

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

effect

Glass fabric with striking textures

Properties / Usage

effect wall coverings are woven from glass yarn and combine the outstanding technical properties of modern walls products with an additional feature for special room use.

All Modern Walls wall coverings are classified flame-retardant according to DIN EN 13501-1:2010 and fulfill the requirements of class B-s1, d0. Thanks to its high quality, effect meets Oeko-Tex Class 1.

effect wall coverings are being applied just like conventional wall coverings.

Due to the variety of designs and the possibility of combinations with highly varied coating systems, effect offers a large number of surface finishes. The technical and aesthetic properties make effect wall coverings ideal for the interiors of commercial and private buildings. Individual designs can be created by using suitable creative techniques.

Technical Parameters / Roll Style

Product	SAP designation	Approx. Weight in g/m ²	Approx. Width In cm	Lengths In m	Pattern Repeat cm
effect labyrinth 902	GG 902 RW 25m	280	100	25	--> 0 free match
effect waterfall 908	GG 908 RW 25m	280	100	25	--> 0 free match / straight match 32
effect snowflakes 911	GG 911 RW 25m	280	100	25	--> <-- straight match 12,8
effect metal plate 913	GG 913 RW 25m	280	100	25	--> <-- straight match 20
effect sticks 942	GG 942 RW 25m	210	100	25	--> 0 free match
effect display 946	GG 946 RW 25m	200	100	25	--> <-- straight match 19
effect bamboo 950	GG 950 RW 25m	200	100	25	--> <-- straight match 32
effect stones 951	GG 951 RW 25m	200	100	25	--> <-- straight match 64*
effect trail 952	GG 952 RW 25m	200	100	25	--> <-- straight match 64*
effect bubbles 953	GG 953 RW 25m	200	100	25	--> <-- straight match 32
effect diamond dust 972	GG 972 RW 25m	200	100	25	--> <-- straight match 25
effect stardust 973	GG 973 RW 25m	200	100	25	--> <-- straight match 100
effect icecubes 977	GG 977 RW 25m	200	100	25	--> 0 free match
effect tea time 981	GG 981 RW 25m	200	100	25	--> <-- straight match 46
effect indian summer 985	GG 985 RW 25m	200	100	25	--> <-- straight match 60*
effect retro 986	GG 986 RW 25m	200	100	25	--> <-- straight match 81,2

* can, but doesn't necessarily have to be used

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. Porous substrates should first be treated with a suitable primer. Remove any mould or fungus, and treat as required by relevant guidelines (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 = all / ceiling measurement plus 5 – 10 cm. Cut off the excess cleanly.

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. This also applies for application with a wall papering device. At normal room temperature (18 °C) the drying time is 7 – 12 hours.

Adhesive consumption: 200 – 350 g/m²

2. Avoid differences in texture

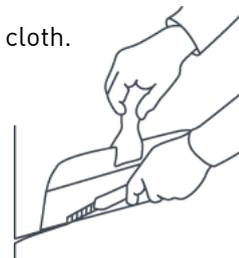
Never paste the product upside down or inside out. The marking on the back provides orientation. When glued, the distance between the back marking is 1 m from one sheet to the next.

3. Paste with butt-join

The sheets must have very good contact near the seams. Any adhesive left on the front of the fabric should be removed immediately with a damp clean cloth.

4. Press on and cut off

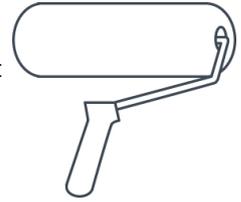
Apply enough pressure with a wallpapering squeegee over the whole area to remove bubbles. Push the excess carefully into the corners and trim it off along the edge of the wallpapering squeegee or cutting ruler using a sharp-bladed cutter. Applying to outer corners: use a fine grade of wet abrasive paper (\geq P 240) to lightly sand the product at the edges (without sanding through), press around the edges and press out the bubbles.



5. 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: 290 – 450 g/m² for 2 coats

The quantity required depends on the fabric structure and on the substrate. 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	-----
Semi-gloss	Semi-gloss
- Eggshell	- Eggshell
- Satin	- Satin
Gloss	Gloss
- High gloss	- Satin
	- High gloss

Substrate	Preparation
Exposed concrete	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. De-burr roughly 2. Fill holes and cracks, smooth and level substrate with a suitable filling material 3. Sand and prime
Porous concrete, Filigran concrete	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clean (abrade and smooth down) 2. Fill holes and cracks, smooth and level substrate with a suitable filling material 3. Sand and prime
Sandy plaster	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. De-burr roughly 2. Fill holes and cracks, smooth and level substrate with a suitable filling material 3. Sand and prime
Absorbent plaster (e. g. stucco)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Apply a suitable primer 2. Fill holes and cracks, smooth and level substrate with a suitable filling material 3. Sand and prime
Normal plaster	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fill holes and cracks, smooth and level substrate with a suitable filling material 2. Sand and prime
Peelable / Stripable wallpaper Scrap wallpaper (e.g. woodchip)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sand until there is a matt finish 2. If necessary, apply a keying primer
Glass fabric	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fill joints and screw holes in accordance with current plasterboard specifications 2. Sand and prime
OSB panels, wood, Hardboard	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Insulate/seal surface with suitable primer 2. Fill joints and screw holes with suitable filling material 3. 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
Bleeding surfaces (e.g. waterstains)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Treat with an insulating protective layer

Important

In spite of strict quality controls, the nature of production means that small faults can occur. These are marked at the edge of the material, and compensated for by an additional 0.5 meter length. Complaints made after more than 10 sheets have been laid cannot be accepted.

Storage

Store the rolls in a dry, clean place.

General information

1. Certain sensitive individuals may find that handling glass fiber irritates their skin. Modernwalls is tested to Öko-Text standards to ensure that it is free from allergenic and harmful substances.
2. The glass staple fiber yarns / Sliver is manufactured in such a way that irregularities are clearly visible in the surface pattern of fabrics made from it. This visual effect is deliberate and does not constitute grounds for complaint.
3. 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.