

Welcome to our decorating guide, in this part of the guide we will take you through the process of decorating a ceiling, we take you through the process from hanging lining paper to hanging the ceiling covering.

To complete this task you will need the following items:

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ceiling Covering • Lining Paper • Appropriate Paste • Stanley Knife (trimming knife) • Pair of suitable Scissors • Sponge • Tape Measure • Paste Brush • 2 Trestle tables (or step ladders) and two scaffold boards | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paperhanging brush • Decorating table (pasting table) • 1 Bucket for the Paste • 1 Bucket of Clean Water • Wooden Stick (to mix the paste) • Wallpaper Seam Roller • Soft nib Pencil • Broad knife Trimming Tool • Rule |
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When working at heights always ensure that the structure is safe and secure. Never stretch out, always get down and re-position the scaffold.



Lining Paper

Why use lining paper?

It is worth the extra effort of using lining paper to give a better finish, especially if the ceiling has imperfections that may protrude underneath the covering.

Lining paper needs to be hung at a 90° angle to the final covering paper, this stops the edges of both papers lining up and protruding, it also reduces the risk of the final covering upseating the first.

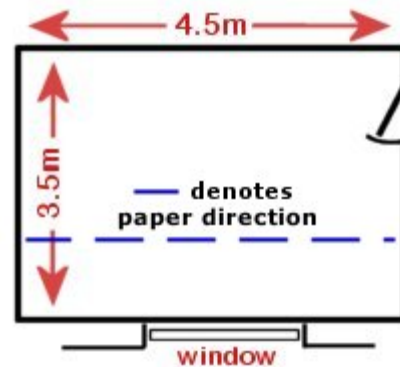
First we need to decide how many rolls we need, take your tape measure (steel) and measure the run of the room (in this case the length of the room), add 10cm (100mm) onto this measurement.

Now measure the width of the room (remember to take into account any alcoves you may have).

Next note the width and length of the lining paper.

Roll Calculation:

1. Divide the roll length by the run length to give the number of lengths per roll --call this **A**--
2. Divide the width of the room by the roll width to give the number of lengths required



Using the measurements of the example room above we will work out how many rolls of paper are needed.

Note: We are running the lining paper along the length of the room, the reason is so when we hang the top covering at 90° it will be running from the window eliminating shadows along the joins.

For example purposes we will presume that our rolls of paper

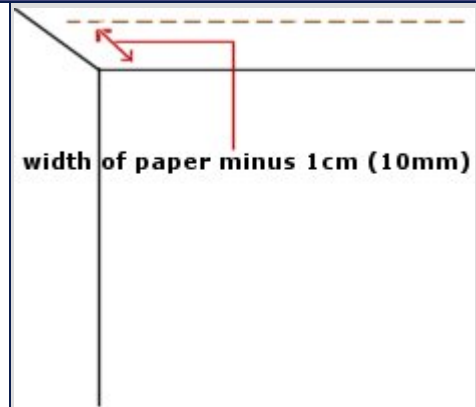
<p>--call this B--</p> <p>3. Divide B by A to give the number of rolls required, it is better to go slightly over than under.</p> <p>See the example on the right.</p> <hr/>	<p>have the following dimensions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roll Length: 10m • Roll Width: 50cm (500mm) <p>and the room has the following dimensions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Room Length = 4.5m + 10cm (100mm) waste = 4.6m run length • Room Width = 3.5m <p>So our calculation is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Divide 10m (roll length) by 4.6m (run length) = 2.1 runs to a roll (approx, it is always best to allow a bit). 2. Divide 3.5m (room width) by 0.5 (roll width) = 7 pieces (runs) are needed. 3. Divide 7 by 2.1 = 3.5 rolls. <p>So we need 3.5 rolls (4 rolls).</p>
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<p>Preparing the Ceiling for application</p>	
<p>Firstly make sure your trestles and boards are set at the right height and are safe and secure.</p> <p>If the ceiling has an old covering then remove it making sure to get rid of everything (pay close attention to light fittings, paper tends to get caught underneath), wash down the ceiling with sugar soap (or similar), check for loose plaster and replace where necessary. Remove any loose paint, and fill any holes or cracks in the ceiling. If the plaster has a gloss finish then sand it down with a suitably abrasive sandpaper (glasspaper).</p>	<div data-bbox="917 1254 1388 1657"> </div> <p>Here we see the one side of the setup, the ideal height means that you can stand on the board and put the palm of your hand against the ceiling with your arm slightly bent. Most importantly make sure it is safe and secure.</p>

Hanging the Lining Paper - Part 1

First it is best to get a guide marked on the ceiling which can guide you when you hang your first piece, to do this decide which end of the room you are going to start, take your tape and measure the width of the paper, then deduct 1cm (10mm) and mark this distance out from the wall at each end of the run.

You can then take a chalk line and chalk a line between the 2 marks, or if you don't have a chalk line then you can place marks at intervals to guide you when you hang the paper.



Hanging the Lining Paper - Part 2

Next it's time to mix the paste, paste normally takes around 15-20 minutes to develop the right consistency. If we mix the paste now then it should be ready by the time we are ready to use it, although **always follow the manufacturers guidelines**.

Now we cut the paper, measure the paper (remembering to add 10cm (100mm) extra) and cut as many runs as you need.

Note: If you are using patterned paper check the manufacturer's instructions for any special pattern matching information.

When you have cut each run, check the time to make sure you have allowed sufficient time for the paste. Lay the runs onto the table with the face down, you will probably find it helpful if you have any clips to clamp the paper to the table while you work.

When you paste work from the middle out towards the edges, when you have completed the section on the pasting table pull the unpasted section onto the table, it is sometimes a lot easier to work with if you fold the pasted section in a concertina effect (**never crease along the fold**) as you are pulling the dry section onto the table, this also makes things a lot easier when you come to hang it !

Now leave the paper to soak (see manufacturer's instructions)

Hanging the Lining Paper - Part 3

Now we can hang the first piece, you will need your scissors, stanley knife and wallpapering brush (to smooth the paper).

It is important to get the first piece in position perfectly as this piece will dictate the position of the rest of the runs.

Unfold the paper to a comfortable size to work with, starting at the end furthest from the window (if it is the top covering) or the other wall (if it is lining paper) place the paper against the ceiling in line with the guide marks you made earlier, allow around 5cm (50mm) overhang at the end.

Now slowly moving along the plank smooth and align the paper as you unfold it, making sure you remove all the trapped air with your wallpapering brush as you go.

If you are going to paper the walls next then when you reach the other end of the room leave around an 8mm overhang, if you are not papering the walls then run a pencil along the edge, then pull the paper back enough for you to trim it to the pencil line, now smooth out the paper with your wallpapering brush. Repeat at each end.

Now repeat the process with another section, this time butt it against the first piece, the first piece will be your guide line. If you are hanging patterned wallpaper then ensure the pattern is matched correctly (see manufacturer's instructions).

Now hang the remaining lengths, the last piece you hang will probably be narrower than the width of the roll, in this case measure how wide you need the piece, add on 5cm (50mm) and then cut a run to that width measurement, paste it and hang it butting up to the last piece you hung, then simply trim the piece using a pencil and scissors.

After the paper has dried a bit go along the edges with your seam roller to smooth them, if you are hanging an embossed covering try using a clean dry paint roller instead as this will not flatten the paper as much.

When you have smoothed all the edges take a damp sponge and lightly clean the paper to remove any excess paste at the joins.

If you have followed this guide to hang the lining paper, then to hang your top covering simply follow the instructions through again but this time start with the run going away from the window. Allow 24 hours for the lining paper to dry.