

INSTALLATION OF WALL COVERINGS (BBKL 3)

Substrates, and their examination and preparation

Substrate examination and preparation must be carried out in accordance with the recognised rules of the trade. In addition, DIN standards and regulations such as 18365 "Flooring work", TKB (Technical Commission for Building Adhesives) fact sheets or BFS (Federal Committee for Paint and Property Value Protection) fact sheets and the resulting testing obligations must be observed. These requirements include that the substrate should be sound, firm, dry, level, clean and absorbent. Coatings, wallpapers or any separating layers on the substrate must be removed. Among other things, the substrate (walls) must be checked for:

- Moisture
- Surface strength/load bearing capacity
- Sintered layers
- Absorbency
- Smoothness and cleanliness
- Alkalinity
- Cracks
- Fungal attack and efflorescence

Suitable substrates, for example, are concrete walls, dry construction walls (e.g. uncoated gypsum fibreboard), wooden substrates for interior finishing (e.g. E1-V100 chipboard) or cement-bound plaster. The substrates should usually be prepared before bonding by sanding, priming and, if necessary, filling. If the substrate has been levelled, we recommend sanding the surface with a sanding machine with a suitable grit size, usually 40 to 80 grit. On the one hand, this results in a regulated "absorbency" of the levelling compound, and on the other hand a very even, "smooth" and optimum surface of the levelling compound.

Installation of the coverings

The coverings should be stored in the room to be laid approx. 24 hours before installation so that they can adapt to the room climate. For acclimatisation, it is essential to follow the instructions of the flooring manufacturer. Usually, sheet material is laid out roughly in the room, and panels, tiles and planks are preferably placed in the centre of the room. After acclimatisation, the sheet material is roughly cut with a suitable floor laying knife. Seams are always re-trimmed, and factory edges should never be butted together (for detailed information, refer to the installation instructions supplied by flooring manufacturers). After rough cutting, the adhesive is applied.

Depending on the type of covering, the universal wall covering adhesive STAUF D 22 HV can be used. For special requirements

such as very high temperatures or very thick rubber coverings, the use of STAUF R 105 must be tested. STAUF contact adhesives may also be used, depending on the type and form of the top surface of the covering.

STAUF D 22 HV or R 105 are applied to the wall with a suitable STAUF notched trowel on an area delimited in advance. Voids and globs of glue are to be avoided. The usage when using STAUF D 22 HV is approx. 400 g/m² when applying it with notched trowel B1 and approx. 350 g/m² when applying it with trowel A2. After the flash-off time of the adhesive (dispersion adhesives/acrylic adhesives) the covering can be applied. TIP: The ideal application time can be tested: To do so, touch the area coated with adhesive with your fingers. If the adhesive ridge can be crushed and small threads start to form when your finger is lifted, this is the ideal time to apply it.

Usually, in the case of sheet material, work is carried out from a straight wall corner or another limiting feature such as a door frame. The covering must be rubbed down with a cork block under sufficient pressure and/or rolled on additionally. After a period of about 45 minutes after the first rolling on or rubbing down, the coating should be rubbed down or rolled on again. The joints must not be welded or fused until approximately 24-48 hours after bonding.

Panels, tiles and planks should be laid in individual rows or areas. The alignment of the laying elements on the wall should be adhered to. The adhesive must be applied in such a way that the bonded wall surface can also be laid within the specified open times. Voids and glue globs must be avoided. After the covering has been applied, taking into account the specified flash-off time, the coverings must also be rolled or rubbed on again immediately and also approx. 45 minutes later.

In areas with increased thermal stresses (such as conservatories) or increased exposure to moisture (such as wetrooms), bonding is necessary with 2-component reactive adhesives such as STAUF R 105. In this case, it has proved to be a good idea to fix the laying elements ("first array") with double-sided adhesive tape, for example, in addition to glueing, in order to avoid premature slippage during the setting phase.

Possible structures and product variations

Concrete walls:

Depending on the condition of the substrate, the wall covering can be bonded directly to these.

Wooden substrates in interior construction, particle board and OSB panels:

In this case, it has proved successful to coat the "joint area" (edge area) and coarse structures with a very fine-grained and stable levelling compound (e.g. STAUF Turbo Fix).

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

Masonry

Since masonry is usually not smooth and in some cases very absorbent, it should be primed (STAUF D 54 diluted 1:3 with water) and levelled (e.g. with STAUF GS Stand).

Uncoated gypsum fibreboard

As a rule, direct bonding is possible. The "joint area" must be covered with a very fine-grained and stable filling compound (e.g. STAUF Turbo Fix).

Cement-bound plaster

Depending on the condition of the substrate, the wall covering can be bonded directly to these.

STAUF levelling compounds

Direct bonding of wall covering

Wall tiles

Always clean tiles thoroughly (degrease) and sand them. Coat the entire surface with a very fine-grained and stable filling compound (e.g. STAUF Turbo Fix).

Adhesives

STAUF D 22 HV (Dispersion wall adhesive)

Particular features: High viscosity, particularly high initial adhesion

Usage per m² with TKB B1 (STAUF No. 2) approx. 400 g - e.g. resilient sports floor coverings for point and area elastic constructions, for needle fleece, tufted goods with fleece or foam backing or carpets with synthetic double backing

Usage per m² with TKB A2 (STAUF No. 1) approx. 350 g - e.g. for CV coverings or PVC homogeneous/heterogeneous, quartz-vinyl tiles

GEV Emissioncode: EC1 (very low emission)

STAUF R105 (2-component polyurethane flooring adhesive)

Special features: universally applicable, heavy-duty, also for outdoor use, waterproof, shrinkage-free

Usage per m² with TKB B1 (STAUF No. 2): approx. 600 g - e.g. resilient sports floor coverings for point and area elastic constructions, rubber floorings in panels or strips

Usage per m² with TKB A2 (STAUF No. 1): approx. 400 g - e.g. PVC homogeneous/heterogeneous, quartz-vinyl tiles

GEV Emissioncode: EC1 R plus (very low emission)

LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

The information provided above corresponds to the current state of the art. The information is purely indicative and non-binding, since we have no control over the laying process and because actual laying conditions on site may vary. Thus no claims can be made based on this information. The same is true for the commercial and technical advisory services that are provided without obligation and free of charge. We therefore recommend carrying out sufficient testing of your own in order to determine whether the result is suitable for the intended purpose. Upon publication of this information, all prior technical data sheets (fact sheets, recommendations and other information provided for similar purposes) lose their validity. 112017