

Care & Maintenance

AiNO®

Flash - Gold, Silver, Black

CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF WALLCOVERING

I. General Conditions Day –to- Day Soil

In order to comply with NSF-342 Sustainable Wallcovering Standard – Product may be cleaned with IMUS GTC DIN-14 Heavy Duty Degreaser and Cleaner. Follow instructions for dilution – 16:1. Test a small section first to ensure efficacy.

Otherwise, ordinary dirt and smudges can be removed with a mild soap and warm water. Clean from bottom of wall upward. Rinse thoroughly with clean water from the top down using a sponge. Deeply embossed wallcoverings need extra attention in case suds or loosened dirt lodge in depressed surfaces. Dry wallcovering with a soft lint free cloth or towel. For more difficult stains that are only surface deep, the use of a stronger detergent is recommended: however, the manufacturer's instructions should be followed carefully.

Iso-Propel alcohol may set some stains that soap and water may remove.

DO NOT USE steel wool, powdered abrasive or abrasive materials/sponges because they can damage the image and textured surface.

DO NOT USE solvents, alcohol, pine oil, or cleaners that contain these kinds of products as they can remove the image and damage the textured surface.

When cleaning, always take measures to prevent water from dripping behind molding.

NEVER MIX CLEANING AGENTS TOGETHER, VIOLENT REACTIONS MAY OCCUR.

II. Special Conditions

A. Lacquer, Shellac- Remove IMMEDIATELY with dry cloth, taking care not to spread stain. Clean quickly with rubbing alcohol. Rinse with clear water.

B. Ballpoint Ink- Remove IMMEDIATELY using a cloth dampened in rubbing alcohol.

C. Tar or Asphalt- remove IMMEDIATELY using a cloth dampened with kerosene or cleaning naphtha. Rub gently from outside edge of stain to center to prevent stain from spreading. Rinse with clear water.

D. Chewing Gum, Grease- Scrape off as much as possible and go over lightly with cleaning naphtha to remove remainder. (Chewing gum will come off more easily if rubbed with an ice cube.) No time should be lost in removing shoe polish because it contains dye, which can cause permanent staining. Rinse with clear water.

E. Feces, Blood, Urine-remove quickly using a strong soap solution.

F. Pencil, Crayon- Scrape off excess crayon and erase pencil marks. Clean remaining stains with rubbing alcohol.

NOTE: When using rubbing alcohol, hydrogen peroxide, turpentine, household bleach, or kerosene, first test the solution on some inconspicuous portion of the vinyl to be sure that there will not be any adverse effect on print, color or gloss. When drying always use a blotting action rather than a rubbing motion.

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III. Patching and Repairing Vinyl Wallcoverings:

Since vinyl wallcoverings can readily be peeled off properly prepared walls, patching can be handled in two ways.

1. Removal of entire strip: The full-length strip normally can be peeled off the wall by starting at the top of the wall and pulling directly down the wall – not away from the wall. If the strip is removed in 1-foot sections using the same technique then the damage is minimized to the wallboard surface. Once removed, it can be replaced with a new strip.

2. Removal of a small section (Inlay Method): Cut around the damaged section of the vinyl over the cutout area so the wallcovering and remove it. A larger patch is then cut from the new material and pasted pattern matches. The overlap is cut with a new single edged razor blade through the wall, the excess material is then removed and the edges of the patch pressed into place. Care should be taken not to score the base wall surface when applied to drywall construction.