

Areas of application	Clay Plaster in accordance with CLAYTEC Materials & Workmanship Data Sheet 6.1. Clay Mortar in accordance with CLAYTEC Materials & Workmanship Data Sheet 3.3. Single or multiple layer undercoat plaster for internal use. Hand or spray applied onto brickwork and other masonry substrates, also onto light earth construction, CLAYTEC Reedboard, woodwool boards, and similar backgrounds. Can sometimes be used as base-coat for external wall renders.
Composition	Clay, mixed grain washed sand 0 - 2 mm, barley straw 30 mm.
Density	approx. 1500 kg/m ³
Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 kg bags; 42 bags per pallet • 1 m³- Big-bags - dry • 1 m³ - Big-bags - damp
Storage	Store under cover, off the ground, and protected from rain and damp. Can be stored outdoors for short periods of time if suitably protected from the weather. Damp wares must be used within 3 months of delivery; Dry wares have indefinite shelf life. Damp wares require protection from the frost during winter months.
Coverage	A 30 kg bag of Undercoat Plaster produces approx. 23 litres of wet plaster. This will cover approx. 1.5m ² if applied at a thickness of 15mm, or approx. 2m ² if applied at a thickness of 11mm.
Preparation	Mix together with approx. 25% clean water with using a plasterers's wheel or powered mixing paddle. Use professional hopper or paddle mixing machines for large quantities. For detailed information on machines for mixing or spraying clay plasters see CLAYTEC Material & 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. Pre-wetting of the substrate may be required to bind dust on old plasterwork or to prolong the workability of the plaster. Plaster substrates such as CLAYTEC Reedmat etc. must be dry. Old paints should be completely removed.
Application	Undercoat Plaster is either applied with a trowel or sprayed on with a rendering machine. The thickness of the layers depends on the consistency of material used. With a very stiff mix, layers of up to 50 mm thick can be applied. As a general rule, The less supportive and rougher the plaster base, the thinner the plaster layer and the wetter the plaster mix should be. The second layer of plaster is usually applied when the first layer is dry. A 'wet in wet' application is also possible by the introduction of a reinforcement layer of CLAYTEC Reedmat.
Working time	Since no chemical curing takes place, Undercoat Plaster mixed with water, remains usable for several days if kept covered. The material can be left in the rendering machine and its hoses for the same period. One should nevertheless consider the corrosive effect on the machines and tools.
Drying	<p>Good cross ventilation must be provided to all areas during the drying process. Poor ventilation can result in mould spores due to the fact that the plaster is applied wet and contains organic matter.</p> <p>Where natural cross ventilation isn't sufficient the use of forced drying should be considered. It is not possible for mould growth to take place once the plaster is dry.</p>
Finishing	No preparation is required when using as a base-coat plaster for CLAYTEC One-coat Plaster or CLAYTEC Fine-Finish Plaster. When using as a base-coat plaster for CLAYTEC Slaked Lime Plaster follow the guidance within CLAYTEC Materials & Workmanship Data Sheet 6.9. Undercoat Plaster should only be plastered once it is completely dry.
	www.claytec.co.uk