

EganWall

EGAN

Indoff


www.ahutton.com

(860)632-2026

**Installation
Instructions For
Your New EganWall
Dry-erase Surface**

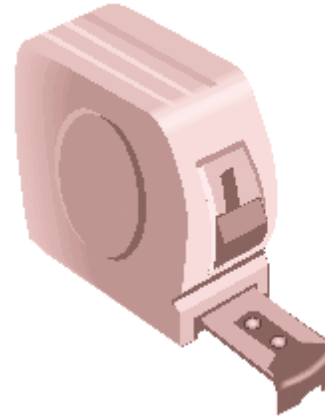
Introduction

EganWall installs quickly and easily when the wall is prepared as directed. Like all wall finishings, the wall condition sets the standard for the final result. EganWall performs as a projection screen and a dry-erase markerboard. Its performance will be directly affected by the quality of the wall beneath it. Take the time needed to prepare your wall, and follow the steps in this guide to ensure an ideal installation. See page 8 for EganWall inspection guidelines.

 **Tip:** See the installation DVD for further information.

Note:

- For best results, the installation of your EganWall should be performed by a professional contractor.



Tools

Warning:

The edges of EganWall can be quite sharp. Use of clean, rubber gripped gloves is recommended when handling EganWall.

The following tools are suggested :

- Cotton gloves with rubber grips
- Large work space close to install
- Step ladder(s) 4' to 6' in height
- Step stool(s) 2' high
- Tape measure
- 4 foot level
- 12" paint roller with 3/8" (15 mm) lint free nap
- Glue tray
- Nylon smoothing brush
- An edging brush, compatible with selected adhesive
- Heavy duty utility knife
- Extra blades (replace blades frequently to ensure a sharp edge)
- Soft clean-up cloths
- Bucket of mild soapy water for cleaning up
- Plumb line & chalk line or laser level (see manufacturer's instructions regarding eye protection)
- Sharp pencil
- Felt tip pen
- Min. 54" straight edge for trimming
- Painters masking tape.
- Bright inspection worklight (min. 200 Watt bulb)
- Pole or hand sander
- Fabric drop cloths
- Clean plastic drop sheets
- Sealed pre-mixed drywall compound
- Garbage bags

Surface Preparation

A proper wall surface must be used for EganWall. Please review the Gypsum Association guide to recommend levels of Gypsum Board finish on page 20, or visit www.gypsum.org



Tip: In order to reduce the amount of work needed to prepare your wall, mark the rectangle where EganWall is to be installed. Concentrate on bringing this area to a 'Level 5' finish, rather than the entire wall.

i) How to test painted surfaces

Painted surfaces need to be tested for resilience to moisture. Use a wet sponge, hold it against the painted surface and rub aggressively. If a noticeable amount of paint is removed then the surface is moisture sensitive. The paint should be removed and re-primed with a good quality white acrylic wall covering primer. Any marks left from the primer should be sanded to attain a 'Level 5' finish as described in the Gypsum Association guide on page 20.

ii) How to handle existing walls

Wall surfaces need to be clean, dry, structurally sound, smoothly finished and be free of mildew, grease and stains.

Inks, grease, crayon or foreign matter that may bleed through are to be removed with either Trisodium Phosphate or Ammonia.



Wall imperfections, blemishes or irregularities may be noticeable after installation of EganWall. For best results ensure a flat wall surface is prepared. Wall irregularities must be corrected to a 'Level 5' finish, being completely smooth and primed.

iii) How to handle newly installed drywall

New drywall should be prepared to a 'Level 5' finish as per the Gypsum Association guide.

iv) How to handle new plaster

New Plaster walls should be allowed to cure for 90-120 days.

Walls should be checked with a moisture meter and moisture content should not exceed 5%.

Prime wall surface with a good quality white acrylic wall covering primer. Any marks left by the primer should be sanded smooth. Use a good quality white acrylic wall covering primer/sealer to aid in future removal of EganWall and will minimize damage to underlying plaster. Let the primer dry for 24 hours for best results.

