

CLAY PLASTER

BASE COAT 0-4

Description	Saviukumaja's clay plasters are the only clay plasters manufactured in Estonia and the entire proximate region that have been tested based on the German standard for earth plasters (DIN 18947:2013-08). Based on the standard, the plasters belong to the higher strength class S II. Clay plaster comprises top-quality clay, sand that has been carefully selected using a grading curve, and fibre of plant origin. Clay plaster base coat (grain size 0–4 mm, a dry mixture, fibre additives of straw / hemp shiv and fibre).
Use	Suitable for plastering different surfaces in indoor conditions. Used for plastering base surfaces in the ground coat or finishing coat when required. Suitable for plastering different surfaces (wood, stone, bricks, clay, lime and other mineral plasters, reed board, straw walls, concrete blocks, Aeroc, Fiboc, etc.).
Colour range	Dark red. Red, brown, blue or grey available via special order.
Properties	Clay plaster adjusts the air humidity in rooms, accumulates heat, inhibits the formation of mould, neutralises electromagnetic pollution, suppresses echoes, and is suitable for people suffering from allergies. Saviukumaja's clay plaster has great and surface resistance. It is 100% natural and reusable. It is possible to shape round edges and different forms.
Base surface	The base surface must be stable, weight-bearing, dry, absorbent, adhesive, and definitely clean from dust, paints, and lubricants (oil, grease, etc.). We recommend using a thin reed mat when plastering wooden surfaces (logs, boarding, chipboards and other wood-based boards with a smooth surface); use a reed board, natural fibreboard, corkboard or other natural insulation material for insulation. We recommend using a fully covering jute fabric from Saviukumaja's selection to reinforce plaster in the second layer (with an overlay of 7–10 cm).
Conditions	The temperature of the base surface and ambient air must be above 5°C, see Drying for more information.
Preparation of the mixture	Add 5–6 litres of clean water to a bag (25 kg) of dry mixture and mix it through properly. The best way is to prepare the mixture one day before plastering. The mixture should be left to stand for a minimum of half an hour. The plaster needs to be mixed again after standing.
Tools	Floats, trowels (rectangular trowels for shaping, finishing trowels, Swiss trowels), and enthusiasm. Apply manually or with a plastering machine.
Application	Clean and moisten the base surfaces beforehand. Apply the first layer of 5–10 mm. Let the plaster solidify and smooth the surface. We recommend using a plaster float Before applying the second layer, the first layer must be completely dry. Right before applying the next layer, moisten the surface to facilitate their compatibility. Apply the second layer of 5–10 mm. Once the plaster has solidified, rub the surface even by means of a plaster or rubber float. Use a sponge (float) for finishing if you want to accentuate the fibre present in the plaster.
Drying	Clay plaster dries as the water inside it evaporates, therefore you must ventilate the room properly during hot periods to dry plastered surfaces. During the heating period, we recommend using fans, convectors, and dehumidifiers for ideal drying. A prolonged period of drying and excessive air humidity may lead to the formation of mould on the surface of the plaster, which is not harmful to your health. Once the surface is dry, you should wipe any mould from the surface.
Finishing	We recommend using Saviukumaja's Finish clay plasters 0–2 mm or Fine finish clay plasters 0–1 mm for finishing. Before finishing, wipe any loose grains of sand from the surface with a soft brush. If you wish to display the base coat, we recommend applying Saviukumaja's finish primer on the surface.
Maintenance	Potential surface damage can be repaired. We recommend storing finishing materials from the same batch for this purpose. Soiled plaster may be cleaned with a dry method (no water/chemicals/moist sponge)-or covered with the same finishing material again. Clay plaster is antistatic and does not collect dust. Clay plaster absorbs oils and liquids.

Material expenditure

PACKAGING	COVERAGE 10 mm	COVERAGE 15 mm
25 kg bag	ca 1.5 m ²	ca 1 m ²
a 1000 kg bag	ca 60 m ²	ca 40 m ²
NB! Material expenditure depends on the evenness of surfaces (e.g. the expenditure is higher in the case of log walls with big gaps compared to an even boarding).		
Wooden surfaces (reed mat/board)	30–45 kg/1 m ²	
Stone surfaces	25–30 kg/1 m ²	

Safety	Avoid inhaling dust and protect your eyes from it. Wash with a physiological salt solution in the case of eye direct contact.
Storage	Store in dry conditions.

The product description lists the possible uses of the material and gives recommendations for working. The manufacturer has tested the material and ensures its quality, but cannot guarantee that it is used in the proper manner. Hence, the user is not released from liability. The particular conditions and surfaces need to be taken into account for each object. The product sheet becomes invalid upon publication of a new one. Last updated: 01.11.2016.

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