

Superior Restoration Products, Inc.

VELOUR REPAIR INSTRUCTIONS

Congratulations, you have found the money making program you have been looking for. We've assembled this complete velour repair kit designed for the specific needs of the auto trimmer, mobile installer and detailer, while entering this field on a professional level. Velour repair is very profitable by itself or an excellent add-on to your existing business.

First step: CLEANING

The cleaning of the velour fabric is a vital & essential part of the whole repair process. This not only improves the look of the finished repair but also ensures maximum adherence with maximum resistance and durability. Clean the area around the repair with "Velour, Fabric & Carpet Spot Remover" to remove dirt and soils. If the damage to the fabric is a burn, the area around the hole has likely been burned as well. Remove any remaining burned fabric with a knife or small curved scissors. The damaged area should then be cleaned with "Silicone Wash." This removes any silicone protectant that may have been applied and guarantees excellent adherence.

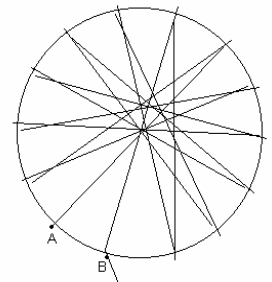
Second step: COLOR

Match the color as precisely as possible. Velour consists of small mixable fibers. Although the mixture will not turn out as pure as a paint mixture, you can nonetheless achieve a visibly identical match. It is important, however, to start with a color combination as close as possible to the original color.

Third step: SUB-PATCH

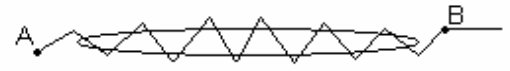
If the hole penetrates the fabric through to the foam, use a sub-patch. There are three different techniques for this:

1. Subpatch Material. Cut a small patch of Subpatch Material – VSP (you can also use a piece of vinyl mesh, applying masking tape to it for reinforcement) slightly greater than the diameter or length of the hole, in order to adhere it perfectly to the edges of the repair area. Insert it between the foam and the fabric with a palette knife. You may need to use a little foam below the sub-patch to level out the repair area. Then adhere the sub-patch with "Base Velour Adhesive." Dry completely to ensure maximum sub-patch resistance before beginning the repair. For this, a conventional hair dryer or low-temperature heat gun may be helpful.
2. Cross-stitch for small, round holes. For this, you will need a special thread and a curved needle. First of all, thread the needle and tie a knot at the end of the thread. Insert the needle into the hole and pierce the fabric underneath coming upwards to a point near the edge of the repair. Then, before continuing to pierce the fabric from underneath upwards, cross the fabric to the other side of the hole. Follow this process, pulling the thread taut from time to time, taking care to adjust the tautness in order to prevent wrinkles in the fabric. When you've reached point B, make one more crossing, and then tie the thread. Secure the stitch by applying "Base Velour Adhesive" diluted with "THINNER-SBA." This is a liquid adhesive, so it will penetrate between the thread and be absorbed by the fabric, becoming part of the original stitch.



Superior Restoration Products, Inc.

3. Zigzag cross-stitch for tears. For this you will need a special thread and a curved needle. Firstly, thread the needle and tie a knot at the end of the thread. Insert the needle into the hole and pierce the fabric from underneath coming upwards at a point a bit further from the edge of the hole (point A). Then proceed with a zigzag motion until reaching point B. Pull the thread taut to avoid wrinkles. Tie the thread, hiding the knot. Secure the stitch using “Base Velour Adhesive” diluted with “THINNER-SBA.” Being a liquid adhesive, it will penetrate between the thread and will be absorbed by the fabric, becoming part of the original stitch.



NOTE: Since the resistance of the thread is very important in any stitch, use our special velour reparation thread.

Fourth step: FILLING TO SURFACE LEVEL

This is one of the most important steps leading to a finished quality repair. The objective is to fill the hole until reaching the surface level of the damaged area, using “Base Velour Adhesive” and velour fibers.

However, to guarantee that the repair will not decrease in size when the adhesive completely dries hours later, we will begin the process by using a drop of “Base Velour Adhesive” and a small piece of single ply paper towel (adjust its size to the shape of the hole). The paper towel enables us to separate the foam from the repair and bring up the level of the subpatch.

Continue to apply the Base Velour Adhesive, one drop at a time with a piece of paper towel to the interior of the hole, working your way to the top of the hole. You may need 4-6 layers. Apply the adhesive with a palette knife, always following the shape and direction of the original fabric. (This keeps the adhesive from being visible after drying).