Painted surfaces should also be tested for adhesion to the wall. Using a utility knife cut three small "X's" into the paint. Apply a piece of clear cellophane tape over the X's. Pull the tape off of the X's. If no paint or a slight amount comes off the paint adhesion is satisfactory. Use a good quality white acrylic wall covering primer/sealer over the painted surface. If a large amount of paint comes off when removing tape, the paint needs to be removed and re-primed and brought to a 'Level 5' finish.

Final Wall Check

Regardless of what surface type you are dealing with, the final step in the process should be to thoroughly examine the wall in detail using a bright worklight with a minimum 200 Watt bulb.

The method for this will ideally use two people. One person will hold the light and check for rises, imperfections and indentations, while the other person checks the wall from a different perspective. Be careful to look for shadows cast by these "hills and valleys" left by the drywall installation. Mark imperfections with a light pencil mark.


Be sure to correct any imperfections before proceeding to the next step. Add more drywall compound as needed, let it cure, sand, and re-prime as many times as needed to create the smooth 'Level 5' surface required. Take the time needed as this will result in a better installation at the end of this process.



Work Space Preparation

Create a clean workspace near the installation area (ideally the full length of EganWall, with an additional 3 feet around the perimeter). Lay out a soft fabric drop cloth covered with a plastic drop cloth for the gluing phase of the project.

Carefully measure and mark the exact placement of EganWall on the surface it is to be mounted on.

 **Tip:** Determine where the EganWall product is to be located in regards to the walls, floors and ceiling. Start by marking the exact center of the installation at the height desired. This center point will be important on page 9.



Examining the EganWall

Notes:

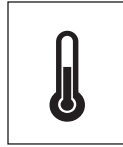
- For best results, the installation of your EganWall should be performed by a professional contractor.
- Defective EganWall materials should be reported immediately and **MUST NOT** be installed. See Egan's current 'Price and Specifications Guide – Terms and Conditions' for further details.

If specified with your installation, remove the optional trim kit from the EganWall package. Using cotton gloves with rubber grips, carefully remove the EganWall from its packaging, and locate it at one end of the installation area. Slowly unroll EganWall facing up on a clean flat surface to inspect it for shipping damage, and imperfections in the surface.

At Egan Visual we inspect all EganWall product leaving our plant to very strict quality standards. Should damage be found, STOP. Do not proceed with the installation. Please mark any suspect areas with the dry erase marker supplied, document the incident, and call customer service immediately at: 1-800-263-2387.



Mark the center point for the planned installation length using masking tape and a provided dry-erase marker. When the inspection is complete, carefully re-roll the EganWall in the same direction that it was unrolled, and separate from the shipping core.



Do not install EganWall if the product and work environment temperature have not been 57 degrees Fahrenheit, (14 C) or above for at least 3 days.



Exact Length For The EganWall Installation

Measure the EganWall product on at least 3 points to ensure correct length. To be sure your finished product fits your installation, you may need to trim the factory supplied vertical edges of the EganWall product. See page 11 for trimming instructions.

Pressing lightly with a pencil, mark your desired height. Create a level line, and mark across the length of the installation. Also mark the center point and installation vertical edges on the wall. These marks will be matched to the EganWall in later steps. Next, draw the lower horizontal line, and the two vertical edges.



Obstructions and Electrical Outlets In The Installation Area.


Extreme caution should be taken around electrical hazards. Minimize the amount of water that is used. It is recommended that you turn off the electricity when you are working around electrical outlets. Be sure to remove face plates from outlets and switches in the installation area.

Accurately measure the locations of all obstructions and transfer them to the EganWall. Carefully cut, trim, and shape EganWall to fit. Trim the material as tightly as possible so that the faceplate fully covers the trimmed area. Use a fresh blade for each incision, see page 11 for further trimming information.

Caution



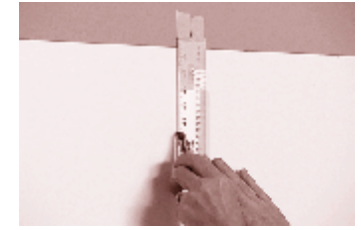
Trimming EganWall

 **Tip:** EganWall is a substantial product. Force will need to be exerted in an even fashion to cut through the material. Change blades frequently.

