



MASON HANDCRAFTED UNPASTED PAPER WALLPAPER

Resene
the paint the professionals use

PLEASE READ THIS ADVICE BEFORE WALLPAPERING

Check that each roll is the same design and lot number. Examine the rolls for any visual defects before beginning. Do not hang different lot numbers or shades on one wall. Check the direction of the pattern.

1. **PREPARE THE WALLS:** Ensure all walls are sound, clean and dry. If there is recurring dampness, cure this first. Check for any signs of mould, and if so, treat with an anti-mould solution before proceeding. Powdery or flaking surfaces must be sanded and dusted. Then apply one coat of Mason's latex size, and ensure a proper coverage.
 - a) **NEW GIB® PLASTERBOARD:** Sand lightly, to remove nibs. Dust then apply a coat of Mason's latex size. This will ensure ease of removal.
 - b) **IF NEW OR EXISTING PLASTERBOARD** shows any signs of staining or discolouration a coat of pigmented oil based sealer should be applied. Allow to dry before sanding with 80 grit sandpaper (to give a good key). Dust and apply one coat of Mason's latex size.
 - c) **PAINTED SURFACES:** Full Gloss Enamel Paint - Wash all walls with sugar soap to remove grease and grime. Rinse well with clean water and allow to dry. Sand entire surface with 80 grit sandpaper to give a good key, sand as close to ceiling and skirtings as possible (to stop lifting of paper). Dust entire surface and apply a coat of Mason's latex size.
 - d) **PAINTED SURFACES:** Water based Acrylic Paint -Sand entire surface to remove all nibs and imperfections. Dust and apply a coat of pigmented oil based sealer. When dry, sand entire surface with 80 grit sandpaper (to key the surface). Dust and apply a coat of Mason's latex size before hanging wallpaper.
 - e) **PAPERED WALLS:** For best results, all existing wallpaper must be removed and the wall surface thoroughly prepared as for Section 1a & 1c. During the stripping of wallpaper the walls can be damaged with cuts and scratches and other imperfections. All these should be filled with a filler - one that when sanded turns to powder on the surface. See your retailer, and if damage is excessive, a lining paper may be advisable. A lining paper will soften imperfections in the wall surface before hanging your new wallpaper.
2. **LINING PAPER:** Hang lining paper horizontally around the room. This ensures that the joins of the lining paper do not coincide with the joins of your wallcoverings. Cut the lining paper the width of your wall and allow approximately 20mm to carry around onto the adjoining wall. It is advisable to leave a 1mm gap between the lengths of lining paper. This helps to prevent the lining paper buckling up when rewet by the size and/or the adhesive of new wallpaper. Leave no less than 24 hours before proceeding. It is recommended that the now dry lining paper be sealed with a coat of oil based pigmented sealer. Allow to dry and then sand with 80 grit sandpaper. Dust then apply a coat of Mason's latex size. Then hang your wallpaper in the normal way.
3. **RENDERED CONCRETE WALLS:** The surface should be completely dry. All nibs should be removed and imperfections filled and smoothed out. Seal the surface, when dry sand with 80 grit sandpaper to give adequate key, dust, size and hang lining paper in accordance with Section 2.
4. **HANGING YOUR WALLCOVERINGS:**
 - a) **STEP ONE:** Under normal circumstances always work away from the main source of natural light and work towards and finish in the most inconspicuous corner. Corners are rarely true and square. However some Mason Handcrafted patterns are bold so consideration should be given to how the pattern will look in the room. It may be advisable, to achieve a balanced look, to start in the middle of the most prominent wall and work towards the corners. To ensure that the first length is hung straight, use a plumb-line, mark the top of the wall

out from the corner in the direction you are going 15mm less than the width of your roll of wallpaper thus allowing for the overlap. Hang your plumb line from this mark. Once steady with a pencil mark the wall behind the plumb line every 20-30 cm down the length of the line. This will give you a perfectly straight vertical line to hang your first strip of wallpaper against. Remember to plumb the first length or strip when turning a corner onto a new wall. Measure the height of the walls that are going to be papered from ceiling to skirting and add 100mm for trimming - then cut your first length. Use this strip as a guide from which you cut successive lengths. Following lengths may vary if there is a pattern match to allow for. Keep all your lengths with the top and bottom the same.

- b) Measure as for Section 3 Step One. Place all lengths face down on the pasting table. Ensuring all lengths are in the same direction (all tops together and all bottoms together). Apply Mason paste evenly in a herringbone pattern, pasting from the centre out. Edges should be well coated. Make sure the paste is even over the entire length of paper. Fold the ends towards the centre with a smaller fold to the bottom and a larger fold at this top. This will easily identify the hanging direction of your paper. Leave each length to relax after pasting for between 8 to 10 minutes before hanging. All lengths should be left to relax for the same amount of time before hanging. (ALL PAPERS WILL EXPAND WHEN WETTED).

REMOVE ALL PASTE OFF SKIRTING & CEILINGS AND CORNICE WITH A WET SPONGE OR RAG AS YOU GO.

- c) **STEP TWO:** Position the first length to correspond with your pencil marks (as for Section 4 Step One). Using a brush or smoother, work out from the centre to each side of your paper moving down the length smoothing out all the air bubbles as you go. For large air bubbles lift the paper off the wall and smooth them down again. **DON'T RUSH.** Providing your preparation is correct there is plenty of time to work. With subsequent lengths slide the paper into position so the pattern is matched and

the joins are butted. **DO NOT USE A SEAM ROLLER.**

- d) **STEP THREE:** Firmly press the paper into the cornice and skirting edges and mark by scribing with the round blade of a blunt knife which will form a crease. Hold the straight edge tight into this crease and cut with a sharp snap-off blade knife and smooth back. (Wash off excess paste from skirting and ceiling.)
- e) **CORNERS** in a room are rarely true. Never try to hang a full width of wallpaper around them. Always hang the paper in two parts. From the edge of the last piece of paper hung measure into the corner in at least two places (top and bottom). ADD 15mm from the greatest distance and cut the next length to this measurement then hang this piece into the corner so that it goes 15mm around the corner onto the new wall. Measure the width of the piece of paper that is left and mark a new plumb line to this measurement. Hang the second strip from the new plumb line into the corner overlapping the 15mm of the previous strip. **WHERE PAPER LAPS PAPER, SHURSTIK® STICK DOWN ADHESIVE MUST BE USED ON THE OVERLAPS.**
- f) **SWITCHES AND POWER POINTS:** Switch off the power at the mains. Hang paper straight over the top of the fitting, then make two diagonal cuts from corner to corner across it. **DO NOT CUT INTO THE PLASTIC SWITCH COVER.** This forms four flaps which should be creased against the edges of the fitting and then trimmed.
- g) **WINDOWS AND DOOR FRAMES:** Hang the length so that it matches and butts the previous length. Hang the length over the frame. Make a diagonal cut from the corner point of the architrave down towards the inside edge of the paper. Scribe the paper into the corner of cornice, skirtings and architraves before trimming. **ENSURE THAT THE PAPER IS FULLY MATCHED BEFORE CUTTING.**