

Product Specifications and Guidelines

1 Influence of Environmental Factors on Fiber materials and Visual Deviations

1.1 Tolerances

Textile and woven wallcovering materials inherently exhibit variations in production, including thickness, weight, colour, and surface characteristics. It is strongly advised to process materials from the same production batch together to ensure uniformity in the final application.

1.2 Defect Tolerances and acceptance

Inherent variations occur at each stage of textile production, from the fiber origin, spinning, yarn production, weaving, to finishing and coating. Surface irregularities are therefore unavoidable and material specific variations are therefore no reason for rejection. These natural circumstances, termed "immutable variations", are not grounds for complaint.

Slight weaving defects, such as naps, slubs, yarn breakages, thick and thin places that do not exceed the size of 5 centimetre and that do not damage the printer head, are no reason for complaint.

Natural fibers like cotton and synthetic fibers like polyester may exhibit rough or smooth surfaces based on manufacturing processes. These variations in surface texture interact with light, resulting in different visual effects.

1.3 Degree of Whiteness

Tolerances in textile material delivery due to varying fiber compositions are inevitable. Variations in fabric whiteness occur, making it important to process textile wallcovering from the same production batch together when possible, and always in the same running direction.

1.4 Fastness

Color, light, and rubbing fastness depend on ink type and processing conditions, making general guarantees challenging. Users should test these features under their specific production conditions as product use and processing fall under the user's exclusive responsibility.

1.5 Storage

Natural fibres undergo changes, such as waviness and moisture expansion, in response to environmental factors like air humidity. To mitigate these effects, store our textile and woven materials in moderate temperature and average humidity conditions. Avoid extremes, as high or low humidity may impact printing results. Store rolled materials flat to prevent pressure marks and damage to roll-ends.

2 Application Guidelines

2.1 Factors that can influence the application

Because of the great variety of surfaces and application methods the installer must examine the suitability of the material for each application. The seller assumes no liability for claims beyond the replacement value of any product proven to be defective in material or workmanship and is not liable for direct, indirect, damages or consequential loss.

We recommend the following surface preparations:

- The surface must be clean, smooth, dry, dust and dirt free and evenly coloured.
- Loose paint and old paper remains must be removed.
- Marks from felt pens, ballpoint, crayon, etc. must be removed.
- Absorbent and sandy surfaces must be treated with a primer 12 hours before hanging the wallcovering
- On non-absorbent surfaces such as painted and metal surfaces, a specialized adhesive must be used.

2.2 Adhesive

A pre-mixed PVA based adhesive for non-woven or heavy-duty wallcovering is recommended. As a rule of thumb 200-300 gram per square meter is recommended, depending on the surface.

2.3 Applying the wallcovering to the surface

Caution: All cuts are to be done with a sharp, new blade every-time. A dull blade will result in frayed edges and poor seams.

- Mark a perpendicular line so that the first length can be hung at 2 cm through the corner.
- Apply sufficient adhesive with a lambs wool roller or block-brush to the wall.
- Apply the dry wallcovering product to the wall.
- Use a squeegee to smooth out the length in vertical direction.
- Butt join or overlap the lengths by 5 cm.
- **Tip:** In dark areas apply a dark colour on the wall at the joint to prevent a white background shining through the joint if the edges do not match perfectly.
- Cut the center of the overlap with a **sharp, new blade**.
- Do not cut in the underground, otherwise the joints might stand open.
- Remove the outer and inner edges and re-paste the wall under the joint with a brush.
- Close the joint with a squeegee in vertical direction and remove glue with a damp cloth if necessary.
- Remove the strip at the ceiling and skirting board with a spatula and a sharp stanley knife, always move the spatula while keeping the blade in the cut.

2.4 Cleaning

Textile and woven wallcovering materials are not resistant to Soap, Detergents, Alcohol, Ammonia, Alkali, Diluted Acids, Esters, Ketones and Aromatic Hydrocarbons. Wet cleaning is not recommended.

Remove simple stains by using a damp microfiber cloth. Tougher stains require a textile spot cleaner like 'TMC 520' or 'James Wonder,' following instructions carefully.

Dust removal is easily achieved with a vacuum cleaner equipped with a soft brush. Start with low to medium suction power, moving from top to bottom with long, even strokes. Avoid rubbing the vacuum over the wallpaper to prevent fabric and print damage. Apply even and gentle pressure.