This installation guide has been developed to assist our customers to correctly apply our Newdeco products on a variety of different surfaces for interior decoration.

INSTALLATION GUIDE

Newdeco

SUMMARY

GENERAL TIPS FOR ALL KIND OF SURFACES

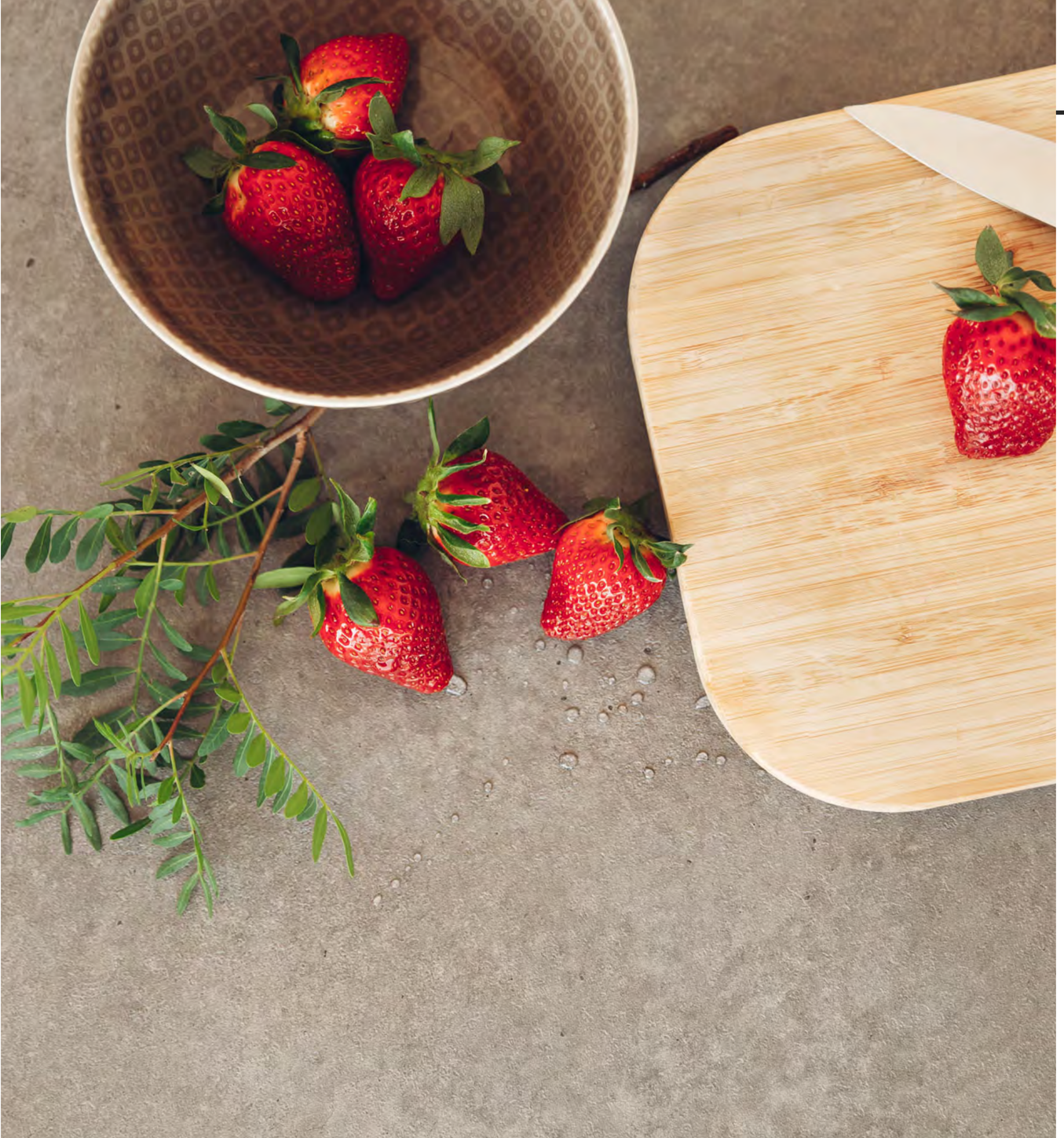
- Always carry out an adhesion test, acceptable adhesion is 300 grams per square inch.
- Know the characteristics of the surfaces that are coated and the compatibility with Newdeco films.
- Always go for the safest option : help yourself by not taking risks in installing.
- Think about any problems you may encounter before applying
- Most of the time pre-cutting the materials before an application is time-saving.
- Try to avoid tension in the material.
- To remove Newdeco film more easily, use a heat gun, steamer or lamp. Remove with an angle of 180°
- “Primer” is mandatory for the warranty.
- In case of application in a humid environment, it is mandatory to seal all the edges of your installation.


FLAT APPLICATION

FLAT APPLICATION

1. Cut away 10cm of the liner usign a liner cutting tool and stick the vinyl to the surface.

2. Remove the liner on the top part and apply this part first, then remove the liner on the lower part (no more than 20cm) and apply the vinyl horizontally, from center to the sides with even strokes, Apply the vinyl on the whole surface using this technique.



