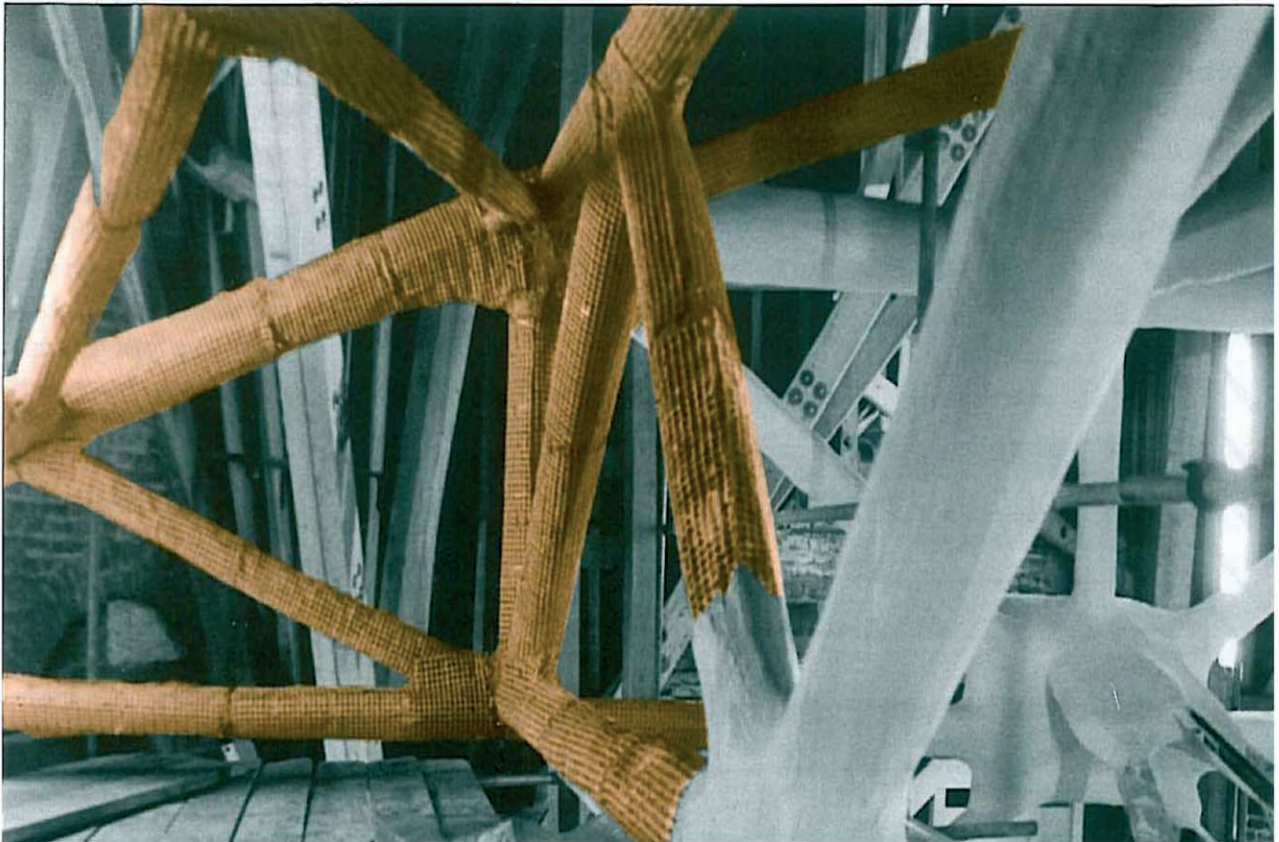


# CLAY LATH

## INSTALLATION RECOMMENDATIONS



On the next pages you will find the English translation of the corresponding Dutch text

## 1. Installation recommendations

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1.1 Clay lath on wooden subconstructions in dormers, stairs, walls and ceilings

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1.2 Clay lath in suspended ceilings

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1.3 Clay lath in arched constructions

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1.4 Clay lath for correction of the substrate and concealing pipes

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1.5 Clay lath for front renovation with or without insulation

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1.6 Clay lath in fire preventing constructions

