

Solution-dyed Nylon Upholstery Textiles

Care and Cleaning Instructions

W-S: Clean with a water-based or solvent-based cleaning agent

REGULAR MAINTENANCE

It is important to vacuum upholstery regularly to remove loose dirt and surface dust that builds up, before it becomes embedded in the fibers. Vacuuming should be done with the proper attachments to avoid breaking down the fiber and contributing to pilling. General soiling can be removed with a mild upholstery shampoo followed by a hot water rinse using the upholstery attachment of a hot water extracting machine. Select a detergent that doesn't adversely affect the textile or leave a sticky residue that could accelerate the rate of re-soiling. Periodically, a professional cleaner should thoroughly clean the upholstery to remove the soiling that a normal vacuum cleaner cannot reach.

SPOT CLEANING TREATMENT

Step 1: As soon as possible, blot liquid spills with an absorbent towel or a clean, colorfast cloth. Avoid using a scrubbing motion, as it may embed the staining material deeper into the fabric. Dry, solid material should be scraped with a blunt instrument and vacuumed.

Step 2: Apply a household or commercial upholstery cleaner sparingly to the soiled area, rubbing gently with a clean white cloth, as over-wetting may spread the stain and damage any cushioning under the fabric. Start at the outside of the stain and work toward the center to avoid forming a ring. Turn the damp cloth frequently to a clean surface to avoid redepositing the stain.

Step 3: Repeat this process until the spot is removed or there is no further transfer to the cloth. Cleaning the entire fabric panel, or at least a large area around the spot, further reduces the likelihood of a ring.

Step 4: A final water rinse of the entire panel with a hot water extraction cleaner is preferable.

STAIN REMOVAL

The key to removing waterbased or oil-based stains is prompt action. The longer the stain is allowed to remain on a fabric, the more difficult it will be to remove. Always pre-test in a small inconspicuous spot to ensure there is no adverse reaction between the dyes and the cleaning agent. Never use anything hot to clean textiles, as heat will set stains. For stubborn stains, call a professional cleaner for their advice.

For waterbased stains:

Step 1: Soak up excess staining material immediately with a soft absorbent cloth. Do not dry the stain completely or it may set.

Step 2: Starting at the outside of the stain, begin applying warm, soapy water or a neutral or alkaline detergent solution sparingly, and blot with a clean white cloth. The colorfast properties of solution dyed nylon also allows for the use of diluted bleach at a maximum ratio of 4 parts water to 1 part bleach.

Step 3: Once the stain is removed, soak up remaining cleaning agent, and follow with another clean cloth or sponge dipped in cool water to remove any residue that may attract further soiling.

Step 4: Allow fabric to dry thoroughly and then vacuum well before using.

Step 5: Several light applications are less harmful to fabrics than one concentrated one. If you go through the above steps and there is still a stain, repeat the entire procedure.

For oil-based stains:

Follow the same procedure as above, but instead of soap or detergent, use a spray-on dry cleaning solvent or oil/grease remover.

ENVIRONMENTALLY-FRIENDLY CLEANING

For general **water-based cleaning**, a few of the environmentally-friendly products that can be substituted for household or commercial cleaners are:

- Enviro Care® Carpet & Upholstery Cleaner (Rochester Midland)
- EnzAway Spot Remover (Restore Naturals)
- N-3 Solvent Cleaner & Spot Remover (The Clean Environment)

For general **oil-based cleaning**, a few of the environmentally-friendly products that can be substituted for commercial degreaser products are:

- KC ECO 2000 Multi-Purpose Cleaner/Degreaser (KC Products)
- Green Unikleen All Purpose Cleaner/Degreaser (IPAX Cleanogel)
- Formula G-510 (Gaylord Industries)