

- 2) Functional analysis for Plaster-The functional analysis is nothing but the functions ensured by each components. a. Functions of Brick Masonry- Load transfer and Partition Purpose, b. Function of Mortar- Decorative and Protection to interior material, c. Function of Paint- Decorative and Protection to interior material.
- 3) Process analysis- The process analysis is to determine all the errors, defects, damages, degradation that could occur to the product during its construction process. Following are the process defects in Plaster. a. Poor quality of materials, b. Bad Workmanship, c. Rich mix of mortar, d. Less thickness of plaster, e. Faulty construction, f. Improper curing of Plaster.

For External Plaster:

- 1. Surface Cracks
- 2. Dampness
- 3. Paint Flaking
- 4. Efflorescence
- 5. Mosses
- 6. Black Patches
- 7. Expansion

4.1. Data Collection

Data collected through eight building was studied and overall of failure modes were observed to represent both the components. Various defects found and coupled from all these 8 buildings are as follows;

Degradation Block Diagram for Plaster

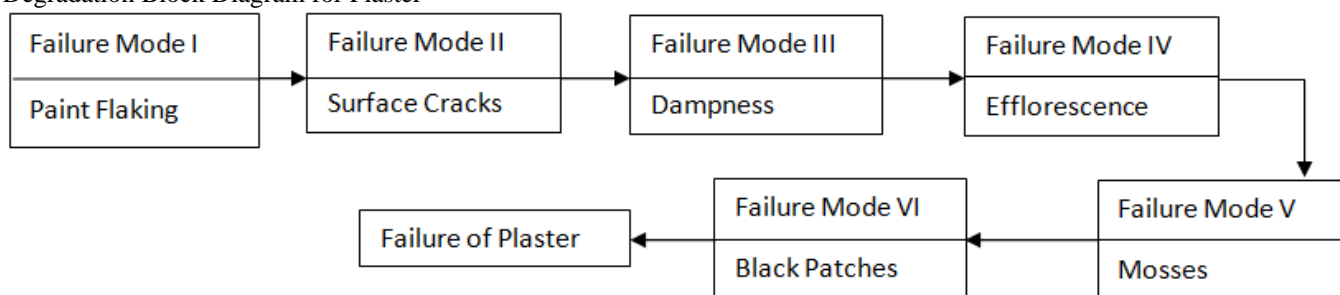


Table 2: Failure Mode Effect Analysis for External Plaster

Failure Mode Effect Analysis					
Function	Component	Mode	Causes	Direct Effect	Indirect Effect
Decorative and Protection to Interior Materials	Paint	Hair line Cracks	Cracks in Mortar	Cracks in Paint Film	Percolation of Moisture
			Variation in Temperature and Moisture ^[5]		
		Lifting	Moisture	Debonding of Paint Film	Exert Pressure on Bond
		Blistering	Moisture ^[5]	Small Bubbles Occurs on Paint	
			Lack of Bond ^[5]		
Flaking	Moisture ^[5]	Paint Flak	Bad Aesthetic view		
Decorative and Protective to Interior Materials	Mortar	Surface Cracks	Shrinkage ^[4]	Surface Cracks	Percolation of Moisture
			Moisture Change ^[4]		Cracks width increases
			Growth of vegetation		Crack width increases
			Thermal Expansion and Contraction ^[4]		
			Poor quality of Maintenance		
		Dampness	Moisture in Mortar	Dampness	Crack Width increases
			Leakage of water from Sewer Pipes ^[6]		Water Percolation on Mortar
			Faulty Maintenance of Joint ^[6]		
			Leakage of water from Bath and Toilet		
		Efflorescence	Rain Water	Small White Patches	
			Temperature ^[3]		Bad appearance of Plaster
			Moisture in Mortar ^[3]		
		Mosses	Salts ^[3]	Mosses Production on Mortar	
			Water from Roof		Bad Aesthetic view
			Leakage of water from Bath and Toilet Block		
Humidity in mortar					
Temp or Heat					
Blacks	Bacteria				
	Moisture	Black Patch	Bad appearance of		

		Patches	Temperature		Plaster
		Expansion	Poor Quality of Work ^[4]	Plaster Falls	
			Weak mix of Mortar		
			Rich Mix of Mortar		
			Moisture ^[4]		
			Weak Bond ^[4]		
Load Transfer and	Brick Masonry	Dampness	Moisture from Septic Tank	Dampness in Masonry	Helps to Form the Efflorescence, Mosses
			Water from Bath		
		Cracks	Plant Growth in Plaster	Cracks	

Table No 2 shows the Failure Mode Effect Analysis for External Plaster. The table shows the various failure modes of External Plaster and there causes and the direct and indirect effects of that cause the defects in External Plaster.