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2. Free styling

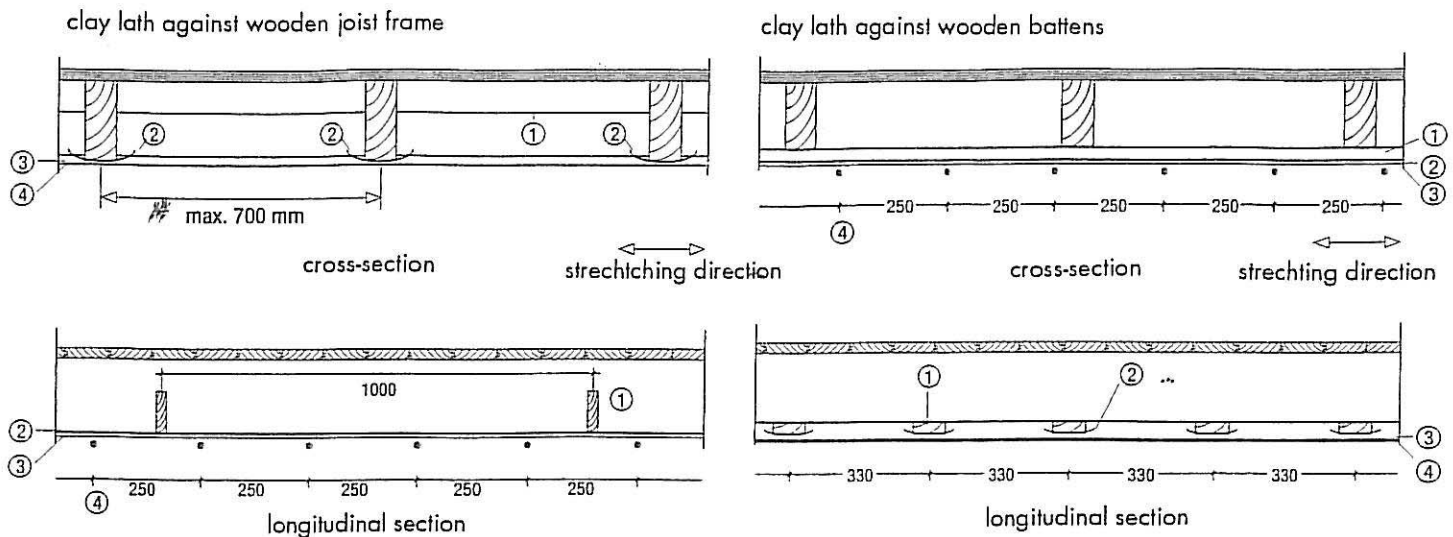
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3. Technical data

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## 1.1



### Clay lath against wooden joist frame (drawing on left)

maximum distance between beams 700 mm

1. For sufficient rigidity the joist frame should be stiffened crossways using pieces of wood 25 x 100 mm, 1000 mm c-to-c.
2. Apply strips of plastic foil 0.10 mm thick and 90 mm wide underneath the beams/joists.
3. Affix the clay lath at right angles to the beams using 32 x 3.1 mm galvanized staples or 32 x 2.1 mm clay lath hooks 125 mm c-to-c
4. Using 32 x 3.1 mm galvanized staples affix galvanized  $\varnothing$  2.11 steel wire 250 mm c-to-c under the clay lath perpendicular to the direction of the joist frame; staple the clay lath and the wire together.
5. Tie off the clay lath and galvanized steel wire using  $\varnothing$  1.07 mm galvanized binding wire 125 mm c-to-c.
6. Overlap the lengthwise seam by 30 mm and the crosswise seam by 100 mm and tie off using  $\varnothing$  1.07 mm galvanized binding wire 100 mm c-to-c.
7. Work the clay lath firmly against the wall and do not turn against the wall. For a taut finish the use of a plastering profile is recommended.

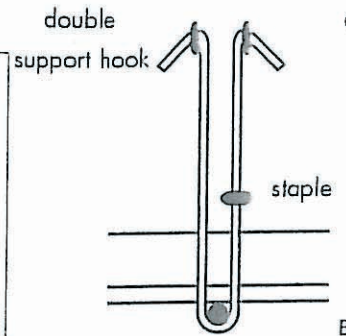
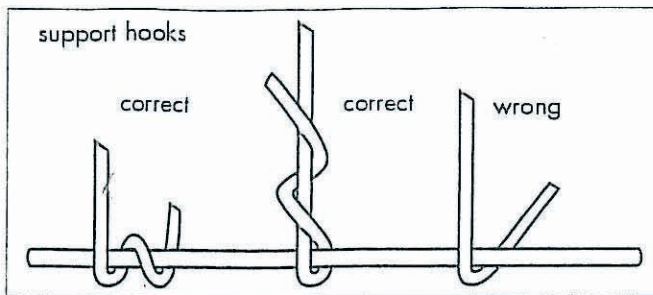
### Clay lath against wooden battens (drawing on right)

