



19.300-19.345 Thin-coat clay finish to DVL TM 06

Application	conluto Deco Clay Facing Plasters are coloured, thin-coat clay mixes for creative interior design, with or without surface finish effect materials. These can be added as desired. (Refer to the technical data sheet)		
Properties	conluto Deco Clay Facing Plaster is a dry, machine-applicable ready-mixed coloured clay finish plaster, stabilised with plant starch and cellulose. It is highly open to vapour diffusion, moisture-regulating and odour-binding. The characteristic appearance of this traditional plaster is a timeless, cloud-like effect, the intensity of which can vary depending on application technique and colour tone.		
Composition	Coloured clays and loams, mixed-grain coloured sands ø up to approx. 1 mm and cellulose. The clays provide the colour; ultramarine blue pigment is added exclusively to the colour tones Blue Clay and Shell.		
Delivery Form	25 kg bags; 500 kg and 1,000 kg in Big Bags		
Colour Tones	conluto Deco Clay Facing Plaster is available in 18 colour tones, see our brochure ‚Natural Colour Worlds‘. All colours can be mixed with one another.		
Dry Abrasion	The dry abrasion resistance is ≤ 0.7 g		
Water Addition	The amount of water required, depending on the shade, is indicated on the clay facing plaster bag by means of a coloured sticker.		
	Colour Tone	Required water quantities in litres	
		bei 500 kg / ca.	bei 1000 kg / ca.
	CP 100 Edelweiß	150	300
	CP 102 Ivory	150	300
	CP 104 Mergel	140	280
	CP 106 Pebble	140	280
	CP 109 White Clay	150	300
	CP 110 Ardesia	100	200
	CP 111 Light Bilbao	140	280
	CP 114 Tinaja	120	240
	CP 115 Nebelgrau	140	280
	CP 120 Red Clay	125	250
	CP 121 Chestnut	115	230
	CP 125 Arancio	125	250
	CP 127 Provence Yellow	145	290
	CP 131 Blue Clay	150	300
	CP 135 Light Green	170	340
	CP 140 Ochre Clay	150	300
	CP 141 Light Ochre Clay	140	280
	CP 146 Shell	185	370
The deco clay facing plasters consist of clays of different colours. These have different water absorption capacities, which is why the water addition varies depending on the colour tone.			
Substrate	The substrate must be dry, firm, clean, free from film-forming or greasy substances, sufficiently rough (key) and level. Damage, holes, cracks or similar defects must be made good beforehand with a compatible material. A uniform absorbency of the substrate is essential. Highly or unevenly absorbent substrates, as well as gypsum plasterboard and gypsum fibre boards, must be treated with conluto Wall and Ceiling Primer (Art. No. 00.990.3-4).		
	Joint reinforcement must be applied at the board joints of dry-construction panels. In general, a paintable surface quality of Q2 is required as the substrate. To achieve an optimal substrate, we recommend applying a full coat of conluto Clay Fine-Finish Plaster (Art. No. 10.013) where necessary. On poorly absorbent substrates, this levelling plaster must in all cases be applied more thickly than the subsequent deco facing plaster – at least 3 mm over the full surface. In case of doubt, trial areas should be prepared.		



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Consumption	At a plaster application of up to max. 2 mm, one 25 kg bag covers approx. 9 m ² ; a 500 kg Big Bag covers approx. 180 m ² and a 1,000 kg Big Bag approx. 360 m ² . Consumption per mm of layer thickness is approx. 1.4 kg/m ² . CAUTION: Layer thicknesses exceeding 2 mm may result in cracking.
Preparation	Add the Deco Clay Facing Plaster lump-free into the required quantity of clean water using a mixer and stir thoroughly. The mixture is ready for use immediately, but a soaking time of 15 minutes is recommended, as this improves workability. Larger quantities can also be processed with standard mixers or plastering machines.
Surface Finish Effect Materials	For creative additives for the Deco Clay Facing Plaster, refer to the separate technical data sheet „Surface Finish Effect Materials“.
Plaster Application	The Deco Clay Facing Plaster is applied evenly using a stainless steel smoothing trowel or a Japanese finishing trowel to a layer thickness of max. 2 mm. Always ensure that tools are clean. The surface is smoothed off and sponged with the fine sponge float (Art. No. 50.004) as soon as the plaster has dried to a leather-hard state. Leather-hard means: the plaster has set, can no longer easily be pressed in with a finger, but has not yet fully dried. Depending on the absorbency of the substrate, this stage is typically reached after a few hours. Once the plaster has completely dried, the surface is dampened with a spray bottle and the unbound fine particles as well as the clay slurry lying on top of the effect materials are removed using the coarse sponge float (Art. No. 50.005). This reveals the shimmering effects of the plaster and increases abrasion resistance. Re-smoothing should only be carried out with a plastic trowel, as a metal trowel causes metallic abrasion. Further consolidation is possible using conluto Casein Primer (Art. No. 00.990.5). Tips: BWhen re-sponging, take care not to use too much water, as this increases the cloud-like effect. On non-absorbent substrates, we recommend applying the deco facing plaster in two coats of 1 mm each with intermediate drying.
Processing Duration / Drying	As clay plasters do not cure chemically, the mixed mortar can be stored covered for several days. However, colour changes may occur. The processing time can be extended multiple times by dampening until the desired surface is achieved. In case of doubt, a trial patch should be prepared.
Cleaning	Clean tools with water after use.
Storage	When stored dry, the Deco Clay Facing Plaster can be kept for 3 years.
Safety Instructions / Disposal	Despite biodegradability, do not dispose of paint residues into the wastewater system. Even non-toxic materials should be stored out of reach of children. In case of eye contact, rinse thoroughly with water. Allow remaining facing plaster to dry out and dispose of in accordance with local regulations.
Note	Clay is a natural raw material and is subject to natural variations that may result in colour deviations. On continuous surfaces, only material from one production batch should be used – batches may be mixed together if necessary. The final colour tone is only visible after the plaster has fully dried and the effects have been worked out. The colour impression can vary considerably depending on lighting conditions and different application techniques. Soluble substances from unsealed substrates that are not visible beforehand may bleed through.

For further information on planning and installation, please refer to our worksheet „Surface Finishing“.

The information provided is intended as technical guidance for the trade and end users. It does not constitute a legal claim nor does it imply any obligation or liability. It does not replace the applicator's own assessment of the suitability of the product and substrate in each individual case. This data sheet becomes invalid upon reissue or product modification.