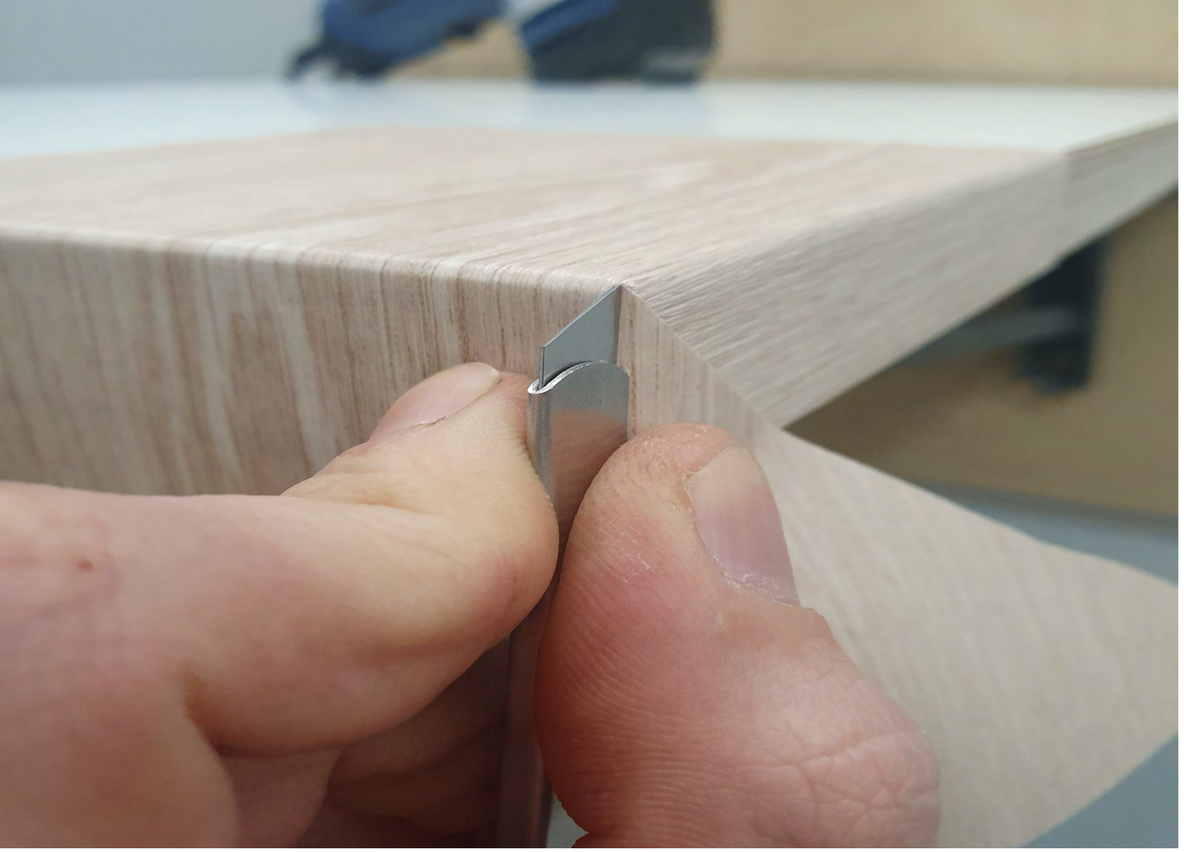
FLAT APPLICATION

In the event of: Bubbles: the material must be applied from the center to the sides (left and right) in a linear way with correct pressure. Using too little pressure or uneven application will result in bubbles under the film. Wrinkles: 99% of the time are caused by the wrong application technique. Incorrect tension will result in wrinkles during application.

Remember linear application on a flat surface that's all

More information will be available in the rest of this guide, for example Installation on doors, Installation on wall etc….


CORNERS



Corners

1. Corner with a cut : this technique is the easiest and quickest way to get the best finish.

2. Corner stretching the vinyl: this technique is more difficult and is only recommended for experienced applicators. Training is necessary.