EganWall ships cut to very tight tolerances. In the event that field cut is required we suggest that trims be made carefully with the straight edge firmly held in place. Our crews prefer to tape the edge in place and use a fresh blade for every cut to ensure a clean precise cut. Take the time needed, it will pay in the quality and the look of the finished job.

When a double cut is required the same process of securing the straight is recommended. Cutting two overlapping layers of EganWall will require plenty of pressure on a sharp knife. A slow careful pull with a fresh blade will prevent a costly accident.

Once a clean cut has been achieved along the entire area the top layer may be peeled off. Gently and without



disturbing the positioning of either layer lift out the lower layer and discard. If the wall has been cut a layer of glue should be brushed in to seal the wall. The joint can now be formed. See the installation DVD for more information.

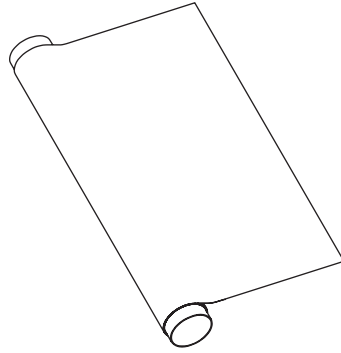
Clean off excess glue if necessary.

Preparing EganWall for Gluing

Warning:

The edges of EganWall can be quite sharp. Use of clean rubber gripped gloves is recommended when handling EganWall.

Slowly unroll the product with the paper backed side up. Carefully use a brush and sweep any dirt and debris that may have adhered itself to the back during inspection. Be sure to support the product as it is unrolled to avoid sharp twists or kinks.



Appropriate Adhesive

EganWall requires application with a mold and mildew resistant wallcovering adhesive. The following suggested adhesives secure EganWall when properly used.

For Drywall, Plaster and Curved Surfaces:

- Clear Heavy Duty Wall-covering Adhesive
- Shurstik 760 Vinyl over Vinyl Adhesive
- Shurstik 111 Vinyl Adhesive
- Shurstik 785 Clear Adhesive
- Roman Decorating Products Heavy Duty Clear Pro – 838
- Roman Decorating Products Professional Ultra Plus Pro – 888
- Dynamic 212 Pro Professional Strength Clear Adhesive

For Chalkboard/Glass:

- Roman Decorating Products Vinyl over Vinyl Pro – 555 is recommended using Roman primer first

Egan Visual cannot take responsibility for these suggested adhesives. Changes in formulation or quality by the manufacturer of these adhesives are beyond our control. We can report success with these products at the time of testing. Other adhesives offered by alternative manufacturers may also provide satisfactory results.

Notes:

- Take steps necessary to prohibit potential mold or mildew growth when applying EganWall.
- For more details, visit www.wallcoverings.org
- For an up-to-date list of recommended adhesives, visit www.egan.com/eganwall



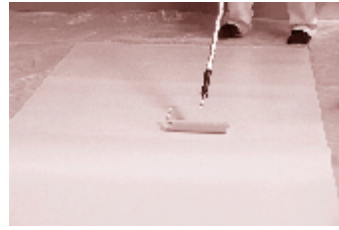
Applying The Glue

The recommended method for applying glue to the back of EganWall involves "booking" the glued sections of EganWall. Booking is a method common to wallpaper hangers where glued sections of the EganWall are flopped (like the pages of a book) to mate, glued back to glued back, in order to allow the glued sections to set up uniformly, ready to be applied. What follows is a step by step guide for gluing and booking any length of EganWall.

"Booking" EganWall

Apply glue on to the back of EganWall using a low nap paint roller with extended handle. Apply the glue sparingly in a "W" pattern, horizontally and vertically, on no more than one quarter (1/4) of the total length of EganWall application. The glue must not drench or saturate the back of the product.

"Book" the first two quarter sections of EganWall once the adhesive has been applied. Very gently folding (no creasing or kinks) the first glued quarter of the EganWall to the second quarter glued area. When you are done there should be approximately half of the EganWall product left to be glued and the first half should be "booked" or lightly flopped on itself. Cover the open loops of the "book"



with a plastic drop-cloth in order to prolong the time that it will remain moist.

