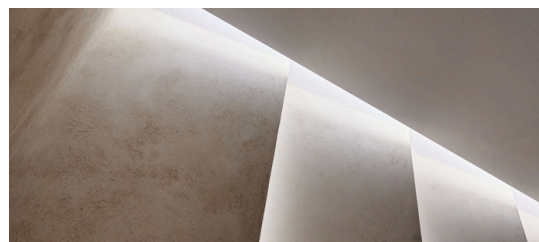


Clay Lime Plaster – Data Sheet

surfaceform™



Overview

Natural, lime and clay-based materials for decorative finishes on interior surfaces. Naturally anti-mould and breathable. The final finish has a textured and rustic look. It is highly appreciated for the benefits it brings to indoor air quality.

Recommended Use

For decoration on commercial and domestic buildings. This is suitable for internal use.

Ingredients

Hydrated lime, baked clay, and selected marble powders.

Physical Characteristics

Pale Beige, Pale Red smooth surface finish with slight variations in colour intensity

Colour

Select a standard colour from our colour chart or select a Ral or Pantone. Colour matching is available on request.

Application

Applied and finished using handheld tools such as trowels, spatulas, brushes and rollers. 3-5 coats depending on desired finish. Installation at temperatures between 10°C. – 30°C.

Sealant

Sealed using 3 or 4 coats of waxes and sealer. More details on approved sample.

Programme

Finish is applied on site as late in the build as possible and may need to be protected during the completion of the project. Drying times will vary with site conditions.

Flammability

European Class of Reaction to Fire A1: non-combustible, no contribution to fire.

Toxicity Including VOC

0g voc per litre in white colour.
20g voc per litre if coloured using our colour additives.

Mould Resistance

ASTM D 327.4 - Standard test method to evaluate the degree of surface disfigurement of pain by microbial, fungal and algae growth.

Result: Front Panel 10/10/10

Back Panel 10/10/10=no growth

Skin Absorption

Skin protection is recommended as cement products are caustic. In the case of contact with skin rinse thoroughly with soap and water. Keep away from children.

Eye Absorption

Avoid contact with eyes at all times as cement products are caustic and may cause irritation. If contact occurs, rinse eyes thoroughly with water and seek medical attention. Eye protection must be worn.

Inhalation

A powder material with no odour if any unusual symptoms occur move victim to fresh air. Dust masks are recommended.

Ingestion

Products are not suitable for human consumption. Obtain medical attention if consumed.

Packaging

16 kg net plastic containers.

Disposal

Products must be disposed of according to local regulations. Containers must be recycled.

Storage

Protect from frost and damp conditions storing/installing at temperatures between 5°C and 30°C.

Mixing

Mix the plaster with water first and then add the colour and mix until a continuous shade is achieved.

Coverage

2.2-2.6kg material per meter sq after 2 coats

Drying Time

Touch dry – 6 hours at 20°C
Carbonation - 48hours at 20°C
Stable – 180 days.

Thickness

1.30 - 1.60 mm with 2 coats (allow additional 1.25mm for the reinforcing coat if required).

Shelf Life

2 years

Maintenance

Little Maintenance is needed, brushing off dust occasionally with a dry cloth.

Substrate Construction

Guidelines

Metal Studs

Metal stud walls are to be constructed with uprights at 300mm centers. Walls need to be constructed plumb and straight with plenty of horizontal supports. Support all 4 sides of the plasterboard sheet. Plasterboard must be fixed in two layers using 12.5mm plasterboard fixed with suitable plasterboard screws at 300mm fixing centers (minimum centers). Joints should be staggered between the two layers of plasterboard.

The aim is to achieve a very well supported solid wall with no bumps, ridges between sheets or structure movements. This information must be used in conjunction with the MF manufactures guidelines.

Timber Studs

Timber stud walls need to be extra well-constructed using only good quality timbers, kiln dried and well-seasoned. We recommend uprights are at no less than 300mm centers with plenty of extra horizontal supports. Support all 4 sides of the plasterboard sheet.

We recommend that in curved areas walls are sheeted with high quality plywood to support the plasterboard.

Timber structures need to be kept dry and consideration of moisture content within the building always considered during construction. If a building is very cold or has high moisture content the stud wall can take a long time to fully dry out. Walls that are not fully dry can shrink when drying thus resulting in movement or cracks.

Plasterboard must be fixed in two layers using 12.5mm plasterboard fixed with suitable plasterboard screws at 300mm fixing centers (minimum centers). Joints should be staggered between the two layers of plasterboard.

The aim is to achieve a very well supported solid wall with no bumps, ridges between sheets, or structure movement. This information must be used in conjunction with the MF manufactures guidelines.

Substrate Preparation

Dry-Lined Surfaces

The finishes can be applied to dry-lined surfaces provided the wall is straight, plumb and solid. Joints between sheets need to be fully filled, taped with a good quality jointing compound and suitable jointing tape. All joints need to be flush and finely sanded. Angle beads need to be fitted to all external corners and openings.

Expansion beads need to be fitted where relevant. Beads need to be feathered back from using a good quality jointing compound and sanded.

Skimmed Plasterboard This is suitable for our finishes provided the wall has been well constructed as detailed above; plasterboard joints are filled and taped. The walls need to be well skimmed with no bumps or ridges. Walls need to be straight and plumb. Good structures that are well plastered are essential for decorative finishes.

Masonry Substrates Internal

Most rendered internal walls can have a decorative finish applied. All blockwork/concrete require plaster coats prior to our finish. Two coats of sand and cement with a fine float finish or most traditional basecoat plasters finished with a skim coat are normally sufficient. All finishes need to be completed to a high standard being straight and plumb with no trowel or float marks. These need to be fully dry as per the plaster manufactures instructions.

New builds are prone to settlement cracks, and we recommend our anti-crack system is used to reduce the risk of settlement cracks appearing through the plaster surface.

Decorated Walls & Ceilings

Do not use over wallpaper. Remove all traces of wallpaper and paste residue. Any loose material needs to be removed, backgrounds filled and sanded. Repaired substrates need to be fully dry prior to application of our plaster finishes. Walls need to be straight with no bumps. Pre-painted walls can be coated over if the paint is well attached. Sand walls prior to all applications. Fill or replaster walls if required. Fillers and plasters need to be fully dry before application of our products. Ideally, walls and ceilings need to be structurally sound with no ridges or bumps.

MDF Substrates

This is a good substrate for all our plaster finishes and an easy way to create feature panels off-site. We recommend it is primed on all sides with a good quality wood primer. This is to reduce the risk of soaking in moisture and swelling. MDF should not be subjected to any moisture before or after our finishes have been applied.

We do encourage that sheet sizes are considered and considered part of the design. MDF will always crack in the joint where sheets meet therefore a space between each sheet is required.

Beads

Normal rendering and expansion beads need to be fitted to all corners and openings. These should be well fitted prior to plastering and finished flush the same as for decorating with normal paints.

Dust

All dust and dirt need to be removed prior to our applications.

Anticrack

We recommend that our anti-crack systems are used on top of all substrates as it reduces the risk of cracks appearing on the surface.

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