

# TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

## SYSTEXX Active Reno 938

Glassfibre wall covering for quick, structured refurbishment with texture

### Usage

SYSTEXX Active Reno is woven from glass yarns with a special pattern that visually compensates uneven substrates. It has been specifically developed for the quick renovation of many indoor areas. These wall coverings can be applied directly onto the substrates that may show imperfections and application marks<sup>1</sup> of up to 2 mm while business goes on, without interrupting daily routines – and also without requiring lengthy preparation which ensures significant time and cost savings!

### Properties

All SYSTEXX Active Reno wall coverings are classified flame-retardant according to DIN EN 13501-1:2010 and fulfill the requirements of class B-s1, d0. Thanks to their high quality, they meet Oeko-Tex Class 1. Due to their very low VOC emissions, these wall coverings achieve class A+ "d'émissions dans l'air intérieur". Furthermore, they are permeable to water vapor, wall reinforcing and crack bridging, extremely abrasion and scrub resistant, impact and perforation resistant, resistant to disinfectants and cleaning agents (in combination with corresponding coating systems). They are non-toxic and suitable for allergy sufferers. SYSTEXX Active Reno 938 wall coverings are applied using conventional wall adhesive techniques.

### Technical data / roll dimensions

Product	SAP designation	approx. Weight in g/m <sup>2</sup>	approx. Width in cm	Length in m	Pattern repeat
SYSTEXX Active <b>Reno 938</b>	GG 938 RW 25m	210	100	25	→ 0 free

<sup>1</sup> If necessary, check the suitability on the object by means of sample application.

## Substrate preparation

Substrates should be dry, clean, smooth and stable. Remove old wall coverings and unstable paints and finishes, sand down high-gloss paints to obtain a key and apply a suitable adhesion promoter.

SYSTEXX Active Reno can be applied directly to surfaces that have trowel marks or uneven patches up to 2 mm deep. If necessary, rework the surface over a large area with a smoothing plaster or in a smoothing step. Shadows may remain when side-lighting is used. Note: If necessary, check the suitability on the object by means of a test application.

In certain circumstances, sand down stable but rough/uneven substrates. Fill cracks/ holes with a levelling compound. Pretreat absorbent substrates with a suitable primer. Remove any mold growth and treat in accordance with the relevant regulations.

More details are to be found in the table "Substrate / Preparation".

## Application

### 1. Application with adhesive

Apply sufficient latex adhesive with a paint roller or airless spray gun evenly to the wall over a width of 1 – 2 sheets. Observe the adhesive manufacturer's application notes. This also applies for application with a wall papering device. At normal room temperature/climate (18 °C, 60 %) the drying time is 12 – 24 hours. When applying under extreme climatic conditions (high humidity, high temperatures), the duration can change significantly

Adhesive consumption: 200 – 350 g/m<sup>2</sup>

The consumption quantity depends on the structure and substrate.

### 2. Avoiding textural differences

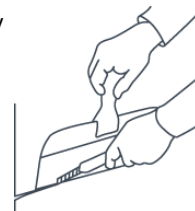
Never paste the wall covering upside down or inside out. Some products have a handy mark on the back of the wall covering which serves as a guide. These marks are spaced at approximately 1 m intervals from one length to the next.

### 3. Butt-joining

Make sure that the edges butt up smoothly where one length joins another. Overlaps in the seam area must be avoided. Any adhesive left on the front of the fabric should be removed immediately with a damp clean cloth or sponge.

### 4. Pressing on and trimming

During application, use a (hard plastic) wallpaper spatula and press down firmly across the entire length, smoothing out any air bubbles. Carefully press overlapping fabric into the corners and cut sharp knife, using a wallpaper squeegee or cutting ruler as a guide, or just use wallpaper scissors.



