

BUTTING SEAMS

REF: Musa¹

The application of wall textiles or textile wall treatments is not the same as the application of paper/fleece wallpaper. Textile reacts quite differently; it is less forgiving, and glue stains are harder to remove (if at all).

We therefore recommend the wall textiles be applied by a professional hanger, who has experience in applying wall textiles. We are happy to put you in touch with knowledgeable professionals for the best result. DWC cannot be held responsible for undesirable visible defects caused by applying the wall textiles.

Below you will find a detailed description of general main concerns before application can take place, and how to process this material step-by-step on the wall.

Pay close attention to:

1. First check if all rolls contain the same batch number. This is important when the material will be placed on 1 wall. If the material is placed on separate walls, make sure the wall textile for each wall comes from the same colour batch.
2. We always add an extra margin of 30 or 60 cm for production & preparation for shipment, this depends entirely on which collection has been ordered. E.g. order is 2.00 m wall textiles - actual delivery will be 2.30 m or 2.60 m. This margin is our service to you and comes free of charge; please note the extra margin is officially not usable.
3. Marked flaws: certain flaws in the fabric may have been noticed beforehand. These have been taken into account; special markers will be placed on the roll to indicate these flaws and we will supply more to ensure you will get the necessary meters from a roll.
4. When cutting/unwinding the bolts, check the material for flaws. In the event of a flaw, or when in doubt, stop immediately and contact the client, or Dutch Walltextile Company.
5. Ensure the surface meets the following requirements at a minimum:
 - **Flat:** Any unevenness on the surface can have an impact. Bumps must be sanded flat, old glue and wallpaper remnants removed, and holes filled and then sanded flat.
 - **Dry:** Make sure the cause of leakage or moisture is known and resolved in a timely manner. New plaster always has a waiting time of a few days before the wall is completely dry.
 - **Strong:** Powdery walls and new stucco must be pre-treated with an adhesive primer.
 - **Clean:** Old wallpaper and glue residues must be removed. In addition, the wall must be free of dust.
 - **Even colour:** Irregularities in the colour of the surface are in some cases visible (when using translucent wall textiles) after the wall covering has been applied. If necessary, remove these colour differences first by applying a thin, light layer of paint.
 - **Lightly absorbent:** The surface must be able to absorb enough but not too much glue. A surface that absorbs too much, such as new stucco, causes poor adhesion. This can best be treated with a primer or diluted glue. Follow the instructions on the glue pack for the correct dilution. Allow the wall to dry for at least 24 hours. Poorly absorbent surfaces also cause poor adhesion. These can be sanded beforehand and/or treated with an adhesive primer.
 - **Glue:** Make sure the correct glue is used. We recommend using **DWC COLFORTE** for the best and most powerful adhesion result. Use of any other glue is at your own risk.

¹ Discontinued collection

IMPORTANT NOTE

Do not use a fixative primer on the wall prior to applying MUSA walltextile! Fixative primer \neq Uni primer.

A fixative layer completely seals the wall, causing any residual moisture to migrate solely toward the wallcovering, with all the associated negative consequences. Only use a suitable product to prepare the surface before installing MUSA walltextile..

Step-by-step processing plan:

1. Check the wall in advance. It must be smooth and clean.
2. To ensure good adhesion of the wall covering, we recommend priming new plaster walls and other absorbing substrates with a Fix-Primer.
3. Measure the height of the wall. Cut the strips + 5 cm longer if you are not placing the strips on pattern.
4. Roll up the strips with the nap in the same direction. In principle, always apply the nap pointing down (or in consultation with the client). You can do this by running your hand over the fabric: if it feels smooth while doing so, the nap is down, if the fibres stand upright, you are rubbing against the nap.
5. Apply glue to the wall evenly with a fur roller and brush. 2 strips at once (260 cm wide). We recommend the use of DWC Colforte glue.
6. Place the first strip on the wall. Brush it with a wallpaper brush and/or a wallpaper spatula. Press the strips tightly against the top and bottom with the wallpaper spatula and cut the strips to size with a sharp knife.
7. Apply the second strip (in order of cutting off the roll) to the wall.
8. Align the seams nicely by hand. Carefully roll up the seam with a wallpaper seam roller if necessary.
9. Check again for irregularities.
10. Seamless result.

Even if the above instructions are followed closely, the seams and/or individual strips can remain visible for some types of wall textiles. This usually has to do with light circumstances and its effect on the nap of the fabric and is unavoidable. This effect, as well as slight colour differences per production round, are inherent to working with textiles.