

Reed matting St 70 Item No. 34.001, 34.002

- Natural building material as a lath
- Technically ideal for clay plasters
- Many uses



34.002 binding approx. Every 10 cm



34.001 binding approx. Every 20 cm.



Lath on mixed substrates and wood. In the 1980s Claytec rediscovered and developed this fabric made of reeds and wire with 70 stems/m. The stalk distances are a perfect match for the grain of coarse clay plaster mortar. The product helps the plaster stick to wooden beams and provides strength to unstable walls and thick overlayers. 34.001 on 10.0 m rolls is our standard product. 34.002 on 5.0 m rolls is characterized by particularly strong stalks for demanding applications (e.g. planking) and stable binding even with smaller cuts.

For technical consulting service teams
and sales see www.claytec.de/en
Product data and application
see reverse

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Reed matting St 70

Item. No. 34.001, 34.002

Application Fabric mesh plaster lath on interior walls and ceiling for clay plaster, also for lime plasters outdoors. To stabilise levelling plasters. As lost formwork for light clay walls and interior linings.

Composition Mesh of natural reed stems and galvanised iron wires. Approx. 70 stems/m. 34.001 binding approx. Every 20 cm. 34.002 binding approx. Every 10 cm, particularly strong stalks.

Supply form Rolls. Width 2.0 m (stem length), 34.001 length 10.0 m. 34.002 length 5.0 m.

Storage Store in a dry and well-ventilated place, not under plastic. Protect carefully against moisture and condensation during transport and storage.

Material needs Mesh same as m² of substrate, plus 10-20% extra for offcuts and any necessary overlaps.

Processing The mesh and its wires can be cut with secateurs. Sections below a stem length of 30 cm are unstable and hard to work with.

Fastening to the substrate (wooden parts) is by means of galvanised nails or even better with galvanised staples. The staples should be no shorter than 25 mm when covering ceilings or sloping roofs and no shorter than 16 mm for walls. The spacing between staples is 5-7 cm.

They must be fastened such that the continuous thicker base wire lies on the side facing the worker (room); see the photo on the front. This wire is used to staple the stems to the substrate and thus hold the mat and plaster package durably in place.

In order to stabilise thicker layers of clay undercoat plaster, the reed matting is embedded in the first layer of plaster whilst this is still wet, fastened in place if necessary and then covered immediately with the second layer. A further mat, rotated by 90°, can then be installed.

Subsequent processing The plaster is applied with no pre-wetting and the mortar should not be too stiff.

Notes The minimisation of microorganisms such as spores and bacteria in the material that ensures its high quality is achieved by simple methods that are common in agriculture (air-dry storage after harvesting, visual check before processing). Compliance with particular values cannot be guaranteed.

The reed matting is normally used as a lath embedded in plaster that is not exposed to a fire load. Any use without a plaster cover should be examined critically in terms of fire protection.