

## Substrate

The substrate must be even, dry, absorbent, and free from dust, paints, and lubricants (oils, greases, etc.). Substrates must be moistened beforehand to improve adhesion and protect the plaster from drying out too quickly. Absorbent substrates must be moistened to saturation (water sprayed on the substrate will remain on the surface for at least 5 seconds before it is absorbed).

For smooth concrete, gypsum board, and other smooth surfaces with poor adhesion, we recommend using a quartz adhesive primer in advance to improve the adhesion.

When plastering wooden surfaces (logs, boards, smooth-faced chipboard, plywood, etc.), we recommend using a thin reed mat or reed board, wood fiber, cork board, or other natural insulation material for insulation.

## Conditions

The temperature of the substrate and the ambient air must be higher than 5 ° C.

The clay plaster dries out by evaporating the water. The room must be properly ventilated to dry the plastered surfaces during the warm weather period. During the drying of the plaster, it is recommended to use fans, blowers, and dehumidifiers for ideal drying. Excessive prolongation and excessive humidity can lead to the formation of molds on the surface of the plaster, which is not dangerous to health. Once the surface is dry, the mold should be wiped off the surface.

## Preparation

Add 5-6 liters of clean water to one 25kg bag and mix well for 5-10 minutes to make the mixture a porous, uniform mass that is good to install. Preparing the mixture the day before plastering is best, with a minimum of 30 minutes before use. After standing, mix the plaster mixture thoroughly again.

## Application

Clean and moisten substrates. Apply the first layer 5-10 mm thick. Allow the plaster to harden and level the surface with a float. The first coat must be completely dry before applying the second coat. Immediately before applying the next layer, it is advisable to moisten the surface so that the layers adhere better. Apply a second layer 5-10 mm thick.

When reinforcing, a reinforcement mesh must be installed on top of the second layer, smoothed into the plaster surface with a trowel, and rubbed even with a float. We recommend using jute mesh or a fiberglass mesh of at least 7x7mm for reinforcement, which should be installed with an overlap of 7-10 cm.

After the plaster has hardened but is still wet, even the surface with a float.

## Finishing

For finishing, we recommend using UKU clay finishing plaster or clay decorative plasters. Before finishing, wipe off loose sand with a strong brush. If you want to exhibit the base coat plaster, we recommend priming the surface with Saviukumaja finishing primer. If you want to highlight the fiber in the plaster, use a damp sponge in the final stage of finishing.

## Maintenance

Spot repairs can be made to possible surface damage. For this it is recommended to keep the same batch of powder in storage. For a chip or defect, dissolve a small amount of the mixture in a jar and pat the area with a fine brush. Dirty plaster can be dry cleaned or re-coated with the same finishing material. Clay plaster is antistatic and does not collect dust. Oils and liquids are absorbed by the clay plaster.

## Consumption

Depending on the evenness of the substrate 7-17 kg / m<sup>2</sup> at a layer thickness of 4-10 mm.

## Safety

Avoid inhalation of dust and contact with eyes. In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with saline.

## Preservation

In dry conditions, the clay plaster is preserved forever. A bag that has got moisture or water and has solidified can be reused by mixing it properly. The date of manufacture to identify the batch is based on the packaging. There may be slight differences in color between batches.