

# TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

## SYSTEXX Fleece Cellulose

Smooth fleece coverings for walls and ceilings

### Usage

The SYSTEXX Fleece Cellulose coverings are made of cellulose fibers and are used indoors on ceilings and walls. They are versatile, smooth, cellulose-based non-woven material designed for use in both the private and commercial sector. Individual designs can be created by using suitable creative techniques.

### General Properties

SYSTEXX Fleece Cellulose 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 Standard 100. Due to their very low VOC emissions, these wall coverings achieve class A+ "d'émissions dans l'air intérieur". They are wall reinforcing and crack bridging according to crack category A.1 specified by data sheet BFS-Merkblatt Nr. 19. Furthermore, they are permeable to water vapor and are applied using conventional wall adhesive techniques.

### Properties Fleece Cellulose 150 Eco PG

SYSTEXX Fleece **Cellulose 150 Eco PG** is a **sustainable** nonwoven wallcovering with a **reduced carbon footprint** (vs standard grades) thanks to the sustainable sourcing of raw materials:

- | **FSC-certified** cellulose pulp: renewable raw material, which is sourced in a responsible and sustainable manner, e.g. by replanting trees, protecting biodiversity, reducing waste and emissions. Such FSC pulp is less CO2 emitting than recycled pulp : **-7% less emissions**
- | **100%** of synthetic content in this product is **recycled**:
  - Recycled synthetic fibers: are sourced in great majority from recycled bottles, allowing footprint savings estimated at 70% compared to virgin PET
  - Recycled binders: are produced of car windshields and laminated building glass, resulting in reduced carbon footprint and reduced landfill
- | No optical brightening agent
- | PVC free substrate: no phthalates, no Vinyl Chloride
- | Soft, textile touch
- | High dimensional stability
- | Good opacity & thickness
- | Good whiteness, uniform shade, very good printability

### Technical data / roll dimensions

See [Table](#) in the attachment.

## 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. 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 adhesive

Use a special fleece adhesive in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Apply sufficient adhesive with a paint roller evenly to the wall over a width of 1–2 sheets. Soaking times do not apply. At normal room 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.

Recommendation: The **SYSTEXX Powder Eco** adhesive is a biobased powder to be mixed with water. This sustainable adhesive is suitable to apply all SYSTEXX cellulose fleeces.

For adhesive consumption, please see the [Table](#) in the attachment.  
Consumption quantity depends on the weight and substrate.

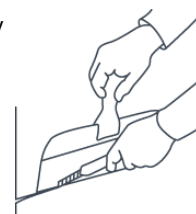
### 2. Butt-joining

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.

### 3. 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.



At inside corners, it is recommended to cut the fleece.  
At rectangular, straight and suitable outside corners, the fleece can be wrapped around. Alternatively, it is also possible to cut the fleece at outside corners. It is recommendable to use a Vitrulan's "corner bead No. 3840".

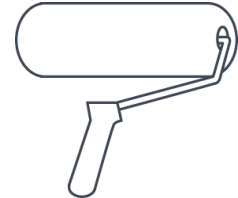
Note: **Do not use a rubber spatula** for fleeces below 200 g/m<sup>2</sup>, otherwise an unclean structure could arise which becomes extremely annoying after the color coating is finished.

#### 4. Coating

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

**Note:** When masking the cellulose fleece with adhesive tape, be sure to use **adhesive tape suitable for paper wallpaper**.

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. In general the coatings base coat, intermediate coat and finishing coat are recommended. Depending on the influencing factors mentioned above, an intermediate coating may not be necessary or additional intermediate coatings may be necessary. 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

- a) 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.
- b) During application, use a hard plastic wallpaper spatula for pressing. **Avoid using a rubber spatula.**
- c) Do not rub down or sand uncoated fleece (except in case of partial damage)!

### 3. General information

- a) 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.
- b) 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.
- c) This information sheet replaces all previously issued ones. It 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.

Table: Technical data / roll dimensions

Product	SAP Designation	approx. Weight in g/m <sup>2</sup>	approx. Width in cm	Length in m	Pattern repeat	Adhesive consumption*	
						Min. ml	Max. ml
Fleece Cellulose 130 PG	CV 130	130	100	50	→ 0 free match	110	150
Fleece Cellulose 150 PG	CV 150	150	100	50	→ 0 free match	110	150
Fleece Cellulose 150 ECO PG	CV 150 ECO	150	100	25	→ 0 free match	110	150

\* Non-binding recommendation. See also section 1.1.

**General overview of substrate preparation**

<b>Substrate</b>	<b>Preparation</b>
<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*</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>

\* otherwise, an unclear 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