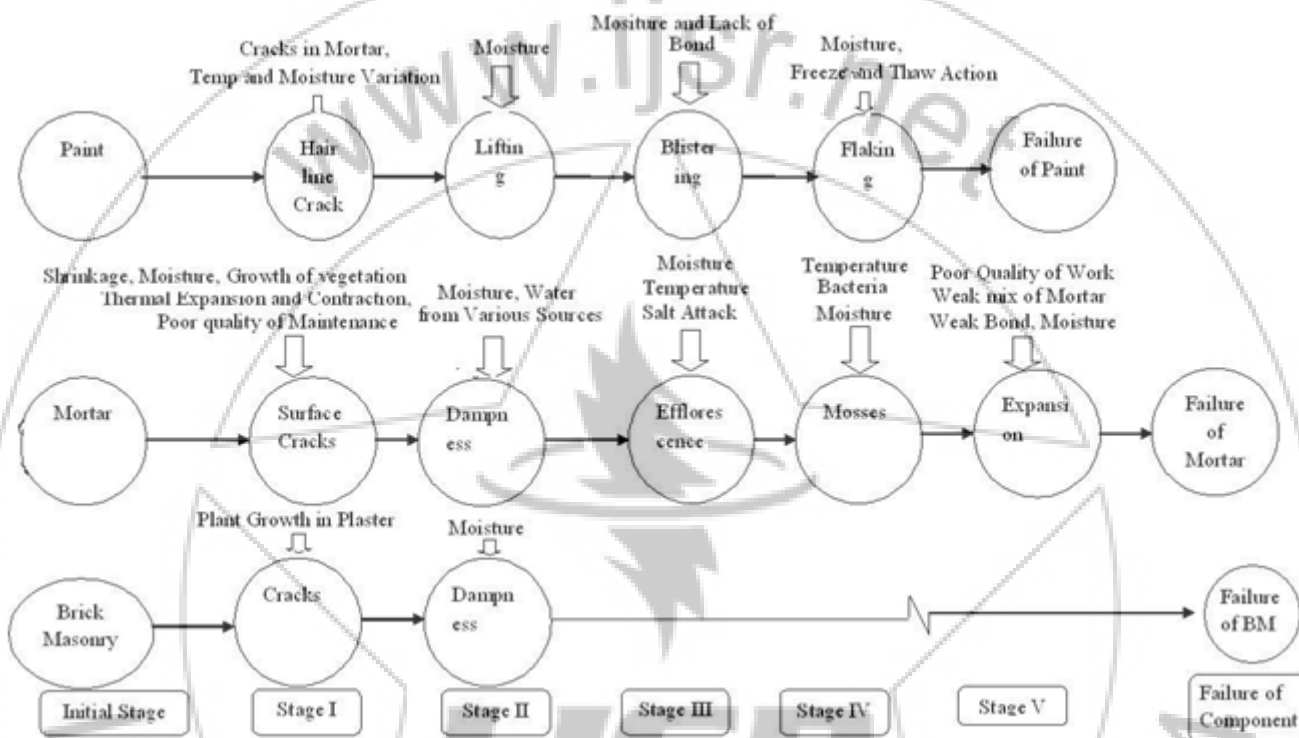


Figure 1: Event Driven Graph for External Plaster ^[2]

The above figure shows that the process of degradation and various causes for failure modes of External Plaster. The sequence of failure for paint was Hair Line Cracks, Lifting, Blistering and Flaking. The sequence of failure for mortar was Surface Cracks, Dampness, Efflorescence, Mosses and Expansion. The sequence of failure for Brick Masonry was cracks and Dampness

For Internal Plaster:

