

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

SYSTEXX Active Magnetic M39

Magnetic wall covering with glass fabric finish

Usage

SYSTEXX Active Magnetic M39 comes with a metallic coating which is applied evenly to the back of the wall coverings. Standard commercially available magnets adhere directly to the wall covering. Thus, with SYSTEXX Active Magnetic M39, interior walls quickly and easily become presentation areas – without any rails, panels or magnetic paints. The advantage: When not used, it blends almost invisibly into the overall design of the room – and even repeated applications of paint, such as with magnetic paint, are not necessary.

Optionally, the magnetically active surface can be coated with the SYSTEXX Whiteboard Finish Milacor. It transforms the surface into a magnetically active whiteboard surface for jotting down with whiteboard markers, e.g. with Edding 250 – it can be written on and wiped clean again and again. Of course, it can also be used as a presentation wall.

Properties

SYSTEXX Active Magnetic M39 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”. They do not affect cell phones or WiFi signals and are not conductive. SYSTEXX Active Magnetic M39 wall coverings are applied using conventional wall adhesive techniques.

Technical data / roll dimensions

Product	SAP designation	approx.	approx.	Length in m	Pattern repeat
		Weight in g/m ²	Width in cm		
SYSTEXX Active Magnetic M39 incl. 10 conical magnetic pins	GG 139 #A PG MG 10,4m	1470	95	10,4	→ 0 free match
SYSTEXX Active Magnetic M39 incl. 5 conical magnetic pins	GG 139 #A PG MG5,2m	1470	95	5,2	→ 0 free match
SYSTEXX Active Magnetic M39 incl. 2 conical magnetic pins	GG 139 #A PG MG 2,6m	1470	95	2,6	→ 0 free match

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. 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. Not suitable for wall papering devices. At normal room temperature/climate (18 °C, 60 %) the drying time is 24 hours. When applying under extreme climatic conditions (high humidity, high temperatures), the duration can change significantly.

Note: The magnets should not be used until the adhesive is completely dry (allow approx. 48 hours).

Adhesive consumption: 200 – 310 g/m²
The consumption quantity depends on the substrate.

2. Avoiding textural differences

Never paste the wall covering upside down.

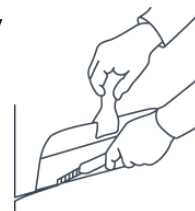
3. Butt-joining

Make sure that the edges butt up smoothly where one length joins another. To do this, first place the new sheet on the previous sheet with an overlap of almost 1 mm and then push the edge of the new sheet back until the edges are flush with each other. 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.

A continuous processing over outside corners is not possible with SYSTEXX Active Magnetic. Cutting is obligatory at corners and edges. The use of a corner bead is recommended.



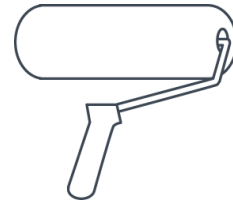
5. Coating

The use of a high-quality dispersion paint in wet-abrasion class I is recommended. All gloss levels can be used, but note that with matt colors the magnets might leave signs of abrasion. A test coating is recommended in advance. Alternatively, use SYSTEXX Whiteboard Finish Milacor for coating.

Even up to eight coats of paint do not have a negative effect on the magnetical active surface.

1st coat: Apply the coat 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: 270 – 310 g/m² for two coatings.

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.

The coating 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.

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, if possible, 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) **To avoid damage to the visible side**, always roll in the winding direction, never bend or roll in the opposite direction and avoid buckling.

3. General information

- a) 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-Text 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