

Instructional Bulletin

Cleaning of Anti Graffiti Films
Instructional Bulletin #1.15 (Revision New)
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1.0 Scope

The procedure for removing stains from graphics protected with Graffiti Free overlaminates is divided into five categories, as shown below, and used to classify specific cleaning agents listed in section 3. In most cases the stains can be removed without a trace. Cleaners should be applied generously using a soft cloth with very light pressure. A soft bristle brush will aid cleaning in corrugated or textured applications.

2.0 Categories

- 0 = Dry cloth only
- 1 = Damp cloth only
- 2 = Mild soap and water
- 3 = High-strength household detergent (full strength)
- 4 = Solvent (acetone, methyl ethyl ketone [MEK], or nail polish remover)

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| 0-1 Cloth Only, Wet or Dry. | Many staining agents such as gasoline, rubber scuff marks, and coffee can simply be wiped from the graphic with either a wet or dry cloth. |
| 2-3 Soap, Household Detergent. | To remove stains such as catsup, black crayon, or lipstick, use a warm, full-strength solution of household detergent and a final rinse of clear water. |
| 4 Solvent. | For stains with heavy oil or grease bases, use a solvent such as acetone, methyl ethyl ketone (MEK), or nail polish remover. In some cases-e.g., chewing gum and marking ink pen-commercial fabric cleaning fluids may be used. |

3.0 Specific Staining Agents and Their Cleanability Ratings

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| Acetic Acid | 0 |
| Acetone | 0 |
| Alcohol (Ethyl) | 0 |
| Ammonia (10%) | 0 |
| Amyl Acetate | 0 |
| Betadine | 4 |
| Blood | 1 |
| Brown Shoe Polish | 4 |
| Calamine Lotion | 0 |
| Carbon Tetrachloride | 0 |
| Catsup | 3 |
| Chocolate Syrup | 1 |
| Citric Acid (10%) | 1 |
| Coffee | 1 |
| Crayon (black) | 3 |
| Ethyl Alcohol | 0 |
| Ethylene Glycol | 0 |
| Fluorescein Sodium | 1 |

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| Gasoline | 0 |
| Glacial Acetic Acid | 0 |
| Grape Juice | 1 |
| Grease (Asphalt) | 3 |
| Hydrochloric Acid (20%) | 0 |
| Hydrogen Peroxide (30%) | 0 |
| Hypochlorite Bleach | 1 |
| Ink (ballpoint pen) | 4 |
| Ink (marking pen) | 4 |
| Iodine | 2 |
| Lipstick | 3 |
| Mercurochrome | 2 |
| Merthiolate | 1 |
| Methyl Blue in Phenol Indicator | 4 |
| Methyl Ethyl Ketone | 0 |
| Methyl Purple | 4 |
| Methyl Red | 4 |
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| Milk | 1 |
| Mustard | 1 |
| Nitric Acid (10%) | 0 |
| Paint (Krylon® spray) | 4 |
| Pencil | 4 |
| Phenol (5%) | 0 |
| Phenol Blue (1%) | 4 |
| Potassium Permanganate in Water (10%) | 1 |
| Red Wine | 1 |
| Rubber Scuff Marks | 0 |
| Salad Dressing | 0 |
| Silver Nitrate | 4 |
| Silver Protein | 1 |

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| Sodium Bisulfate | 0 |
| Sodium Hydroxide | 0 |
| Stainless Mercresin | 0 |
| Sulfuric Acid (30%) | 0 |
| Tea | 2 |
| Toluene | 0 |
| Trisodium Phosphate | 0 |
| Tomato Juice | 2 |
| Turpentine | 0 |
| Urea | 1 |
| Urine | 1 |
| Vinegar | 1 |
| Worcestershire Sauce | 1 |

4.0 Pressure Washing

When using high-pressure equipment, a pressure of 1200 psi (80 bars or 84 kg/cm²) and a water temperature of 120° F (50° C) should not be exceeded. In order to reduce the risk of decal edge lift, a minimum distance of 12 in. (30 cm) should be maintained from the nozzle to the film surface. In addition, the dispenser nozzle should be as perpendicular to the film surface as possible (increased angles of the water jet promote decal edge lift).

NOTE: The above recommendations and cleaners are intended as a source of information and are given without a guarantee and do not constitute a warranty. Purchasers should independently test cleaning agents and methods, prior to use, to determine their suitability.

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