

## **Jasco Manufacturing Quiet Touch & Classic Tackboards Cleaning Instructions**

Proper maintenance of wallcovering, panel, and wall upholstery fabrics permits less frequent cleaning. Maintenance is routine, on going care that reduces the build-up of soil on the material's surface and involves the treatment of spots and stains.

Maintenance of wallcovering should involve regular and thorough vacuuming of fabric and vinyl wallcovering with the proper upholstery attachment to remove air-borne dust and lint. Spots and stains should be treated promptly.

An International Fabricare Institute study on aging of stains confirmed the detrimental effect of aging, affecting the ease with which stains can be removed. After one week of aging, 20% of the stains could not be satisfactorily removed. This figure rose to 46% after three weeks of aging. If a stain is oxidized, an insoluble product is formed which cannot be removed.

Vinyl wallcovering can be cleaned by lightly wiping with a sponge and a mild soap or all-purpose cleaner. This should be done several times a year. The recommended method is to start at the bottom and work up across a convenient width. If you use this procedure, any dirty water running down the wall will pass over a surface that is already wet with your cleaning solution. Any soiling in the run off will be easily removed by the rinsing afterward. It is best to start at the top and work down with rinse water.

If a spot, spill or deposition of foreign matter occurs, prompt action must be taken because it may be difficult or, in some cases, impossible to remove if allowed to set. Fluids must be immediately absorbed from the surface. If the fabric is 100% polyester or high content (60%+) polyester soils and stains will tend to remain on the surface due to low absorption properties. The area of spillage should be confined to prevent penetration into the fibers, substrate, or adhesives. Solid substances should be broken up with a knife-like object, scraping carefully, then vacuumed to remove as much of the foreign material before stain removal agents are applied.

Stain removal agents, when required, should be pre-tested in an inconspicuous area of the wallcovering or panel. After the agent has been removed and the fabric has dried, the area should be examined for evidence of color change. To test for shrinkage, allow the fabric to set for one to two hours after it has been wet. It may be necessary to try different agents until one results in no color change or shrinkage. If a fabric bleed bleeds or shrinks, seek professional cleaning service. To avoid spreading of the stain and over-wetting of the fabric, only a small amount of the stain compound should be applied, preferably to a damp towel. Work in from the outside edge toward the center of the stain. The agent should be blotted, not rubbed into the foreign matter and fabric, to avoid damage to the fabric surface. Once the stain has been totally removed, the residue of the cleaning agent must be removed by rinsing the fabric and blotting dry with an absorbent cloth, a paper towel, or a sponge.

Water-based stains can be removed from most wallcoverings, panel, and upholstery fabrics using a mild detergent diluted with warm water, using one teaspoon of detergent per cup of water. Oil-based stains can be removed with a solvent-type dry cleaning fluid, such as K2r

or Carbona. Fast drying, using a fan or hair dryer set at cool, will hasten drying and help prevent rings.