maximum distance between beams 700 mm

1. Affix the 25 x 75 battens at right angle to the joist frame 330 mm c-to-c.
2. Apply strips of plastic foil 0.10 mm thick and 90 mm wide underneath the battens.
3. Affix the clay lath at right angles to the joist frame using 32 x 3.1 mm galvanized staples or 32 x 2.1 mm clay lath hooks 125 mm c-to-c.
4. Affix  $\varnothing$  2.11 steel wire 250 mm c-to-c perpendicular to the direction of the battens under the clay lath. These galvanized wires are stretched under the clay lath by first anchoring the ends using 65 mm galvanized nails hammered in at an angle and fixing it to each batten using 32 x 3.1 mm galvanized staples or clay lath hooks.
5. Tie off the clay lath and galvanized steel wire using  $\varnothing$  1.07 mm galvanized binding wire in the centre between the battens.
6. Overlap the lengthwise seam by 30 mm and the crosswise seam by 100 mm and tie off using  $\varnothing$  1.07 mm galvanized binding wire 100 mm c-to-c.
7. Work the clay lath firmly against the wall and do not turn against the wall. For a taut finish the use of a plastering profile is recommended.

## 1.2

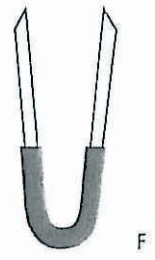
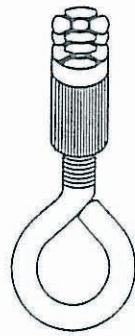
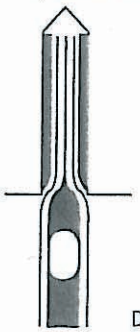
some examples of support hooks



quick suspension



some examples of fixing means



### Suspended clay lath following DIN 4121\*)

Note: Distance between the support hooks max. 600 x 600 mm or 700 x 500 mm, but with a minimum of 3 per m<sup>2</sup>.

1. Use galvanized steel wire supporting hooks  $\varnothing$  4 mm (tensile strength 600/750 N/mm<sup>2</sup>).
2. Affix the supporting hooks to the joist frame using 40 x 3.4 mm galvanized staples. In concrete or system floors the support hooks should be cast-in or firmly fixed using metal eyes (see figure D or E). Never use nylon plugs in this situation. If the distance between the wooden joist frame and the suspended clay lath ceiling is small, so-called double support hooks can be used (see figure B). These are affixed using three staples. To prevent irritating noises the staples should be fitted with a plastic sleeve (see figure F) and not be driven in completely.
3. For the main rod insert an  $\varnothing$  8 mm bar of concrete steel through the support hooks 600 mm c-to-c and bend back the support hooks so that they tie off themselves.
4. Place a  $\varnothing$  8 mm distribution rod at right angles on the  $\varnothing$  8 mm main rod 600 mm c-to-c.
5. Insert an  $\varnothing$  8 mm intermediate rod between the main rods and on and under the  $\varnothing$  8 mm distribution rod and tie off using cross ties.
6. Tie off all connections using  $\varnothing$  1.25 mm galvanized binding wire.
7. Apply the clay lath in the length of the main rods and tie off on the main and intermediate rods using  $\varnothing$  1.07 mm galvanized binding wire 165 mm c-to-c.
8. Affix stretched  $\varnothing$  4 mm galvanized steel wire (tensile strength 600/750 N/mm<sup>2</sup>) 330 mm c-to-c at right angles to the direction of the main rods and tie off on the clay lath using  $\varnothing$  1.07 mm galvanized binding wire 165 mm c-to-c.
9. Overlap the lengthwise seam by 30 mm and the crosswise seam by 100 mm and tie off using  $\varnothing$  1.07 mm galvanized binding wire 100 mm c-to-c.
10. Work the clay lath firmly against the wall and do not turn against the wall. For a taut finish the use of a plastering profile is recommended.

\*) These installation recommendations form a partial supplement to the DIN 4121 standard.