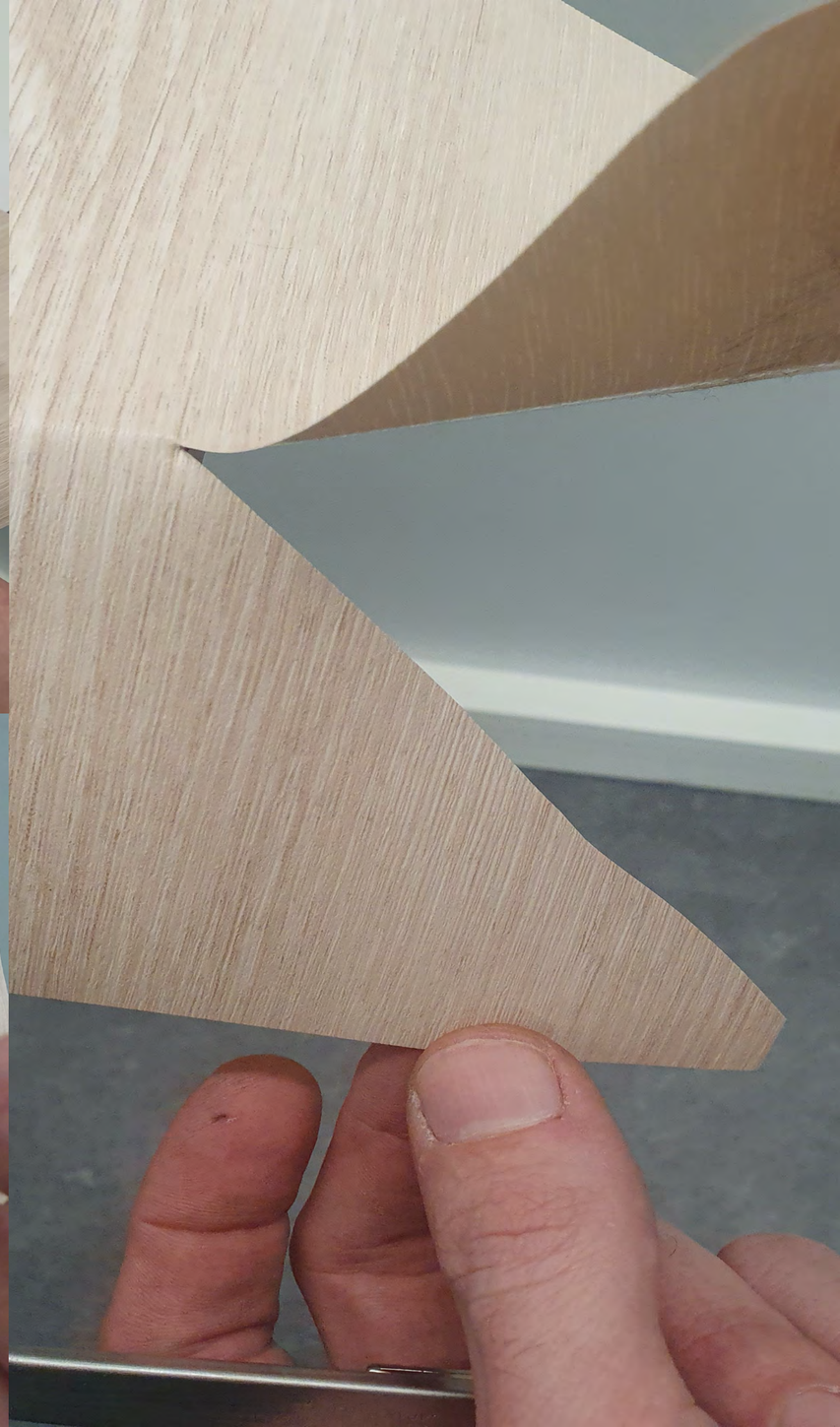
Corner with a cut

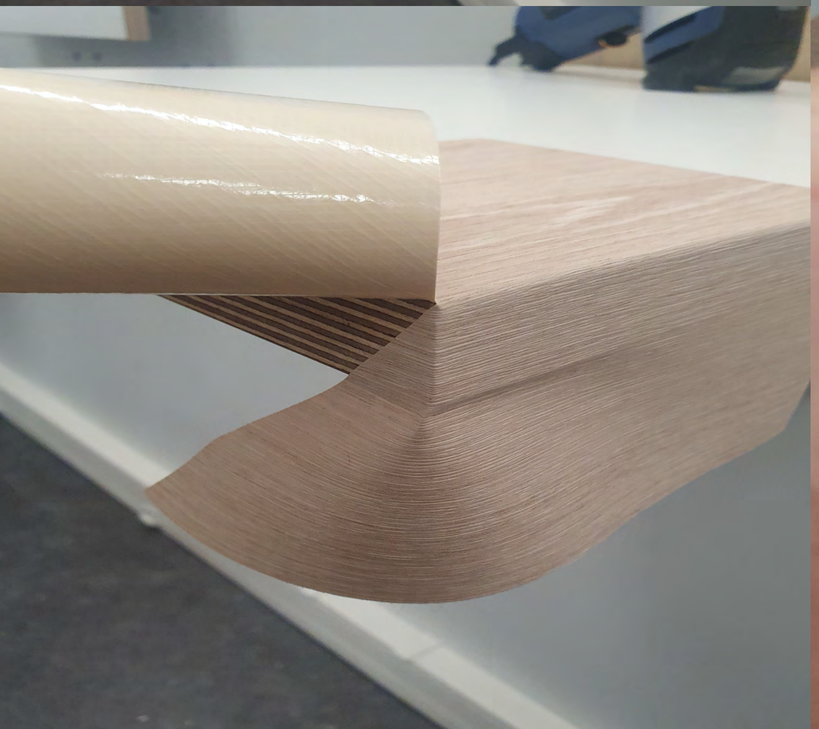
1. Clean the surface using Surface Cleaner and treat the edges of your project with solvent based primer.

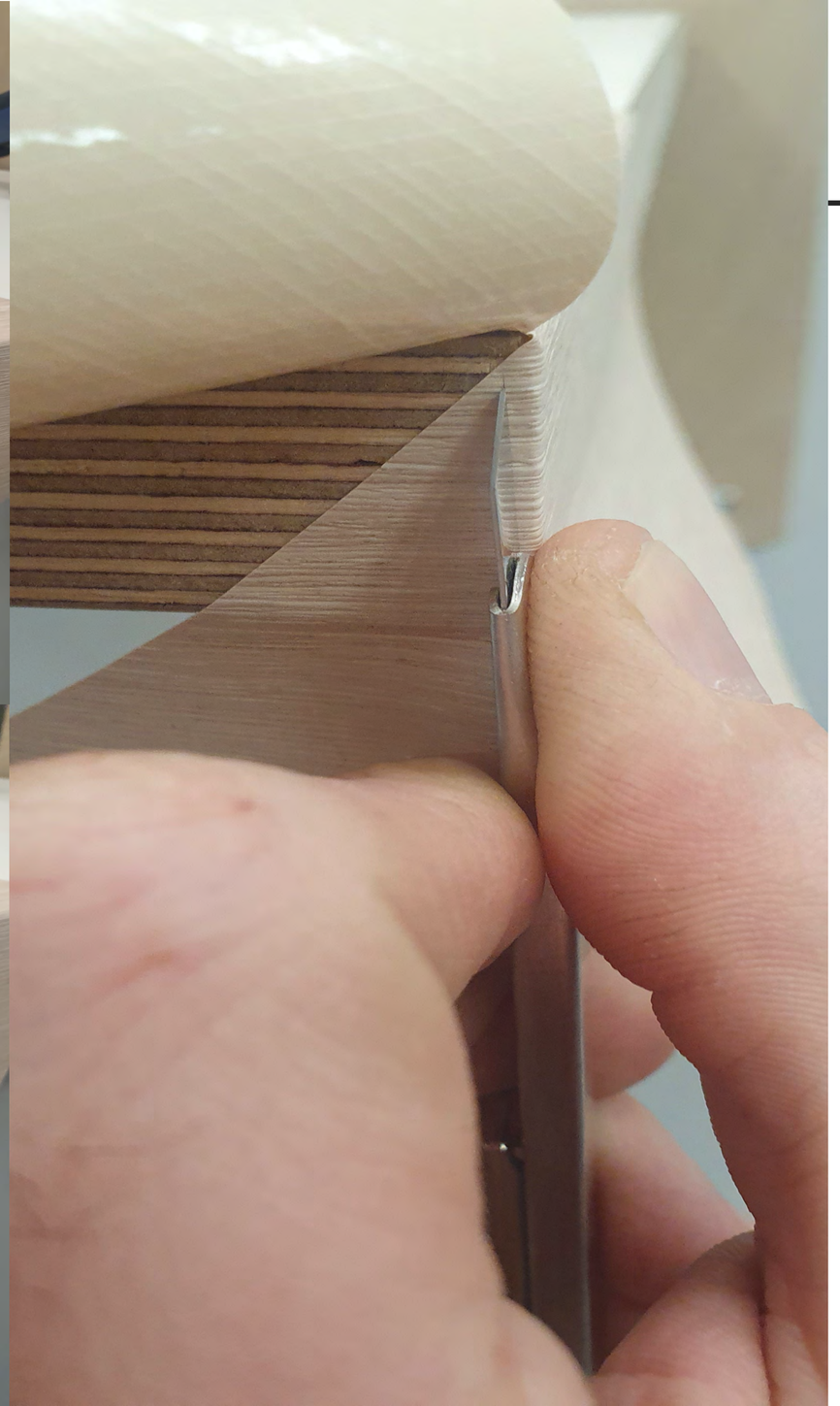
2. Apply the film on the surface.

3. Then concentrate finishing one corner at a time.

4. Push a bit with your finger highlighting the head of the corner and cut to 45° as you can see in the pictures.







Corner with a cut

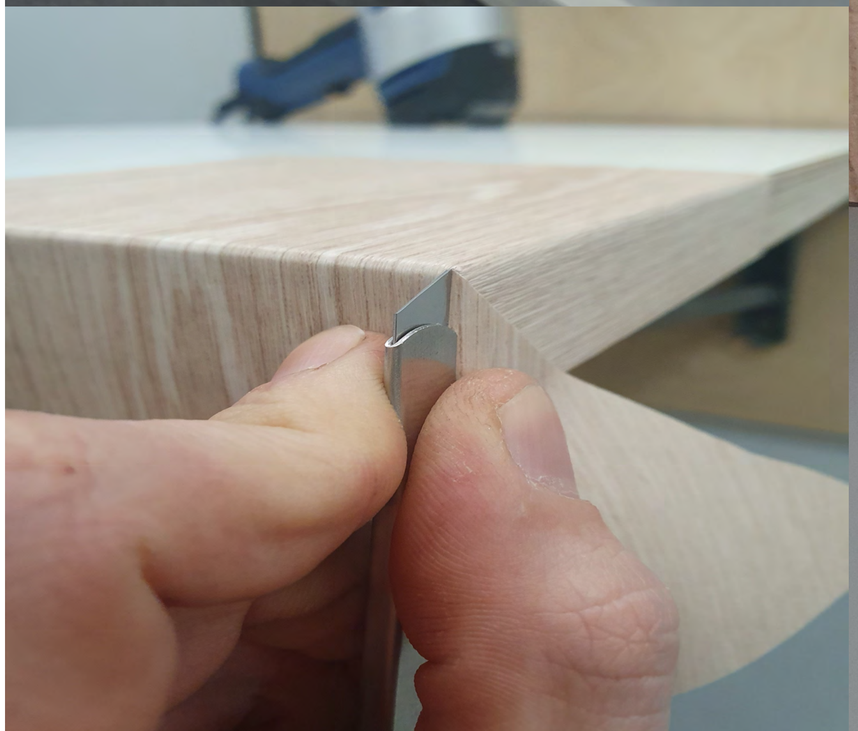
5. Close one of the two sides and fold the material around the corner making sure that you leave at least 3mm's for the next fold to overlap.

