

# TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

## SYSTEXX Active FireProtect

Certified system with non-combustible glass fibre wall covering for innovative fire protection

### Usage

SYSTEXX Active FireProtect is woven from glass yarns and combines the outstanding technical properties of SYSTEXX products with a non-combustible coating. Consequently, the overall system comprising adhesive/wallcovering/paint\* complies with fire resistance class A2-s1, d0, thus enabling it to be used especially in escape routes of public buildings.

### Properties

The overall system comprising SYSTEXX Active FireProtect glassfibre wall covering/adhesive/coating\* is classified flame-retardant according to DIN EN 13501-1:2007 and fulfills the requirements of class **A2-s1, d0**. Thanks to their high quality, the wallcoverings meet Oeko-Tex Class 2. Due to their very low VOC emissions, these wall coverings achieve class A+ "d'émissions dans l'air intérieur". Furthermore, they are 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. They are free of PVC and halogen.

SYSTEXX Active FireProtect wall coverings are applied using conventional wall adhesive techniques, but it is **obligatory to use SYSTEXX Active FireProtect Glue** to obtain the fire classification mentioned above.

\*with a coating that is also classified as non-combustible in accordance with DIN EN 13501-1:2010

### 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>FireProtect 904</b>	GG 904 FP	500	100	15,5	→ 0 free match
SYSTEXX Active <b>FireProtect 978</b>	GG 978 FP	600	100	15,5	→ 0 free match
SYSTEXX Active <b>FireProtect 979</b>	GG 979 FP	600	100	15,5	→ 0 free match

Adhesive	SAP designation	Container type	Color	kg/container
SYSTEXX Active <b>FireProtect Glue</b>	SYSTEXX FireProtect Glue	bucket	opaque	15

## Substrate preparation

The substrate must be non-combustible to achieve the A2-s1, d0 fire-resistance class. It is not possible to make a combustible substrate 'non-combustible' by applying SYSTEXX Active FireProtect.

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. Sand down stable but rough/uneven substrates. Fill cracks/ holes with a levelling compound. The substrate must be prepared in such a way that the smallest unevenness are avoided, e.g. grains of sand, grain accumulations, etc. Processing marks may have a maximum width and height of 1 mm. If necessary, rework the surface over a large area with a smoothing plaster 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. 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 system adhesive SYSTEXX Active FireProtect Glue

Apply sufficient SYSTEXX Active FireProtect Glue with a paint roller evenly to the wall over a width of 1 – 2 sheets. 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 to comply with the fire-resistance rating A2-s1,d0: ca. 170 – max. 200 g/m<sup>2</sup>

Observe the technical data sheet SYSTEXX Active FireProtect Glue.

### 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.

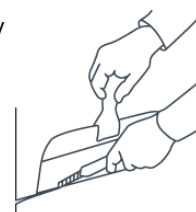
### 3. Butt-joining

Make sure that the edges butt up smoothly where one length joins another. Important: Make sure that the thread path in the weave of each subsequent length lines up with the previous one at eye level. Alignment guide: please use the threads as an alignment guide for wall coverings with a pattern repeat. 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.

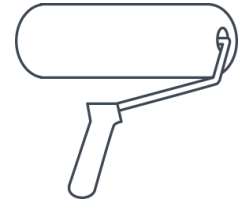


Processing on outside corners: Gently sand the fabric with wet sand paper, (≥ P 240), then wrap it around the corner and cut or use a corner bead.

## 5. Coating

The use of a high-quality emulsion or silicate coating classed as non-combustible in accordance with DIN EN 13501-1:2007 is recommended. Apply one or two coats, depending on requirements.

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.

## Substrate Preparation

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 according to filler/plaster manufacturer's instructions</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 according to filler/plaster manufacturer's instructions</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 according to filler/plaster manufacturer's instructions</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 according to filler/plaster manufacturer's instructions</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 according to filler/plaster manufacturer's instructions</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 according to filler/plaster manufacturer's instructions</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 according to filler/plaster manufacturer's instructions</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 according to filler/plaster manufacturer's instructions</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 according to filler/plaster manufacturer's instructions</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>1</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 according to filler/plaster manufacturer's instructions</li> </ol>

<sup>1</sup> otherwise, an unclean structural image is created which becomes extremely disturbing after coating

<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 according to filler/plaster manufacturer's instructions</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 according to filler/plaster manufacturer's instructions</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 according to filler/plaster manufacturer's instructions</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 according to filler/plaster manufacturer's instructions</li></ol>
<b>Nicotine and soot deposits</b>	Treat with an insulating protective layer