



Fabric Walls - Fabric wall coverings such as grass cloth is delicate. Clean this with a hand-held vacuum.

- **Artistic Approach to Cleaning - If your non-washable wallpaper is soiled, try rubbing it gently with an art gum eraser.**
- **Grease on Wallpaper - If a greasy substance spots wallpaper, quickly blot it with a clean paper towel. Then, hold a fresh sheet of absorbent paper on the spot and press with a warm, but not hot, iron. Old grease spots require a commercial stain remover.**
When you have grease on nonwashable wallpaper, try a mixture of baking soda and dry cleaning fluid. Apply to the spot and when the paste become dry, brush it off. Repeat if necessary.
- **Test it First - When using a cleaning agent on wallpaper for the first time, be sure to first test the solution on an inconspicuous spot on the wall to determine if it will damage the pattern or the paper.**
- **Removing Crayon Marks - Silver polish will remove crayon marks on a vinyl wall coverings. Apply with a clean cloth. You can also remove crayon marks on wallpaper by sponging them with a dry-cleaning solvent.**
- **Felt-Tip Markers - Children love felt-tip markers, but they sometimes use walls as a canvas. If the marker is alcohol-based, try applying a shot of non-oily hair spray or rubbing alcohol and then blot it up. If the marker is water based, clean with a mixture of dishwashing liquid and color-safe bleach or pre-wash spray.**
- **Wash Before you Paint - Wash painted walls to recover their luster before you decide to repaint. The cost of cleaning is a fraction of the cost of a new paint job.**
- **Dusting is the First Step - Cover a broom with flannel cloth and dust painted wall surfaces before washing them. Change the cloth when it gets dirty.**
- **Cleaning Painted Walls - The best way to wash painted walls is to work quickly on small areas starting at the bottom and going up. A three foot by three foot square is a good working area. Always use a cloth or sponge that you've wrung out thoroughly in order to prevent drips that may leave streaks on the wall.**
- **Colored Cloths Out - Don't use dyed cloths or sponges to clean your walls as some dyes may leave streaks.**
- **Two Buckets are Better than One - When you clean walls or floors use two**

buckets - one filled with water and the other with cleaning solution - rather than just one that combines water and the cleaning agent. When your sponge gets dirty, clean in the water first and wring it out before dipping it into the cleaner. This makes your cleaning solution last longer.

● **Dispose of Sponges Regularly - Sponges are inexpensive. Change them regularly as they can be breeding grounds for an array of germs and other microscopic nasties that you don't want on your kitchen counters.**

● **No Streaks - When washing painted walls, wipe them dry with terry-cloth towels to prevent streaking.**

● **Cobwebs be Gone - The best way to reach cobwebs in ceiling corners is to slip an old cotton sock over the end of a yardstick and secure it with a rubber band.**

● **Lift Cobwebs Away - Vacuum cobwebs away or lift them from the walls using a broom covered with cloth. Don't push them into the walls.**

● **Clean Baseboards Last - Baseboards are usually the dirtiest part of the walls. Save them for last. Initially, clean your baseboards with a damp cloth, then use a sponge to wash them thoroughly. Finally, dry them with a towel.**

● **Wood Paneling - Usually, wood paneling can be cleaned by the simple application of a mild wood cleaner like Murphy's Oil.**

● **Paneling Magic - Wood paneling that has been badly stained needs stronger medicine than normal wood cleaners. A mixture of 1/2 cup turpentine, 3/4 cup boiled linseed oil and one tablespoon of vinegar can be used to clean unwaxed wood paneling that has been varnished or shellacked. Let the solution stand on the wall for 15 minutes and then rub with a soft cloth until all of the cleaning agent is removed.**