Corner with a cut

6. Fold the last side of the film cutting it exactly one mm before the corner to avoid it lifting in the future

7. Always heat the corner a bit to increase the adhesion

8. Cut lightly on the last cut to avoid cutting through both layers. Some of the references require the use of primer between layers to increase the adhesion between them.



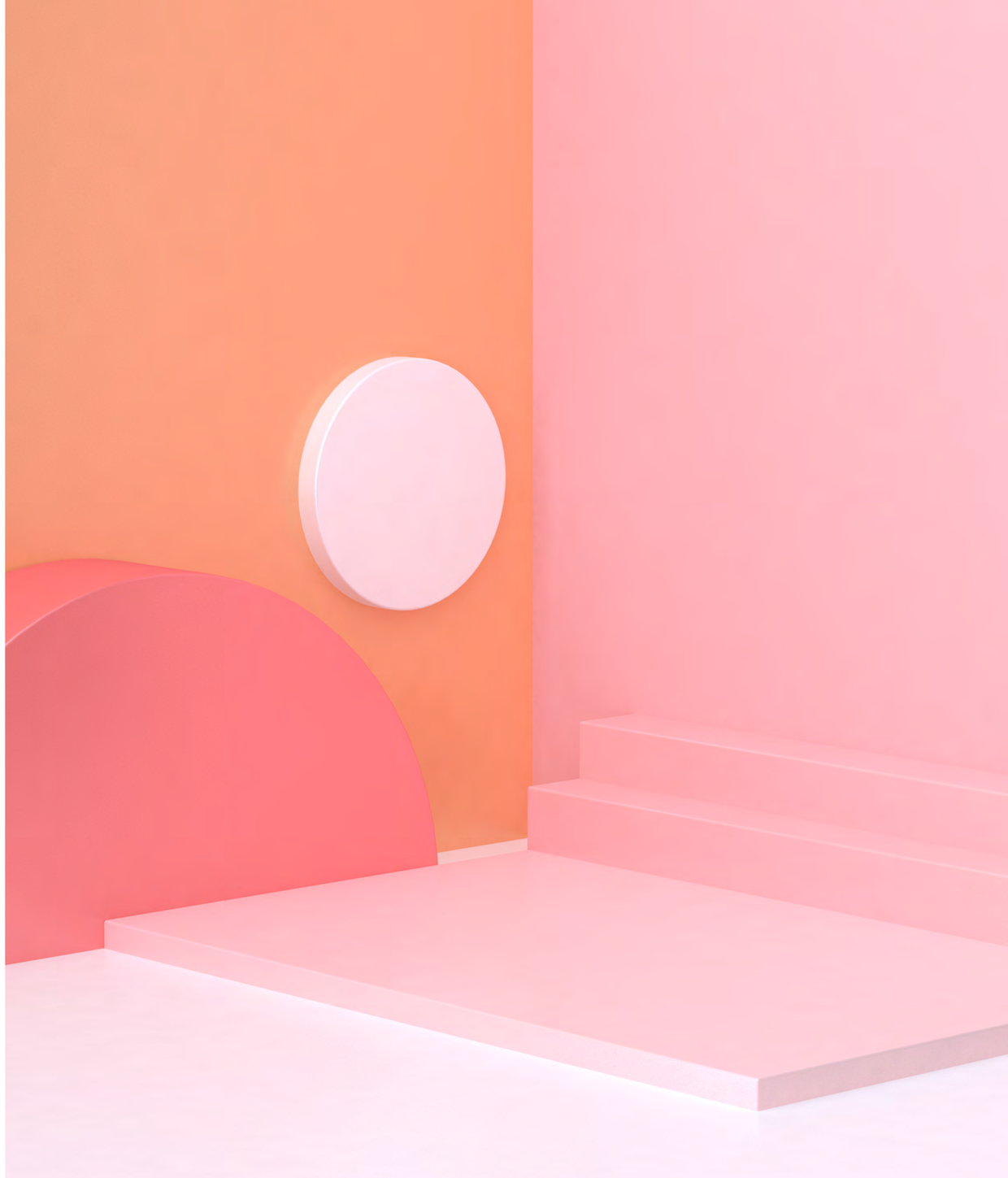
Corner stretching the vinyl

Not all the products are stretchable, see the table with technical information to know which ones are stretchable and which are not.

We suggest that you only make use of this technique if you are an experienced applicator. If you don’t have experience please practice this technique before trying it on an actual job.

Two different types of corners:

