

nen



do



Clay
plaster



14
Color
tones

nen – do clay colored plasters for indoor use. Clay plaster is a colored wall surface composed clay and loam. The clay is both binding agent and source of color in one, with no added pigments or dyes. nen – do is available in 14 earth tones. nen – do surfaces are elegant, rich in color and luminous.



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Product and application clay color plaster according to DVL TM 06 for interior design (not suitable for areas exposed to water splashes).

Composition Mixed-grain sand, colored loams and clays, perlite, cellulose fine fibres, methylcellulose <0.5% (water-soluble stabilization). Grain size up to 1 mm.

Coloring through the clay, no other pigments.

Properties Abrasion 0.30-0.50 g (permissible 0.70 g), wet abrasion class 5 according to DIN EN 13300.

Product meets raised indoor climatic requirements according to TM 06 DVL.

Supply form, yield 20 kg cardboard-lidded container (yields approx. 6 m² with a viscosity of 2 mm).

Storage Store dry and cool. Dry wares have an unlimited shelf life.

Mortar preparation Gradually stir the 20 kg dry matter into approx. 5.5-6.5 l (depending on the product) of clean water using a drill (≥ 800 watt) or agitator and agitator paddle (Ø 125 mm). Let rest 30 minutes, then work through thoroughly again. The mortar is now ready for processing.

Rendering base The substrate should be stable, non-springing, frost-free, clean, free of salt, sufficiently rough, as well as level, free of cracks, completely dry and evenly absorbent.

If necessary, pre-wet the substrate carefully with a spray mist. Strongly alkaline surfaces are to be fluorinated, this is especially important when using dark and robust colors. Pretreat smooth surfaces as well as resistant or unevenly absorbent substrates with a silicate primer.

The entire surface of clay panel, as well as wood-based construction panel substrates (HFA) should be coated with interior fiberglass mesh, clay adhesive mortar and reinforcement mortar. Flat cladding and interior insulation should also be treated with an interior fiberglass mesh and fine clay plaster.

Prepare gypsum drywall (GKB) with mechanical fastenings according to the manufacturer's instructions and with a GKB deep primer. Reinforce the joint areas with fiberglass joint tape and a recommended leveling compound from the GKB manufacturer. After allowing to dry, carefully prime the surfaces with a silicate primer avoiding possible imperfections.

Plaster application, surface Ensure that the surface is frost-free. Apply the mortar using a Japanese trowel, stainless-steel spatula or spray on with a plastering machine. Use clean / new, well accustomed tools. First apply a thin layer "pulled over the grain", after which, and only once this layer has dried, the final application may take place. The plaster may also be applied as a single-coat. Thickness of basecoat application: up to max. 2 mm. After a drying time of several hours, depending on the substrate, the surface may be evenly rubbed with a sponge board, repeatedly if necessary. Early processing results in rough surfaces, while late processing results in smooth and fine surfaces. Achieve further design finishes with felt, plastic, wooden or Japanese trowels. If necessary, the substrate may be moistened using a little water first (with a spray). To ensure that all surfaces are processed evenly, partial surfaces should be prevented from drying out too quickly; avoid drafts, air flow regions near open windows, and heaters.

Working time If kept covered, the mixed mortar can be processed for up to 24 hours.

Subsequent processing Removing any loose grains will increase structural elements and color brilliance of the finish. Once completely dry, wipe the surfaces with a soft, damp sponge rinsing often (after 2-3 wipes). Paying attention to clean water, work quickly and be careful not to dissolve the plaster. Alternatively, careful polishing with a soft wallpapering brush is possible.

Color and surface homogeneity To guarantee color and surface consistency, mix several containers of mortar to be sure that a sufficient amount is available for connected surfaces. Extended breaks in processing should be avoided. Because the mortar is comprised of natural, raw materials, color deviations cannot be excluded. Color variations and aggregate accumulations are part of the product's character.

Work samples and testing The suitability of the substrate, adhesion (application thickness) and ultimately the final result must always be checked by means of a sufficiently large work sample. The color tone is to be confirmed before processing. Claims for reclamation that do not result from factory mixing errors are excluded.