after suitable period.
8. Completed bathroom should be checked and confirmed to be in full working order.
9. Homeowner to inspect and approve the completed job with signed of the Homa acceptance form.

SURFACE QUALITY / PRE-TREATMENT

1. The surfaces, which are to receive water proofing, must be free from dirt, dust, oil, grease, or other contaminants. All concrete substrates must also be sound and hard with adequate strength to ensure good bond.
2. Any loose materials must be removed using high pressure cleaner or water jet.
3. Spalled and deeply disintegrated concrete should be removed to sound concrete and repaired with a suitable concrete repair mortar.



4. Absorbent surfaces must be thoroughly saturated with water prior to application of first coat. However, no loose standing water should be on the surface before application.

WATER PROOFING WORK METHODOLOGY

MIXING

1. Under normal circumstances, when the full quantities of both components are mixed, a slurry consistency will result. The consistency of the mix can be altered by reducing the amount of part A to be used. SikaTop® Seal-107 must be mechanically mixed using a forcedaction mixer or in a clean drum using a drill and paddle (max. 500 rpm).
2. Mix in a clean container by slowly adding part B to part A and stir with a low-speed mixer for about 3 minutes. Use within 30 minutes.

APPLICATION

1. Whilst the surface is still damp from saturation, apply the first coat. Leave to harden for approximately 4–8 hours at temperatures above 20 °C before applying the second coat.
Note: The first coat shall be applied in the same direction. Apply the second coat in crosswise direction to the first application as soon as first coat has hardened.
2. For floor application, to avoid risk of damage to the first coat, it is recommended that the second coat be applied before 24 hours.
3. If the second coat is applied 12 hours or later, the first coat shall be slightly pre-wetted, preferably using a fine spray.
4. Application of waterproof coating to wall shall have 300mm height skirting and 1600mm height for shower wall.
5. Ensure corners are filled with angle fillet and down pipes are applied sufficiently around the rim.

PROTECTION

1. The freshly applied waterproof coating shall be protected from rain, dirt, oil grease or other loose materials during its drying time.
2. The contractor should also take precautions to protect the coating from any mechanical damage during the construction of other trade of works.

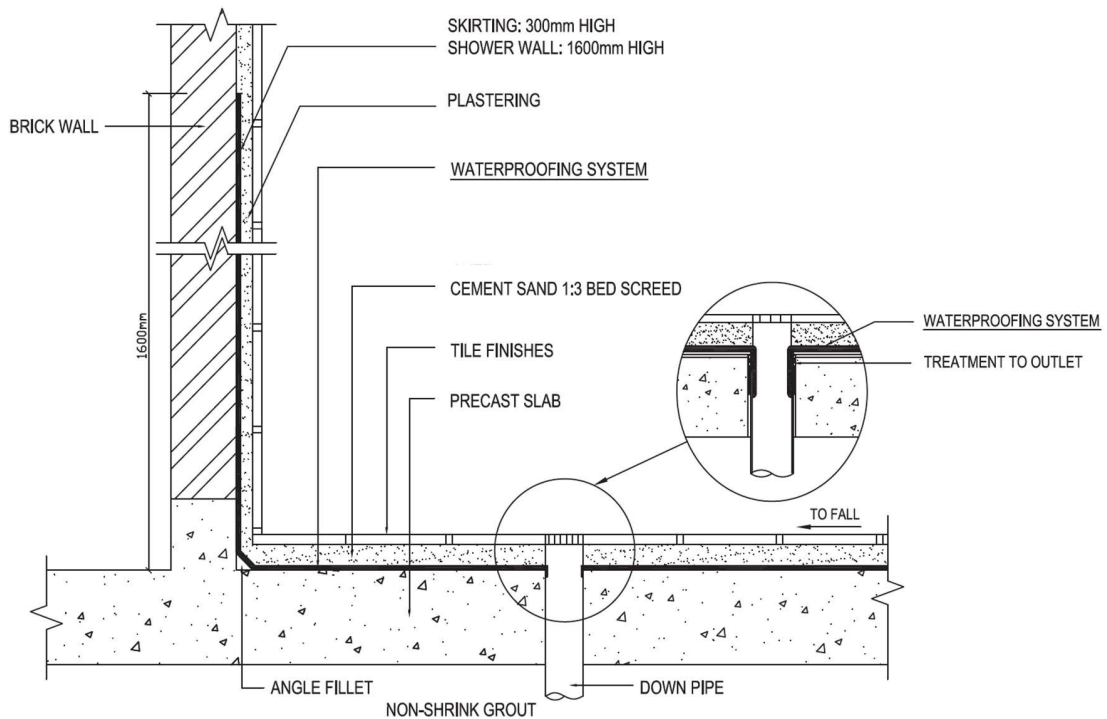


CURING

1. Precaution should be taken for applications done directly under sunlight and windy conditions. It should also be protected from direct rain for at least 4 hours.
2. The finishing coat shall be cured for 3 – 5 days before other trade shall be proceeded.