- Straight corner 90°
- Round corner

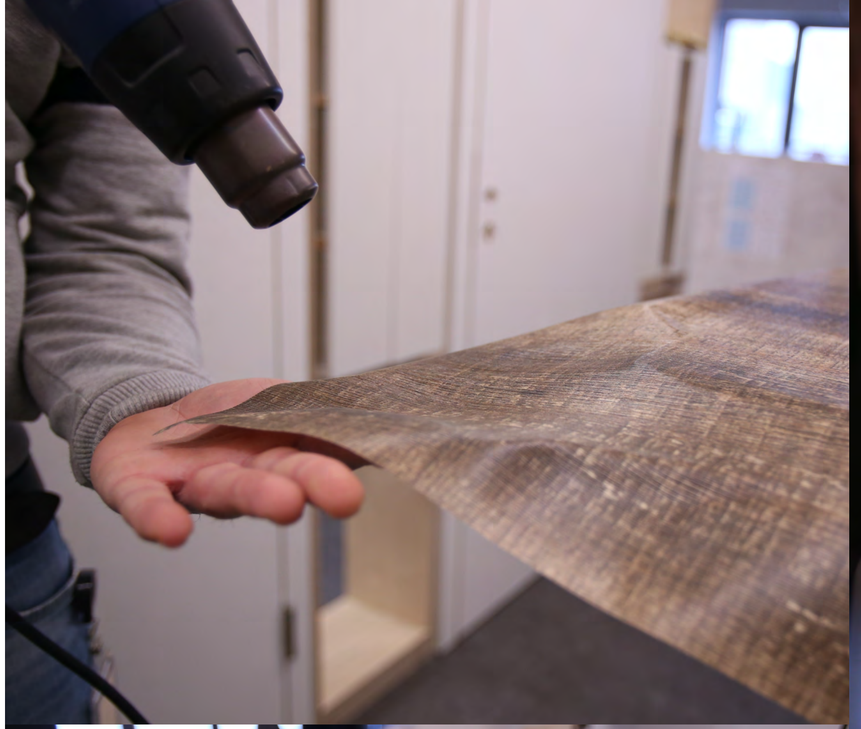


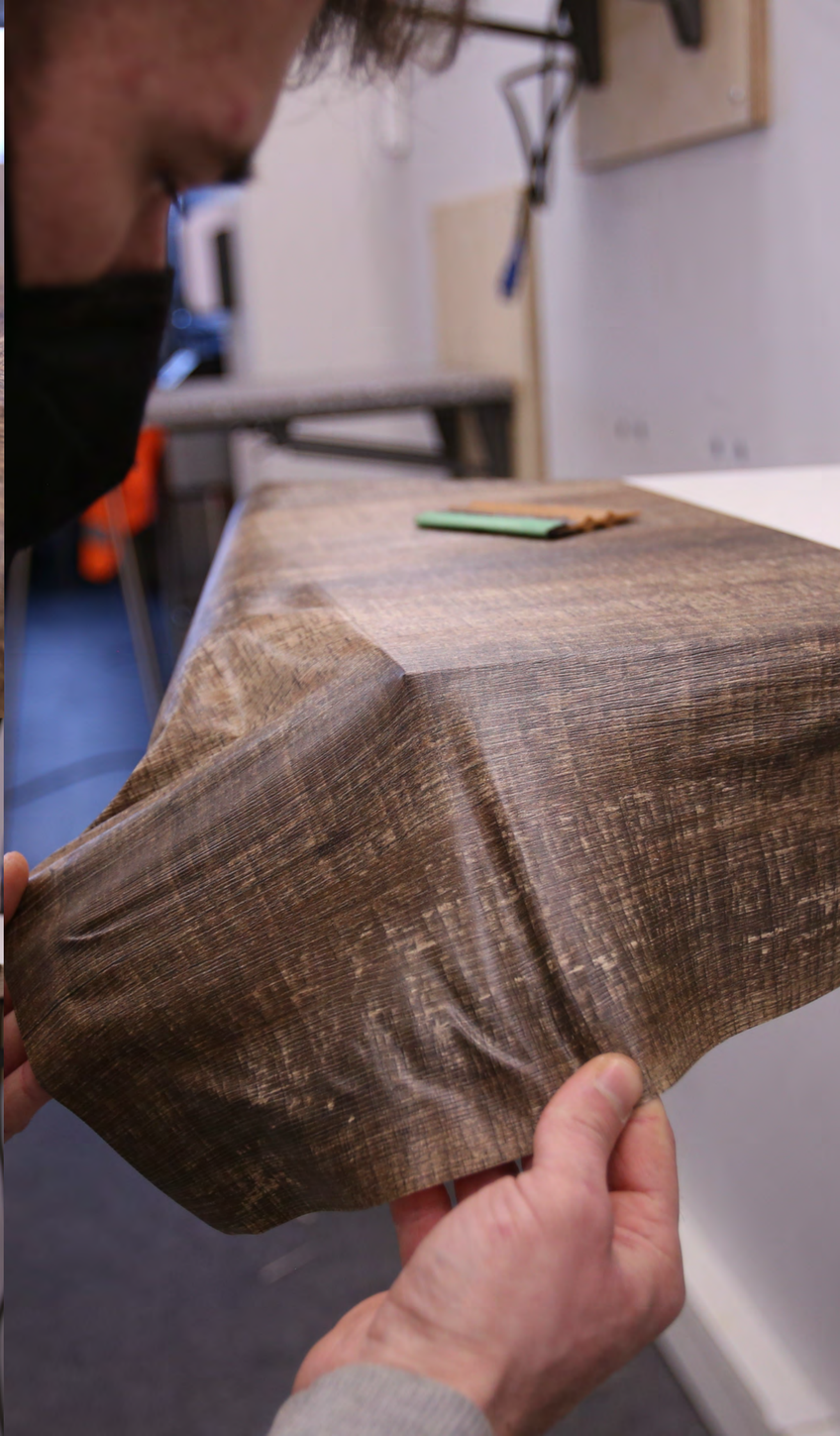
Corner stretching the vinyl - 90 ° CORNER

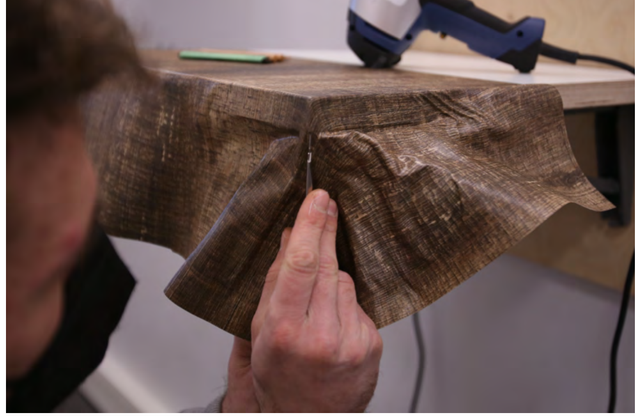
1. Clean the surface using Surface Cleaner and treat the edges of your project with solvent based primer.

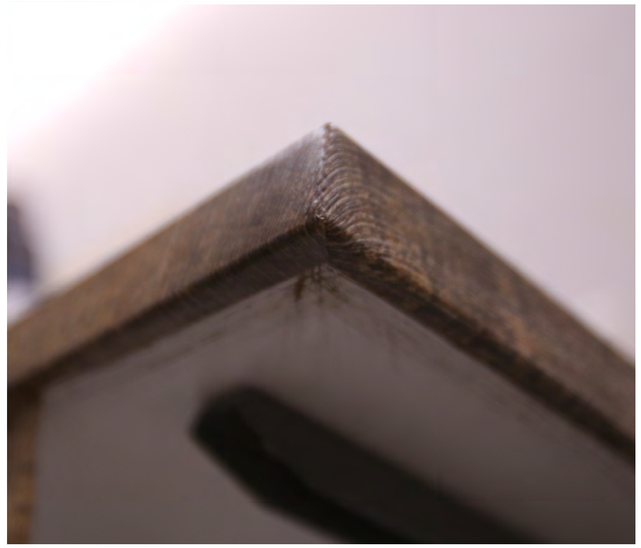
2. Apply the film on the surface and work on one corner at a time. The rule is to heat the film and stretch it around the whole corner in one go.