1. Surface Cracks
2. Dampness
3. Paint Flaking
4. Efflorescence
5. Mosses

Table 3: Failure Mode Effect Analysis for Internal Plaster

Failure Mode Effect Analysis					
Function	Component	Mode	Causes	Direct Effect	Indirect Effect
Decorative and Protection to Interior Materials	Paint	Hair-line Cracks	Cracks in Mortar ^[5]	Cracks in Paint Film	Percolation of Moisture
			Variation in Temperature and Moisture		
		Blistering	Moisture ^[5]	Debonding of Paint Film	Exert Pressure on Bond
			Lack of Bond ^[5]	Small Bubbles Occurs on Paint	
Decorative and Protection to Interior Materials	Mortar	Surface Cracks	Moisture	Surface Cracks	Dampness
			Thermal Expansion and Contraction in Joints ^[4]		
			Faulty Construction Joint		
			Defective External Plaster ^[4]		Moisture enters in Mortar
			Lack of Maintenance ^[4]		

		Dampness	Poor Quality of Work	Dampness	Increases the Crack Width, Helps to generation of Mosses, Efflorescence and, Bad Aesthetic View
			Shrinkage ^[4]		
			Water from Roof		
			Water from Construction joint		
			Moisture in Masonry ^[6]		
			Bad Workmanship		
		Efflorescence	Temperature or Heat ^[3]	Small White Patches	Bad Aesthetic View
			Moisture in Mortar ^[3]		
			Salts ^[3]		
		Mosses	Moisture in Mortar	Mosses	Bad Aesthetic View
			Temperature change		
			Humidity in Rooms		
Bacteria or Fungi					
Load Transfer and Partition Purpose	Brick Masonry	Cracks	Defective External Plaster	Water percolates	Water percolation
		Dampness	Moisture	Dampness in Plaster	Increase Dampness in Mortar

Table No 3 shows the Failure Mode Effect Analysis for Internal Plaster. The table shows the various failure modes of Internal Plaster and there causes and the direct and indirect effects of that cause the defects in Internal Plaster.