PONDING TEST

1. The waterproof area has allowed to be cured for hours before ponding test was carried out for 24 hours duration.
2. If the ponding test was failed, rectification work shall be carried out and after the rectification work was done, the ponding test will be carried out.





FLOOR SCREED

1. The water proofing surface must be wetted and spread with a layer neat cement slurry prior to laying a minimum of 20mm thick cement and sand (1:3) screed.

Note: To prevent mechanical damage to the water proofing, the mixing of the cement and sand screed shall be done on other surfaces.



WALL SCREED

1. Checks as mentioned for the floor, similarly, need to be carried out for the wall as well. Wall rendering, strips of non-oxidizing ribbed metal latching should be added if render thickness exceed 20mm.

Type of substrate/wall	Surface preparation
1. Masonry surfaces e.g., brick walls	Check level and render to level.
2. Reinforced concrete surfaces	If level satisfies, suitable primer may be applied. Otherwise, apply render to level.

2. The M&E contractor should identify the concealed services in the wall by marking their locations on the surface of the render. This serves as a pre-cautionary measure to prevent any damages to the concealed services arising from subsequent installation works.

Note: Wall level and evenness should be observed for the installation of design mosaic tiles





ADHESIVE BEDDING – MATERIAL PREPARATION

To prevent poor performance and failure, adhesive bedding should be mixed with consistent proportions. When proprietary products are used, the manufacturer's instructions should be followed, especially for the mixing proportions, procedure and slaking time, where applicable.

Recommended: Weberset easy fix 101 (Class C2 adhesive) and Webermix Admix 1

Note:

1. *Depending on tile size, the selection of adhesive should be based on adhesion strength*
2. **Do not use cement for any tile installation**

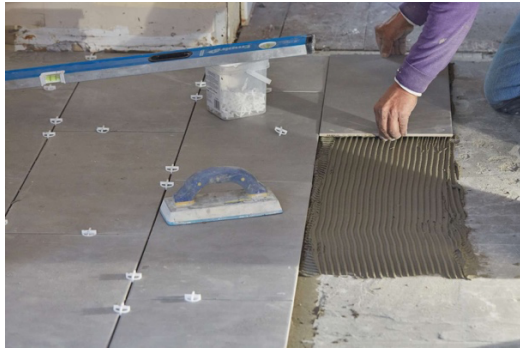


INSTALLATION OF FLOOR TILES

1. Establish a datum level for finished floor.
2. Follow the approved drawing where the first tiles location installed, first tiles should be the guide for installation.
3. Clean the tile base to remove dirt and dust before laying.
4. Spread adhesive to the substrate at bed thickness of 6 – 12 mm (may vary depending on tile size & thickness) with suitable notched trowel.
5. Spread no more than 1 m² at a time to avoid Skin-Over. Open Time of spread adhesive is approx. 20 minutes at 25°C and on Cement-Sand Render / Screed substrate.



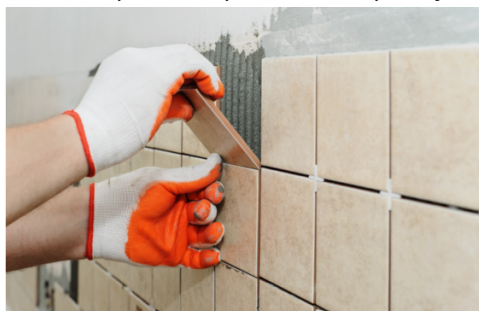
6. Set the tile with thin set mortar onto the bedding mortar and used rubber or plastic hammer to push up to the correct level and correct location.
7. Cut and fit tiling neatly around pipes, electrical boxes, etc.
8. Use 2mm pvc tiles spacers to keep the joint of each tiles.



9. Control the overall level of the finished floor by means of a spot check levels.
10. Provide 1% slope going to floor drain (areas with floor drain).
11. Set out the tiling width joints of consistent width, ensuring they are horizontal and parallel.
12. Cleaning the tiles from dirty cement or mortar.
13. Remove all the pvc spacer before grouting.
14. Use the approved grout and apply the grout in every joint smooth, level and clean application.

INSTALLATION OF WALL TILES

1. Provide a rough wall finish of plastering prior to receive wall tiles.
2. Establish datum line should be parallel and align with the floor layout.
3. Tile layout plan shall be made in accordance with the approved shop drawing.
4. Clean the tile base to remove dirt and dust before laying.
5. Spread adhesive to the substrate at bed thickness of 6 – 12 mm (may vary depending on tile size & thickness) with suitable notched trowel.
6. Spread no more than 1 m² at a time to avoid Skin-Over. Open Time of spread adhesive is approx. 20 minutes at 25°C and on Cement-Sand Render / Screed substrate.
7. Set the tile with thin set mortar onto the bedding mortar and used rubber or plastic hammer to tap on tile after laying for uniformity.
8. Cut and fit tiling neatly around pipes, electrical boxes, etc.
9. Use 2mm pvc tiles spacers to keep the joint of each tiles.





10. Cleaning the tiles from dirty cement or mortar.
11. Remove all the pvc spacer before grouting.
12. Use the approved grout and apply the grout in every joint smooth, level and clean application.