

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

SYSTEXX Active FireProtect FP Glassfleece

Certified system for innovative fire protection with non-combustible glass fibre wall covering

Usage

The pigmented SYSTEXX Active FireProtect Glassfleece combines the outstanding technical properties of SYSTEXX products with a non-combustible coating. Consequently, the overall system comprising adhesive/wallcovering/paint* complies with fire resistance class A2-s1, d0, thus enabling it to be used especially in escape routes of public buildings.

Properties

The SYSTEXX Active FireProtect system comprising adhesive/wallcovering/paint* is classified flame-retardant according to DIN EN 13501-1:2007 and fulfills the requirements of class **A2-s1, d0**. Thanks to their high quality, they meet Oeko-Tex Class 2. 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. They are non-toxic and suitable for allergy sufferers. They are free of PVC and halogen.

SYSTEXX Active FireProtect wall coverings are applied using conventional wall adhesive techniques, but it is **obligatory to use SYSTEXX Active FireProtect Glue** to obtain the fire classification mentioned above.

*with a paint that is also classified as non-combustible in accordance with DIN EN 13501-1:2010

Technical data / roll dimensions

Product	SAP designation	approx. Weight in g/m ²	approx. Width in cm	Length in m	Pattern repeat
SYSTEXX Active FireProtect FP Glassfleece	GV OP 230 FP 25m	230	100	25	→ 0 free match

Adhesive	SAP designation	Container type	Color	kg/container
SYSTEXX Active FireProtect Glue	SYSTEXX FireProtect Glue	bucket	opaque	15

Substrate preparation

The substrate must be non-combustible to achieve the A2-s1, d0 fire-resistance class. It is not possible to make a combustible substrate 'non-combustible' by applying SYSTEXX Active FireProtect.

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 system adhesive SYSTEXX Active FireProtect Glue

Apply sufficient SYSTEXX Active FireProtect Glue with a paint roller evenly to the wall over a width of 1 – 2 sheets. 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 to comply with the fire-resistance rating: ca. 170 – max. 200 g/m²

Observe the technical data sheet SYSTEXX Active FireProtect Glue.

2. Avoiding textural differences

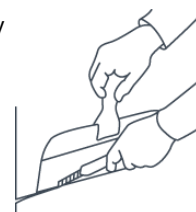
Never paste the wall covering upside down or inside out. Some products have a handy mark on the back of the wall covering which serves as a guide. These marks are spaced at approximately 1 m intervals from one length to the next.

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. **Tip – 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 (possibly add glue). 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, (≥ P 240), then wrap it around the corner and cut or use a corner bead.

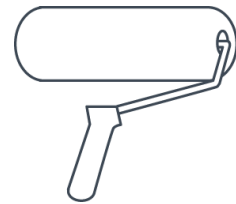
5. Coating

The use of a high-quality emulsion or silicate paint classed as non-combustible in accordance with DIN EN 13501-1:2007 is recommended. Apply one or two coats, depending on requirements. Do not use two-component systems as these might negate the effect.

In case of pre-pigmented products: for medium demands on 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 manufacturer's instructions.

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



Recommended quantity: as specified by the manufacturer to achieve the fire-resistance class.

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.

Important notes

1. Storage

Store the rolls in a dry, clean place and, if possible, wrapped in foil and closed.

2. Handling

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.

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
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. Remove old glass fabric, sand down remaining glue 2. Smoothen and level the whole surface with a suitable filling material 3. Sand and prime

¹ 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 specifications2. Sand and prime
OSB panels, wood, Hardboard	<p>These construction materials usually have a maximum fire protection class of B-s1,d0. Please find out more about the construction requirements/legal requirements!</p> <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