Glue the remaining half of the product that remains un-booked using the "W" pattern of glue application as described above, and book this last section as well.

Wait 15 minutes to allow the adhesive to activate and the paper backing to relax in preparation to be installed on a wall.




Applying EganWall to the wall surface

Use 4 people for a 20' section of EganWall.

- Un-book the glued EganWall in front of the installation area.
- Evenly space the assistants.
- Gently lift EganWall by slightly curling it up from the floor, and walk to the wall position.
- Use step stools to provide a comfortable working height.

Transfer the product, aligning the mid point on the EganWall, marked earlier on page 9, to the mid point on the rectangle drawn in pencil on the wall. Make contact in the middle, and begin to smooth out the product towards the left using a nylon smoothing brush to apply the material to the wall. Keep the product aligned to the level line on the wall, and ensure that the vertical edges align with the edge pencil lines. Use "low-tack painters tape" to secure EganWall in place as you go.

-  **Tip:** You must not use EganWall product on an overly tight radius or sharply bend the product. Product should be taped securely while waiting to dry in all situations but especially when used on a curved surface.



Notes:

- Be careful not to kink the EganWall product in transferring it to the wall surface to be covered.
- For 10 foot application of EganWall use 2 people minimum. Use at least 1 more person for every 5 extra feet.
- Never fold or crease the EganWall. The resulting crease may impair the ability to clean the product.

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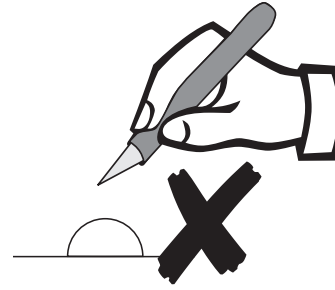
Smoothing EganWall after product is adhered to the wall.

Using a nylon smoothing brush, work air pockets out starting in the middle of the EganWall product and working out towards the edges.

Note: Do not press too firmly on the EganWall product as this may cause the glue to spread unevenly, creating a lumpy surface.

Notes:

- Periodically during the installation, you may find it necessary to lift small sections of EganWall to let trapped air out. Never puncture or pierce air bubbles!
- It may be necessary to lift the edges of the EganWall to brush on additional glue. Do this as quickly as possible using an edging brush.



DO NOT Puncture Air Bubbles

No air bubbles must be allowed to form below the surface of EganWall

Air bubbles **MUST NOT** be punctured as this will damage the product and void its warranty. Holes in the product will trap dry erase dust which will mar the products appearance.

Note: should air bubbles persist, lift EganWall from the closest edge and re-apply, brushing out bubbles as you go.

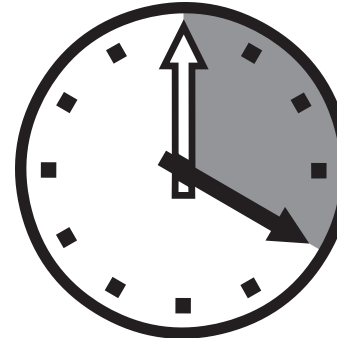


Cleaning Up

To remove any excess glue use a damp cloth and wipe off immediately. Do not use abrasive cleaners.

Wipe from the center outwards using a mild soap solution, to avoid water penetration. Double-cut joints can be best finished by removing excess glue when it is particularly dry. See page 11 for more information.

Tip: Do not wait too long for the glue to dry in unwanted areas before wiping with a damp cloth. The amount of effort needed will grow as time passes.



Wait 20-30 minutes, then go over the EganWall surface again.

Smooth EganWall a Second Time

After 20-30 minutes go over the complete EganWall surface once more, starting in the middle and working out towards the edges. Pay special attention to bubbles and edge adhesion.

The edges may be burnished at this point with an edge roller. Clean glue off again if any is forced out around the edges in this step. When this is finished, remove the tape holding the EganWall.

In preparation for writing, clean the entire surface with Egan cleaner or any ammonia based window cleaner, for example Windex.™

Tip: Allow EganWall to dry completely prior to installing trim or framing. This could take about 24 to 48 hours depending on conditions. Pressing on EganWall while glue is setting may cause the glue to spread unevenly, creating a lumpy surface.

