

## TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

### fleece pigment

Innovative glass fleeces for walls and ceilings

#### Properties / Usage

The fleece pigment glass fleeces are improvements over conventional cellulose fleece for a number of reasons: They prevent unwanted imperfections as they cannot be compressed. They neither shrink nor stretch, and are therefore ideal substrates for decorative coatings and filling techniques.

All modern walls wall coverings have fire safety certificates in accordance with DIN EN 13501 - 1:2010, and meet Class B-s1, d0. The fleece pigment glass fleeces meet Oeko-Tex Class 3. They are water vapor permeable and crack bridging.

The fleece pigment glass fleeces are economical wall coverings for the interiors of commercial and private buildings. Individual designs can be created by using suitable creative techniques.

#### Technical Parameters / Roll Style

Product	SAP designation	Approx. Weight in g/m <sup>2</sup>	Approx. Width in cm	Lengths in m
fleece <b>VPP100</b>	GV 100 PG 50m	100	100	50
fleece <b>VPP130</b>	GV OP 130_2 PG 50m	130	100	50
fleece <b>VPP200</b>	GV 200 PG 50m	200	100	50

#### Substrate preparation

Make sure the substrate is clean prior to applying the first length. The substrate must be dry, clean, smooth and stable. Remove old wall coverings and unstable coatings. Smooth any stable substrates that are rough or uneven; fill any holes with filler. Ideally the substrate is to be prepared in such a way that any imperfections such as extra graininess or small uneven locations can largely be avoided. Marks left by preparation work should be ≤ 1 mm. To achieve this, treat the surface with a smoothing plaster or smoothing pass over a large area. Pretreat absorbent substrates with a suitable primer. Remove any mold growth and treat in accordance with the relevant regulations (Substrate preparation is described in more detail in Table "Substrate / Preparation").

#### Application

##### Important for all products

Do not apply when the temperature of the room or wall is less than +8 °C. Only use products with the same serial number on adjacent surfaces (printed on the outside of the box). Sheet length = wall / ceiling measurement plus 5 – 10 cm. Trim off excess neatly. Do not rub down or sand uncoated glass fleece (except in the case of partial damage)!

### 1. Avoid differences in texture

Never paste the product upside down or inside out. The marking on the backside provides orientation. When glued, the distance between the marking on the back is 1 m from one sheet to the next.

Adhesive consumption: fleece VPP100: 150 – 180 g/m<sup>2</sup>  
 fleece VPP130: 150 – 180 g/m<sup>2</sup>  
 fleece VPP200: 150 – 200 g/m<sup>2</sup>

### 2. Butt-join the fleece / use double edge cut

Butt-join the trimmed glass fleeces or apply with the double-edge cut method. The sheets must have very good contact near the seams. Any adhesive left on the front of the fabric should be removed immediately with a damp clean cloth. Do not use a rubber spatula on fleeces below 200 g/m<sup>2</sup>.

### 3. Press on and cut off

Apply enough pressure with a wallpapering squeegee over the whole area to remove bubbles. Push the excess carefully into the corners and trim it off along the edge of the wallpapering squeegee or cutting ruler using a sharp-bladed cutter. Applying to outer corners: use a fine grade of wet abrasive paper (≥ P 240) to lightly sand off the product at the edges (without sanding through), press around the edge and press out the bubbles.

### 4. Coating

It is recommended a high-quality latex paint of at least wet abrasion class two or higher be used. Make sure to paint the wall or ceiling twice and apply the second coat only after the first coat has fully dried. Paint of all gloss levels can be used.

1st coat: apply the paint evenly after the product has fully dried. Observe the paint manufacturer's instructions for application.  
 2nd coat: only do this after the 1st coat of paint has fully dried.

Paint consumption: 180 – 220 g/m<sup>2</sup> for the 1st coat, 90 – 150 g/m<sup>2</sup> for the 2nd coat

A single coat is usually enough for white and lightly colored matt or silk luster finishes.

The quantity required depends on the fabric structure and on the substrate. You will need to determine accurate values to allocate applications to the building. Similarly, please also observe the technical data sheets for those products that will also be used.

#### Coating according to degree of gloss

Desired topcoat	Required basecoat
<b>Matt</b>	-----
<b>Semi-gloss</b>	<b>Semi-gloss</b>
- Eggshell	- Eggshell
- Satin	- Satin
<b>Gloss</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
- High gloss	- Satin
	- High gloss

Substrate	Preparation
<b>Exposed concrete</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. De-burr roughly</li> <li>2. Fill holes and cracks, smooth and level substrate with a suitable filling material</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 substrate with a suitable filling material</li> <li>3. Sand and prime</li> </ol>
<b>Sanding plaster</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sand down (remove loose sand corn)</li> <li>2. Stabilize substrate with a suitable primer</li> <li>3. Fill holes and cracks, smooth and level substrate 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 substrate with a suitable filling material</li> <li>3. Sand and prime</li> </ol>
<b>Very absorbent plaster (e.g. gypsum plaster)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Apply a suitable primer</li> <li>2. Fill holes and cracks, smooth and level substrate with a suitable filling material</li> <li>3. Sand and prime</li> </ol>
<b>Standard plaster</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Fill holes and cracks, smooth and level substrate 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 Scrap wallpaper (e.g. woodchip)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Remove wallpaper entirely</li> <li>2. Fill holes and cracks, smooth and level substrate 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. Sand and prime the area</li> <li>3. Fill holes and cracks, smooth and level substrate with a suitable filling material</li> <li>4. Sand and prime</li> </ol>
<b>Distemper coatings (e.g. cellulose)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Remove completely by scraping/washing off</li> <li>2. Prime with suitable keying primer</li> <li>3. Fill holes and cracks, smooth and level substrate with a suitable filling material</li> <li>4. Sand and prime</li> </ol>
<b>Glossy paint coatings</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sand until there is a matt finish</li> <li>2. If necessary, apply a keying primer</li> </ol>

<b>Glass fabric</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Smoothen and level out fabric structure with a suitable filling material (prevents the formation of stripes in the texture)</li> <li>2. Sand and prime</li> </ol>
<b>Plasterboard panels</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Fill joints and screw holes 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. Fill joints and screw holes with suitable filling material</li> <li>3. 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> </ol>
<b>Bleeding surfaces (e.g. waterstains)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Insulate bleeding areas with a suitable primer</li> <li>2. Fill holes and cracks, smooth and level substrate with a suitable filling material</li> <li>3. 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> </ol>

## Important

In spite of strict quality controls, the nature of production means that small faults can occur. These are marked at the edge of the material, and compensated for by an additional 0.5 meter length. Complaints made after more than 10 sheets have been laid cannot be accepted.

## Storage

Store the rolls in a dry, clean place.

## General notes

1. Use of glass fibers can disturb the top layer of skin which can lead to irritations in sensitive people. Substances which can cause allergies or are even questionable are not used. This is confirmed for Modern Walls by the Oeko-Tex certification of its suitability for people who suffer from allergies
2. Since this data sheet cannot deal with every possible problem that can occur in actual practice, liability cannot be assumed from it. In every case, the user is obliged to assess the application professionally in the light of the suitability of the product and of the substrate. Please observe applicable regional building codes. In case of doubt, the technical application consultation service of Vitrulan Textile Glass GmbH should be contacted.