TECHNICAL DATA SHEET
harmony
Classic glass fabric with timeless texture

Properties / Usage

harmony 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, harmony meets Oeko-Tex Class 1. harmony 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, harmony offers a large number of surface finishes. The technical and aesthetic properties make harmony wallcoverings 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/m²	Approx. Width In cm	Lengths In m	Pattern Repeat cm	
harmony **structure 204**	GG 165 PG 50m	170	100	50	--→|0	free match
harmony **structure 208**	GG 108 PG 25m	180	100	25	--→|0	free match
harmony **structure 209**	GG 109 PG 50m	160	100	50	--→|0	free match
harmony **structure 211**	GG 111 PG 25m	215	100	25	--→|0	free match
harmony **structure 216**	GG 116 PG 25m	255	100	25	--→|0	free match
harmony **structure 229**	GG 129 PG 50m	130	100	50	--→|0	free match
harmony **structure 231**	GG 183 PG 50m	120	100	50	--→|0	free match
harmony **structure 233**	GG 133 PG 50m	145	100	50	--→|0	free match
harmony **structure 235**	GG 135 PG 50m	175	100	50	--→|0	free match
harmony **structure 238**	GG 138 PG 50m	130	100	50	--→|0	free match
harmony **structure 239**	GG 139 PG 50m	140	100	50	--→|0	free match
harmony **structure 250**	GG 150 PG 50m	155	100	50	--→|0	free match
harmony **structure 252**	GG 152 PG 25m	205	100	25	--→|0	free match

*The thread path in the weave may vary by up to 3.5 threads per fabric length in the event of a straight pattern match. If necessary, align each length individually and ignore the alignment guide.

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, 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 (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: 120 – 350 g/m^2

Pay attention to an optimum and constant adhesive application pattern, especially for fine glass fabric types like harmony 129/138/139.
The fabric structure requires an adhesive application of approximately 120 g/m² (± 15%).
If necessary, we recommend diluting the adhesive for fine textile structures with 10 – 20 % water.
When using a pasting machine for fine fabric textures, we recommend measuring the adhesive application with a 0.30 feeler gauge.

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 (≥ P 240) to lightly sand the product at the edges (without sanding through),
press around the edges and press out the bubbles.
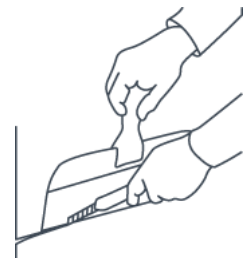
5. Coating

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

Pre-pigmented products usually need only one coat of pale-colored matt or eggshell paint.

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	1. De-burr roughly 2. Fill holes and cracks, smooth and level substrate with a suitable filling material 3. Sand and prime
Poured concrete, filigree concrete	1. Clean (abrade and smooth down) 2. Fill holes and cracks, smooth and level substrate with a suitable filling material 3. Sand and prime
Sanding plaster	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	1. De-burr roughly 2. Fill holes and cracks, smooth and level substrate with a suitable filling material 3. Sand and prime
Very absorbent plaster (e.g. gypsum plaster)	1. Apply a suitable primer 2. Fill holes and cracks, smooth and level substrate with a suitable filling material 3. Sand and prime

Standard plaster	1. Fill holes and cracks, smooth and level substrate with a suitable filling material 2. Sand and prime
Lining paper, size or sealer	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. woodchip)	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	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)	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	1. Sand until there is a matt finish 2. If necessary, apply a keying primer
Glass fabric	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	1. Fill joints and screw holes in accordance with current plasterboard specifications 2. Sand and prime
OSB panels, wood, Hardboard	1. Apply a protective layer (to prevent carry-over of constituents) 2. Fill joints and screw holes with suitable filling material 3. Sand and prime
Ceramic tiles	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	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)	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	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-Tex 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.