

Stoopen & Meeûs

CLAY PAINT

Manual

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1 Description CLAY PAINTS

Clay paint is a matt, mineral, and ecological wall and ceiling paint for indoor use. Clay paint can be applied in a decorative manner using a brush or palette knife. Clay paint provides excellent coverage and shows relatively few colour nuances compared to, for instance, Lime paint.

Clay paint has a matt, mineral appearance and is ideally suited for a wide range of uses from authentic renovations of old buildings to the most modern interiors. It is simple to apply and has a long handling time. This means that countless decorative techniques can be applied perfectly. The multiple layers of clay paint meld into a variety of colours that produce a unique wealth of colours.

Clay paint does not contain any solvent, nor any preservatives, and only releases a mild clay odour when applied. This makes it one of the most ecological clay paints in the market.

Clay paint is environmentally friendly, breathes, regulates moisture, flexible, and anti-static. Clay paint can be applied quickly due to the short time between two layers.

Stoopen & Meeûs supplies 42 standard colours specifically for CLAY PAINT. Other pigments in our Mineral Paint assortment can also be used.

It is very easy to make the CLAY PAINT.

Pigment is added to the mixing water and then the CLAY PAINT powder is mixed. Adding less water allows a variety of palette knife techniques to be used.

The most important properties:

- Clay paint does not contain any kind of solvent or preservative, and is non-irritating and completely harmless.
- High refurbishment and decorative character.
- Matt, mineral look

We recommend that you always carry out a test beforehand. A sample colour system is available at our distributors. (See website.)



2 Packaging



CLAY PAINT is available as a dry white powder in 4 kg and 8 kg buckets. The pigments are sold separately so that you can create your own personal colour tint and intensity by adding a specific amount of pigment powder.

These pigments are supplied in 400 gm packages. (1 package per 8 kg of dry powder is equivalent to 5% pigment, 2 packages per 8 kg of dry powder are equivalent to 10% pigment, 1 package per 4 kg of dry powder is equivalent to 10% pigment, etc.) Up to 6 packages can be added to 8 kg of base product to create 'deep intense' colours. You can combine a variety of pigments.

3 Product benefits

- a. Stoopen & Meeûs CLAY PAINT is a mineral paint coloured with (primarily) mineral pigments. This creates an authentic, ecological CLAY PAINT.
- b. A myriad of colours is possible. See our CLAY PAINT colour chart. The colours in the Limewash, Lime, and Plaster colour charts can also be used.
- c. Different techniques can be used from a highly nuanced and streaky look to a plaster look.
You can create beautiful effects if you brush in pigments.
- d. Application at your own pace due to the long handling time with having to constantly stir the paint.
- e. The paint is virtually odourless.

4 Product assortment

4.1 CLAYPAINT

CLAY PAINT consists primarily of mineral raw materials in a powder form and is available in 4 kg and 8 kg. After drying, CLAY PAINT is completely smudge-proof, but never waterproof.

4.2 Pigments



A pigment is a coloured powder that introduces colour to a coating base. Pigments cannot dissolve in a coating base, but disperse in it. The pigment then consists of small grains. The finer the pigment is dispersed, the higher the colour intensity. A pigment is only suitable for a specific application when it is stable in that application. In other words, the pigment must not react with the coating base, must not oxidise due to oxygen in the air, and must not bleach due to sunlight (UV). These conditions mean that not all pigments can be used for a specific application. In many cases, concessions must be made to achieve a

particular colour for a particular application. The colours in our CLAY PAINT colour charts are not subject to these effects. All Stoopen & Meeûs pigments in our Clay, Limewash, and Plaster assortments are suitable for use with CLAY PAINT.

Some pigments are less suited for CLAY PLASTER (dark green and dark blue) depending on the amount and technique used. We recommend that you always test a pigment for CLAY PLASTER beforehand on a sample by using our sample system.

5 CLAY PAINT substrates

5.1 INDOOR use of CLAY PAINT

5.1.1 Mineral and absorbent substrate

The ideal substrate for CLAY PAINT absorbs minerals. The maximum effect of the breathing aspect of the CLAY PAINT will only occur when applied to a breathing substrate.

If CLAY PAINT is applied to a sufficiently breathable surface, it always provides a more pleasant indoor climate. When the air humidity rises sharply, the CLAY PAINT (together with the underlying surface) will absorb the moisture (without darkening). It will release this later when the degree of air humidity drops in the room.

CLAY PAINT is not suitable for use in wet or moist rooms (bathrooms, garages, etc.) because CLAY PAINT is more sensitive to mould. This is because it does not contain any preservatives.

