Technical Data Sheet

WEM extra-light clay fine plaster

Articles 20270, 20272, 20274

Scope

Dry, ready-mixed plaster for application by hand or plastering machine indoors. Fine, extra-light clay plaster as a finished surface or as a brushable surface on WEM Universal Clay Plaster or other smooth, plasterable substrates.

Technical data

composition	Ground, natural white clay, Quartz sand, mineral aggregates, natural fibers, plant-based binder
Order volume	2 - 3 mm
Grain group/Oversize	0/0.5 mm, < 1 mm
Bulk density class	1.8 kg/m³
Thermal conductivity	0.91 W/m²K
Water vapor diffusion resistance	μ = 5/10
abrasion	≤ 0.7 g
Building material class	A1

Storage

If stored in a dry and frost-free place, the plaster has an unlimited shelf life.

Delivery form

20 kg bag, 48 bags/pallet; 1000 kg big bag

fertility

approx. 1.0 – 1.2 kg per mm layer thickness

Adding water for hand application

For 20 kg of fine plaster, approximately 6.4 – 6.9 liters of clean water are needed (approximately 320 ml – 350 ml of water per kg of plaster).

Subsoil

The extra-light clay fine plaster is suitable for use on clay plasters, appropriately prepared gypsum fiberboards and plasterboards (GKB), as well as on sufficiently level gypsum, lime, and lime-cement plasters. The substrate must be level, load-bearing, frost-free, dust-free, and clean. Plaster leveling coats must be completely dry. For unstable substrates, such as smooth ones, we recommend preparing the surfaces with WEM granular primer.

Processing

The clay plaster is gradually sprinkled into clean water while stirring with a motorized mixer and stirred thoroughly for at least 5 minutes. The specified amount of water may need to be adjusted depending on the substrate and application method. Highly absorbent substrates should be pre-wetted or primed.

Fig.1

Use clean, well-worn, or new tools for applying the plaster. The extra-light fine plaster is applied with a stainless steel trowel or notched trowel, or sprayed on with a machine. The maximum thickness of the plaster layer should not exceed 4 mm.

After even application, the plaster layer is smoothed with a trowel. Once the plaster is leather-hard – depending on the substrate, this can take anywhere from a few minutes to several hours – the surface is evenly rubbed with a sponge float. This step can be repeated if necessary. To ensure uniform workability, uneven drying of sections must be prevented, which can occur, for example, due to heating or drafts from open windows.

Depending on when the plastering process takes place, the surface texture can vary. Generally, the later the plaster mortar is rubbed or sponged, the finer the texture .

Final treatment of the plaster layer

To remove loose particles and increase strength and color brilliance, the completely dried surfaces can be minimally moistened and brushed with a soft wallpaper brush.

Notice

The mixed material can be used for several days if kept cool and covered. More water may need to be added.

Drying time
The drying time of the fine plaster depends on the absorbency of the substrate and the drying conditions. Depending on the drying method and substrate, it can take approximately 1-3 days.

Please note
Do not apply the extra-light clay fine plaster to surfaces heated by the sun or in direct sunlight. Drafts should also be avoided. A sufficient test must be carried out to determine its suitability for the specific substrate, and the adhesion strength must be checked.

To ensure color and surface uniformity, mortar from several containers should be mixed together for contiguous areas. Mixing batches should be avoided. Due to the natural raw materials, color variations are possible.