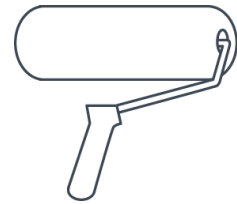
Processing on outside corners: Gently sand the fabric with wet sand paper, (> P 240), then wrap it around the corner and cut or use a corner bead.

## 5. Coating

The use of a high-quality dispersion paint is recommended. All gloss levels can be used. A test coating is recommended in advance.

1<sup>st</sup> coat: Apply the coating evenly once the wall covering has completely dried. Follow the manufacturer's instructions.

2<sup>nd</sup> coat: Wait until the first coat is completely dry before applying the second coat.



Recommended quantity: 290 – 450 g/m<sup>2</sup> for two coatings.

The quantity depends on the coating and substrate as well as the level of gloss required and whether the surface is subject to heavy use. Determine exact values by means of a test application on the object. For further information, please refer to the technical data sheets of all products used.

### Paint application according to level of gloss

Desired top coat	Required base coat
<b>Matt</b>	<b>Matt</b>
<b>Semi Gloss</b>	<b>Semi Gloss</b>
- Matt-finish	- Matt-finish
- Satin-finish	- Satin-finish
<b>Gloss</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
- High gloss	- Satin
	- High gloss

## Important notes

### 1. Storage

Store the rolls in a dry, clean place and, if possible, wrapped in foil and closed.

### 2. Handling

Do not apply with room and surface temperatures below +8 °C. Always check to make sure that the batch numbers are the same when applying the wall covering to adjacent areas (see information on outside of box or roll inlay). One drop = wall/ceiling height plus 5 – 10 cm. Trim off the excess neatly.

### 3. General information

- a) Despite strict quality controls, occasional production-related defects may occur. These are indicated at the edge of the product and compensated for by adding 0.5 m to the role length. Complaints made after more than 10 drops have been hung cannot be accepted.
- b) The use of glass fibers can irritate the upper layers of the skin, which can lead to irritation in sensitive people. Allergy-causing or even questionable substances are not used, which is confirmed by the Oeko-Tex certification.
- c) Due to the manufacturing process of the weft, there are visually recognizable irregularities in the surface appearance of the fabrics. However, this deliberately created textile look is no reason for complaint.
- d) Since wallcovered surfaces depict a craftsmanship, completely homogeneous surfaces without small irregularities cannot be achieved. A visual perception of the wallcovering sheets and seams is product-specific and unavoidable. Also, "invisible" seams are not feasible from all conceivable angles. The assessment after application has to be carried out under customary conditions, in particular in daylight and normal ceiling/room lighting perpendicular to the surface while maintaining a normal viewing distance and viewing angle. For the assessment, artificial lighting to make minor irregularities visible are just as inadmissible as the evaluation in grazing light conditions that only occur at certain times of the day or the use of aids such as magnifying glasses.
- e) If light effects (e.g. grazing light) might influence the appearance of the finished surface, undesirable effects (e.g. changing shades on the surface) should be largely avoided. They cannot be completely ruled out, as light influences vary a lot and cannot be clearly detected and evaluated (e.g. in natural light). In principle, the lighting conditions, as they are intended for later use, must be known and should already be present at the time of the application. Before application, an assessment of possible undesirable effects should be made. In addition, the limits of craftsmanship on the construction site must be taken into account. Wallcovered surfaces which appear absolutely flat and shadow-free even under the influence of grazing light are not executable.
- f) This information sheet does not claim to address every problem that may occur in practice. Therefore no obligation or liability may be derived from it. Users are obliged to use their professional judgment to assess the application based on the product's suitability and the substrate. Please comply with the relevant national building regulations. In case of doubt, please contact the technical advisory service at Vitrulan Textile Glass GmbH.

## General overview of substrate preparation

With SYSTEXX Active Reno, Q2 is usually sufficient. Unevenness of up to 2 mm in height and width are concealed.

