



Frequently asked questions about EGGER Deco Wall (FAQs)

How can the DecoWall surface be cleaned?

There is a light protective lacquer on the surface. Please only wipe with damp, if necessary with a little dishwashing detergent. Please do not use harsh cleaning agents for cleaning.

What is the maximum wall length?

When installing DecoWall panels, an expansion joint should be arranged every 10 m of wall length.

Can the DecoWall also be installed on edge?

Yes, the tongue and groove profile is the same on the long and short side. This means that the boards can be installed crosswise as well as on edge.

Can the DecoWall also be glued directly onto the wall surface?

Yes, if the surface is sufficiently level. The back of the board is sanded and provides a suitable, absorbent substrate. We recommend always using a permanently elastic parquet adhesive, which is not water-based (no dispersion adhesive). This prevents moisture from penetrating into the panel surface and causing warping.

How to install the DecoWall?

You can find detailed installation instructions on the website www.egger.com/decowall.

Furthermore, there will be an installation film on YouTube from May 2023

Does EGGER also supply accessories?

No, DIY stores and specialty stores offers a large selection of trims, mouldings, corner profiles, screws, etc. in their assortments.

Are the DecoWall surfaces lightfast?

Yes, the decors were tested in accordance with the applicable testing standard using the XENON test and, with measured values between 4–5, achieved the classification 4 required by the standard.

IMPORTANT: The standard test simulates indoor use behind window glass.

Before it was introduced, the so-called blue scale was used for evaluation. Level 6 blue scale corresponds to level ≥ 4 grey scale.

For those who would like more precision:

The product (DecoWall, melamine board, laminate, etc.) is irradiated with a precisely defined amount of UV light for a certain time (7 days).

To measure/evaluate this, there are the following tools:

The testing device:

An apparatus with a xenon arc lamp that produces UV light with a wave length between 300 nm and 400 nm.

The blue wool fabric:

A piece of standardised reference fabric (textile) used to determine the irradiation length.

The grey scale:

A colour template used to determine the degree to which the sample irradiated with UV light or also the blue wool fabric has discoloured after irradiation.

What is the objective:

This in turn is defined by other standards, such as the laminate standard or the furniture standard. These state that a light fastness = 6 (at least) must be achieved for indoor furniture.

Translated: The samples are exposed to UV radiation until the blue wool fabric (level 6) reaches a discolouration corresponding to grey scale grade 4.

If the discolouration of the sample also corresponds to grade 4 of the grey scale or better, then the light fastness level 6 is fulfilled (and thus also the furniture standard).

Important: This applies to DecoWall surfaces indoors behind window glass.

Window glass absorbs part of the UV-B radiation. When the window is open, this filter is absent and the irradiation is therefore stronger. If the conservatory is open a lot and the sunlight can shine directly on the DecoWall surfaces, this is considered an outdoor application.