General directions using Stauss ® - Clay Lath ™

1) Storage and transportation:

Stauss ® has to be stored in a **dry condition**.

A moisture penetration of the unprotected web followed by exposure to freezing temperatures must be avoided. As a result of this the clay may spall.

Also, saline air can cause rust on the unprotected (unprocessed) web.

Exceptional case: undamaged, foil-wrapped pallets or weatherproof covering.

2) Processing:

2.1) Preparation of the underground:

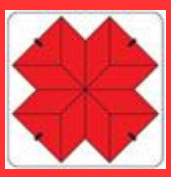
Old plasters don´t have to be taken off, unless their diffusion ability because old layers of paint or coatings is that much impaired that they need to be (partially) removed.

Stauss ® is *three-dimensional* processible. To support the construction many different (simplest) methods can be used.

Stauss ® - Clay (Brick) Lath has to be supported every 10-25 inch according to its purpose.

E.g. support can be:

- classic wood lath construction
- support with a construction steel grid
- various dowel systems (e.g. **Stauss ®** - Thermo-Facade dowels)
- direct affixing onto the building



2.2) Cutting:

Simply use: - pair of shears
- pliers
- angle grinder
- cutting disk

Just cut the web as required. While using a pair of shears or a pliers the little holes between the clay hashs should be followed.

Using an angle grinder or cutting disk the cutting area should be supported by a board.

Stauss ® Stainless Steel Lath should be cut by diamond blades or a pair of shears / a pliers because of possible third party rust on usual angle grinders / cutting disks.

2.3) Expanding:

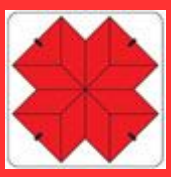
Stauss ® - Facade Lath is simply pulled up the wall with the lifting claws and affixed to the ground with the chosen method. The web will expand itself flat by its own weight.
A necessary overlap has to be obeyed during the application.

In ceiling applications (suspended ceilling) **Stauss ®** will be fixed on one side and then expanded using a tenterhook or tenter-pole or similar. After that **Stauss ®** can be conveniently mounted onto the subconstruction.

2.4) Affixing:

Stauss ® shall be always mounted loosely onto the underground (principle of the prefixed shell).

Because of the loose affixing **Stausss ®** can unfold its unique qualities. **Stauss ®** has the same coefficient of expansion as a brick wall. If **Stauss ®** gets the chance to act as an own and independant prefixed shell the usual occurrence of crack formations will be prevented. The expansions and movements of the construction behind **Stauss ®** thus won´t be transfered to the plaster - filler web is mostly unnecessary.



To mount the Clay Lath to the underground many and also simple items can be used.. Often they are even to be found for free on building sites.

Galvanized binding wire: to connect the webs with each other or to affix it to the subconstruction (bars, construction steel, beams etc.) (If processing Stainless Steel Lath of course stainless steel binding wire is supposed to be used)

Spax screws or nails with washers: the washers shall have a minimum diameter of 0.80 inch to prevent them to slip through the hashs.
All kinds of galvanized sheet metals can be used for that purpose.

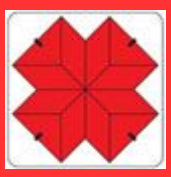
If Spax scews or similar are used, attention has to be paid to not screw them in too tight, but rather fasten them loose.
On lumber Spax screws or similar should be prefered instead of nails because of the better pullout resistance. On brick or similar, nails or rather steel nails hammered into the mortar joints are the best choice.

Nailguns / stapler: very popular because its fast. Attention needs to be paid to the necessary length of the nails because of the needed pullout strength and adjustment of the stapler to a soft stapling level.

Dowels: Whether its web dowels or spacer dowels, many different systems can be used.

U-hooks, U-nails, or simply **nails** that will be clenched over the web etc. etc. etc.

The ideas and possibilties on the particular building site are endless. **Stauss ®** is a product that is already used for more than 100 years in Europe and even the oldest sites where it was used are still upholding because of the superior characteristics of **Stauss ®** .



2.5) Overlapping

If laying several webs of **Stauss ®** next to each other an overlap of about 2.35 inch (about 3 hashes) has to be applied

At thin plasters and to prevent notch effects the 2 outer clay lines can be chipped off to accomplish a smooth pathway from web to web.

Stauss ® Facade Lath has this clay free overlap factory-made.

The webs have to be linked up with each other every 12-20 inch or by use of dowels or other tools together to be affixed to the subground.

2.6) Finish to brick work

Bridgeovers of tears, conduits and similar have to have an overlap of about 4-6 inch towards the intact brick work..

The finish from ceiling to wall or wall to wall can be done dulled with corresponding finish profiles or the webbing can be bend round the angle for 4-6 inch and then properly affixed there.

2.7) Plastering

The Clay Lath ™ can be plastered with or without cement pre-spraying.

The advantage of the pre-spraying is that **Stauss ® Clay Lath ™** becomes brick-solid with very little efforts and therefor thinner plaster layers with lesser materiial consumption are possible.

The appropriate setting time for the pre-spray has to be obeyed.

If the plaster is applied with machines then the pre-spraying often isn´t done. The additional consumption of plaster because of the then slight bouncy **Stauss ®** webs will be compensated by the saving of labor time.

All kinds of plasters can be used (e.g. cement, gypsum, lime-cement etc.)

The use of classic, heavy plasters shall be preferred.

Thermal insulation usually gets applied „behind“ **Stauss ®** - this will fully take advantage of the charateristics of a solid, resistant and a diffusion capable hull.