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Recommended Levels of Gypsum Board Finish

As shown on the Gypsum Association website.

I. Scope

This recommended specification describes various levels of finish of gypsum board surfaces prior to the application of specific types of final decoration. The recommended level of finish of gypsum board wall and ceiling surfaces varies with the final decoration to be applied and can also be dependent on their location in a structure and the type of illumination striking the surface. Each recommended level of finish is described with typical applications.

II. Terminology

The following definitions are applicable to this document.

Accessories: Metal or plastic beads, trim, or molding used to protect or conceal corners, edges, or abutments of the gypsum board construction.

Critical Lighting: Strong side lighting from windows or surface-mounted light fixtures. Severe lighting. See “comments” section of this document.

Joint Photographing: The shadowing of the finished joint areas through the surface decoration. Syn telegraphing.

Drywall Primer: A paint material specifically formulated to fill the pores and equalize the

suction difference between gypsum board surface paper and the compound used on finished joints, angles, fastener heads, and accessories and over skim coatings. See “comments” section of this document.

Skim Coat: A thin coat of joint compound, or a material manufactured especially for this purpose, applied over the entire surface to fill imperfections in the joint work, smooth the paper texture, and provide a uniform surface for decorating. Excess compound is immediately sheared off, leaving a film of skim coating compound completely covering the paper.

Spotting: To cover fastener heads with joint compound.

Texture: A decorative treatment of gypsum board surfaces.

Texturing: Regular or irregular patterns typically produced by applying a mixture of joint compound and water, or proprietary texture materials including latex base texture paint, to a gypsum board surface previously coated with drywall primer. See “comments” section of this document.

III. Levels of Finish

The following levels of finish are established as a guide for specific final decoration. The minimum requirements for each level shall be as described herein.

Level 0: No taping, finishing, or accessories required. This level of finish may be useful in temporary construction or whenever the final decoration has not been determined.

Level 1: All joints and interior angles shall have

tape set in joint compound. Surface shall be free of excess joint compound. Tool marks and ridges are acceptable. Frequently specified in plenum areas above ceilings, in attics, in areas where the assembly would generally be concealed or in building service corridors, and other areas not normally open to public view. Accessories optional at specifier discretion in corridors and other areas with pedestrian traffic. Some degree of sound and smoke control is provided; in some geographic areas this level is referred to as “firtaping.” Where a fire-resistance rating is required for the gypsum board assembly, details of construction shall be in accordance with reports of fire tests of assemblies that have met the fire-rating requirement. Tape and fastener heads need not be covered with joint compound.

Level 2: All joints and interior angles shall have tape embedded in joint compound and wiped with a joint knife leaving a thin coating of joint compound over all joints and interior angles. Fastener heads and accessories shall be covered with a coat of joint compound. Surface shall be free of excess joint compound. Tool marks and ridges are acceptable. Joint compound applied over the body of the tape at the time of tape embedment shall be considered a separate coat of joint compound and shall satisfy the conditions of this level. Specified where water-resistant gypsum backing board (ASTM C 630) is used as a substrate for tile; may be specified in garages, warehouse storage, or other similar areas where surface appearance is not of primary concern.

Level 3: All joints and interior angles shall have tape embedded in joint compound and one additional coat of joint compound applied over

all joints and interior angles. Fastener heads and accessories shall be covered with two separate coats of joint compound. All joint compound shall be smooth and free of tool marks and ridges.

Note: It is recommended that the prepared surface be coated with a drywall primer prior to the application of final finishes. See painting/wall covering specification in this regard. Typically specified in appearance areas which are to receive heavy- or medium-texture (spray or hand applied) finishes before final painting, or where heavygrade wallcoverings are to be applied as the final decoration. This level of finish is not recommended where smooth painted surfaces or light to medium wallcoverings are specified.

Level 4: All joints and interior angles shall have tape embedded in joint compound and two separate coats of joint compound applied over all flat joints and one separate coat of joint compound applied over interior angles. Fastener heads and accessories shall be covered with three separate coats of joint compound. All joint compound shall be smooth and free of tool marks and ridges.