Substrate	Preparation
<b>Exposed concrete</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. De-burr roughly</li> <li>2. Fill holes and cracks sufficiently</li> <li>3. Sand and prime</li> </ol>
<b>Poured concrete, filigree concrete</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Clean (abrade and smooth down)</li> <li>2. Fill holes and cracks, smooth and level with a suitable filling material</li> <li>3. Cover and smooth the entire surface</li> <li>4. Sand and prime</li> </ol>
<b>Sanding plaster</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sand down (remove loose sand)</li> <li>2. Stabilize substrate with a suitable primer</li> <li>3. Fill holes and cracks, smooth and level with a suitable filling material</li> <li>4. Sand and prime</li> </ol>
<b>Course textured plaster</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. De-burr roughly</li> <li>2. Fill holes and cracks, smooth and level with a suitable filling material</li> <li>3. Sand and prime</li> </ol>
<b>Very absorbent plaster</b> (e.g. gypsum plaster)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. If necessary, skim the entire surface and smooth off</li> <li>2. Sand and prime</li> </ol>
<b>Standard plaster</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Fill holes and cracks, smooth and level with a suitable filling material</li> <li>2. Sand and prime</li> </ol>
<b>Lining paper, size or sealer</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Dampen the lining paper, size, or sealer to loosen it</li> <li>2. Scrape it off</li> <li>3. If necessary, skim the entire surface and smooth off</li> <li>4. Sand and prime</li> </ol>
<b>Peelable / stripable wallpaper</b> <b>Scrap wallpaper</b> (e.g. cellulose)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Remove wallpaper entirely</li> <li>2. Fill holes and cracks, smooth and level with a suitable filling material</li> <li>3. Sand and prime</li> </ol>
<b>Peeling / Flaking paint coating</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Remove all loose flakes</li> <li>2. If necessary, prime the surface</li> <li>3. Fill holes and cracks, smooth and level with a suitable filling material</li> <li>4. Sand and prime</li> </ol>
<b>Distemper coatings</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Remove completely by scraping/washing off</li> <li>2. Prime with suitable keying primer</li> </ol>
<b>Glossy paint coatings</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sand until there is a mat finish</li> <li>2. If necessary, apply a keying primer</li> </ol>

<b>Glass fabric<sup>2</sup></b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Clean (abrade and smooth down)</li> <li>2. Smoothen and level out fabric structure with a suitable filling material (prevents the formation of stripes in the texture)</li> <li>3. Sand and prime</li> </ol>
<b>Plasterboard panels</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Fill joints and screw holes until even surface in accordance with current plasterboard specifications</li> <li>2. Sand and prime</li> </ol>
<b>OSB panels, wood, Hardboard</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Apply a protective layer (to prevent carry-over of constituents)</li> <li>2. Sand</li> <li>3. Fill joints and screw holes with suitable filling material</li> <li>4. Fill and level whole surface with a suitable filling material</li> <li>5. Sand and prime</li> </ol>
<b>Ceramic tiles</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Clean and degrease the tiles</li> <li>2. Apply bonding agent (undercoat/primer for ceramic and glass)</li> <li>3. Fill and level whole surface with a suitable filling material</li> <li>4. Sand and prime</li> </ol>
<b>Rusty steel surfaces</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Remove rust as per DIN 55928 PST 2-3 or ST 2-3</li> <li>2. Apply a suitable anti-corrosive primer</li> <li>3. Fill joints with suitable (2-K) filling material</li> <li>4. Sand and prime (rust protection)</li> </ol>
<b>Bleeding surfaces</b> (e.g. waterstains)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Insulate bleeding areas with a suitable primer</li> <li>2. Sand</li> <li>2. Fill holes and cracks, smooth and level with a suitable filling material</li> <li>3. Sand and prime</li> </ol>
<b>Nicotine and soot deposits</b>	Treat with an insulating protective layer

<sup>2</sup> otherwise, an unclear structural image is created which becomes extremely disturbing after coating