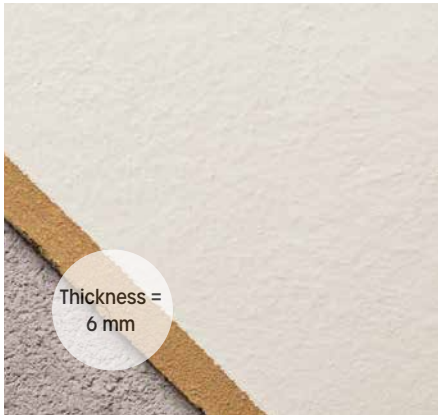
Product sheet

Clay plaster SanReMo

Item. 05.810, 10.810

DIN 18947

- **Single coat on any substrate**
- **Basecoat and topcoat plaster, 6 mm thickness**
- **Thick and thin coats can also be used**
- **Ideal for refurbishment, renovation, modernisation**



Example with ClayFix clay paint.

Single or multi-layer basecoat and topcoat for interior use, particularly suitable for the variety of substrates used during renovation, refurbishment and modernisation. Clay plaster SanReMo is a mortar designed for moderately thick application. It can be applied very thinly at 3 mm or quite thickly at 10 mm. The mortar also tolerates non-uniformly absorbent or only poorly absorbent plaster substrates. This is helped by the porous water-absorbent pumice component as well as the fine miscanthus fibre component. The fibre is not visible on the surface. As a basecoat plaster, Clay plaster SanReMo is suitable for all fine ClayTec clay topcoat plasters, e.g. YOSIMA. It can also be easily painted with the ClayFix clay paint system.

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Product data and application see reverse

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Item. 05.810, 10.810

Clay plaster mortar - DIN 18947 - LPM 0/2 f - S II - 1,6

Type of clay plaster mortar Clay plaster mortar for use as plastering mortar. Dry.

Application One-coat, medium-thickness basecoat or topcoat for indoor areas. Especially suitable for surfaces with sufficient grip but low absorption properties such as concrete, insulating bricks, magnesite wood-wool boards (e.g. WAKA surfaces, heating and cooling systems), foam glass insulation, and other sufficiently even surfaces made of suitable materials. Manual or machine plastering.

Composition Natural building clay, mixed-grain washed sand 0-1.0 mm, natural pumice 0-1.5 mm.
Grain classification: oversized grain according to DIN 0/2, up to 3 mm. Natural fibres.

Country of origin Germany

Material parameters Drying shrinkage < 2.0 %. Strength class S II. Bending tensile strength 0.8 N/mm². Compressive strength 2.5 N/mm². Adhesive strength 0.12 N/mm². Abrasion 0.3 g. Gross density class 1.6. Thermal conductivity 0.73 W/m·K. µ-value 5/10. Building material class A1. Vapour adsorption class WS III. Microbial quality class MBKlb (dry).

Supply form, coverage
05.810: 800 kg Big Bag (yields 544 litres of plaster mortar for approx. 91 m² thickness = 6 mm. Approx. 1.47 kg/m² per mm plaster thickness)
10.810: 25 kg bag (yields 17 litres of mortar for approx. 2.8 m². Thickness = 6 mm. Approx. 1.47 kg/m² per mm plaster thickness), 48 bags/pallet

Storage Can be stored dry for an indefinite period.

Preparation Add approx. 30 % water (7.0 litres per 25 kg bag) using a motor agitator or by hand. Large quantities may also be mixed using a rotary drum, turbomixer, and pug mill mixer. Information on the use of plastering machines is available at www.claytec.com. If the plaster is not used immediately, it may be necessary to add additional water due to the absorption properties of the additives (about 1.5 litres after 30 minutes). If the plaster is left to stand for a long period before use, then pour in any additional water required and mix well again.

Plaster base Clay plasters adhere only by mechanical force. The plaster base must be stable, free from frost, dry, clean, and free from salt. Surfaces with weak absorption properties must have sufficient roughness and gripping properties. If a primer is necessary, ClayTec RED for rough clay plasters (13.435-.430) is suitable.

Application method Apply plaster using a trowel or spray it on using a plastering machine. Minimum and maximum application thicknesses are 3 and 10 mm, respectively. On concrete and masonry made of extruded clay blocks and overhead, apply only 6 mm per layer. On WAKA wall and ceiling heating and cooling systems, use 8 mm. On wool wood panels and WAKA surfaces, reinforcement mesh (ClayTec 35.010) should be placed on the plaster while still wet and worked in. The reinforcement mesh is not necessarily required for homogeneous solid surfaces. Due to the absorbent properties of the additives used, Clay plaster SanReMo sets quickly and is workable in just a short time. The surface structure depends on the time of application and the tool used. In principle, the more the plaster mortar has set by the time the surface is worked, the finer the structure will be. Felted or rubbed surfaces are created using sanding board sponge, plastic, or wood. Smooth surfaces are achieved by post-treatment with a spreader.

Working time Since no chemical setting process takes place, the material remains workable for several days if kept covered.
(See above for details of adding extra water). When plastering machines and hoses are not in use, it may be necessary to ensure that the material does not solidify in them. Unlike with other clay plasters, it may be necessary to empty and clean equipment in the event of longer pauses between use.

Subsequent plastering If further plastering is necessary, this is carried out after complete drying, at the earliest after possible shrinkage cracking has ceased. The surface may be coated with WHITE primer (ClayTec 13.415-.410) and ClayFix clay paint. Clay plaster SanReMo is an excellent base for YOSIMA clay designer plaster.

Sample application **Suitability of the surface, application thickness, and surface effect should always be tested on a sufficiently large sample area.**

Claims for compensation that do not result from factory mixing errors are excluded.
Subject to change and errors excepted. As of 2025/5