Note: It is recommended that the prepared surface be coated with a drywall primer prior to the application of final finishes. See painting/wallcovering specification in this regard. This level should be specified where flat paints, light textures, or wallcoverings are to be applied. In critical lighting areas, flat paints applied over light textures tend to reduce joint photographing. Gloss, semi-gloss, and enamel paints are not recommended over this level of finish. The weight, texture, and sheen level of wallcoverings applied over this

level of finish should be carefully evaluated. Joints and fasteners must be adequately concealed if the wallcovering material is lightweight, contains limited pattern, has a gloss finish, or any combination of these finishes is present. Unbacked vinyl wallcoverings are not recommended over this level of finish.

Level 5: All joints and interior angles shall have tape embedded in joint compound and two separate coats of joint compound applied over all flat joints and one separate coat of joint compound applied over interior angles. Fastener heads and accessories shall be covered with three separate coats of joint compound. A thin skim coat (Ref: Terminology, Section II) of joint compound or a material manufactured especially for this purpose, shall be applied to the entire surface. The surface shall be smooth and free of tool marks and ridges.

Note: It is recommended that the prepared surface be coated with a drywall primer prior to the application of finish paint. See painting specification in this regard. This level of finish is highly recommended where gloss, semi-gloss, enamel, or nontextured flat paints are specified or where severe lighting conditions occur. This highest quality finish is the most effective method to provide a uniform surface and minimize the possibility of joint photographing and of fasteners showing through the final decoration.

IV. Comments

Critical (Severe) Lighting Areas: Wall and ceiling areas abutting window mullions or skylights, long hallways, or atriums with large surface areas flooded with artificial and/or natural lighting are a few examples of critical

lighting areas. Strong sidelighting from windows or surface-mounted light fixtures may reveal even minor surface imperfections. Light striking the surface obliquely, at a very slight angle, greatly exaggerates surface irregularities. If critical lighting cannot be avoided, the effects can be minimized by skim coating the gypsum board surface, by decorating the surface with medium to heavy textures, or by the use of draperies and blinds which soften shadows. In general: gloss, semi-gloss, and enamel finishes highlight surface defects; textures hide minor imperfections.

Manufacturer Recommendations: The recommendations of individual manufacturers of gypsum board, joint tapes and compounds, accessories, drywall primers, wallcoverings, adhesives, texture materials, and paints may vary from what is recommended herein and as such are not a part of this recommended specification.

Drywall Primer: Applied as a first coat to the entire prepared gypsum board surface with brush, roller, or spray prior to decoration. Where final appearance is critical, the application of high quality high solids, drywall primer will minimize most decorating problems.

For finish paints: A good quality, white, latex drywall primer formulated with higher binder solids, applied undiluted, is typically specified for new gypsum board surfaces prior to the application of texture materials and gloss, semi-gloss, and flat latex wall paints. An alkali and moisture-resistant primer and a tinted enamel undercoat may be required under enamel paints. Consult with the finish paint manufacturer for specific recommendations.

For wallcoverings: White, self-sizing, water base, "universal" (all purpose) wallcovering primers have recently been introduced into the marketplace for use on new gypsum board surfaces. These products are claimed to minimize damage if wallcoverings are subsequently removed, bind poor latex paint, allow hanging over glossy surfaces and existing vinyls, hide wall colors, and to be water washable.

Texturing: Texture material is applied by brush, roller, spray, or trowel, or a combination of these tools, depending on the desired result. Textured wall surfaces are normally overpainted with the desired finish; overpainting of textured ceiling surfaces may not be deemed necessary where an adequate amount of material is applied to

provide sufficient hiding properties. A drywall primer may not be required under certain proprietary texture materials; consult with the manufacturer of the texture materials for specific recommendations.

Tool Marks and Ridges: A smooth surface may be achieved by lightly sanding or wiping joint compound with a dampened sponge. Care shall be exercised to ensure that the nap of the gypsum board facing paper is not raised during sanding operations. For additional information on the finishing of gypsum board surfaces