To verify the adherence of the fibers and to remove any fibers that did not mesh with the adhesive, delicately apply a horsehair brush.

Repeat the process if necessary to reach the surface level.

Important: At this point the hole should look completely filled and level. The less visible the hole, the better the final result.

Fifth step: BORDERS & COLORED AREAS

For those fabrics that have multiple colors, or a small border, use colored pencils or colored markers to simulate them.

NOTE: Remember that colored pencils must be moist. If you do the repair process with water base products, you can spray “Water Base Spray Adhesive” over the surface, to moisten the pencil and increase adhesion.

Sixth step: FINAL VELOUR LAYER

Use masking paper to protect any area that you do not wish to cover with velour before the adhesive spray is applied. Apply a moist layer of adhesive spray (WBA or 492) and apply velour with the “Velour Atomizer” or with the “Electrostatic Velour Restorer”. This will blend the area to conceal your repair. If using “Electrostatic Velour Restorer,” the base of the fibers will be absorbed into the adhesive, while the top will stand up, leaving a soft, velvety feel to the repair. Then dry thoroughly with the dryer.

NOTE: The entire curing process requires at least 2 hours for solvent base products and approximately 4 hours for water base products.

Superior Restoration Products, Inc.

Seventh step: SEALING & IMPROVING LOOK

Verify that the drying process is complete and then apply a soft layer of Fabric Shield or Water Base Velour Topcoat on the surface to protect, seal and leave a soft, natural feel.

NOTE: Using a hair dryer during the repair process will increase the durability of the repair.

"WHERE SERVICE & KNOWLEDGE MAKES THE DIFFERENCE"

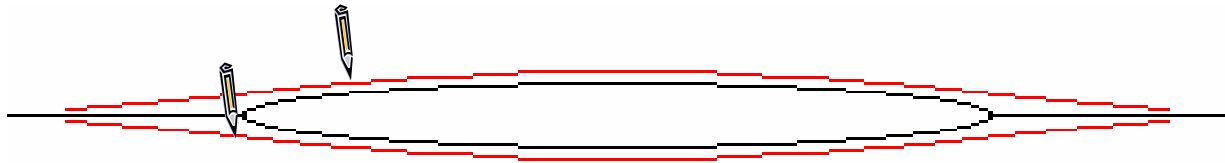
Superior Restoration Products, Inc.

BLIND STITCH INSTRUCTIONS

This is the technique used to repair damage on original seams or where a seam can be used to hide the damage. It will allow us to remake the seam without the need to disassemble the fabric. This technique works with one or two curved needles. The difference is based on which sewing process will hide the existing damage the best.

First Step: TRAJECTORY

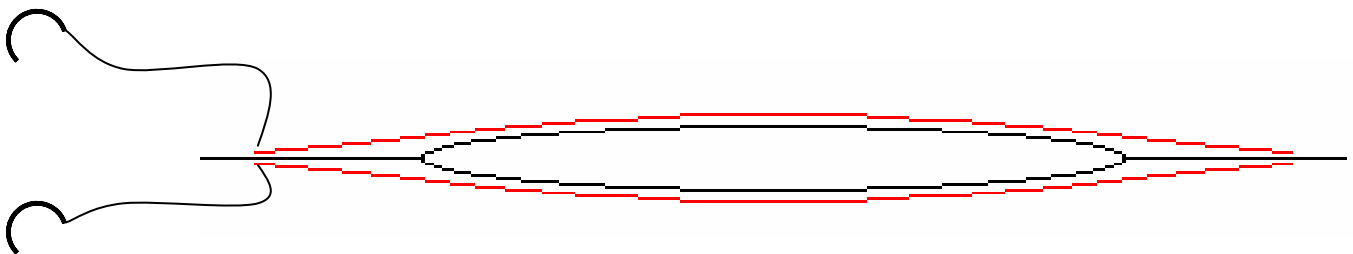
First you must observe and locate where the damage begins and finishes. We then mark with a colored pencil a trajectory that surrounds the damage, beginning and finishing in a point before and after the damaged area. Make sure to exactly match the distance that separates the damage of our layout in both sides of the seam.



Second Step: STARTING POINT

SINGLE NEEDLE: Thread the needle and make a knot in the end of the thread. Insert the needle through damage and perforate the fabric from down upwards in an end of the drawn layout.