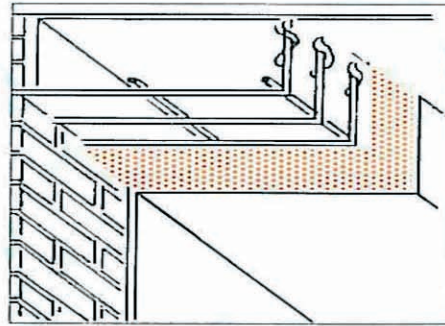
## 1.3

### Clay lath in an arched construction following DIN 4121

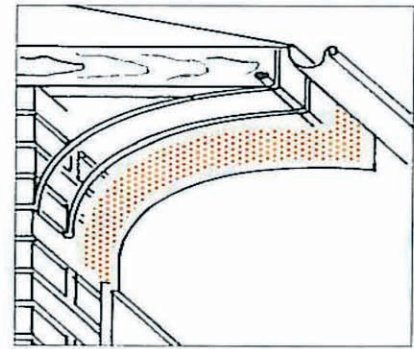
1. Affix  $\varnothing$  4 mm galvanized steel wire vertical support hooks (tensile strength 600/750 N/mm<sup>2</sup>) c-to-c 600 mm (at least 3 per m<sup>2</sup>).
2. For sideways stability sufficient  $\varnothing$  4 mm steel wire support hooks should be affixed in any other direction required. These should not however result in any extra tension in the clay lath.
3. Place a  $\varnothing$  8 mm main rod that has been pre-curved to the required shape in the support hooks 600 mm c-to-c and bend back the support hooks so that they tie off themselves.
4. Place a  $\varnothing$  8 mm distribution rod at right angles to the main rod 600 mm c-to-c. Pre-curve the rod if required and tie off using cross ties.
5. Between the main rods and at right angles on and under the distribution rod, insert an  $\varnothing$  8 mm intermediate rod with the required shape.
6. The concrete steel that meets in the top of the arch may not be laid across one another, but against each other. The connections should be made by means of welding.
7. Tie off all connections using  $\varnothing$  1.25 mm galvanized binding wire.
8. Apply the clay lath as far as possible in the length of the main rods and tie off on the main and intermediate rods using  $\varnothing$  1.07 mm galvanized binding wire 165 mm c-to-c.
9. Affix  $\varnothing$  2.11 galvanized steel wire 250 mm c-to-c perpendicular to the direction of the main rods and tie off on the clay lath using  $\varnothing$  1.07 mm galvanized binding wire 165 mm c-to-c.
10. Overlap the lengthwise seam by 30 mm and the crosswise seam by 100 mm and tie off using  $\varnothing$  1.07 mm galvanized binding wire 100 mm c-to-c.



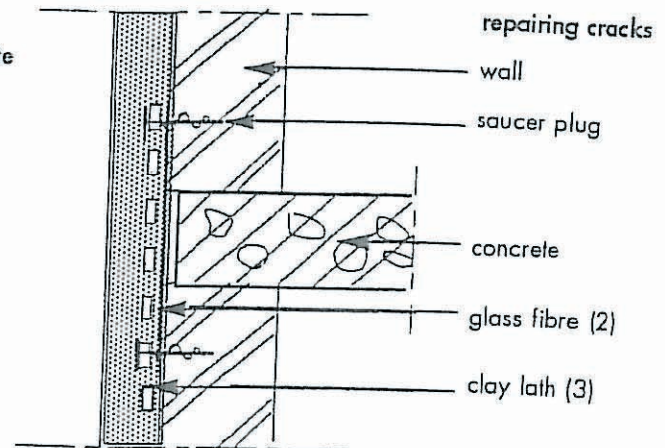
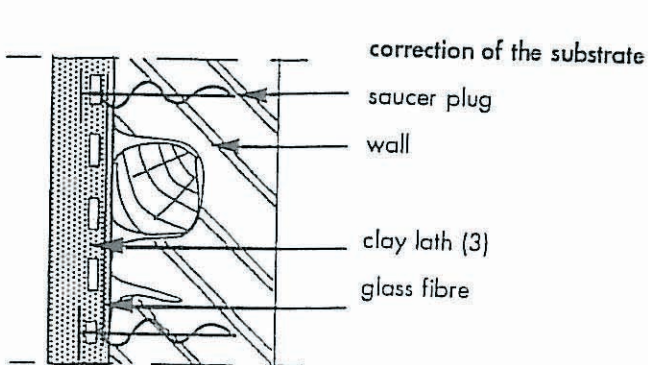
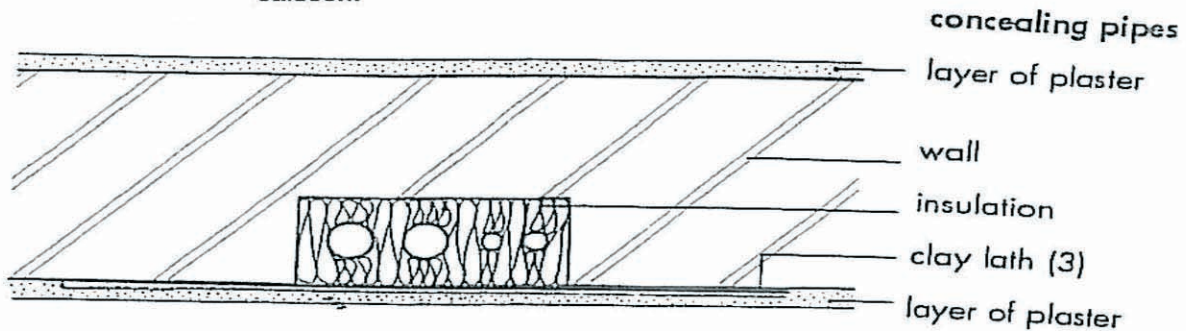
## 1.4



