DURABLE & TEXTURED **WALLCOVERING** YOU CAN CUSTOMIZE

VRP Installation Guide

PART TWO

PREP, INSTALL & FINISH

VRP Quick Guide

see PART ONE

IDENTIFY, INSPECT & FAMILIARIZE

- Fabric roll serial numbers, markings, labels
- Pattern orientation, front and back
- Tips for a successful install
- Installation methods

see PART TWO

PREP, HANG, PAINT & FINISH

- Wall preparation
- Hanging the base fabric
- Applying VRP PC200 coatings to the base fabric
- Finishing with clear PC400/500/600 & drying time

Please visit vitrulanusa.com for technical reference, installation, repair and maintenance tips. Or, contact us directly.

vitrulanusa.com

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Wall Prep Analysis & Treatment

INSPECT THE WALL SURFACE

The surface must be dry, clean, smooth and stable. Depending on the walls condition, the surface should be carefully prepared for optimal application.

- Cracks, holes and uneven spots should be smoothed with a filler and a trowel .
- Firm coats of paint, standard absorbent plaster, plaster/ stucco or plaster board must be pre-treated with primer- sealer. Extremely smooth surfaces must be sanded , rough surfaces must be smoothed out .
- Unstable surface coatings, wallpaper, woodchip paper, or flaking coat of old paint must be completely removed. The wall surface must be treated with primer-sealer.
- Wall surfaces affected by mold or mildew must be pre-treated with a suitable agent. If wall surface is extensively affected by mold or mildew, remediate mold & mildew cause according to proper protocol and then apply a primer sealer before hanging the fabric.
- Wall surfaces stained with nicotine or soot must be treated with a special primer sealer.
- Wax coated chipboard, wood and hard board should be sanded and then treated with primer/ sealer before paste application.

Loose, unstable material must be removed manually or mechanically, and be repaired.

UNSTABLE WALL SURFACES

If this requirement is not met the resulting surface finish may be affected considerably by partial peeling and/or formation of pockets. Also, the reinforcing effect of woven glass textiles will not be reached.

UNEVENNESS OF SURFACE

Uneven wall surfaces will provide an unsuitable substrate particularly with fine to medium types of base fabrics. Only a smooth, well prepared surface shows the elegance of these various base fabric textures. At least a level 4 drywall finish is required.

WALL REPAIRS

Uneven wall repairs will remain visible after application of woven glass textiles, especially in a side light scenario.

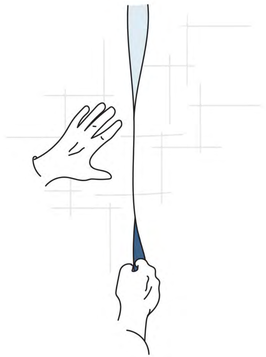
Please note: The finer the texture of the fabric, the more carefully the surfaces should be treated.

Hanging The Fabric

CONTINUATION OF FABRIC

Even "simple", so called plain weave fabrics, have a certain continuation of pattern. If not observed, a clearly visible, so called "zipper" effect, may be found at the seams.

If the cut lengths are properly joined, the natural path of the cross thread continues and thus a better seam is achieved.



GLUING OF THE FABRIC AT THE SEAM

The textured fabric edges are to be placed carefully at the seam. Otherwise, gaps between the lengths will clearly appear after painting.

If the fabric lengths are properly joined, an appropriate finish of the seams can be achieved for coarse patterns/textures of fabric.

Painting The Fabric

BEFORE PAINTING THE FABRIC

Independent of the texture and fabric style, the base fabrics form a substrate with a relatively high level of absorbency. Therefore, you need to be sure that the fabric is already well saturated after applying the first coat of paint. In order to improve the flow properties of the VRP PC200 at the first coat, when low humidity levels are present, it can be thinned with a bit of water. The unthinned second coat will not penetrate the fabric so much and will yield a surface that is even and without any blotchiness and pin holes.

TIPS FOR APPLYING PAINT

Please note the following important information in handling almost all types of fabric.

- **DRYING TIME FOR ADHESIVES**

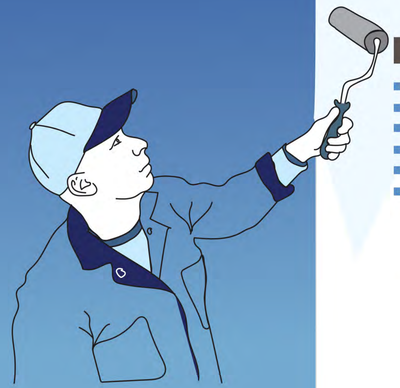
In general, care should be taken that adhesives have thoroughly dried before painting takes place. The drying phase can take up to 12 hours, depending on the amount of adhesive that has been applied and the room conditions (substrate, temperature, humidity).

- **APPLYING VRP PC200**

First, cut in all areas with a small paint roller or brush. After this, use a roller to cover the seams. From there, apply a thick and even coat to the entire area. After a drying time of approximately 4 to 6 hours, apply a second coat if needed in the same way, evenly applying a sufficient amount of paint.

NOTE:

It is crucial to allow the fabric to dry completely ***between each step*** for proper installation of the Vitrulan VRP system.



Finishing The Fabric

FOR PROPER COVERAGE

Vitrulan fabrics usually require one coat of VRP PC200 for best overall coverage and finishing effect. Darker colors however may require two coats of the pigmented PC200.

DRYING TIME

Allow the painted fabric to dry thoroughly. Painted fabric must dry for approximately 6 hours before applying the Vitrulan VRP® System PC400, PC500, or PC600 clear finishing coats.

Apply the final step of the VRP System - the clear coat finish to the painted fabric. Allow surface to dry properly before engaging the space in activities that could mark or scuff the wall surface.

RECAP / APPLICATION OF VRP WALL SYSTEM IN REVIEW

- Inspect product/Identify front, back and pattern
- Inspect and prep wall surface properly
- Apply base fabric to the wall surface/let dry
- Apply 1st coat VRP PC200 with desired color/let dry
- Apply 2nd coat VRP PC200 if needed* with desired color/let dry
- Apply final protective clear coat of VRP PC400, 500 or 600

** A second coat of the pigmented PC200 is usually necessary with darker colors. Lighter colors generally need only one coat.*