

# CLAY STUCCO

Glossy and smooth surface finish



## Substrate

The substrate must be smooth, dry, absorbent, and free of dust, paints, and lubricants (oils, greases, etc.). All surface irregularities/bumps appear darker during surface finishing, so the final finish's uniform tonality depends on the substrate. The more structural the substrate, the higher the material consumption per square meter. The substrate should not be shiny and slippery (old paint, ceramic tile, glass, metal, etc.)

## Conditions

The temperature of the substrate and the ambient air should be higher than 5 ° C. We recommend moistening the substrate just before installation.

## Preparation

To 1kg of dry mixture add 0,8-1l of pure water and mix thoroughly until preferred consistency. Add ¾ water at the beginning and mix until smooth (make sure there are no lumps) and then gradually add the rest of the water. It is best to prepare the mixture the day before plastering, with a minimum of 1 hour before use.

## Application

Apply the first leveling layer in different directions, observing the resulting pattern. Do not polish the first layer(s), gently peel off higher areas to level the surface and leave to harden. The application direction in the first layer and the resulting pattern also shine through in subsequent layers. Leave to stand for at least an hour or until the substrate has visibly dried. Once the undercoat has dried light and matte, the following coat can be applied. In the final layers, the mixture is applied as thinly as possible in different directional movements, observing and spreading the application pattern throughout the surface. When applying the final layers, it is necessary to apply more pressure to the trowel. Immediately after completion, polish the surface entirely with the Venetian trowel. Always start with smaller surfaces to learn the technique. If necessary, make a sample board!

## Finishing

To achieve a high gloss, the surface can be waxed with carnauba wax and polished with a soft, lint-free cloth when dry. It also adds to the surface wear resistance.

## Maintenance

Spot repairs can be made to possible surface damage. For this, it is recommended to keep the finishing material from the same batch in storage. However, the repaired spot will most likely remain slightly visible.

## Consumption

Depending on the evenness of the substrate and the number of layers 0,4-0,6 kg/m<sup>2</sup>  
Maximum layer thickness 0,3mm.

1 kg bucket	Water: 0,75-0,85l	Coverage: 1,6-2,5m <sup>2</sup>
5 kg bucket	Water: 3,75-4,25l	Coverage: 8-12,5m <sup>2</sup>
10 kg bucket	Water: 7,5-8,5l	Coverage: 16-25m <sup>2</sup>

## Safety

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

## Preservation

The dry mix will keep in a closed container in dry conditions for 2–3 years. Under ideal conditions, the dry mix can last for decades.

Store the finished mix in a covered container in a cool place for up to 6 months. Clean the edges of the mixing container and cover the surface of the finished mix in the bucket with plastic wrap to prevent drying. Always mix thoroughly before reusing.

The production date is indicated on the packaging.

Keep the same batch of powder for spot repairs.

Since this is a natural product, there may be differences in tone between batches.

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 conditions and surfaces need to be taken into account for each object.

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