Revêtement de conduites d'aération avec une moulure en forme de caisson.



Moulure de dessous de toit.



### Claylath for concealing pipes

1. For spans smaller than 330 mm the clay lath should be fixed to the wall with an overlap of 100 mm on both sides using galvanized nails with ring or nail plugs every 150 mm.
2. For spans larger than 330 mm a  $\varnothing$  8 mm concrete steel rod should be installed every 330 mm and affixed using nails of sufficient strength.
3. Bind the clay lath to the  $\varnothing$  8 mm concrete steel every 165 mm using  $\varnothing$  1.07 mm galvanized binding wire.
4. Affix the clay lath to the wall every 165 mm between the concrete steel using saucer plugs.

### Repairing cracks

1. Remove a strip of plasterwork, at least 200 mm wide, from both sides of the crack.
2. Cover the area to be repaired with a strip of glass fibre of sufficient width and fix it provisionally.
3. Affix a strip of clay lath of sufficient width on both side and affix both ends lengthways every 150 mm using saucer plugs.
4. Finish the repaired area using reinforced plaster.

## 1.5

### Clay lath (stainless steel) for front renovation with or without insulation

#### General:

Existing dilation joints in the building must be carried on into the plaster layer using dilation sections. In long or high wall areas it will also be necessary to include dilation sections in the plaster layer to prevent stress in the plasterwork. The dilation joints can be finished using profiled sections. Use protective corner sections wherever necessary.

All construction components should be manufactured from corrosion resistant materials.

Profiled sections and accessories should be installed in accordance with the supplier's instructions.

#### Preparation:

The substrate should be cleaned and any loose plasterwork should be removed. Large uneven surfaces should be smoothed and any necessary masonry repairs made. In case of composite substrates the bearing capacity of the wall should be tested. The substrate should be capable of bearing the weight of the entire system.

#### Stainless steel clay lath directly on the substrate:

The rolls of stainless steel clay lath should be affixed perpendicularly from top to bottom using saucer plugs. The saucer plugs should be fixed into the substrate to a depth of at least 35 mm. Any layers of plaster present should not be included when determining the depth. The distance between the plugs should be approx. 300 mm horizontally and vertically, with a minimum of 9 to 12 plugs per m<sup>2</sup>. The strips of stainless steel clay lath should overlap by 80 mm both horizontally and vertically. Plugs should be affixed in the overlap to hold it in position.

The stainless steel clay lath can be bent over in the reveals and mechanically fixed if necessary.

#### Stainless steel clay lath as a curtain wall:

The length of the saucer plugs with spacer is selected depending on the required width of the air cavity. With the aid of these plugs individual Ø 6 mm round steel bars or welded mesh mats with a maximum mesh width of 400 x 400 mm should be affixed vertically. The individual bars or welded mesh mats should be connected both horizontally and vertically using galvanized binding wire 150 mm c-to-c. The stainless steel clay lath is then tied to this subconstruction using Ø 1.07 mm galvanized binding wire c-to-c 165 mm. The strips of stainless steel clay lath should be overlapped by 80 mm both horizontally and vertically and cross tied every 165 mm using galvanized binding wire. The stainless steel clay lath can be bent over in the reveals and mechanically fixed if necessary.

Uninterrupted ventilation behind the wall is essential. Any openings should be closed and finished using ventilation sections.

#### Stainless steel clay lath in outer wall insulation:

In general mineral insulation panels are selected for use as insulation material. These are then covered over with rolls of stainless steel clay lath from top to bottom and fixed using saucer plugs. The saucer plugs should be fixed into the substrate to a depth of at least 35 mm. Any layers of plaster present should not be included when determining the depth. The distance between the plugs should be approx. 300 mm horizontally and vertically with a minimum of 9 to 12 plugs per m<sup>2</sup>. In case of high wind loads a strength calculation should be made. The strips of stainless steel clay lath should overlap by 80 mm both horizontally and vertically. Plugs should be affixed in the overlap to hold it in position.