Once dry, CLAY PAINT has achieved its final and complete rigidity. It will not cure any further. CLAY PAINT is unique due to its reversible character. CLAY PAINT can be repeatedly handled with water.

5.1.2 Non - smooth absorbent substrate

Non-homogeneous and thus non-smooth absorbent substrates can be prepared beforehand using an acrylic primer.

5.1.3 Non - absorbent substrates

Non-homogeneous and thus non-smooth absorbent substrates can be prepared beforehand using an acrylic primer.

5.2 Substrates and circumstances that can cause problems

5.2.1 Non smooth absorbent substrate

Irregular absorbent

- Substrates that consist
- Gedeeltelijk geschilderd

SOLUTION:

Apply a primer beforehand over the entire surface (absorbent and non-absorbent).

Or, apply several additional layers of CLAY PAINT.

5.2.2 Saturated substrates

CLAY PAINT must not be applied on moist substrates because of the danger of mould forming.

As a manufacturer, Stoopen & Meeûs can never be held responsible for the application of CLAY PAINT on unsuitable substrates. It is the responsibility of the contractor to assess the substrate.

5.2.3 Absorption determines colour nuances

The extent to which the CLAY PAINT is absorbed by the substrate determines the colour intensity.

In contrast to Limewash and Lime Paint, a highly absorbent substrate will give CLAY PAINT a lighter colour compared to less absorbent substrates.

5.3 OUTDOOR use of CLAY PAINT

CLAY PAINT can also be used outdoors

For outdoor applications, we recommend that you use limewash for the following reasons:

- LIMEWASH is water hardened and thus will cure more quickly, such that there is less chance of rain damage.
- LIMEWASH has a greater filling capacity to repair façades beautifully.
- KALEI heeft een veel groter vullend karakter om beschadigde gevels mooi te herstellen

6 Applying CLAY PAINT as a decorative paint

6.1 Preparing CLAY PAINT

The powder is packed in a 8kg bucket.

First, pour a minimum amount of water in a mixing container (1.65 litres/kg of powder). Now, add the pigment and stir vigorously.

Now add the CLAY PAINT powder while continuously stirring and mixing until homogeneous.

If necessary, add water to achieve the desired consistency. This amount is partially determined by the pigment, the absorbency of the substrate, and the brush technique. Highly pigmented CLAY PAINT that is dark green and dark blue in colour requires a lot more mixing water to achieve the same workability.

For non-absorbing substrates, the CLAY PAINT must be made so it is less fluid because it will not be absorbed in the substrate. Too much mixing water will make it more difficult to brush it on smoothly.

6.2 Applying CLAY PAINT as a decorative paint

CLAY PAINT is applied with a block brush or flat brush in two layers and produces the typical nuanced look with brush streaks.

The appearance is partly determined by the brush technique. The degree of absorption of the substrate determines the colour nuance in the CLAY PAINT layer.

The consumption of brushed CLAY PAINT is 0.7 to 1.0 kg of dry powder per 10 m² per layer. This is heavily dependent on the substrate, the brush technique, and the amount of mixing water. With CLAY PLASTER, the consumption on a smooth substrate is comparable to CLAY PAINT, i.e. 0.7 to 1.0 kg of dry powder per 10 m² per layer. The consumption increases on heavily absorbent or rough substrates. We recommend that you allow the first layer of CLAY PAINT to completely dry out (1 to 5 hours) before you apply the second layer.



6.3 Applying CLAY PAINT with a roller

A simple way to quickly apply the first layer is to use a roller with a 5 mm felt or similar. The second layer can also be applied using a roller, which produces a sleek, smooth, and matt look.

6.4 Decorative brush techniques

6.4.1 Brush direction

Vertical: typical streaking of authentic CLAY PAINT.

Criss-cross: the easiest method to paint large surfaces, such as ceilings.

Cloudy: round brushes.

6.4.2 Streaks

Brushing incompletely or badly mixed pigment so that the colour nuances show up in the CLAY PAINT.

6.4.3 Brushed in pigment

You can rub pigment or water in places with a brush into the adhering CLAY PAINT to create colour nuance and accents.

6.4.4 Aged whitewash

Use a wet brush to apply a highly diluted CLAY PAINT or washed out, wet brush on the drying CLAY PAINT.

The whitewash can also be applied more intensely by adding a small amount of white pigment (Ivory MP101) to the water.

6.4.5 Patina

Use a brush to apply a highly diluted CLAY PAINT (possibly in another colour) on a dry CLAY PAINT.

