

AMERICAN CLAY®

SECTION 092526 NATURAL CLAY PLASTER | SUBMITTAL | REVISED 07/12/2016

PRODUCT

American Clay Plaster - Loma™

DESCRIPTION

American Clay Plaster - Loma™ conveys the essence of suede through its sensuous matte surfaces. Made with reclaimed marble sand and multiple clays, our patented formula offers a remarkable breadth of surface possibilities. Loma™ is also the basecoat for our Lomalina™, Porcelina™, and Marittimo™ plasters, and can be used as a second coat.

TECHNICAL DATA

Composition:

» A proprietary blend of clays and marble sand.

Limitations:

- » For interior use only. Not applicable for exterior projects.
- » Not to be applied over substrates which are subject to movement from absorption and excessive moisture (e.g.: wallpaper, wood) and ill-prepared old substrates.

Packaging:

» 50 lb. bags (22.67 kg)

Coverage:

» 180 square feet per 50 lb. bag (per coat)

APPLICATION PROCEDURES

Preparation:

- » Complete any "General Preparation" steps required to bring the surface to a relatively flat, dust free, well-bonded surface. For instructions regarding specific substrates, please visit www.americanclay.com.
- » Room should be at least 50°F (10°C).

Masking:

» Protect floors with drop cloths or plastic. Tape all adjacent surfaces. Keep tape 1/8" (3 mm) away from the surface being plastered, so tape does not pull off any plaster when tape is removed.

Applying Sanded Primer:

- » Coat the entire surface with an approved multipurpose, transitional or stain-blocking paint primer mixed with American Clay Primer Sand. For the most up to date list of approved primers, please visit www.americanclay.com.
- » Apply a second coat on all outside corners and other vulnerable areas.

Mixing:

- Pour 1 3/4 gallons (6.62 L) of water into a 5 to 15 gallon (20 to 60 L) plastic container. Add 1/2 bag plaster and mix.
- » Add one bag of Up & EZ! binder and mix completely.
- Add enough water to dry color pigment to create a slurry and mix (optional, helps prevent starring.)
- » Add pigment (wet or dry) to bucket and mix.
- » Add remaining plaster and more water if needed to bring plaster to a "soft-serve ice cream" consistency.
- » Let plaster sit for 30 minutes prior to application and remix.

First Coat Application:

- » The first coat of plaster is always Loma™.
- » Using a hawk and trowel, apply the first coat as thin as one credit card.
 - Let first coat dry completely.

Second Coat Application:

- » The second coat can be Loma™, Lomalina™, Porcelina™ or Marittimo™.
- Apply Loma[™] as thin as one credit card, Lomalina[™] a bit thinner than one credit card, Porcelina[™] as thick as one business card and Marittimo[™] slightly thicker than one credit card.
- Apply plaster in vertical strips, trying to avoid horizontal seams. Maintain a wet edge at all times and go from one edge of the wall to the other without breaking.
- » Adjust the texture: when wall is "leather hard" you may smooth the wall by hard troweling, remove trowel marks with a dry sponge, or create an evenly rough surface by rubbing the entire surface with a dry sponge.

Compression:

- Compression is mandatory. This step must be completed to ensure proper installation.
- » Sponge Finish: after the wall is dry, use a lightly damp tile sponge and in a circular motion lightly buff the surface. Then brush excess sand off wall.
- » Matte finish: lightly mist dry plaster, so surface is fully damp but water is not running down wall. Hard trowel with Japanese steel trowel.
- » Burnishing (optional): done after hard troweling. Let plaster set, so it is not quite so wet, and use plastic trowel to avoid leaving gray "burn" marks.
- The wall should feel smooth and stable, not sandy, dusty or "hairy" when you finish.

Storage:

- » American Clay plaster may be stored wet in the bucket for multiple weeks. Although, mold may develop after 7 days.
- » It is recommended that the plaster be dried out on a sheet of plastic and rehydrated with water for repairs.