

DOUBLE-CUTTING

REF: Caribou & Lodge¹

The application of wall textiles or textile wall treatments is not the same as the application of paper/fleece wallpaper. Textiles are more alive; they are less forgiving, and glue stains are harder to remove (if at all).

We therefore recommend that 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.

Some textile wall treatments are supplied with the selvedge of the fabric still attached, which must be removed. This allows a hanger to match the material on pattern. However, it does require some care when checking and processing the material. Below is a description of what to pay attention to, and how to process this material step-by-step on the wall.

What to pay attention to?

1. First check that the rolls all have the same batch number. This is important if the material will be placed on 1 wall. If the material is placed on different walls, make sure that the treatment 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 m wall textiles - actual delivery will then be 2.30 m or 2.60 m. There are no costs involved; 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 still get the necessary meters from a roll.
4. Then, when cutting/unwinding the bolts, check the material for flaws. In the event of a flaw, or in case of doubt, stop immediately and contact the client, or Dutch Walltextile Company.
5. Ensure that the surface meets at least the following requirements:
 - **Flat:** Any unevenness on the surface can have an impact. Bumps must be sanded flat, old glue and wallpaper remnants removed, and dimples filled and then sanded flat.
 - **Dry:** Make sure the cause of leakage or moisture spots is known and resolved. New plastering 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 1 day. Poorly absorbent surfaces also cause poor adhesion. These can be sanded beforehand 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 collections

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. DWC Lodge and Caribou have a vertical pattern. You are free to choose whether or not to apply this wall covering on the pattern.
4. Measure the height of the wall. Cut the strips + 5 cm longer if you are not placing the strips on pattern. Do the following to cut off the strips on the pattern: For example, the wall height is 3 m, vertical pattern is 35 cm = $9 \times 35 \text{ cm} = 3.15 \text{ m}$.
5. Cut off the left selvage side along the fabric of all strips when starting from the left side, or the right selvage side when starting from the right side.
6. Roll up the strips with the nap in the same direction. In principle, always apply the nap pointing down (or in consultation with the customer). You can do this by running your hand over the fabric: if you rub the fibres down, the nap is down, if the fibres stand upright, you are rubbing against the nap.
7. 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.
8. Stick 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.
9. Apply the second strip (in order of cutting off the roll) to the wall and overlap the first strip so that the pattern fits. Check whether the overlap is the same over the entire length. Overlap + 2cm if you are not placing strips on pattern.
10. Double cut along a straight metal strip with a very sharp knife.
11. Remove the upper part of the cut wallpaper.
12. Carefully remove the lower part of the cut wallpaper.
13. Align the seams nicely by hand. Carefully roll up the seam with a wallpaper seam roller if necessary.
14. Check again for irregularities.
15. Seamless result and pattern match.

Even if the above instructions are followed closely, the strips can remain visible for some types of wall textiles. This usually has to do with the light falling 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.