

## TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

### modern walls fleece

Glass fleece wall covering for flawless smooth walls

#### Usage

modern walls fleece wall coverings are made of glass yarns and are used indoors on ceilings and walls. They are versatile, smooth, non-woven material designed for use in both the private and commercial sector. Individual designs can be created by using suitable creative techniques.

#### Properties

Nonwovens made of glass yarns outperform those made of cellulose in many respects: They can be cut easily both wet and dry, even when cut freehand, without "picking". They do not shrink and do not expand.

All modern walls glass fleece 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 3. 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 as well as, in combination with corresponding coating systems, abrasion and scrub resistant and resistant to disinfectants and cleaning agents. They are non-toxic and suitable for allergy sufferers. The modern walls glass fleece wall coverings are applied using conventional wall adhesive techniques.

#### Technical data / roll dimensions

Product	SAP designation	approx.	approx.	Length in m
		Weight in g/m <sup>2</sup>	Width in cm	
fleece <b>vp35</b>	GV 35 RW 50m	35	100	50
fleece <b>vpp80</b>	GV OP 80 PG 50m	80	100	50
fleece <b>vpp100</b>	GV OP 100 PG 50m	100	100	50
fleece <b>vpp130</b>	GV OP 130_2 PG 50m	130	100	50
fleece <b>vpp130</b>	GV OP 130_3 PG 50m	130	100	50
fleece <b>vpp200</b>	GV 200 PG 50m	200	100	50

## 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. 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:

fleece <b>vp35, vpp80, vpp100, vpp130</b>	150 – 180 g/m <sup>2</sup>
fleece <b>vpp200</b>	150 – 200 g/m <sup>2</sup>

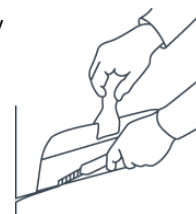
Consumption quantity depends on the weight and substrate.

### 2. Butt-joining

Make sure that the edges butt up smoothly where one length joins another. Overlaps in the seam area must be avoided. The modern walls glass fleeces are suitable for double cutting: Position the drop so that it overlaps the preceding drop by 3 to 5 cm, then cut through both drops from top to bottom with a sharp knife, taking care not to damage the substrate. Remove both strips and butt the cut edges up flush with one another. Any adhesive left on the front of the fabric should be removed immediately with a damp clean cloth or sponge.

### 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.



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

**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.

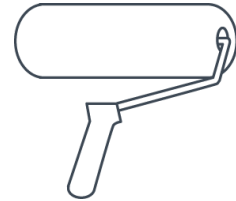
#### 4. Coating

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

In case of pre-pigmented products: depending on the requirements for the surface appearance, one coat of white or lightly tinted matt or semi-matt coatings is usually sufficient. However, an intermediate coating may be necessary depending on the colour, degree of gloss, light situation, stress on the surface and the requirements for the surface appearance. At least two coats are required if the surface is required to be resistant to disinfectants or to be able to be decontaminated, or if the coating has a satin or glossy finish. A test coating is recommended in advance.

1<sup>st</sup> coat: Apply the coat 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:

fleece <b>vp35</b>	230 – 280 g/m <sup>2</sup> 1 <sup>st</sup> coating, 100 – 160 g/m <sup>2</sup> 2 <sup>nd</sup> coating
fleece <b>vpp80, vpp100, vpp130, vpp200</b>	180 – 220 g/m <sup>2</sup> 1 <sup>st</sup> coating, 90 – 150 g/m <sup>2</sup> 2 <sup>nd</sup> coating

The coating quantity depends on the paint and wallcovering 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

- a) 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.
- b) Do not sand uncoated fleece under 160 g/m<sup>2</sup>! The exception to this is the sanding of partial damage (transitions between filler and glass fleece).

### 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) 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.
- d) 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.
- e) 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</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. 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</li> </ol>

\* 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</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> <li>5. Apply a keying primer</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>3. Fill holes and cracks, smooth and level with a suitable filling material</li> <li>4. Sand and prime</li> </ol>
<b>Nicotine and soot deposits</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Treat with an insulating protective layer</li> <li>2. Apply a keying primer</li> </ol>