

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". 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 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 ²	Width in cm	
fleece vp35	GV 35 RW	35	100	50
fleece vpp80	GV OP 80 PG	80	100	50
fleece vpp100	GV OP 100 PG	100	100	50
fleece vpp130	GV OP 130_2 PG	130	100	50
fleece vpp130	GV OP 130_3 PG	130	100	50
fleece vpp200	GV 200 PG	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 – Follow the plaster/filler manufacturer’s instructions, especially with regard to primers. 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 vp35, vpp80, vpp100	100 – 150 g/m ²
fleece vpp130	130 – 180 g/m ²
fleece vpp200	150 – 200 g/m ²

Consumption quantity depends on the weight 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.

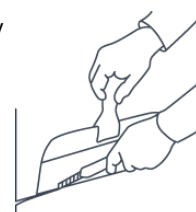
3. Butt-joining / double cutting

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.

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 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/m², otherwise an unclean structure could arise which becomes extremely annoying after the color coating is finished.

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.

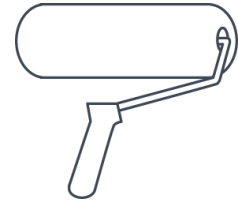


Table: Recommended coatings per product. Depending on the influencing factors mentioned above, an intermediate coating may not be necessary or additional intermediate coatings may be necessary.

Product	SAP designation	Base Coat	Intermediate Coat	Finishing Coat
fleece vp35	GV 35 RW	x	x	x
fleece vpp80	GV OP 80 PG		x	x
fleece vpp100	GV OP 100 PG		x	x
fleece vpp130	GV OP 130_2 PG		x	x
fleece vpp130	GV OP 130_3 PG		x	x
fleece vpp200	GV 200 PG		x	x

Paint 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) Do not sand uncoated fleece under 160 g/m²! 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
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 fabric*	<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

* otherwise, an unclean structural image is created which becomes extremely disturbing after coating

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