

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

modern walls fleece (Cellulose)

Innovative fleece covering for walls and ceilings

Usage

The modern walls cellulose fleece coverings are made of cellulose fibers and are used indoors on ceilings and walls. They are versatile, smooth, cellulose-based non-woven material designed for use in both the private and commercial sector. Individual designs can be created by using suitable creative techniques.

Properties

The modern walls cellulose fleece coverings cp130 and cp150 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 2. Due to their very low VOC emissions, these wall coverings achieve class A+ "d'émissions dans l'air intérieur".

The modern walls cellulose fleece covering cp50 comes with the fire classification C-s3, d2, according to DIN EN 13501-1:2010.

All modern walls cellulose fleece coverings are permeable to water vapor and are being applied just like conventional wall coverings.

Technical data / roll dimensions

Product	SAP designation	Approx. weight in g/m ²	Approx. width in cm	Lengths in m
fleece cp50	CV 50 50m	50	100	50
fleece cp130	CV 130 30m	130	100	30
fleece cp150	CV 150 30m	150	100	30

Substrate preparation

Make sure that the substrate is free from impurities before applying the wall covering. The substrate must be dry, clean, smooth and stable. Remove old wall coverings and unstable coatings. Sand down stable but rough/uneven substrates; fill cracks/holes with a levelling compound. Prepare the substrate thoroughly, taking care to remove even the slightest irregularities such as grains of sand or grit etc. Marks left by preparation work must be less than 1 mm in width and height. To achieve this, apply a skim coat and then trowel up to produce a smooth finish throughout. 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

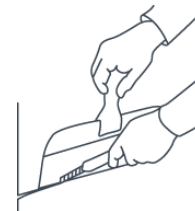
Use a special fleece adhesive (e.g. Metylan NP New Plaster or Metylan NP Power Granulat Plus) in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Apply sufficient adhesive with a paint roller evenly to the wall over a width of 1–2 sheets. Soaking times do not apply. Butt-join the sheets of fleece. Remove any adhesive on the visible side straight away with a damp cloth or sponge. At normal room climate (18 °C, 60 %) the drying time is 7–12 hours.

Adhesive consumption: 110–180 g/m²

2. Pressing on and trimming

During application, use a wallpaper spatula and press firmly to obtain a surface free of bubbles. Carefully press overlapping fabric into the corners and cut with a sharp-bladed cutter, using a wallpaper spatula or cutting ruler as a guide.

If using a cutter, make sure that the blade is kept sharp. Wallpaper scissors can be used instead of a cutter, too.



3. Applying at interior and exterior corners

At interior corners, it is recommended to cut the fleece.

At rectangular, straight and suitable exterior corners, the fleece can be wrapped around. Press the fleece down firmly, taking care to avoid bubbles. **TIP:** by using a conventional, hard plastic smoothing tool (e.g. Techno) an even pressure can be applied.

Alternatively, it is also possible to cut the fleece at exterior corners.

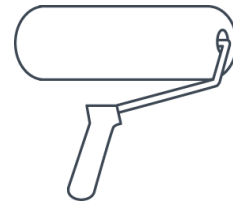
It is recommendable to use a Vitrulan "corner bead No. 3840".

4. Coating

The use of a high-quality dispersion paint is recommended. All gloss levels can be used.

1st coat: Apply the paint 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: 180-220 g/m² for 1st coat, 90-200 g/m² for 2nd coat.

The coating quantity depends on the paint and substrate. Determine exact values by means of a test application on the object. When masking the cellulose fleece with adhesive tape, be sure to use adhesive tape suitable for paper wallpaper. Follow the technical data sheets of all products used.

Paint application according to level of gloss

Desired top coat	Required base coat
Mat	Mat
Semi Gloss	Semi Gloss
- Eggshell	- Eggshell
- Satin	- Satin
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. Be sure to use the same batch numbers when applying the wall covering to adjacent areas (see information on cardboard). One drop = wall/ceiling length plus 5–10 cm. Trim off the excess neatly.
- b) Do not rub down or sand uncoated fleece (except in case of partial damage)!

3. General information

- a) 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.
- b) 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.
- c) 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
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 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 specifications 2. 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. Sand 3. Fill joints and screw holes with suitable filling material 4. Fill and level whole surface with a suitable filling material 5. Sand and prime
Ceramic tiles	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove rust as per DIN 55928 PST 2-3 or ST 2-3 2. Apply a suitable anti-corrosive primer 3. Fill joints with suitable (2-K) filling material 4. Sand and prime (rust protection)
Bleeding surfaces (e.g. waterstains)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Insulate bleeding areas with a suitable primer 2. Sand 2. Fill holes and cracks, smooth and level with a suitable filling material 3. Sand and prime
Nicotine and soot deposits	Treat with an insulating protective layer