

EBB Clay boards - Installation guidance

To cut the boards simply score the surface with a craft knife, ensuring that the fibreglass mesh on each face has been completely cut through. The boards can then be snapped. Saws are not suitable for cutting the boards as they tend to rip the reinforcing mesh out of the boards causing substantial damage.

The 22mm ebb Boards can be fixed to timber studs, galvanised metal profiles or a continuous substrate (brickwork, timber boards, etc.). The board is fixed with the rougher clay face towards the interior of the room and affixed with suitable screws, staples or adhesive (continuous substrate). Stainless steel fixings and washers must be used if lime based plasters are to be used for finishing the boards.

The maximum fixing centre distance for wall constructions is 625mm and for sloping or flat ceilings is 416,5mm. The clay building boards should not be affixed directly to load-bearing building elements as these may be subject to subsequent movement/settling, possibly causing cracking in the finished surfaces. Additional mounting battens should be installed.

The ebb 22mm boards should be laid offset to one another. Vertical joints should not be placed above each other (cross-joints are not permissible). The boards are affixed using broad staples or suitable drywall screws. The minimum fixing points per board are 9 for wall installation (3 per stud, evenly spaced) and 12 for roof slopes and ceilings (also 3 per stud). No fixing should be done closer than 10mm to the board's edge. Washers, such as Fischer 36mm insulation washers, should be used for ceilings

The staples/screw heads should be flush with the surface of the ebb boards. A countersink of 1-2 mm is acceptable. Galvanized screws are not suitable for rooms with high moisture levels e.g. bathrooms. In such cases, corrosion-free fixings should be used.

Any board joints occurring in the space between studs should be reinforced by laying a 25mm connector batten behind the joint and fixed with screws or staples.

After installation, the joints are reinforced with a 10 cm wide glass fibre tape and a 2-3mm skim finish is applied (fine clay/loam, lime, gypsum plaster). The tape should not be crossed over the joints. Alternatively, a fully meshed plaster coat can be applied using a 5mm clay/lime base coat plaster which can then be finished with a 1-2mm finish coat.

If lime or clay plasters are used no priming is necessary (assuming the plasters can cope with high suction backgrounds). If gypsum is to be used a suitable PVA based primer may be used. Any beads used should be suitable for the plaster system to be used. Generally plastic or stainless beads are the most compatible.