



New: compliant with DVL Tech. Bulletin TM 06

YOSIMA Clay Design Plaster, 40.000-47.430

Suitable for special room climate requirements (TM 06 DVL)



Tested as being low in pollutants and emissions by the UL ECO-INSTITUT

Product, areas of application	Coloured clay plasters compliant with DVL Technical Bulletin TM 06 for internal use (excepting areas exposed to water).
Composition	Mixed grain sand, coloured earths and clays, cellulose fibres, methylcellulose < 0.5% (water soluble stabilisation). Grain size < 1 mm, textural additives incl. straw fibres (Straw), granite (Red stone), glitter (Flash), mother of pearl (Pearl), sisal (Japan), grasses (Country), herbs (Herbs). The colour is a product of the earths used; no pigments are added (SC colour with < 2% magnetite).
Material properties	Abrasion 0.30-0.50 g (0.70 g permissible). Wet abrasion class 5 according to DIN EN 13300. The product is suitable for special room climate requirements (DVL Tech. Bulletin TM 06).
Supply form, coverage	20 kg bucket with lid for ~6 m ² at t = 2mm, 500 kg big-bags for ~150 m ² at t = 2mm. Reckon with 20-25% less surface area for textured plasters: red stone, pearl, country due to the thicker application. 32 buckets per pallet.
Storage	Closed containers stored in a cool, dry place have a shelf life of at least 3 years.
Preparation	The 20 kg dry mass is successively added to 5.5-6.5 litres (depending on product) of clean water , mixing with a motorised paddle mixer drill or agitator (Ø 125 mm). Leave to soak for 30 minutes and work through thoroughly once more before use.
Substrate	The substrate must be stable, non-flexing, frost-free, dry, clean and free of salt contamination and offer a good mechanical key. In addition, it must be flat, crack-free, dry and have even suction properties . Pre-wet the substrate carefully if required using a fine spray. Highly alkaline surfaces should be pre-treated with a fluorosilicate solution, especially when using strong or dark colours. Smooth surfaces or high suction/uneven suction substrates should be pre-treated with CLAYTEC primer (YELLOW 13.420-.425), CLAYTEC undercoat plasters and fine topcoat plasters may likewise require pre-treatment with CLAYTEC primer (WHITE 13.410-.415). CLAYTEC coarse plasters should be rubbed flat (a separate work step!) or given a thin skim coat of clay fine-finish plaster. CLAYTEC clayboards should likewise be given a thin skim coat of clay fine-finish plaster and board joints covered with scrim tape. A full-surface reinforcement mesh is also possible. Board joints between plasterboard panels must be filled and reinforced, for example with joint scrim tape, the surface than carefully and uniformly primed over its entire surface.
Application	Undertake plastering only when there is no risk of frost. The mortar is applied evenly with a Japanese trowel or stainless steel smoothing trowel at a thickness of 2 mm or sprayed on with a rendering machine. All tools should be clean and prepared for use. After an initial drying time of up to a few hours depending on the substrate, the surface is rubbed down evenly with a felt float, repeating where necessary. The earlier it is worked, the coarser the finish, the later it is worked the smoother and finer the finish. Other effects can be achieved using sponge, plastic or wooden floats or a Japanese smoothing trowel. Take care not to work too much water into the surface! To ensure an even surface treatment, the surface should not be allowed to dry out unevenly, for example due to heating or air draughts from open windows.
Working time	Once mixed, the mortar remains usable for 24 hours if kept covered.
Finishing	To remove loose particles and improve the firmness and brilliance of the surface, the fully dry surface should be wiped down with a soft, moist sponge (2-3 wipes). Use only clean water! Work quickly taking care not to soften the plaster. Alternatively polish carefully with a wallpaper brush.
Even colour and surface finish	If covering a large surface, prepare a sufficient batch of mortar from several buckets. Where possible, complete a contiguous section in one go. As the plaster is made of natural substances, colour deviations are unavoidable and colour and textural variations are part of the character of the material. Plasters with Country and Herbs additives must be allowed to dry out quickly.
Trial areas	A sufficiently large trial area should always be undertaken to ascertain the correct colour and technical suitability of the overall combination of primer and mortar application. The colour and appearance of any textural additives should be checked in advance. We cannot assume liability for defects not resulting from errors in factory production. See also the guidance notes in CLAYTEC Worksheet 6.2, available from www.claytec.com.