Insulation should also be applied in the reveals, and stainless steel clay lath can be bent over and mechanically fixed if necessary. The stainless steel clay lath must be bent at least 300 mm around the corners of the building.

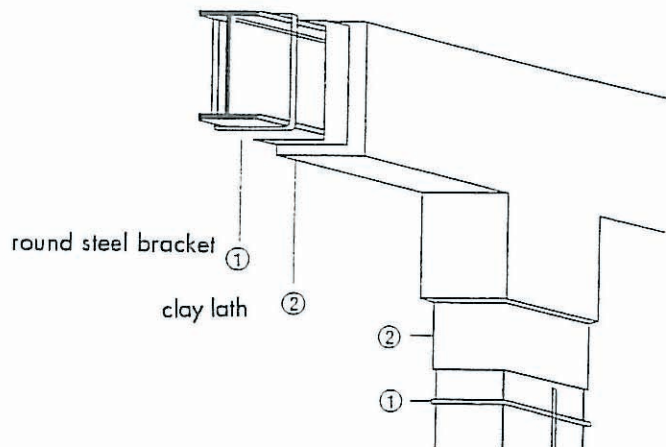
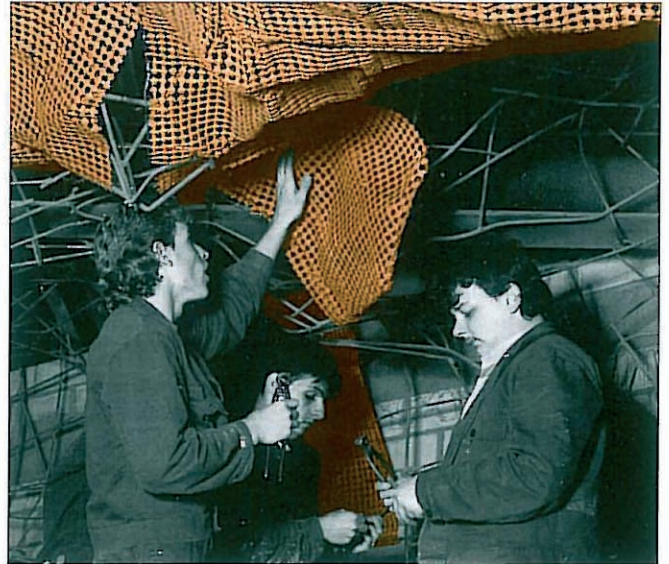
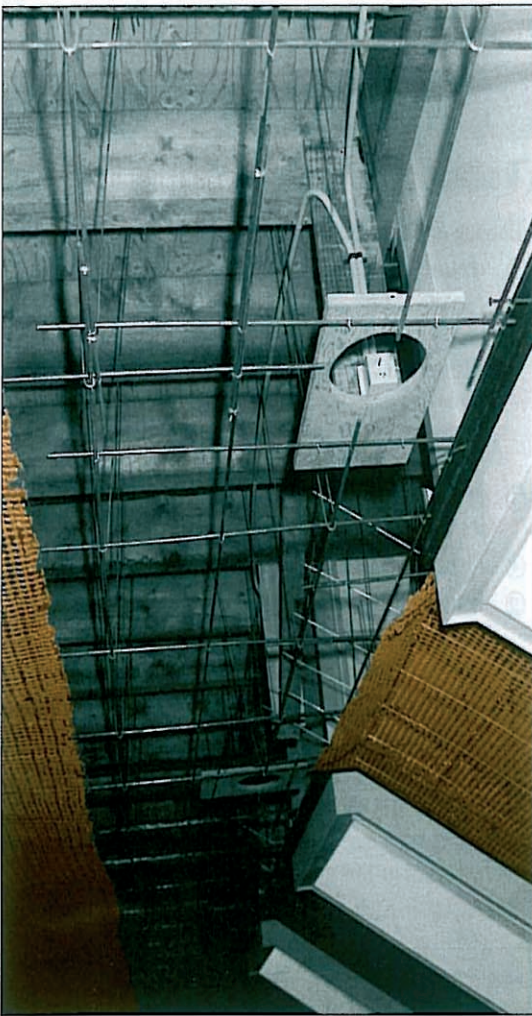
If a smooth underside is required plinth sections can be fitted.

#### Mortar:

The application of a layer of plaster, depending on the mortar to be used, should be made in three layers: the initial layer into the reinforcing net, the primer layer and the finishing layer. The instructions provided by the mortar manufacturer should be followed, whereby a curing and hardening time of at least 21 days for the initial layer should be observed.

