Unit 37: Develop Advanced Skills in Floor Screeds and Coverings

Unit code: R/503/5774

QCF Level: 3

Credit value: 10

Guided learning hours: 100

Unit aim

This unit enables learners to understand the tools, equipment and working techniques used to perform flooring finishes operations to complex designs and decorative finishes. It gives learners the opportunity to develop skills used in producing decorative and architectural floor finishes where a high degree of accuracy and quality is required.

Learning outcomes and assessment criteria

In order to pass this unit, the evidence that the learner presents for assessment needs to demonstrate that they can meet all the learning outcomes for the unit. The assessment criteria determine the standard required to achieve the unit.

Learning outcomes	Assessment criteria
1 Understand the preparation required to form complex architectural floor finishes	1.1 Describe the setting out procedure for architectural design tiled floor given project information 1.2 Describe the work method for laying a floor screed to cross fall, with a central drainage gully in a shower room based on given architectural details and contract documents 1.3 Calculate the quantity of resources required to build a semi-circular floor tile featured pattern to a given specification 1.4 Explain how to construct a floor band 2 tiles wide in a herringbone pattern within a different floor type 1.5 Describe the construction details for a tiled floor with a sunk shower tray for a partially sighted person 1.6 Prepare a method statement for setting out the wall tiling for a featured alcove with a semi-circular head given the

	architectural details 1.7 Explain how the site protocol is followed by a specialist floor contractor on a high end specification office development 1.8 Explain a technique to minimise waste when making a marble slab floor, given the floor plan and specification
2 Be able to construct levelling screeds safely	2.1 Calculate the quantity of resources required for a roof screed laid to straight falls from given project data 2.2 Explain how a levelling screed works with different floor finishes using product sheets 2.3 Lay a cement sand levelling screed to receive a thin sheet floor covering for a given floor plan, complying with current legislation
3 Be able to construct floor finishes safely	3.1 Select resources needed to lay a quarry tile floor, including a levelling screed, given a floor plan and tile sample 3.2 Construct a decorative tiled sill that is 200mm wide for a window 860mm wide, complying with current legislation 3.3 Construct a wall tile panel with a border and featured motif to given details, including accuracy

1 Understand the preparation required to form complex architectural floor finishes

Setting out: location; shape; size; circular (semi-circular, segmental, compound shapes); graphical (scaled drawings, plans, elevations, detailed sections, sketches); template; temporary support; line and level; spirit level; water level; laser level; builder's level; datums

Architectural design (decorative and featured floor): bands; plinths; panels; sills; curved and radius work (plan)

Contract documents: drawings; bill of quantity; contract conditions (eg JCT Standard Form of Building Contract); architect's instructions; specifications

Architectural details: details; working drawings (plans, elevations, sections, layout, assembly, component); sketches; specifications (material, finished quality, product, Agrément Certificate, British Standards Specification (BSS), Codes of Practice, Eurocodes)

Site protocol: safety (entry, inductions, site logistics, first aid, emergency); hazards (operational, general public); risk control mechanism; work methods; site logistics; hazardous materials; material movement; storage; mechanical plant and equipment (lifting, transporting, fixing, forming cutting and fixing); scaffold; power access equipment; welfare facilities; component protection (site storage, in place protection); traffic routes; walkways; waste; (licences, consent)

Waste: reduction; recycle; standardisation; transport; carbon footprint; minimisation

2 Be able to construct levelling screeds safely

Quantity of resources: materials (cement-based, bitumen-based, resin-based, self-levelling mortars; number of hand tools; power access equipment; portable powered equipment; access equipment (ladders, hop-ups, stepladders, lightweight tower); material handling (manual, mechanical); numbers of portable power tools (mixing, cutting, forming, shaping, site electrical, portable); personal protective clothing; safety barriers and guards

Project data: working drawings (plans, elevations, sections, layout, assembly, component); sketches; specifications (material, finished quality, product, Agrément Certificate, British Standards Specification (BSS), Codes of Practice, Eurocodes)

Legislation: working at height legislation; COSHH; manual handling; Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations (LOLER); Provision and Use of Working Equipment Regulations (PUWER); noise; health monitoring; site safety inspections and monitoring; accident reporting (site, organisation RIDDOR); Building Regulations (Structure, Fire safety, Ventilation, Combustion appliances and fuel storage systems, Conservation of fuel and power)

3 Be able to construct floor finishes safely

Resources: screed (cement, dry, proprietary); floor finish (thin sheet, thick sheet, block, tile)

Legislation: working at height legislation; COSHH; Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations (LOLER); Provision and Use of Working Equipment Regulations (PUWER); noise; site safety inspections and monitoring; Building Regulations (Structure, Fire safety, Combustion appliances and fuel storage systems, Conservation of fuel and power); dust; waste