



Candidate name:

SQA Unit H8WT 45 'Prepare and Mix Traditional Lime Mortars' (0.5 National Unit credit at SCQF Level 5), equivalent to National 5 qualifications.

- 1 How do air (non-hydraulic) limes set and harden?
 - A by a carbonation set
 - B set with water
 - C by adding glue
 - D by drying out only

- 2 What does the abbreviation NHL stand for?
 - A Non Hydraulic Lime
 - B Natural Hydraulic Lime
 - C Neutral Hydrated Lime
 - D Natural Hydrated Lime

- 3 What makes the best sand for use in lime mortars?
 - A sharp grains
 - B well graded with a good mix of grain sizes
 - C clean
 - D All of the above

- 4 How should you store powdered limes (hydrated)?
 - A Off the ground
 - B in dry conditions
 - C away from walls
 - D all of the above

- 5 If you wanted to make 30 litres of mortar, how much sand would you need?
 - A 25 litres
 - B 30 litres
 - C 60 litres
 - D 3 litres

- 6 What are the 3 different classes of NHLs?
 - 1
 - 2
 - 3

7 What do the numbers mean in NHL 2, 3.5 and 5?

- A A non-hydraulic lime with a maximum weight of 2, 3.5 or 5 kg per bag
- B A natural hydraulic lime with a maximum strength of 2, 3.5 or 5 kn/mm²
- C A hydraulic lime with a maximum weight of 2, 3.5 or 5 kg per bag
- D A natural hydraulic lime with a minimum strength of 2, 3.5 or 5 kn/mm²

8 Complete the simple Lime Cycle for air limes – include the words listed at the right locations:

Limestone quicklime burning slaking with water building lime (powder or putty)
fresh mortar add sands/ aggregates carbonation set

