

Areas of application	Clay Plaster in accordance with CLAYTEC Materials & Workmanship Data Sheet 6.1 A multi-purpose finishing plaster for internal use. For application onto CLAYTEC Undercoat Plaster and CLAYTEC Clayboards; Also for use on other suitably prepared building boards.
Composition	Clays, washed mixed grain sand 0-0.8mm. Plant fibres < 1.0mm
Supply	30kg bags; 42 bags per pallet
Storage	Store under cover, off the ground, and protected from rain and damp. Indefinite shelf life if stored dry.
Coverage	A 30kg bag of Fine-Finish Plaster produces approx. 21.5 l wet plaster. This will cover 5-7m <sup>2</sup> if applied at a thickness of 3mm, or 8-11m <sup>2</sup> if applied at thickness of 2mm (spray applied).
Preparation	Mix together with approx. 25 Vol.% clean water using a plasterer's wheel or powered mixing paddle. Professional hopper or paddle mixing machines can be used for large quantities. For detailed information on machines for mixing and spraying clay plasters see CLAYTEC Materials & Workmanship Data Sheet 6.2.
Substrate	Clay plaster only set mechanically (no curing process). The substrate must therefore be stable, dust-free, and offer a good mechanical key. Residual moisture within the substrate is acceptable so long as it is not of a permanent nature. It is generally recommended that the substrate is wetted prior to the application of the finishing plaster in order to prolong its workability.
Application	The wet plaster is either applied onto the substrate with a trowel or sprayed on using a suitable machine. The plaster should be applied to a thickness of 2-3mm, max. 5mm. The surface finish is determined by the timing of the finishing work and the implement(s) used. Generally speaking, the dryer the plaster becomes, the firmer it gets and the more it can be worked to a smoother finish. Fine textured surfaces are achieved by rubbing down with a nylon sponge, sponge float or wooden float whilst the plaster is still relatively wet. Smooth surfaces can then be achieved by working over with a steel trowel. A trial area should always be undertaken.
Drying	Since there is no chemical curing process that takes place, the material remains workable for a number of days if appropriately protected. It is also possible to leave the wet plaster in the mixing and pipework. Clearly there remains the possibility of corrosion to the machinery and the tools. If necessary, the finish can be re-worked at any time by wetting.
Finishing	Fine-Finish Plaster can be coated with casein distemper, natural emulsion, and silicate paint, and also many other paints and finishes.