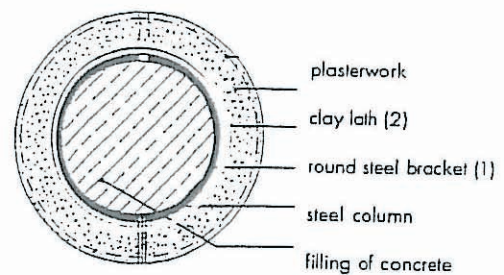
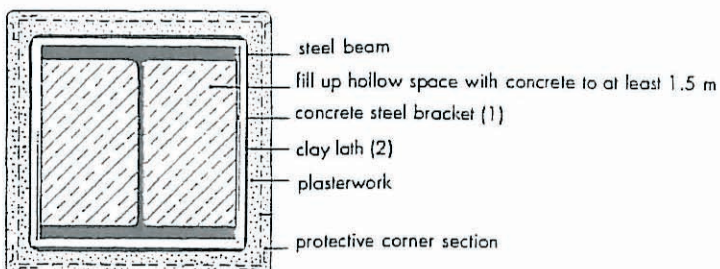
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# 1.6



## Clay lath for cladding steel beams at

1. Affix  $\varnothing$  8 mm concrete steel brackets at right angles to the beam or column 330 mm c-to-c. 35 mm thick wood blocks can also be used instead of brackets. Alternatively, steel bands can be tensioned tightly around the beams.
2. Affix the clay lath using  $\varnothing$  1.07 mm galvanized binding wire 165 mm c-to-c.
3. The longitudinal and horizontal seams should be allowed to overlap by 100 mm and tied off using  $\varnothing$  1.07 mm galvanized binding wire 100 mm c-to-c.
4. If necessary bend the clay lath 200 mm around the wall and fix into position.



fire retarding cladding of a steelconstruction

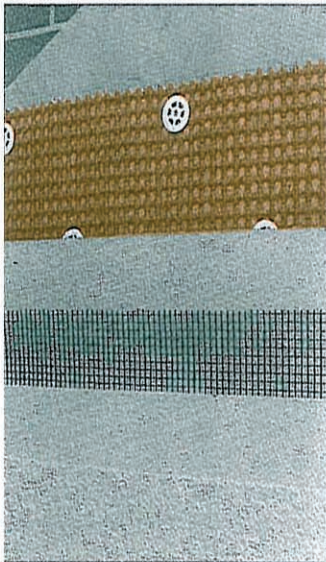
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### 3

#### Technical data normal clay lath

<b>Short description</b>	Clay lath is a plaster support and is an iron wire net with little pieces of baked clay wich are pressed onto the crossings of the lines
<b>Composition</b>	<p>thread according to DIN 17140, limit according to DIN 177</p> <p>tensile strength (before burning):</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">chain thread : 700 - 1050 N/mm<sup>2</sup>.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">weft thread : 700 - 850 N/mm<sup>2</sup></p> <p>width of mesh about 20 x 20 mm or 20 x 25 mm</p> <p>size of thread (before burning) 0,9 mm</p> <p>the clay is high-quality unctuous surface clay; softly baked at a temperature of ca. 850° C</p>
<b>Form, dimensions, weight</b>	rolls of ca. 5 m <sup>2</sup> , length ca. 4,92 m and width ca. 1,02 m thickness of the cross: ca. 7 mm ca. 36 N/m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Delivery, storage</b>	30 rolls = 150 m <sup>2</sup> on europallets, bound with 2 steel hoops dry storage
<b>Qualities, application</b>	<p>deforms easily and keeps its form</p> <p>saves mortar</p> <p>uninflammable (class A1, DIN 4102)</p> <p>double attaching through adhesion- and mechanical attaching of the plastering coat</p> <p>to be plastered mechanically and by hand</p> <p>ceilings underneath wooden beam layers</p> <p>suspended lowered ceilings</p> <p>covering of steel beams</p> <p>renovation</p> <p>reparation of cracks</p> <p>suitable for every application where a plaster support is needed</p>



