

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

SYSTEXX Active Absorb (Wovens)

Glassfibre wall covering for better indoor air thanks to formaldehyde absorber

Usage

SYSTEXX Active Absorb is woven from glass yarns and combines the outstanding technical properties of SYSTEXX products with the special ability to bind formaldehyde over the long term. SYSTEXX Active Absorb is available with and without pre-pigmentation.

SYSTEXX Active Absorb is particularly suitable for rooms where good air quality and the reduction of formaldehyde levels are essential: nurseries, schools, leisure centers, hospitals, children's rooms etc. It is especially recommended for rooms with low air exchange.

Aqua Technology: Applying the postage stamp principle to wall coverings. It consists of a uniform layer of adhesive pre-applied to the back of the wall covering in the factory and activated by water. The adhesive complies with the same requirements as conventional dispersion adhesives but with one particular advantage – since the wall covering is pre-pasted with just the right amount of adhesive, there is no danger of missing areas or applying too much.

Properties

DIN ISO 16000-23 tests proved that SYSTEXX Active Absorb enables the neutralization of formaldehyde molecules occurring in the atmosphere and absorbs 65% of pollutants within 24 hours of its installation.

All SYSTEXX Active Absorb glassfibre 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 1. 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, extremely abrasion and scrub resistant, impact and perforation resistant, resistant to disinfectants and cleaning agents (in combination with corresponding coating systems). They are non-toxic and suitable for allergy sufferers. SYSTEXX Active Absorb woven glassfibre wall coverings are quick and easy to hang thanks to Aqua Technology.

Technical data / roll dimensions

Product	SAP designation	approx. Weight in g/m ²	approx. Width in cm	Length in m	Pattern repeat
SYSTEXX Active Absorb 532	GG 133 CR AQ 50m	170	100	50	→ 0 free
SYSTEXX Active Absorb 604	GG 165 CP AQ 50m	195	100	50	→ 0 free
SYSTEXX Active Absorb 633	GG 133 CP AQ 50m	185	100	50	→ 0 free
SYSTEXX Active Absorb 639	GG 139 CP AQ 50m	170	100	50	→ 0 free
SYSTEXX Active Absorb 060	GG 960 CR AQ 25m	215	100	25	→ 0 free

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. Using the Aqua Quick pasting machine

With Aqua technology, the wall coverings come with a dry adhesive layer which is applied evenly to the back of the wall coverings. The adhesive layer is activated by water. Therefore, pull the roll correctly through the water-filled Aqua Quick pasting machine according to the instructions and fold loosely without creasing. It takes approximately 1 minute to activate the integrated adhesive, or 2 to 3 minutes when applying to ceilings. For more information, please refer to the Aqua Quick manual. The drying time is 12 – 24 hours at normal room climate/temperature (18 °C, 60 %).

After activating the adhesive, process the wall coverings within a maximum of 20 minutes. When applying under extreme climatic conditions (high humidity, high temperatures), the duration can change significantly.

Make corrections within a maximum of 10 minutes after application to the surface. Depending on the surface and the ambient climate/temperature, the duration can change significantly.

Do not leave glassbased wall coverings immersed in water for more than 5 minutes as this may cause the adhesive to swell and liquefy. If the dwell time is longer, the optimum quantity and consistency of adhesive on the fabric can no longer be guaranteed.

Recommendation if a break is desired between cutting two lengths: Pull the length 50 cm shorter than required through the Aqua Quick pasting machine, then cut the length at the rear edge of the tub and pull the rest through the water. (Example: Pull the length to 2.00 m and cut off at the rear edge of the tub = total length 2.50 m).

2. Avoiding textural differences

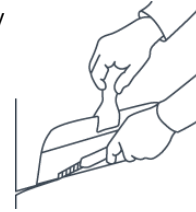
Never paste the wall covering upside down or inside out. Some products have a handy mark on the back of the wall covering which serves as a guide. These marks are spaced at approximately 1 m intervals from one length to the next.

3. Butt-joining

Make sure that the edges butt up smoothly where one length joins another. Important: Make sure that the thread path in the weave of each subsequent length lines up with the previous one at eye level. Alignment guide: please use the threads as an alignment guide for wall coverings with a pattern repeat. 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.

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 fabric with wet sand paper, (\geq P 240), then wrap it around the corner and cut or use a corner bead.

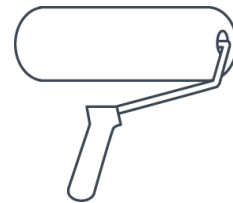
5. Coating

The use of a high-quality dispersion paint is recommended. All gloss levels can be used, but note that matt colors can affect the textural image. In addition, formaldehyde-absorbing coatings can also be used (observe the paint manufacturer's information). Do not use two-component systems as these might negate the effect.

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.

1st coat: Apply the coating evenly once the wall covering has completely dried. Follow the paint manufacturer's instructions.

2nd coat: Wait until the first coat is completely dry before applying the second coat.



Recommended quantity: 180 – 230 g/m² for 1st coat, 130 – 170 g/m² for 2nd coat.

The quantity depends on the coating 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.

Paint application according to level of gloss

Desired top coat	Required base coat
Matt	Matt
Semi Gloss	Semi Gloss
- Matt-finish	- Matt-finish
- Satin-finish	- Satin-finish
Gloss	Gloss
- High gloss	- Satin
	- High gloss

Important notes

1. Storage

Store the rolls in a dry, clean place and 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) In order to achieve maximum formaldehyde binding, SYSTEXX Active Absorb should be applied to all walls and the ceiling.

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) Due to the manufacturing process of the weft, there are visually recognizable irregularities in the surface appearance of the fabrics. However, this deliberately created textile look is no reason for complaint.
- d) 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.
- e) 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.
- f) 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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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 fabric¹	<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

¹ otherwise, an unclear 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 specifications2. Sand and prime
OSB panels, wood, Hardboard	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Apply a protective layer (to prevent carry-over of constituents)2. Sand3. Fill joints and screw holes with suitable filling material4. Fill and level whole surface with a suitable filling material5. Sand and prime
Ceramic tiles	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Clean and degrease the tiles2. Apply bonding agent (undercoat/primer for ceramic and glass)3. Fill and level whole surface with a suitable filling material4. Sand and prime
Rusty steel surfaces	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Remove rust as per DIN 55928 PST 2-3 or ST 2-32. Apply a suitable anti-corrosive primer3. Fill joints with suitable (2-K) filling material4. Sand and prime (rust protection)
Bleeding surfaces (e.g. waterstains)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Insulate bleeding areas with a suitable primer2. Sand2. Fill holes and cracks, smooth and level with a suitable filling material3. Sand and prime
Nicotine and soot deposits	Treat with an insulating protective layer