

## ADVICE TO LAY THE PAPER

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### What you need

Paste for cellulosic and thick paper, work surface topaste, stepladder, pail and stick to mix the paste, sponge, one brush to paste and an other one to lay the paper, paintbrush (to touch up), big ruler, spirit level, tape measure, pencil, scissors, small trowel, cutter. A few things you must know before starting The wall (or the area you want to paper) has to be smooth, clean and dry. To smear and rub down the area to erase imperfections. To begin the laying in the middle of the wall. The first sheet of paper has to be perfectly vertical. The wallpaper can be cleaned with a wet sponge to erase stains but we advise you against rubbing it. During the pasting and the laying, keep a pail full of clean water and a sponge next to you to erase stains or to wash your hands. For better results, we advise you to lay a white thin paper before laying the final one. To make the laying easier (and if you want to clear the wall easily later on to redecorate), you have to put some paste on the wall the day before. The sheets of paper will be laid normally the following day.

### Preparation

To prepare the paste according to its instructions. You have to mix a lot to avoid lumps. To dust the wall with a wet brush. With the spirit level, to draw a vertical line in the middle of the wall, from the floor to the ceiling. You will lay the first sheet of paper along the line.

### How to cut

To measure the height of the area you want to paper and to add up 10 cm (at the bottom and at the top of the sheet). To unroll a roll on the work surface and to measure the same length. To fold up the paper on itself and put a mark on the pleat. To cut the sheet with scissors or with the cutter and along the ruler. To cut the sheet as the work proceeds to avoid errors. If the paper has patterns, to pay attention to them (they have to match with the others you have laid before).

### Pasting

To paste half a sheet and to begin with the middle. To be sure that the edges are correctly pasted. To fold up the pasted paper and to paste the other half (to let a few centimeters exceed on the ceiling). To let the first sheet precisely along the line you drew earlier. To unfold the other part of the sheet and to drop it along the wall. With a brush to lay the paper,

to erase all the bubbles (to rub the paper gently with the brush, from the ceiling to the floor and from the middle of the sheet to the edges to make the paper stick correctly on the wall. Wet sheets of paper are fragile, do not rub them too hard or tears could appear when it is dry. To lay the other sheets of paper (do not leave blank space between them). When the upper part of the sheet is correctly laid, to let slip the other part along the wall. To rub gently the laid sheet and the join between the two sheets. If the join between two sheets doesn't stick correctly, to lift gently the edge of the sheet, to put some paste with a paintbrush and then, to rub gently again. If there is some paste on the other side of the sheet, to wash immediately with a clean sponge and some clean water. If the paste gets dry, you won't be able to wash it and the paper could be damaged.

### How to cut the exceeding paper on the ceiling and the floor

After having laid several sheets, to cut the exceeding paper along the skirting boards and the ceiling : to use a cutter to cut along the small trowel (the trowel must be leant firmly against the wall). You could use a ruler (made for this use) for better results. To put it under the sheet, you have to maintain the ruler (or the trowel) firmly against the skirting boards or against the ceiling. You can also mark the pleat with a pencil in the angle, then you can cut the paper (which must be still wet) with well sharpened scissors and finally paste it again on the wall.

### How to cut along uneven areas

Around beams, to draw the line for the cutting with a pencil on the other side of the paper. Then, to cut with scissors and to try to leave a little exceeding paper and finally, to adjust with the cutter. Around switches or plugs, to use a cutter to cut precisely around them. If the switches or the plugs are dirty, to switch off the current and remove them. To lay the paper and to cut the shape of the plug with a cutter. Finally, to put it again and to make sure that it has been done properly.w