TECHNICAL DATA SHEET
fleece VP35
Innovative glass fleece for walls and ceilings

Properties / Usage

fleece VP35 is an improvement over conventional cellulose fleece for a number of reasons: It prevents unwanted imperfections as it cannot be compressed. It neither shrinks nor stretches, and is therefore an ideal substrate for coatings and techniques.

All modern walls wall coverings have fire safety certificates in accordance with DIN EN 13501-1:2010, and meet Class B-s1, d0. fleece VP35 meets Oeko-Tex Class 3. It is water vapor permeable and crack bridging.

fleece VP35 is an economical wall covering for the interiors of commercial and private buildings.

Technical Parameters / Roll Style

Product	SAP designation	Approx. Weight in g/m²	Approx. Width in cm	Lengths in m
fleece **VP35**	GV 35 RW 50m	35	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 Do not use a rubber spatula on fleeces below 200 g/m² or inside out.

Adhesive consumption: 150 – 180 g/m²

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

Butt-join the trimmed fleece VP35 or apply with the double-edge cut method.
The sheets must have very good contact near the seams.
Avoid too much adhesive left on the front of the fabric.

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: 230 – 280 g/m^2 for the 1st coat, 100 – 160 g/m^2 for the 2nd coat

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
Matt	**Matt / Eggshell**
Semi-gloss - Eggshell - Satin	**Semi-gloss** - Eggshell - Satin
Gloss - High gloss	**Gloss** - Satin - High gloss

Substrate	Preparation
Exposed concrete	1. De-burr roughly 2. Fill holes and cracks, smooth and level substrate with a suitable filling material 3. Sand and prime
Poured concrete, filigree concrete	1. Clean (abrade and smooth down) 2. Fill holes and cracks, smooth and level substrate with a suitable filling material 3. Sand and prime
Sanding plaster	1. Sand down (remove loose sand corn) 2. Stabilize substrate with a suitable primer 3. Fill holes and cracks, smooth and level substrate with a suitable filling material 4. Sand and prime
Course textured plaster	1. De-burr roughly 2. Fill holes and cracks, smooth and level substrate with a suitable filling material 3. Sand and prime
Very absorbent plaster (e.g. gypsum plaster)	1. Apply a suitable primer 2. Fill holes and cracks, smooth and level substrate with a suitable filling material 3. Sand and prime
Standard plaster	1. Fill holes and cracks, smooth and level substrate with a suitable filling material 2. Sand and prime
Lining paper, size or sealer	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
Peelable / Stripable wallpaper Scrap wallpaper (e.g. woodchip)	1. Remove wallpaper entirely 2. Fill holes and cracks, smooth and level substrate with a suitable filling material 3. Sand and prime
Peeling / Flaking paint coating	1. Remove all loose flakes 2. Sand and prime the area 3. Fill holes and cracks, smooth and level substrate with a suitable filling material 4. Sand and prime
Distemper coatings (e.g. cellulose)	1. Remove completely by scraping/washing off 2. Prime with suitable keying primer 3. Fill holes and cracks, smooth and level substrate with a suitable filling material 4. Sand and prime
Glossy paint coatings	1. Sand until there is a matt finish

	2. If necessary, apply a keying primer
Glass fabric	1. Smoothen and level out fabric structure with a suitable filling material (prevents the formation of stripes in the texture) 2. Sand and prime
Plasterboard panels	1. Fill joints and screw holes in accordance with current plasterboard specifications 2. Sand and prime
OSB panels, wood, Hardboard	1. Apply a protective layer (to prevent carry-over of constituents) 2. Fill joints and screw holes with suitable filling material 3. Sand and prime
Ceramic tiles	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
Rusty steel surfaces	1. Remove rust as per DIN 55928 PST 2-3 or ST 2-3 2. Apply a suitable anti-corrosive primer
Bleeding surfaces (e.g. waterstains)	1. Insulate bleeding areas with a suitable primer 2. Fill holes and cracks, smooth and level substrate with a suitable filling material 3. Sand and prime
Nicotine and soot deposits	1. Treat with an insulating protective layer

Important

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.