DOUBLE NEEDLE: Thread the needles and make a knot in the end of threads. Insert the first needle through damage and perforate the fabric from down upwards in an end of one of the sides of the drawn layout. Next insert the second needle through the damage and perforate the fabric from down upwards just to the other side of the seam in the same end of the layout. Afterwards you should have the thread from both needles next to each other simply separated by the original seam.



Third Step: SEWING

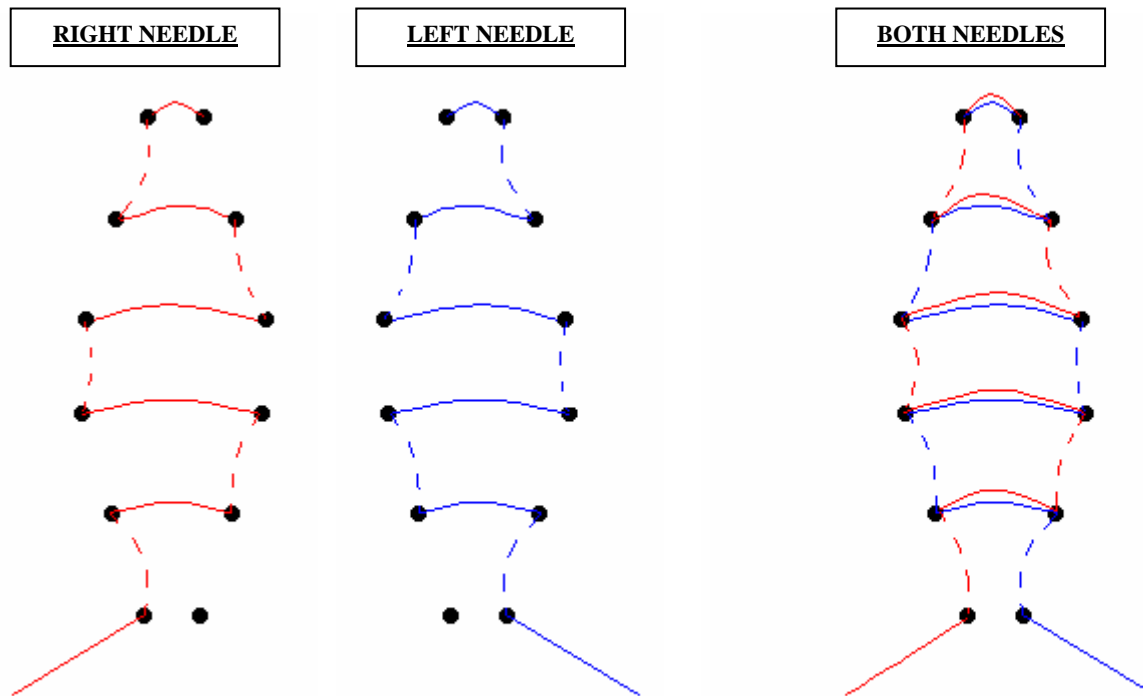
SINGLE NEEDLE: Follow a movement of zigzags until arriving at the other end of the layout. Always try to make the distance between needle points, and from the damaged area, the same on both sides.

DOUBLE NEEDLE: Although this seems to be a complex explanation, without a doubt it is the easiest system to remember and perfect. First, try to find out what was the distance between the original seam and use that as a guideline. Simply use the needles to weave back and forth near the damaged area to create a new seam. Make sure you are far enough away from the original seam to create strength to support your repair.

Superior Restoration Products, Inc.

Let us suppose that in this case it is 5mm. The procedure is simple, take the needle on your left, insert it by the hole where it passes the thread of the needle on the right, and make the perforation point 5 mm. ahead always following the layout drawn. To continue we will do the same with the other needle. Now you can see that the two needles are in the side opposite of where they were, and 5 mm. more advanced. We already have the first perforation point. Now repeat this process, always following the layout drawn, and tightening the threads after each 4-5 perforation points.

DIAGRAMS NEEDLES MOVEMENT



Fourth Step: KNOT

SYSTEM TWO NEEDLES: When you have reached the end of the drawn layout, you must have the 2 threads one next to the other, like when you started, simply separated by the original seam. Make a double knot, one with the other, as if tying your shoes. Now continue to insert the needles downwards, making them move away from the weave of the seam to hide the knot under the seam. Tighten the threads a bit, cut them as close as possible from surface, you'll see that the thread will hide by itself from a recoiling movement.

"WHERE SERVICE & KNOWLEDGE MAKES THE DIFFERENCE"

Superior Restoration Products, Inc.

VELOUR REPAIR PROCESS

