

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

SYSTEXX Active Reno S38 and SP38

(Classic and Pre-pigmented) 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 of up to 2 mm. Thanks to Aqua Technology, where the wall coverings come with adhesive on the back and just need water to activate it, renovation with SYSTEXX Active Reno S38 and SP38 is possible while everyday business continues, causing very little disruption, even in high-traffic areas such as hospital corridors.

Furthermore, SYSTEXX Active Reno SP38 is already primed with white pigments. Consequently, light colors need only one additional coat of paint – and that's it! SYSTEXX Active Reno 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 S38 and SP38 wall coverings are quick and easy to hang thanks to Aqua Technology.

Technical data / roll dimensions

Product	SAP designation	approx.	approx.	Length in m	Pattern repeat
		Weight in g/m ²	Width in cm		
SYSTEXX Active Reno S38	GG 938 RW AQ 25m	245	100	25	→ 0 free
SYSTEXX Active Reno SP38	GG 938 PG AQ 25m	250	100	25	→ 0 free

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.

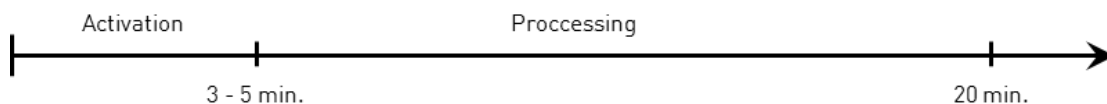
SYSTEXX Active Reno can be applied directly to surfaces that have trowel marks or uneven patches up to 2 mm deep. Shadows may remain when side-lighting is used. If necessary, rework the surface over a large area with a smoothing plaster/filler or in a smoothing step – Follow the plaster/filler manufacturer's instructions, especially with regard to primers. Unfilled, absorbent substrates are to be treated with a suitable primer. In certain circumstances, sand down stable but rough/uneven substrates. Fill cracks/ holes with a levelling compound. Remove any mold growth and treat in accordance with the relevant regulations. Note: If necessary, check the suitability on the object by means of a test application.

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

Application

1. Using the Aqua Quick pasting machine

With Aqua technology, the wall coverings come with a dry adhesive layer which is applied evenly to the back of the wall coverings. The adhesive layer is activated by water. Therefore, pull the roll correctly through the water-filled Aqua Quick pasting machine according to the instructions and fold without creasing. It takes approximately 3 minute to activate the integrated adhesive. Depending on the ambient temperature and surface, the activation time can be extended to up to 5 minutes. After activating the adhesive, process the wall coverings within a maximum of 20 minutes. When applying under extreme climatic conditions (high/low humidity/temperatures), the duration of activation and processing can change significantly. If necessary, a test application should be carried out on the object.



Make corrections within a maximum of 10 minutes after application to the surface. Depending on the surface and the ambient climate/temperature, the duration can change significantly.

Do not leave glassbased wall coverings immersed in water for more than 5 minutes as this may cause the adhesive to swell and liquefy. If the dwell time is longer, the optimum quantity and consistency of adhesive on the fabric can no longer be guaranteed.

Recommendation: If a break is desired between cutting two lengths: Pull the length 50 cm shorter than required through the Aqua Quick pasting machine, then cut the length at the rear edge of the tub and pull the rest through the water. (Example: Pull the length to 2.00 m and cut off at the rear edge of the tub = total length 2.50 m).

For more information, please refer to the Aqua Quick manual. The drying time is 12 – 24 hours at normal room climate/temperature (18 °C, 60 %).

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.

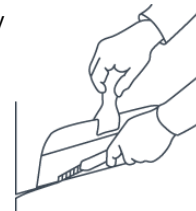
3. Butt-joining

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.

Recommendation: The SYSTEXX sponge ensures optimal seam correction. It can also be used to effectively remove adhesive from the visible side.

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.

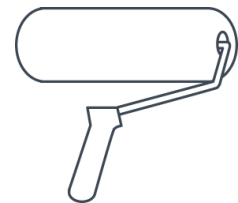


Processing on outside corners: Gently sand the fabric with wet sand paper, (\geq P 240), then wrap it around the corner and cut or use a corner bead.

