New DIN compliant:

Clay Undercoat Plaster (base coat) 05.001, 05.002 and 10.110

Clay plaster mortar – DIN 18947 – LPM 0/4 f – S II – 1.8

NATUREPLUS Certification No. 0803-0501-042-1

Kind of clay mortar	Clay plaster mortar as naturally-moist (05.001 and 05.002) and dry (10.110) mortar mix.
Areas of application	Single or multiple layer undercoat plaster for internal use. Hand or machine applied. For historical building renovation, application on masonry and other solid substrates, for use with wall heating, on reedboard and other similar backgrounds.
Composition	Natural clay < 5 mm, mixed grain washed sand 0-2 mm. Grain size group, oversize particles (acc. to DIN) 0/4, < 8 mm. Barley straw fibres < 30 mm.
Country of origin	Germany
Material properties	Drying shrinkage 2%, Compressive strength class S II. Flexural strength 0.7 N/mm². Compressive strength 1.5 N/mm². Adhesive strength 0.10 N/mm². Bulk density class 1.8. Thermal conductivity 0.91 W/mK, µ-value 5/10, Water vapour adsorption class WS III. Building material class B2*.
Supply form, coverage	Naturally-moist 05.001 in 1.2 t big-bags (~700 litres of wet plaster, 47 m² at t = 15 mm) Dry 05.002 in 1.0 t big-bags (~625 litres of wet plaster, 42 m² at t = 15 mm) Dry 10.110 in 25 kg sacks (~16.7 litres of wet plaster, 1.1 m² at t = 15 mm), 48 sacks per pallet
Storage	Store dry. Damp wares must be used within 3 months of mixing; dry wares have an indefinite shelf life. **Damp wares require protection from frost during winter months, as the material workability is diminished during the frost period.**
Preparation	Mix together with ~10-15% (naturally-moist) or ~20-25% (dry) clean water using a professional hopper or paddle mixing machine. Small quantities can be mixed with a motorised paddle mixer drill or by hand. For information on application with plastering machines, see www.claytec.com.
Substrate	Clay plaster adheres only mechanically. The substrate must therefore be stable, frost-free, dry, clean and free of salt contamination and offer a good mechanical key and even suction properties. For priming, use a RED primer (e.g. CLAYTEC 13.430-.435). Pre-wetting of the substrate may be required to bind dust on old plasterwork (spray wetting). Reed mat plaster substrates must be dry. Film-forming old paints should be completely removed.
Application	The mortar is thrown or applied with a trowel or sprayed on with a rendering machine. The min–max thickness ranges from 8 to 15 mm, but layers of up to 35 mm are possible depending on the substrate. The mortar consistency should be adjusted according to the plaster thickness. The application of YOSIMA or CLAYFIX coloured clay plasters requires a well-rubbed, flat substrate (a separate work step) or a thin skim coat of clay finish coat plaster.
Working time	Since no chemical curing takes place, mixed mortar material remains usable for several days if kept covered. The material can be left in the rendering machine and its hoses for the same period.
Drying	**After application, the plaster must be allowed to dry quickly, e.g. through effective cross ventilation (all doors and windows open 24 hours per day) or gentle forced drying. In critical situations, a drying protocol should be kept (as detailed in DVL Technical Bulletin TM 01). Contact www.claytec.com for further details.** **Background levels of microbiological contamination are monitored continually for naturally-moist mixtures 05.001 but compliance with specific maximum levels cannot be guaranteed.**
Finishing	Subsequent coats of plaster can be applied as soon as the base coat is fully dry, at the earliest once shrinkage is complete.
Trial areas	**A sufficiently large trial area should always be undertaken in advance to ascertain the suitability of the substrate and the application thickness. We cannot assume liability for defects not resulting from errors in factory production.** **See also the guidance notes in CLAYTEC Worksheet 6.1, available from www.claytec.com.**

*A better fire classification is possible subject to additional fire performance testing (Lehmbau Regeln DVL 2009, p.97).