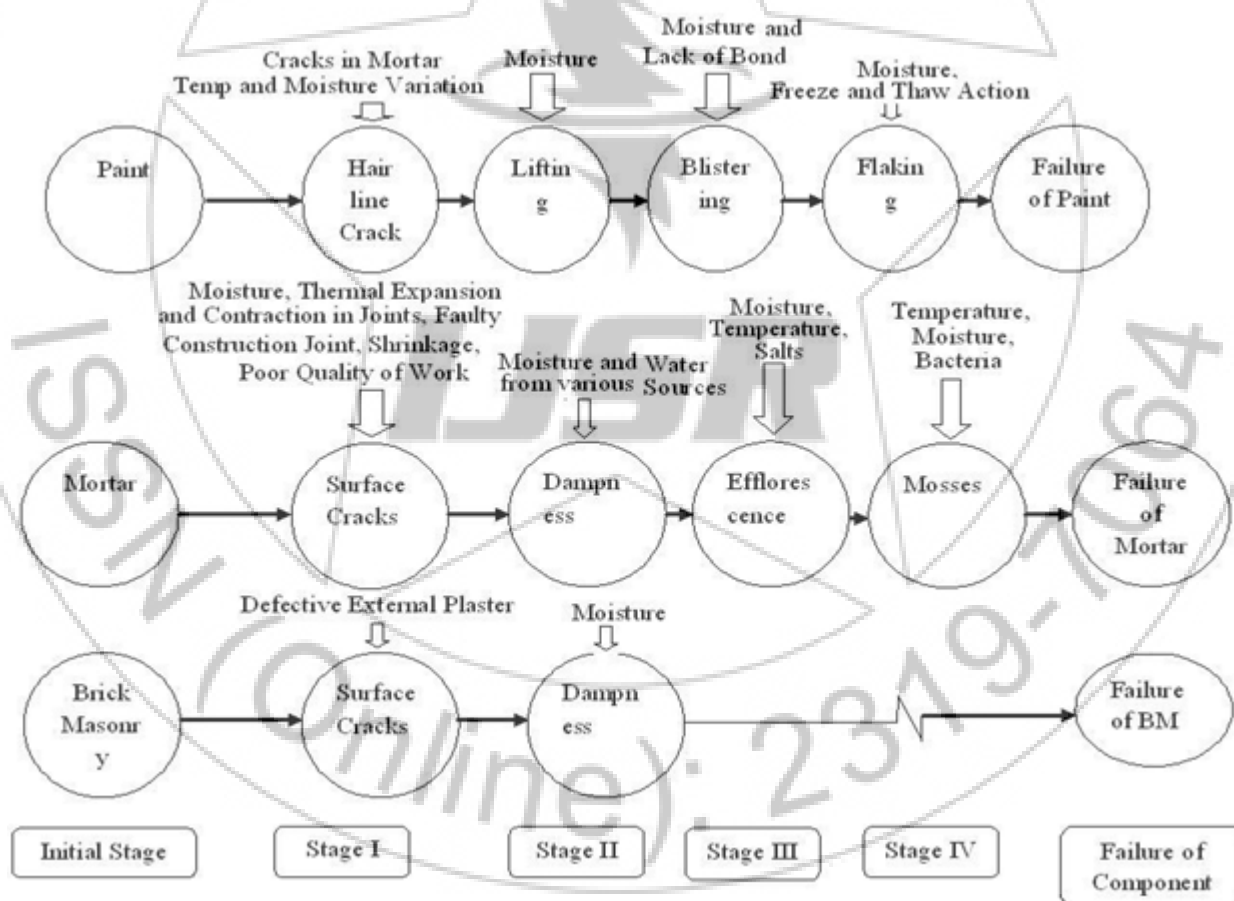


Figure 2: Event Driven Graph for Internal Plaster^[2]

The above figure shows that the process of degradation and various causes for failure modes of Internal Plaster. The sequence of failure for paint was Hairline Cracks, Lifting, Blistering and Flaking. The sequence for failure of Mortar was Surface Cracks, Dampness, Efflorescence and Mosses.

The sequence of failure for brick masonry was Cracks and Dampness.

5. Conclusion

From above study the following conclusions are derived

- 1) After inspection of the case studies following failure modes were observed in External and Internal Plaster Surface Cracks, Efflorescence, Dampness, Mosses, Black Patches, Paint Flaking and Expansion.
- 2) After doing Failure Mode Effect Analysis following major defects and their causes were observed
 - a) Surface Cracks are occurs regularly on the plaster. When cracks occur immediately after construction they are due to shrinkage in cement. There are also causes for surface cracks like moisture in mortar, unwanted growth of vegetation on plaster. The thermal expansion and contraction is also causes the cracks.
 - b) Dampness is also major defect in plaster. The causes of dampness are moisture and water percolation through sewer pipes and rain water pipes.
 - c) Mosses is also major defect in plaster occurs near the sewer pipes due to the moisture, temperature and various biological agents such as fungi and algae.
 - d) The causes of paint flaking are moisture, freeze and thaw action and lack of bond between mortar and paint.

References

- [1] Aurelie Talon, Daniel Boissier, Jean-Luc Chevalier, Julien Hans CSTB “Temporal Quantification method of Degradation Scenarios Based on FMEA” FMEA Research for and Application to the Building Domain.2005Pp.21-27.
- [2] A Talon, A.; Boissier, D.; Hans, J.; Lacasse, M.A.; Chorier, J “A Methodological and Graphical Decision Tool for Evaluating Building Component Failure”. 2004 pp.29-39
- [3] A Ghafar Ahmad and Haris Fadzilah Abdul Rahman “Treatment of Salt Attack and Rising Damp in Heritage Buildings in Penang, Malaysia” Journal of Construction in Developing Countries, Vol. 15(1), 93–113, 2010
- [4] Cement and Concrete Institute, “Common Defects in Plaster”
- [5] Common Defects in Paint
- [6] F. Palha, M.Sc.1; A. Pereira, M.Sc.2; J. de Brito³; and J. D. Silvestre, M.Sc.4 JOURNAL OF PERFORMANCE OF CONSTRUCTED FACILITIES © ASCE “Effect of Water on the Degradation of Gypsum Plaster Coatings: Inspection, Diagnosis, and Repair” 2012
- [7] Martin Keppert, Ph.D., Department of materials engineering and chemistry.” Degradation of inorganic building materials” 2000
- [8] Larry W. Master, Chairman National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg USA ERIK BRANDT Committee Secretary Statens Byggeforskings Institute, Harshlom Denmark “Systematic methodology for service life prediction of building materials and components” 1989 , pp 385-392