How To Repair Spray-Applied Finish
The USG Boral Ensemble™ Spray-Applied Finish can be damaged during or after the installation. Repairing a textured surface is not always easy but if done properly, the end-result will be an aesthetically pleasing repair that blends in well with the adjacent areas.

**Part 1: Dirt and Stain Remediation (smaller than 15cm)**

1. Do not use water or cleaning solutions.
2. Try to clean the surface with a dry soft brush such as a 5cm nylon bristle paint brush (not wire).
3. For persistent staining, use a slightly stiffer brush, such as a vinyl bristle scrub brush (not wire).
   Brush the area briskly in both directions.
4. If the discoloration persists, refer to **Part 4: Fingerprint and Soiling Removal by Spray Application**.

**Part 2A: Deep Scratch or Gouge (smaller than 15cm)**

5. Use small amounts of the Ensemble™ Spray-Applied Finish to spot-fill the gouge. Do not sand the surface.
6. Work the material during the setting time with a vinyl bristle scrub brush or nylon bristle paint brush to pull and blend the texture to match the surrounding surface.
7. If the area becomes discolored follow **Part 4: Fingerprint and Soiling Removal by Spray Application**.

**Part 2B: Discoloration or Very Irregular Texture**

If the area is persistently discolored and the texture is very irregular, the coating can be applied with a hopper sprayer and a very high volume of air (90 PSI @ 10-14 CFM). Use the 245924 – Graco TexSpray Air Spray Trigger Gun with Hopper 4mm tip. Practice on a scrap piece of plasterboard first to test your settings and technique.

**Part 3: Fingerprint Removal**

1. This image represents USG Boral Ensemble™ Spray-Applied Finish before the ceiling gets damaged and requires repairs.

2. Dirty finger prints on the finished ceiling is one common issue requiring maintenance.
Step 1:
Try to brush the soiled area with a soft brush such as a 5cm nylon bristly paint brush.

Step 2:
Try lightly sanding the soiled area with a sanding sponge such as a very fine grade sanding hand pad.

Step 3:
For deep soiling, use a utility knife to lightly scrape away the soiled areas.

If there are still signs of soiling, the next step is to use a spray application to mask the discoloration.
Part 4: Fingerprint and Soiling Removal via Spray Application

An aerosol spray-applicator can be found in the paint aisle at any home improvement or hardware store.

Step 1:
Mix a small batch of 50% water and 50% Ensemble™ Spray-Applied Finish.

Step 2:
Mix well with a drill and mixing blade.

Step 3:
Pour the mixed batch into the glass jar.
**Step 4:**
Before inserting the straw into the glass jar, remove the small filter at the bottom of the straw.

**Step 5:**
Attach the aerosol spray dispenser to the glass jar.

**Step 6:**
Test-spray on something disposable before spraying on the ceiling.

**Step 7:**
Once the spray is coming out consistently, lightly coat the soiled area in a cross-hatch pattern. Hold the tip 30 to 35cm away from the target. Allow ample time to dry between coats. Circulating the air by using fans can significantly help decrease drying time.
Step 8:
Between coats, remove the aerosol top from the bottom jar and place it in water. Place the cap that comes with the kit on the jar.

Step 9:
The mixture of water and Ensemble™ Spray-Applied Finish will separate if left sitting for an extended period. Place the cap that comes with the kit on the glass jar and shake well before using it again.

Step 10:
Repeat Step 7 until the desired aesthetic has been achieved.
Part 5: Scuffing, Scratching and Small Surface Irregularity Repair

The following repair recommendation covers scuffing, scratching, and small surface irregularities, and is limited to coating damage (not substrate damage). It describes a method to repair a very small area of a damaged finished ceiling without the need to reapply coating over the entire ceiling area.

Step 1:
Using a putty knife, fill the damaged area with the acoustically transparent coating that was used to spray the ceiling.
Step 2:
Fill each damaged area as close to the same level of the surrounding textured area.

Step 3:
Smooth out the coating with a larger knife using light pressure so you do not flatten out or scrape off the texture that is not damaged.

Step 4:
Use a squeegee to remove any excess material in the textured area around the repair. You won’t be able to make it perfectly smooth, but that is fine.

Step 5:
Once you have put on enough material to make the surface flush with the textured area around the patch, allow it to fully dry.
Step 6:
After several hours of drying, you may be able to begin the texturing process. The more material you put on the patch, the longer it will take to fully dry. If possible, allow it to dry overnight. If the material is not fully dry when you begin to retexture the damaged area, the material will come off and you will need to start over.

Step 7:
For the retexturing process, you can use a common dog brush with several small pointy bristles to make impressions in the smooth area so that it will match the surrounding textured area.

You will easily notice the difference in texture when you are close to the area that has been retextured.

Once you are satisfied with the texture of the repaired area, step back to see how well it blends in with the whole ceiling.
If the repair is done properly it will appear as though the ceiling was never damaged.
Part 6: Large Patch Repair

The following recommendation covers the repair of a large section of ceiling, including replacing a section of the substrate. It describes a method to repair a limited area of damaged ceiling without the need to reapply coating over the entire ceiling area.

Step 1:
Remove the affected area of the ceiling. Make all cuts as straight as possible so the new boards will fit tight to the existing boards.

Step 2:
Sand the existing coating off, down to the front veil, on the board around the entire perimeter of the area to be patched.

Step 3:
Sand at least 400mm wider than the area to be patched.

Step 4:
Score the veil and paper 40mm from the edge around the area to be patched.
Step 5:
Peel off the paper and veil to create room for the tape.

Step 6:
Repeat this on all the sides of the area to be patched.

Step 7:
After the new panel is cut to size, score the paper and veil 40mm from the perimeter, to make room for the tape on the joint.

Step 8:
Repeat this on all the sides of the new panel.
Step 9: Add additional framing as needed to support the new boards.

Step 10: Cut new acoustical backer panels to size and insert them where needed.

Step 11: Install the replacement panel, and be sure to insert additional screws around the perimeter of the existing ceiling at 150mm centres.

Step 12: Use a long straight edge to make sure the new panel is flush with the existing ceiling.
Step 13:
Pre-fill all the gaps as tightly as possible with USG Boral Joint Compound. Spot all screws with USG Boral Joint Compound.

Step 14:
Use USG Boral paper tape or equivalent on all joints.

Step 15:
Fill all joints and spot all screws with USG Boral Joint Compound.

Step 16:
Feather out joints flat from the new patch and the existing ceiling using USG Boral Finishing Compounds.
Step 17:
Sand all the joints level/flat with the existing ceiling.

Step 18:
Spray four coats of the USG Boral Ensemble™ Spray-Applied Finish to bring the newly patched area to the same thickness as the existing ceiling. On the last coat, widen the spray area to blend out the ceiling.