5. Coating

The use of a high-quality dispersion paint is recommended. All gloss levels can be used

Apply the paint evenly after the wall covering has completely dried. Follow the paint manufacturer's processing guidelines. The need for any additional coatings, which may only be applied after complete drying, depends on whether the product is pre-pigmented. Other influencing factors include, for example, the paint quality, the level of gloss, the color, the expected stress on the wall as well as the lighting situation and the desired result of the surface appearance. If fibers stand up after one coat, we recommend sanding them lightly between two coats. If resistance to disinfectants or decontamination of the surface is required, as well as for a satin or glossy coating, at least two coats are required. A test coating in advance is generally recommended.



The quantity depends on the paint 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.

Important notes

1. Storage

Store the rolls in a dry, clean place, if possible wrapped in foil and closed, as well as frost-free and between 35 and 65% relative humidity.

2. Handling

Do not apply with room and surface temperatures below +8 °C. Always check to make sure that the serial 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
Exposed concrete	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. De-burr roughly 2. Fill holes and cracks sufficiently 3. Sand and prime according to filler/plaster manufacturer's instructions
Poured concrete, filigree concrete	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clean (abrade and smooth down) 2. Fill holes and cracks, smooth and level with a suitable filling material 3. Cover and smooth the entire surface 4. Sand and prime according to filler/plaster manufacturer's instructions
Sanding plaster	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sand down (remove loose sand) 2. Stabilize substrate with a suitable primer 3. Fill holes and cracks, smooth and level with a suitable filling material 4. Sand and prime according to filler/plaster manufacturer's instructions
Course textured plaster	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. De-burr roughly 2. Fill holes and cracks, smooth and level with a suitable filling material 3. Sand and prime according to filler/plaster manufacturer's instructions
Very absorbent plaster (e.g. gypsum plaster)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If necessary, skim the entire surface and smooth off 2. Sand and prime according to filler/plaster manufacturer's instructions
Standard plaster	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fill holes and cracks, smooth and level with a suitable filling material 2. Sand and prime according to filler/plaster manufacturer's instructions
Lining paper, size or sealer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dampen the lining paper, size, or sealer to loosen it 2. Scrape it off 3. If necessary, skim the entire surface and smooth off 4. Sand and prime according to filler/plaster manufacturer's instructions
Peelable / stripable wallpaper Scrap wallpaper (e.g. cellulose)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove wallpaper entirely 2. Fill holes and cracks, smooth and level with a suitable filling material 3. Sand and prime according to filler/plaster manufacturer's instructions
Peeling / Flaking paint coating	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove all loose flakes 2. If necessary, prime the surface 3. Fill holes and cracks, smooth and level with a suitable filling material 4. Sand and prime according to filler/plaster manufacturer's instructions
Distemper coatings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove completely by scraping/washing off 2. Prime with suitable keying primer
Glossy paint coatings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sand until there is a mat finish 2. If necessary, apply a keying primer

Glass fabric¹	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clean (abrade and smooth down) 2. Smoothen and level out fabric structure with a suitable filling material (prevents the formation of stripes in the texture) 3. Sand and prime according to filler/plaster manufacturer's instructions
Plasterboard panels	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fill joints and screw holes until even surface in accordance with current plasterboard specifications 2. Sand and prime according to filler/plaster manufacturer's instructions
OSB panels, wood, Hardboard	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Apply a protective layer (to prevent carry-over of constituents) 2. Sand 3. Fill joints and screw holes with suitable filling material 4. Fill and level whole surface with a suitable filling material 5. Sand and prime according to filler/plaster manufacturer's instructions
Ceramic tiles	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clean and degrease the tiles 2. Apply bonding agent (undercoat/primer for ceramic and glass) 3. Fill and level whole surface with a suitable filling material 4. Sand and prime according to filler/plaster manufacturer's instructions
Rusty steel surfaces	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove rust as per DIN 55928 PST 2-3 or ST 2-3 2. Apply a suitable anti-corrosive primer 3. Fill joints with suitable (2-K) filling material 4. Sand and prime (rust protection)
Bleeding surfaces (e.g. waterstains)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Insulate bleeding areas with a suitable primer 2. Sand 2. Fill holes and cracks, smooth and level with a suitable filling material 3. Sand and prime according to filler/plaster manufacturer's instructions
Nicotine and soot deposits	Treat with an insulating protective layer

¹ otherwise, an unclear structural image is created which becomes extremely disturbing after coating