3. Set the temperature of the heat gun at a minimum of 200°and warm the material moving the heat gun back and forth across the film. If you overheat the film, it will turn glossy, and you will have to start again. When the film softens use both hands to stretch the material around the corner as you can see in the pictures. The motion is to pull the material sideways and down at the same time until all the edges are covered









Corner stretching the film

- 90° CORNER

4. At this point, when the sides are closed, cut the excess film vertically from the bottom of the corner down and fold one side underneath the table, stretching it as little as possible . A bit of heat is necessary but try to do not stretch the vinyl anymore, just keep some tension and apply it.

5. Trim the excess film off leaving a minimum of 5mm underneath the table, 10mm will be better. Fold the second side and once again trim the excess off.

6. Run the heat gun over your work, this will help promote adhesion and it will improve your finish.

To anchor in a better way the vinyl when you stretch it around the edges, we suggest you to cover also the bottom/ back part or to seal the edges using a patch like showed in the picture.

Corner stretching the vinyl - ROUND CORNER

The technique is slightly different on a rounded table.

1. Clean the surface using Sott Surface Cleaner II and treat the edges of your project with solvent based primer.

2. Apply the film on the top of the table

3. Set the temperature of heat gun at 200° and start to warm the film on one side whilst holding it with your other hand. When it is warm and soft pull the film around the edge with both hands, making sure that there are no creases and that you have closed the side completely as you can see in the pictures.

Corner stretching the film

- ROUND CORNER

4. At this point warm up the film again and apply it on the underside of the table using the squeegee. Repeat this step until the whole round part is closed.

5. Cut the excess material off leaving a minimum of 5mm all the way around. A 10mm cut will work better.


DOOR

Installation on door

- In case of an Anti Fire door where the sides are not treated, you can easily do a 45° cut on the perimeter of the door after the application. The material must be cut 45° or straight and sanded with sanding paper (120/180).
- In case of a simple door, we suggest you apply just the front, back, and the side where the lock is, avoiding the side where are hinges are as well as the top.
- In case the door has deep recesses or protruding frames or designs we suggest that you:
  Remove the pattern, fill the recesses or apply a flat sheet of MDF or similar product like ACM to make the surface smooth before application. Always do a test to ensure that you don’t make any mistakes, wasting a whole layer of film. Choose a structured film to help to hide joints and overlap if necessary. You could also applicate around the raised patterns and paint them afterwards.

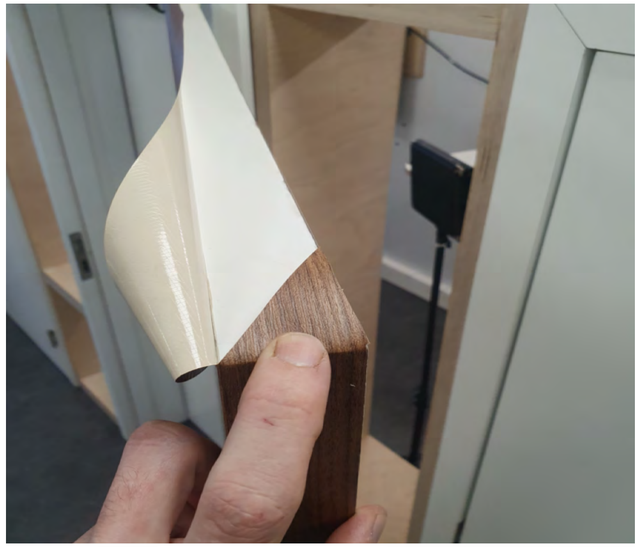
Installation on a classic door

In case you are doing front, back and all sides we suggest you proceed in this way to avoid removing the door:

1. Clean the surface using Surface Cleaner and treat the edges of your project with solvent based primer.
2. Apply the whole backside of the door leaving extra material to cover each side
3. Do a 45° cut on the bottom of the door and also do the same cut on the top of the door if you don’t intend to wrap it.

LOWER PART

TOP PART



Installation von a classic door

4. Apply the film around the sides of the door and trim the excess off at a 45° angle.

5. Cut around the hinges and the lock.

6. If you are applying the top of the door, make a vertical cut and fold one side over as in the picture, then trim it parallel to the edge of the door leaving 5mm of film on top. Do this with both sides.

7. Then close the top of the door and trim the edges 2-3 mm form the side making sure that you don’t cut through both layers of film.

8. Trim the long edge at a 45°angle.

Installation on a classic door

9. Apply the front side of the door leaving 10mm of film for the hinge side of the door to avoid cutting on this side.

10. Once again trim the top and bottom of the door at 45° unless you are wrapping the top.

11. Fold the film around the lock side and trim it 10mm from the edge.

Installation on a door

Sometimes is not possible to apply vinyl on the sides of the door for various reasons, one example can be that door and frame are too close and there is no space to have the film applied in the gap between them.

- After the application cut the film along the edges using a 45° cut. After this, the edges must be brushed using sanding paper (grain between 120/180)

- After the sanding process, apply masking tape along the top of the film leaving 1 or max 2 mm exposed.

Now you can paint the edge using a roller and at the end of this remove the masking tape before the paint is dry.

FURNITURE

Furniture Installation

Application on furniture can be quite complex, depending on the shape and the number of elements (also if they are removable or not) Colour need to also be taken into consideration, if the original colour and the required film are a close match then the application is easier, if there is a major contrast then more overlaps and attention to detail will be necessary. This will be more time consuming.

It is important to stand back and think about the application, where you will start, where you will have your overlaps, which way the wood grain will run etc. Careful planning will speed up the application and save material

Normally it is better to start with:

- Left or right side of internal sections
- Top and bottom of internal sections
- Shelves (if they are present)