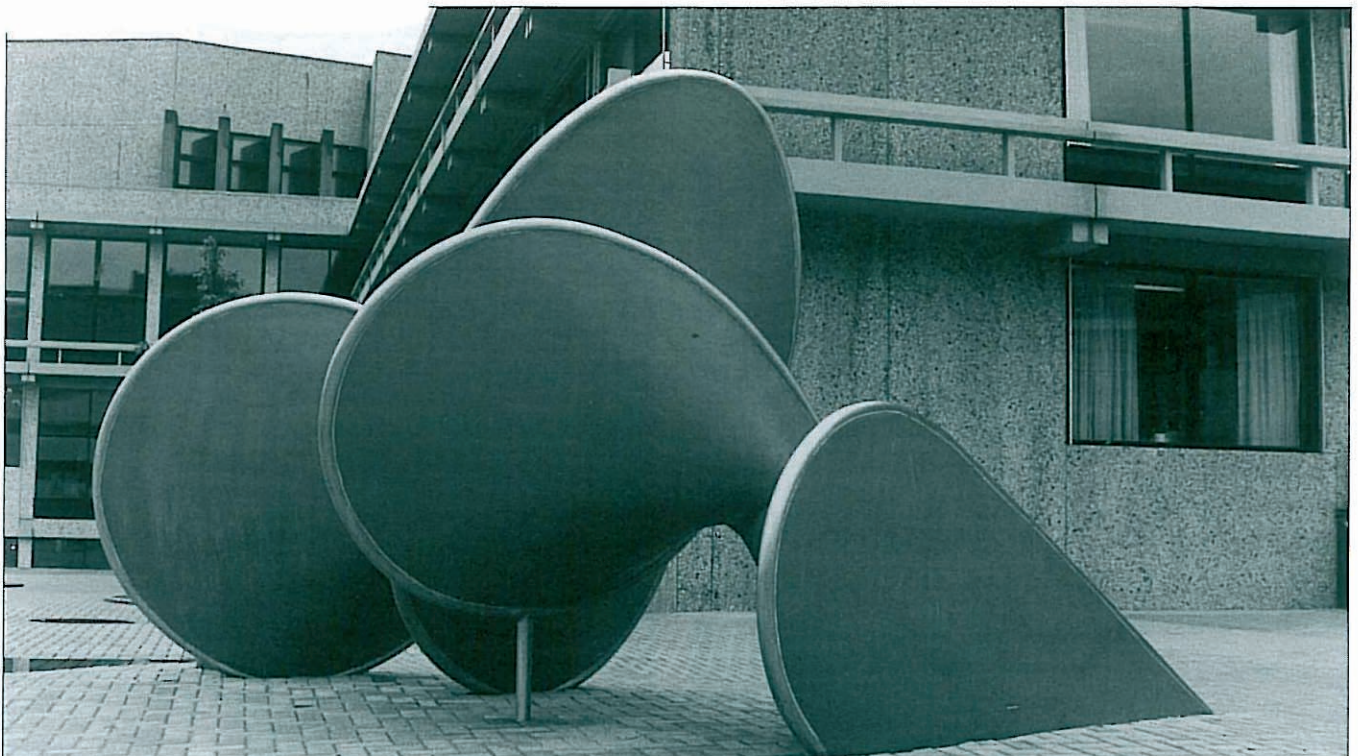
#### DIY rolls of normal clay lath

<b>Form, dimensions, weight</b>	rolls of ca. 2,5 m <sup>2</sup> , length ca. 2,46 m and width ca. 1,02 m
<b>Delivery</b>	15 rolls = 37,5 m <sup>2</sup> on europallets, bound with 2 steel hoops
<b>Application</b>	for small surfaces, mainly in the DIY sector

### 3

#### Technical data clay lath with stainless steel wire

Short description	Clay lath is a plaster support and is an iron wire net with little pieces of baked clay wich are pressed onto the crossings of the lines
Composition	<p>stainless steel wire no. 1.4301 according to DIN 17440          tensile strength (before burning): 700 - 800 N/mm<sup>2</sup>          width of mesh about 20 x 20 mm          size of thread (before burning) 0,7 mm, size of sidethreads 0,9 mm          the clay is high-quality unctuous surface clay; softly baked at a temperature of ca. 850° C</p>
Form, dimensions, weight	<p>rolls of ca. 6 m<sup>2</sup>, length ca. 5,88 m and width ca. 1,02 m          thickness of the cross: ca. 7 mm          ca. 36 N/m<sup>2</sup></p>
Delivery, storage	20 rolls = 120 m <sup>2</sup> on europallets, shrinked in foil dry storage
Qualities, application	<p>deforms easily and keeps its form          saves mortar          unflammable (class A1, DIN 4102)          double attaching through adhesion- and mechanical attaching of the plastering coat          to be plastered mechanically and by hand          suspended lowered ceilings          reparation of cracks          stainless steel wire          restoration, church vaults, humid rooms, swimming pools, exterior plastering and thermal insulation systems, leisure parcs</p>
Warning	chloride attacks stainless steel wire; be careful in rooms where chloride (also in the air) can be found



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