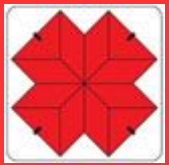


Plaster Base

Fire Protection  
Shaping

Unmatched for more  
than 100 years !

**stauss**®  
Clay Lath™



## Stauss® - Clay (Brick) Lath™ / Faraday Cage ?

### 1) Manufacturing method of stauss® - Clay Lath™

One of the first steps while manufacturing stauss – Clay (Brick) Lath is to weave a continuous loop out of steel wire with a mesh size of approx. 4/5“.

Thereafter a special clay gets pressed on and the Clay Lath is slowly baked / burnt in a patented procedure.

In this process the wire gets evenly glazed by which the oxidation while the brick baking phase is prevented and the wire will not suffer high-temperature oxidation. Only through this process stauss Brick Lath achieves the in the Austrian Standard B3645 predefined qualities and even for a building material an above-average lifespan.

### 2) Shielding effects

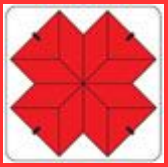
#### **A) High frequency fields:**

As a result of this special manufacturing process **stauss® - Clay Lath™** has no electrically conducting crossing points. The resistivity of the brick coat can be found at a scale of about  $5 \cdot 10^6$  ohm

At a conventional construction there will be no Faraday Cage !

Cellphone, radio & TV reception will be unimpaired.

This distinctly differentiates **stauss® - Clay Lath™** from other products like common metal lath which are perfect conductors at their crossing points.



### B) Static fields:

If attention is paid to a well established contact among the single wires at the connection between the separate webs and grounding is applied sufficiently, then static fields will be blocked off to a great extent

Quotation from an expert opinion:

*It is recommended to use **stauss – Clay Lath**™ whenever a building has to be protected against inductive influences from nearby high-voltage power lines.*

### C) Lightning protection:

Because of the very high voltage of lightnings a flashover happens at the crossing points of the **stauss – Clay Lath**™. As a result an extensive leakage resp. redirecting of the electrical energy via the approx. 5 single wires per ft<sup>2</sup> takes place.

The lightning protective effect, especially for wooden houses faced with **stauss – Standard Lath**, is well-known and used to and still does replace the compulsory lightning protection.

The big advantage of the Clay (Brick) Lath is the embedding of the wire into clay resp. plaster by which the overheating (= fire hazard) is avoided.

Of course, after a lightning strike the tensile strength of the wire is heavily decreased because of the high-temperature oxidation and the plaster just provides the self strength without the sheathing characteristics of **stauss – Clay Lath**™.