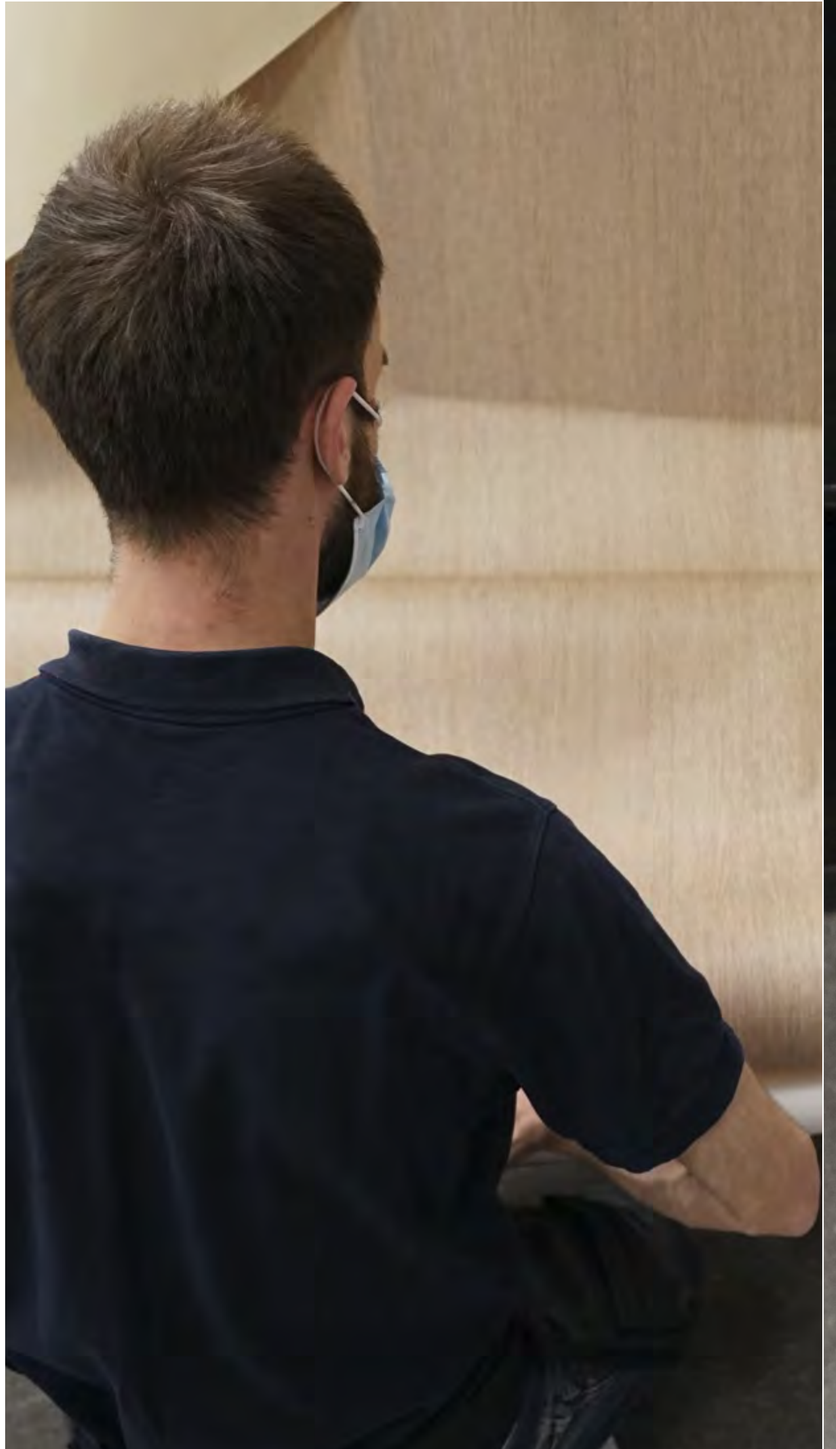
Furniture Installation

1. Measure the surfaces carefully, allowing for the edges in the case that you will wrap the outside and then the inside of a cupboard for example.

2. Clean the surface using Surface Cleaner and treat the edges of your project with solvent based primer.

3. Cut the material to size allowing for just 1 cm extra and start to apply the film from the outside section leaving just 0.5 mm on the end of the starting point.

4. When the outside application is done, do a cut on the lower part and start to fold the film on the front face of the furniture. Close the film on the top and lower part of the structure, the middle must be tensioned, cut 45°and start to fold the film to the inside part.



Furniture Installation

5. On the inside, application gets more difficult. If there are shelves, start applying from the top. If you have allowed 10mm extra on your material you should allow 5mm overlap on the starting point and you should end up with a 5mm overlap at the bottom. This technique is important as you do not want to cut into the furniture.

Furniture Installation

6. Once the sides are done, prepare the material for your shelves, cutting the film accurately to allow it to cover the overlaps you made in the previous page.

Furniture Installation

7. Apply the backing board last in order to cover all the overlaps that you have made. It is important to cut your material as accurately as possible for a quick application without having to make any cuts.

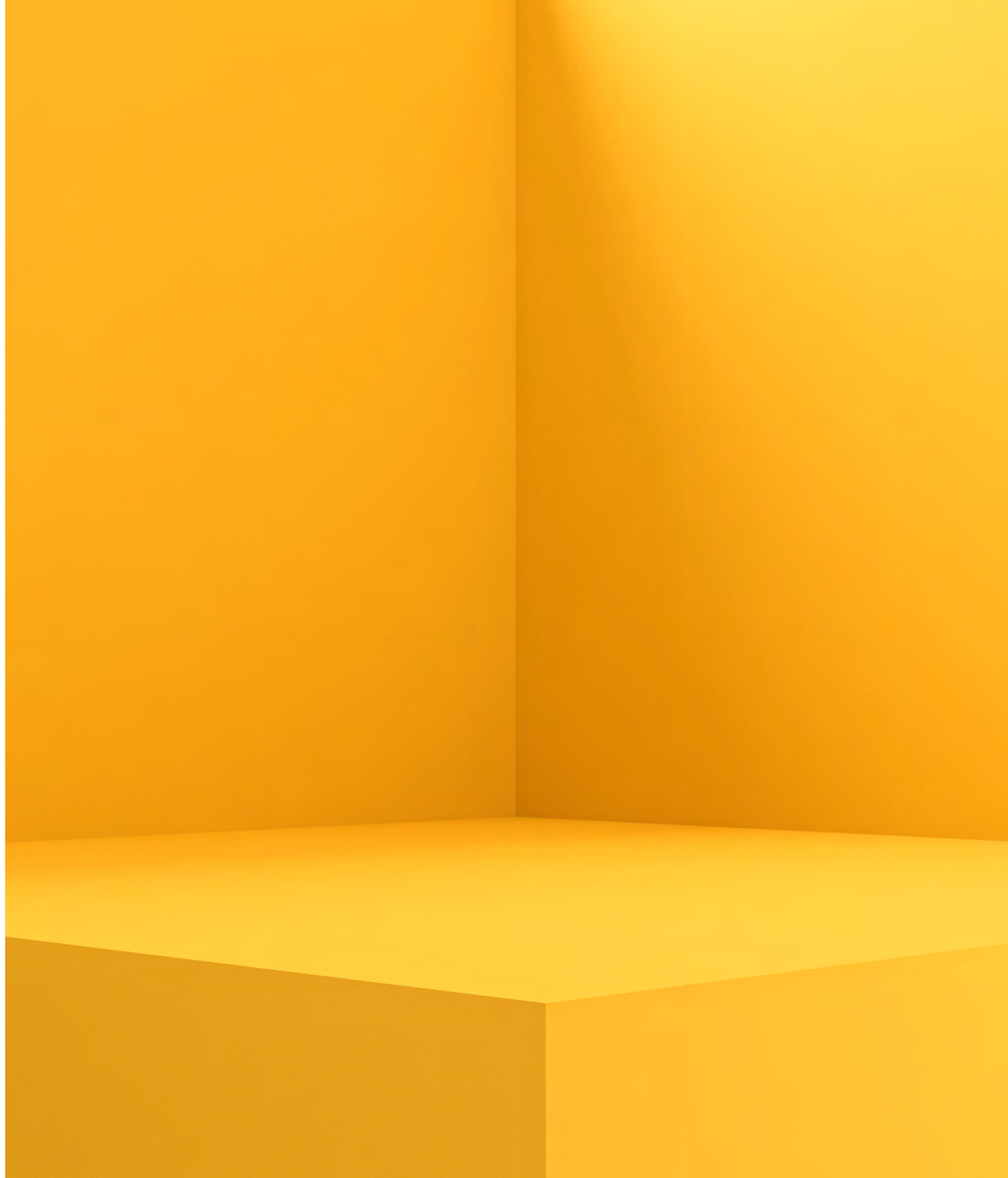
8. From this exercise it can be seen that careful planning is critical to a successful application. The more care you take with your overlaps, the better your application will be.

