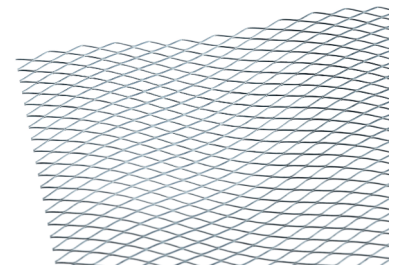


## Expanded Metal Lath - Diamond Lath

Expanded metal lath is extensively used as a background to plaster in order to reinforce against cracks and it is especially useful at joints of dissimilar materials. Generally DL111 or DL089 lath is used for wall situations and DL161 is used for ceiling work.

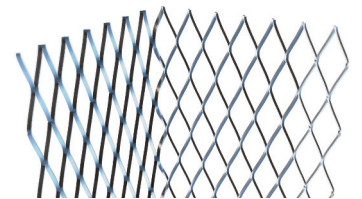
### Sheet Lath

Reference	SW Mesh (mm)	Weight (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	Material	Sheet size (cm)
DL089	9	0.9	Galvanised Steel	250 x 70
DL111	9	1.11	Galvanised Steel	250 x 70
DL161	9	1.61	Galvanised Steel	250 x 70
DL111S	9	1.11	Stainless Steel	250 x 70



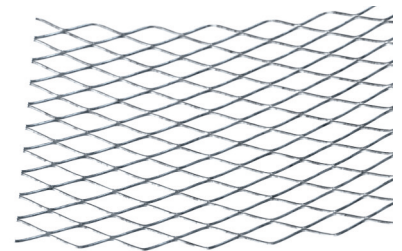
### Corner Lath

Reference	Weight (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	Width (cm)	Material	Length (cm)
LC023/50/2.5	1.61	5 x 5	Galvanised Steel	250
LC023/75/2.5	1.61	7.5 x 7.5	Galvanised Steel	250



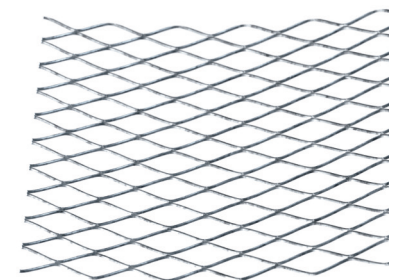
### Strip Lath

Reference	Weight (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	Width (cm)	Material	Length (cm)
SL021/100/2.5	1.11	10	Galvanised Steel	250
SL021/150/2.5	1.11	15	Galvanised Steel	250
SL023/100/2.5	1.61	10	Galvanised Steel	250
SL023/150/2.5	1.61	15	Galvanised Steel	250



### Coil Lath

Reference	Weight (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	Width (cm)	Material	Length (m)
CL021/100/100	1.11	10	Galvanised Steel	100
CL021/150/100	1.11	15	Galvanised Steel	100
CL021/200/100	1.11	20	Galvanised Steel	100
CL023/100/100	1.61	10	Galvanised Steel	100
CL023/150/100	1.61	15	Galvanised Steel	100
CL023/200/100	1.61	20	Galvanised Steel	100



**Quality:** Manufactured from galvanised steel to BS EN 10346: 2009 – DX51D+Z275 or Stainless Steel to BS EN 10088-2-1.4301. All products shown are manufactured in accordance with BS EN 13658: 2005. Metal Lath - Definitions, Requirements, Test Methods. Part 1 for Internal Plastering. Part 2 for External Plastering.

## Installing Diamond Lath

Catnic Diamond Lath may be fixed by:

- (a) nailing into cast-in block background with washers over the lathing
- (b) screwing into plugs in drilled holes with washers over the lathing
- (c) expanded type screw fixings with washers over the lathing
- (d) wiring to prefixed channel sections, angles or cleats
- (e) using screwed fixings
- (f) battening out using preserved timber battens with the lath fixed as described below.

### Fixing to Timber supports

For horizontal work, Catnic Diamond Lath 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 Catnic Diamond 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.

Nails (BS 1202: Part 1), staples and wire for fixing lath should be manufactured from galvanised or stainless steel. Nails for fixing to timber battens should be 38mm long with a 7mm head.

Alternatively, 32 x 2mm staples may also be used if preferred. If fitting with nails, screws or proprietary screwed fixings, spacers should be inserted behind the lathing to allow render flow through.

### Fixing to Steel Channel

The lath should be fixed to steel channel using 1.22mm soft galvanised 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.

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