



Installation Guide Clay plaster

Don't forget your
interior finish choose
natural quality

The choice of building materials is of the utmost importance. **Technical performance of the building, ease of installation, impact on the environment and health;** there are so many factors that have guided your choices or those of your client.

A 100% natural, durable, and high-quality solution, the interior clay plaster is made from a judicious blend of clay soil, sand, and straw. It contains no chemical products. Ideal for coating your walls and ceilings in both renovations and new constructions! It enhances the benefits provided by hemp blocks thanks to its similar properties.

We have designed this guide to give you the most practical overview possible of the application of natural clay plaster.

If you need help, you can always count on our team of experts to guide you in the execution of your project. Our technical department is at your disposal to answer your questions.



Summary

1. Introduction	2
2. Safety Precautions	4
3. Application Equipment	4
4. Application of Clay base	5-6
4.1 Preparing the Mixture	5
4.2 Applying the Clay base	5-6
5. Application of Clay finish	7-8
5.1 Preparing the Mixture	7
5.2 Applying the Clay finish	8



IsoHemp Academy

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2 Safety Precautions

• Storage and preservation of Clay

To ensure good preservation of clay bags, store them indoors in a dry place away from moisture.

Clay base preservation: 3 months from the production date.

Clay finish preservation: 3 months from the production date.

• Applications

Suitable for all regular and irregular absorbent substrates. Clay plaster is a two-layer plaster, consisting of base clay and finishing clay.

Clay plaster is very well suited for IsoHemp hemp blocks; no primer is needed for application on them. It is also suitable for interior wall and ceiling coatings on appropriate substrates.

Clay can be smoothed or worked to achieve the desired appearance. After complete drying, it can be covered with a permeable, breathable paint, based on clay, silicate, or lime.

The application can be done manually or with a plastering machine. The responsibility for the implementation result lies with the executor.

• Preparatory work

Before applying the base clay, remove all traces of dust, grease, loose parts, salts, oxidizable parts, soot, glue, etc. from the substrate. Clean old stone joints, using a hard brush if necessary. If the substrate is too dry or the ambient temperature is very high, slightly moisten it. During application, it is advisable to wear gloves and a mask.

For IsoHemp hemp block masonry, any chases in the blocks will be pre-filled with hemp concrete, consisting of an appropriate mixture of hemp aggregates (HL Mix or HempBag shives) and PROKALK binder. This mixture must comply with IsoHemp's specifications and must be completely dry before applying the clay plaster.

Before applying the finishing clay, it is crucial to ensure that the substrate is clean, stable, and solid. The base clay must be homogeneous, and any irregularities should be corrected to accommodate the finishing plaster.

• Application of Clay Plaster

For good adhesion of the clay plaster, do not apply it if the temperature is below 5 degrees or above 30 degrees.

3 Application Equipment

To ensure proper application of the clay plaster on IsoHemp hemp blocks, it is recommended to equip yourself with the following materials:



A round bucket



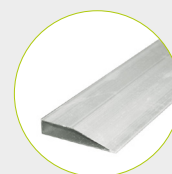
A mixer



A trowel



A plasterer



A plasterer's rule

4 Application of Clay base

4.1 Preparing the Mixture



- Fill 1/5 of your bucket with water. Then cover with the pre-formulated plaster.
- Mix using a mixer. Continue to add plaster until the desired consistency is achieved. The mixture should be pliable and stick to the overturned trowel.



- For complete hydration, let the mixture rest for 20 minutes before use.
- Mix vigorously before application.
- Once covered, the mortar can be preserved for approximately 24 hours.

4.2 Applying the Clay base



- If applying on a substrate that is too dry or at a high temperature, slightly moisten the hemp block.



- Apply the material over the entire surface to be covered using a clean trowel. The application can be done in a single operation and with a minimum thickness of 2 cm up to a maximum of 2.5 cm.



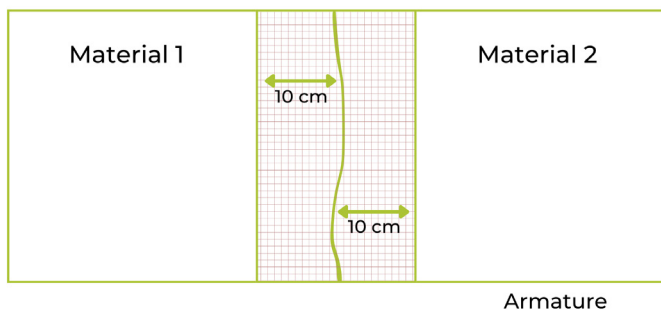
- Smooth directly using a plasterer's rule.



- Wait for the base clay to dry completely before applying the finishing clay.

Tip:

If the application is interrupted, carefully cut the edge at an angle. When resuming, moisten this edge and continue the application.



- If the clay plaster is applied on surfaces composed of different materials, it is necessary to place reinforcement at the junction of these materials. This action helps to reinforce the plaster and make it more resistant.
- You can apply fiberglass reinforcement, but it is preferable to use flax or jute fabric reinforcement, as these are natural.
- Apply the reinforcement at the center of the junction of the different materials, with an overlap of at least 10 cm on each side of the different substrates.

5 Application of Clay finish

5.1 Preparing the Mixture

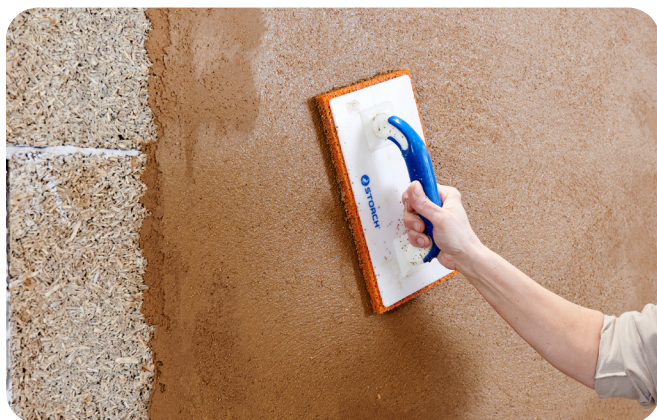


- Fill 1/5 of your tub with water. Then cover with the pre-formulated plaster.
- Mix using the mixer and continue to add plaster until the desired consistency is achieved. The mixture should be pliable and stick to the overturned trowel.



- For complete hydration, let the mixture rest for 30 minutes before use.
- Mix once more before applying the mixture.

5.2 Applying the Clay finish



- Moisten the absorbent substrate. Distribute and smooth the material using the trowel as you progress. The final thickness can range from 4 to 6 millimeters. Achieve the desired finish type (smooth or floated).



- Note: The application of the finishing plaster cannot be interrupted on the same surface.
- A drying time is necessary to obtain a firm and matte plaster. It will lose its shiny appearance.



Tip:

Make sure not to exceed a thickness of 6 millimeters. Excess thickness increases the risk of cracking.



- Then, slightly moisten the surface using a soft wallpaper brush. Tighten the plaster by pressing firmly with a trowel. This pressure will help reduce the risk of cracks that can appear during drying and improve the hardening of the plaster.
- Once completely dry, use a damp sponge to remove the laitance. This step is particularly important to avoid any future marks in case of necessary repairs.
- Ensure good ventilation of the plastered areas to allow for complete drying.



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