WALLS

Installation on walls

Walls are easy surfaces to cover because that are normally flat, but there are some important things to keep in mind before, during and at the end of the application.

- First of all is mandatory to do an adhesion test using a spring scale to check that the minimum requested adhesion force is present. See the bulletin of your spring scale to know how to test the adhesion force. The acceptable outcome should be around 300 grams per square inch.
- If preparation is necessary, we suggest you refer to our table for surface preparation to know which products should be used.
- To clean a wall use a solution of IPA (70% iso / 30% water) with a cloth and let it dry at least 20 min.
- Application of different sheets must be A,B,A,B.
- For pattern repetition look at technical information of the product
- Start on one side, never start at the middle of the wall. Instead, in case of horizontal application is advisable to start at middle of the length.
- It is always best to start in the furthest corner of the room, depending on the chosen reference and if you are doing overlaps, the join will be less visible.



Installation on walls

- In case of film with patterns, the first layer must be applied completely straight. Edges of the wall will probably not be straight. A laser level is normally used to align drops.

- Remember also always leave 5 cm of liner behind the vinyl around the perimeter, before to procede with the cut. This avoid that before the cut the vinyl can stick to the surrounding area removing paint.

- Application on walls is one shot, this means that there are no chance to fix something like a crease if you make a mistake during the application. The reason is that peeling off the film from the surfaces, also on a small part, will probably peel off also the primer or part of the paint.

- Some of the references require the use of primer between layers to increase the adhesion force between them.

CLEANING & PREPARATION

Cleaning & preparation of the surfaces

All surfaces must be clean before the application with appropriate cleaning products in combination with a microfiber cloth. For not absorbent surface we suggest you to use Surface cleaner instead on surface like wall, is advisable to use a solution of IPA (70% ISO / 30% water) and let it dry at least 20 min.

In case the surface is damaged, and it is necessary to prepare it with appropriate products (filler, plaster, etc...), we suggest you have a look at our surface preparation table for recommended products.

If you need help just email us at **info@igepa.nl** We are at your service.

SURFACES	TREATMENT	FILLER TYPE	SANDPAPER	SEALER APPLICATION	CLEANING	ADHESION TEST	PRIMER	ADVICE
Polycarbonate	it must be degassed	epoxy filler	220/400	not neccessary	surface cleaner	recommended	solvent	
PMMA	it must be degassed	epoxy filler	220/400	not neccessary	surface cleaner	recommended	solvent	
Polyetilene	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	not recommended
Polystyrene	it must be warmed							no warranty
Rigid PVC		plastic polyester filler	220/400	not necessary	surface cleaner	recommended	solvent	
SoD PVC	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	not recommended
Laquared surf.	it must be dry	appropriate filler	220/400	not necessary	surface cleaner	recommended	solvent	
Plywood		wood filler bicomponent	120/240	not neccessary	(70% IPA/ 30% Water)	recommended	water	
Rubber	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	not recommended
Stainless steel			appropriate sandpaper	not necessary	surface cleaner	recommended	solvent	
Latext paint	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	not recommended
Silicon paint	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	not recommended
Water paint	it must be dry	appropriate filler	120/180	not necessary	(70% IPA/ 30% Water)	recommended	water	
Glass		x	x	not necessary	surface cleaner	recommended	solvent	carefull about temperature
Alu Panel	remove rust/oxida>on		appropriate sandpaper	not necessary	surface cleaner	recommended	solvent	
Wallpaper				not necessary		recommended	it depends	not on all wallpaper is possbile
Gyproc		plaster filler	120/180	not neccessary	(70% IPA/ 30% Water)	recommended	water	
MDF		wood filler bicomponent	120/240	not neccessary	(70% IPA/ 30% Water)	recommended	water	
BA13		plaster filler	80/120	not neccessary	(70% IPA/ 30% Water)	recommended	water	
Ext. Cars	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	not recommended
Tiles		filler for stone and ceramic	80/120	not necessary	surface cleaner	recommended	solvent	on joins water base
Plaster		plaster filler	80/120	not neccessary	(70% IPA/ 30% Water)	recommended	water	
Bricks	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	not recommended
Concrete	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Bamboo	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	not recommended
Coverstyl				not necessary	surface cleaner	recommended	solvent	
Carpet	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	not recommended
Stone	it must be seal	filler for stone and ceramic	appropriate sandpaper	necessary	surface cleaner	recommended	water	
Plexiglass	it must be degassed	epoxy filler	220/400	not necessary	surface cleaner	recommended	solvent	
Metals	remove rust/oxidation	metal filler bicomponent	appropriate sandpaper	not neccessary	surface cleaner	recommended	solvent	

Corx	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	not recommended
Ceramic		filler for stone and ceramic	appropriate sandpaper	not necessary	surface cleaner	recommended	solvent	
Laminate		universal polyester filler	180/240	not necessary	surface cleaner	recommended	solvent	
Porcelain		filler for stone and ceramic	appropriate sandpaper	not necessary	surface cleaner	recommended	solvent	
Clay	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	not recommended
Cement	x	x	x		x	x	x	
Lime	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	not recommended
Plastering		plaster filler	80/120	not neccessary	(70% IPA/ 30% Water)	recommended	water	
Pavement	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	not recommended
Carbon	it must be paint	fiberglass filler or polyester	appropriate sand paper	necessary	surface cleaner	recommended	solvent	
Gold/silver				not neccessary	surface cleaner	recommended	solvent	no warranty
Artficial stone		polyester universal filler	220/400	not neccessary	surface cleaner	recommended	solvent	
Dry mortar	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Felt	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	not recommended
Foam Glass	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	not recommended
Fiberglass Mesh	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	not recommended
Copper			appropriate sand paper	not necessary	surface cleaner	recommended	solvent	no warranty
Chrome			appropriate sand paper	not necessary	surface cleaner	recommended	solvent	no warranty
Platine			appropriate sand paper	not necessary	surface cleaner	recommended	solvent	no warranty
Fiberglass	it must be paint/seal	fiberglass filler or polyester	180/320	not necessary	surface cleaner	recommended	solvent	