(With a substrate that is still drying, be on continuous lookout not to pull the layer loose.)

7 Applying CLAY PAINT as a decorative CLAY PLASTER

This technique can only be used in dry rooms.

7.1 Preparing CLAY PLASTER

You can also use CLAY PAINT to prepare a CLAY PLASTER by using less mixing water and mixing the powder into a paste. The powder is packed in a 4 kg and 8 kg bucket.

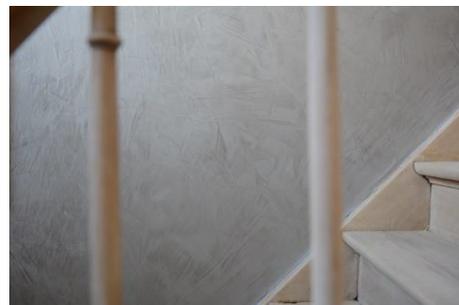
First, pour a minimum amount of water in a mixing bowl (1.0 litres/kg of powder). Now, add the pigment and stir strongly. Now add the CLAY PAINT powder while continuously stirring and mixing until homogeneous. If necessary, add water to achieve the desired consistency. This amount is partially determined by the pigment, the absorbency of the substrate, and the palette knife technique.

For non-absorbing substrates, the CLAY PLASTER must be made somewhat thicker because it will not be absorbed in the substrate. Too much mixing water will make it more difficult to apply the CLAY PLASTER. The CLAY PAINT will not thicken when prepared 24 hours beforehand. Any CLAY PLASTER you make can be kept for a minimum of one week.

7.2 Using CLAY PLASTER with palette knife

CLAY PLASTER paste is applied using a stainless steel or plastic palette knife in two or more thin layers to achieve a total thickness of maximally 0.1 mm. A plastic palette knife will leave fewer marks than a stainless steel palette knife. The first layer of CLAY PLASTER must be allowed to dry out completely before applying the second layer.

After the CLAY PLASTER has adhered, a clean stainless steel palette knife or plastic palette knife can be used to carefully smooth the first layer. As it dries further, you can increase how hard you smooth it out (polishing). The longer the CLAY PLASTER is polished, the darker, smoother, and glossy it will become. Completely dried CLAY PLASTER can be polished even further.



7.3 CLAY PLASTER glossy plaster (Tadelakt look)

CLAY PLASTER can be finished so that it is very smooth and glossy, which produces colour nuances and glossiness.

Apply very smooth layers and softly polishing the CLAY PLASTER produces a composed smooth surface. If a rougher first layer is followed by a second layer that is highly polished, it will produce a much more 'plaster' look.

7.3.1 Rougher plaster

Door het iets ruwer aanbrengen en polieren ontstaat er een genuanceerd geheel van gladde donkerdere nuances,

7.3.2 Transparent colour nuances

In comparison to CLAY PLASTER, you can apply transparent colour nuances with CLAY PLASTER.

In comparison to CLAY PLASTER, you can apply transparent colour nuances with CLAY PLASTER.

CLAY PLASTER can be easily applied in very thin, transparent successive layers, which allows you to apply small colour nuances in a simple manner. The unique reversible character of CLAY PLASTER allows the existing layer to be reworked with water, such that these layers can be handled afterwards in a simple manner.



8 Cleaning and protecting CLAY PAINT

8.1 Cleaning CLAY PAINT

CLAY PAINT is a breathing, moisture absorbent paint system. This means CLAY PAINT cannot be cleaned.

Dust can be carefully removed from the CLAY PLASTER using a moist cloth. However, stains will

8.2 Protecting CLAY PAINT and CLAY PLASTER

Both CLAY PAINT applications can be finished with a matt, water-bearing varnish. This finish can be applied after the paint layer has dried.

9 Reversible CLAY PAINT

CLAY PAINT is a very ecological, environmentally friendly, and unique reversible system.

If the CLAY PAINT ever needs to be removed, wet the CLAY PAINT. Once absorbed, the CLAY PAINT can be scraped off and removed further using a sponge.

10 Note

The information published in this manual serves as a general product description. Based on our experience, we can provide you with some tips on handling our products. However, each practical situation is different. Thus, we recommend that before starting the actual work, our customers carry out representative tests that take into account the nature and state of the substrates.

You should also verify that the current manual and technical data sheets have not been replaced by more recent versions (i.e. updated).

Stoopen & Meeûs takes responsibility for the quality of its products, but cannot be held responsible in any way whatsoever for the working of these products.