

Slap Screen (Wet) Installation

Preparation of Substrate: Slap Screens® can be installed over any properly prepared non corrosive, impervious surface. Surfaces to be covered must be clean, smooth, dry, uniform in color, and structurally sound. It is not recommended for painted surfaces such as drywall or plaster.



Do not hang over ballpoint pen ink, wax crayon, ink marker, oil-based stains, or any foreign matter that may bleed through. Surface imperfections (cracks, joints, or chips) should be filled with spackling compound or polyester body filler. Some patching may contrast with the screen surface, showing strong light and dark colored areas. Slap Screens may allow show-through due to the limited amount of opacity. Should this occur, it is recommended to use a fast-drying enamel primer over the patched area. The primer should closely match the screen color. Sand smooth any surface imperfections such as paint runs, as they may telegraph through the screen material.

Application Fluid: Mix a solution of ½ teaspoon of amber colored baby shampoo per quart of water in a spray bottle. Do not use plain water.

Application of Film: Use a run of tape or chalk line as a guide or level line. For larger runs, two installers are recommended. Pull at least one foot of the backing away from the material and thoroughly wet substrate and exposed adhesive prior to sheet contact with the substrate. One installer aligns the material to the guide line and then uses a rigid plastic squeegee to remove air/water pockets. Use a downward and outward motion, assuring complete adhesion to the substrate. The other installer will pull backing away from the vinyl slowly and evenly while applying more application fluid as the material installer works closer. After the material is completely rolled out, both installers should squeegee all air/water from the material. The installers should work from the center using upward, downward, and outward motions.



To adjoin two runs of film, install by overlapping seams 1 – 2 inches. Using a very sharp razor knife with a straight edge, cut through both layers of film and removing the trimmed strips of material.

Remaining bubbles can be removed by poking a tiny hole in the center with a straight pin, using a squeegee carefully push air towards the pin hole.