

PHOTOMURALS INSTRUCTIONS

The composition of the wall and its pretreatments are **essential prerequisites to a successful wallpapering**. Here you will find simple tests that will help you pretreat and determine the consistency of the wall.

Clean

Remove old residues of wallpaper using water and wallpaper stripper. Clean up other residues from the wall and sweep it off with a clean brush.

Surface

Small rifts, cracks and holes have to be leveled off with filler paste or wastepaper. In case of greater damages, the wall should be leveled by a professional.

Solidity

If there is dust or other type of residue on the wall scrub the wall clean and reinforce it with primer. Test old dispersion paint by attaching and then pulling off adhesive tape. If large paint rests remain on the tape, the paint coat has to be removed.

Absorb

Moisten the wall. If the wall soaks up the water, it might indicate that it is highly absorbent. To prevent the wallpaper from coming off due to the highly absorbent surface, pretreat them with a wallpaper primer or by applying the wallpaper paste.

Dry

The wall must be dry. The coat of paint should dry for at least 1 week. The humidity is visible by looking at dark damp spots and mold on the wall and on the floor. Test: stick a piece of foil on the wall for 24h. If there is condensed water, it is a sign of dampness. Call a professional.

How to pretreat a wall - Recommendations:

Untreated plasterboard (new drywall)	Coat the wall with white primer for wallpaper in order to reduce the absorbency of the wall.
Painted plasterboard	At least 6h before wallpapering paint the wall with a primer in order to reduce the absorbency of the wall.
Plaster (thin, smooth)	If the surface it is too absorbent, coat with a primer for wallpaper.
Plaster (coarse)	Before wallpapering, apply wastepaper or paint paper to guarantee a smooth surface.
Old plaster (i.e. old buildings)	Solidify the wall with a deep foundation. If during the pretreatment the surface is too absorbent coat it with primer.
Concrete	Pretreat with a deep foundation for concrete surface and white primer.

1. Checklist Wall surface

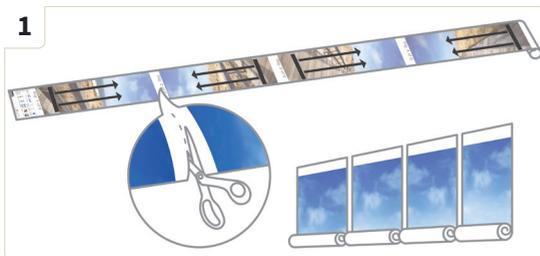
- ... Clean and smooth
- ... Solid, robust and dry
- ... Uniform and absorbent

2. Checklist Tools

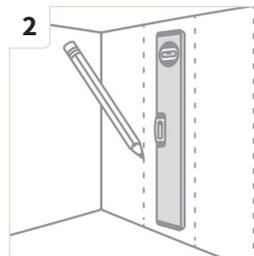
- ... Covering foil
- ... Screwdriver
- ... Box cutter, Scissors
- ... Pencil
- ... Measuring stick
- ... Water level
- ... Brush
- ... Press-on roller
- ... Spatula
- ... Bucket
- ... Sponge
- ... Staircase

3. Checklist "Before wallpapering"

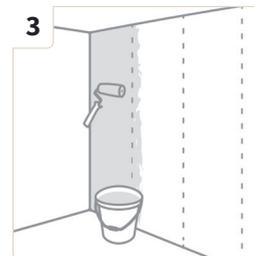
- ... Switch off the power on the fuse box.
In case of uncertainty you can check if the power is interrupted by a light switch test and/or by a phase detector.
- ... Remove the light sockets and switches with a screwdriver.
- ... Remove baseboards and ceiling frames.
- ... Cover the floor with wallpaper foil or old newspaper.



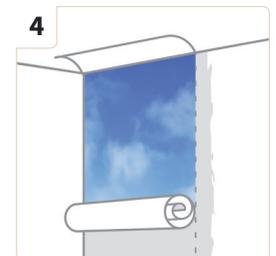
We recommend to wallpaper at room temperature avoiding strong drafts/draughts. Cut a strip of wallpaper following the guidelines.



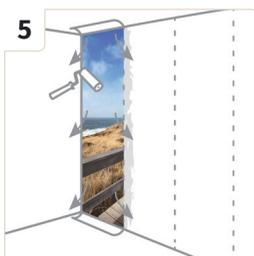
Draw guidelines on the wall with a pencil to help you with the application.



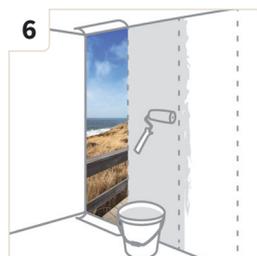
Mix the wallpaper paste with cold water and let it rest for about 30 minutes. Then apply the glue generously and evenly on the wall inside the first guideline.



Begin by pasting the first strip of wallpaper aligning it with the first guideline.



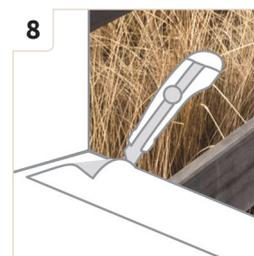
Flatten each strip from the upper to the lower side while pressing out the air. Use a press-on roller.



Keep pasting the strips of wallpaper by first applying the paste on the wall inside the guidelines.



Place strip by strip exactly side by side. Traces of wallpaper paste can be removed using a wet sponge or rag.



When the installation is complete, you can cut the overlaying edges using a sharp knife and a spatula.



The wallpaper will slowly dry off at room temperature. Small air bubbles will automatically disappear.