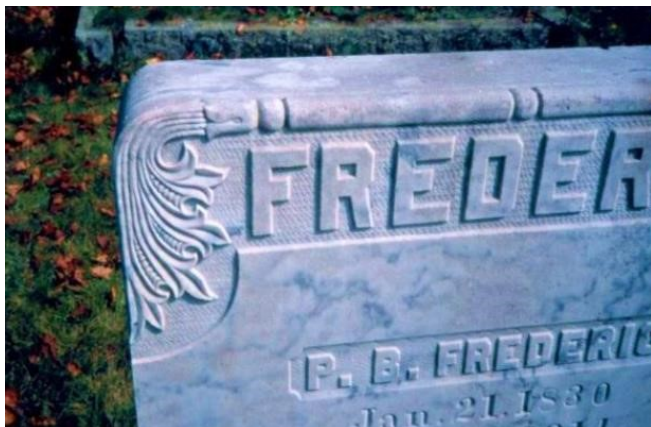


Cleaning gravestones is a wonderful way to preserve the past, but it is important to clean gravestones the correct way.



BEFORE cleaning with ONLY water



AFTER cleaning with ONLY water

D/2 BIOLOGICAL SOLUTION

In cases where a stone requires cleaning, and mosses, lichens, or other biological growth cannot be removed with just water, MOCA recommends the use of D/2. It is safe to use near grass and most landscape plantings. All D/2 residue must be thoroughly rinsed off after the stone has been treated.

For specific instructions on the use of D/2, visit moca-me.org/d2



Never use bleach!



No power washers!



Don't clean zinc memorials!

MOCA WORKSHOPS

MOCA offers three recurring workshops.

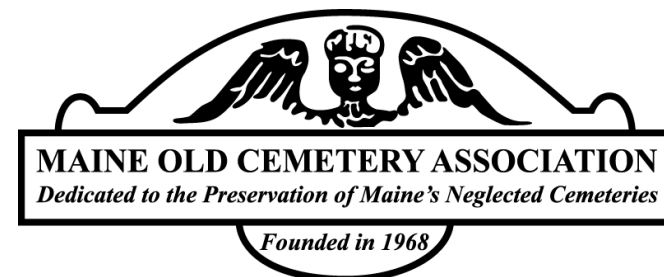
- **Cleaning Workshops** offer hands-on instruction for proper methods to clean gravestones. Led by trained MOCA members, 1-day Cleaning Workshops are available periodically to organizations upon request.
- Groups may also request instruction in straightening leaning tablet stones in a **Leaning Workshop**, which may be combined with a Cleaning Workshop for a full day of instruction.
- Intensive multi-day **Conservation Workshops**, led by a professional conservator, are held every few years.

See moca-me.org/workshops for additional information and workshop schedules.



MAINE OLD CEMETERY ASSOCIATION
PO Box 641
Augusta, ME 04330-0641

For more information about cleaning gravestones,
please visit
moca-me.org/cleaning-gravestones



CLEANING GRAVESTONES



The Maine Old Cemetery Association is a non-profit organization with a mission to encourage and support the preservation, maintenance, and study of Maine's old cemeteries and related records.

Founded in 1968 by Dr. Hilda M. Fife

Over 600 Members

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

- ⇒ Check with town officials, a Sexton, a Cemetery Association, or descendants to see whether permission is required before you begin cleaning.
- ⇒ Evaluate the stone's condition. A stone that is leaning at an angle, that may be loose in its base, that is already cracked, or that shows signs of flaking or of previous repairs should not be cleaned unless the stone has been stabilized.
- ⇒ Determine whether the stone really needs to be cleaned. If the inscription is clearly readable, then it probably should not be cleaned. Remember, every time a stone is brushed or rubbed, deterioration to the surface is likely to occur.
- ⇒ Bring appropriate cleaning aids: natural or soft-bristled brushes, a tooth brush, soft wooden craft sticks, gloves, kneeling pads, grass clippers, spray bottles, pails, and many gallons of clean water.

POWER WASHERS SHOULD NOT BE USED ON MARBLE OR SLATE STONES!



CLEANING THE STONE

- ⇒ Do no harm – the first step in cleaning a gravestone.
- ⇒ Use WATER ONLY to clean stones. Professionals may use other cleaning agents.
- ⇒ Remove loose, dry material with a soft-bristled brush.
- ⇒ Wet the entire stone with water. Clean the sides and back of the stone first, saving the front for last.
- ⇒ Wash each face of the stone from the BOTTOM UP to avoid streaking. Use small circular motions as you work.
- ⇒ Change the water often. Using dirty water can cause scratching of the stone.
- ⇒ Clean out carved and other recessed areas of the stone with a soft toothbrush or soft wooden craft sticks, if necessary.
- ⇒ Finish the cleaning process by rinsing the entire stone with a GENEROUS quantity of clean water. A pump sprayer is ideal.

NEVER USE BLEACH!

- ⇒ Bleach can cause invisible, irreparable damage by eating away the surface of the stone.
- ⇒ Exposed to the elements, bleach can cause the stone to decay at a more rapid rate.
- ⇒ Using bleach can also leave a residue that no amount of cleaning and rinsing can remove.
- ⇒ Bleach causes a “sugaring” effect on soft stones such as marble.

WHITE BRONZE MARKERS

NEVER clean a White Bronze/Zinc marker following the instructions described in this brochure. These monuments require specialized handling.

