



1

Tear dry paper pulp into small squares and soak in water for at least 2 hours, preferably overnight. Aquapel size can be added at this stage at a ratio of 20ml per litre of water. Scoop a handful of paper pulp into a blender and top up to between half and two thirds full with clean water. Blend pulp until smooth. Do not over process it, or the fibres will become too short and the finished paper will be flimsy. Strain the pulp through a sieve and set the pulp aside. Repeat until all of the paper has been pulped.



2

Fill a vat with water, and deposit a couple of handfuls of pulp into the mix. Agitate the water to disperse the pulp. The amount of the pulp in the water will determine the thickness of the sheet of paper; ideally, the mix should be roughly 0.5% pulp by volume. You can add blended fibres, petals or coloured pigments at this stage to add interest to your paper.



3

Hold the paper making frame with the mesh side uppermost and position the deckle (unmeshed frame) on top of the mesh. Hold the frame and deckle between two hands vertically over the vat. Then, in one continuous movement, lower the frame into the vat, move it to a horizontal position underneath the water, and, keeping the frame and deckle level, pull them straight up out of the liquid. The water will drain through the mesh, leaving behind a film of paper pulp.



4

Prepare a couching mound by layering up newspaper into a tray. Fold 4 ply of newspaper into small, medium and large rectangles, and layer them on top of each other, starting with the smallest first. The newspaper should form a gentle mound. Wet the entire structure, and lay the first couching cloth (wet) on top of it.



5

Take the deckle off the frame, and sponge off excess water from the underside of the mesh. Position the side of the frame at one edge of the couching mound, and with a smooth, firm action, rock the frame across the mound. The paper should transfer from the mesh onto the couching cloth. Put another piece of wet couching cloth over the finished sheet and continue paper making. You can layer up several sheets.



6

When you have finished making paper, cover the top sheet of paper with one last couching cloth. The stack is transferred to a press, and put under pressure to remove as much excess water as possible. After pressing, the sheets can be separated and laid out to dry, still attached to the couching cloth. Once the paper is completely dry, it can be removed from the couching cloth. If the paper needs to be completely flat it can be put under a heavy weight for a day or two, or pressed with an iron.



**Try adding gilding flakes and dried petals to your pulp mix.**

Products used to make this item:

B542	Paper Pulp	B532B	Aquapel Size
E212A...	Gilding Flakes	B544	Petal Pack
C240A...	Brusho Colours		



**Objects can be sandwiched between two sheets of wet pulp.**

Products used to make this item:

B542	Paper Pulp	B532B	Aquapel Size
C240A...	Brusho Colours	K656A...	Quilling Paper
K144	Peacock Feathers	D908A...	Sugar Paper



**Try colouring your paper pulp with dyes and inks.**

Products used to make this item:

B542	Paper Pulp	B532B	Aquapel Size
C240A...	Brusho Colours		



**Yarn can be cut into short lengths to blend with your paper pulp.**

Products used to make this item:

B542	Paper Pulp	B532B	Aquapel Size
C240A...	Brusho Colours	N628B	Sari Yarn

**All codes quoted are Specialist Crafts order codes. Call or email us at the offices below.**

These products and 16,000 others can be found in the Specialist Crafts catalogue. Call for your copy today!

Specialist Crafts Ltd, Hamilton House, Mountain Road, Leicester LE4 9HQ  
 Tel: 0116 269 7711 Fax: 0116 269 7722 Email: info@specialistcrafts.co.uk  
**www.specialistcrafts.co.uk**

Specialist Crafts Ireland, PO Box 314, Galway  
 Tel: 091 768 809 Fax: 091 768 811 Email: office@specialistcrafts.ie  
**www.specialistcrafts.ie**

**specialist**

CRAFTS  
 ART  
 DESIGN