

# InterfaceFabrics

## Cleaning Guide

### Fabrics don't look after themselves!

If you want your upholstery fabrics to continue to look good and wear well, they need looking after. Otherwise they can look old before their time and even "wear through" due to the inadequate removal of dirt, dust and grit which can penetrate the fabric structure.

Here are a few simple tips:

1. Vacuum regularly - to remove dirt and grit
2. Get to stains quickly - use a damp cloth while they're still fresh
3. Deep clean - on an annual basis using professional cleaning services



## VACUUM REGULARLY

The most important thing is to include vacuuming as part of a regular cleaning programme. Use the appropriate attachment on your vacuum cleaner - just like you'd do for your car upholstery - and make sure you get into all those nooks and crannies where dust and dirt can accumulate. For the best results we recommend weekly vacuuming.

## DEEPER CLEANING

Annual or bi-annual deep cleaning will preserve and enhance the appearance of your upholstery. We strongly advise that professional contract cleaning services be used.

## KNOW YOUR FABRIC COMPOSITION

When you buy a chair make sure you know the composition of the fabric that it's been upholstered in. This is because there are specific instructions for different compositions.

## WOOL AND WOOL BLEND FABRICS

- DRY CLEANING - in addition to vacuuming, from time to time dry cleaning by specialist cleaning services may be required. Dry cleaning techniques involve the use of organic solvents and little or no water.

NEVER over wet wool or wool rich upholstery as this can cause shrinkage and permanent damage. Also, never apply bleach, ammonia, alkali or strong acids to wool upholstery.

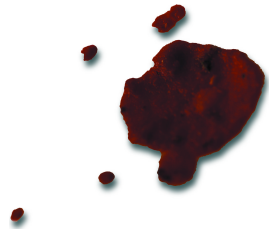
## SYNTHETIC FABRICS

eg. polyester, Trevira CS, polypropylene, Perfortex

- WIPE CLEAN (fresh stains) - ALL SYNTHETIC FABRICS

For fresh stains it's important to act fast... Try to wipe them clean with a damp cloth before they've had a chance to dry in. Dried in stains will require specialist attention, such as professional cleaning using a branded upholstery shampoo.





- MACHINE WASHING - POLYESTER, TREVIRA CS, XTREME FR

If your seating has removable covers in polyester or Trevira CS, these can be machine washed at 40C - 60C using branded upholstery shampoo.

- BLEACH CLEAN - PERFENTEX

One of the advantages of Perfentex is that it can be bleach cleaned, making it especially suitable for healthcare environments. Use a 10% bleach solution (1 part bleach to 10 parts water).

- DRY CLEANING - POLYESTER, TREVIRA CS, XTREME FR

Synthetic fabrics respond well to dry cleaning, with the exception of polypropylene and Perfentex which can be adversely affected by the high temperatures involved.

## LEATHERS, MICROFIBRES and POLYURETHANE (PU)

Again, regular vacuuming is essential. For more specific guidelines, please refer to our individual cleaning guides for our Vintage, Virtual, Vitesse and Velvetine ranges.

## ANTI-STAIN TREATMENTS

Anti-stain treatments such as Teflon or Nuva can be applied to wool or synthetic fabrics to enhance their stain resistant properties. Their use is particularly recommended in "high risk" areas such as canteens, restaurants, bars, public waiting areas, nursing homes, etc. They work by forming an invisible protective shield around each individual fibre in the fabric structure. They protect against most oil and water based stains which can be blotted then wiped away.

- DEEPER CLEANING

Treated fabrics can be dry cleaned without any adverse reaction (excluding polypropylene and Perfentex). Alternatively, synthetic ranges can be cleaned in situ using branded upholstery shampoo, although after cleaning it is important to heat up the fabric surface to re-activate the stain-resistant treatment; this can be done using a warm iron.

# Spot & stain removal guide

STAIN	A	B	C
Alcoholic drinks	9	11	7
Blackcurrant juice	13	9	
Blood	5 then 8	3	7
Butter	14 then 15	1 or 2	3
Chewing gum	14	2 and 4	16
Chocolate	3	1	
Coffee & cream	3	1	7
Coffee (black)	13	11	3
Colas & soft drink	9	7	
Cooking oil	1	3	
Cough syrup	3	7	
Cream	3	1	7
Egg white	3	7	10
Egg yolk	8	3	10
Floor wax	1	2	3
Fruit juice/cordial	7	3	6 and 3
Furniture polish	1	3	2
Gravy & sauces	3	1	7
Ink (biro)	6	4	10
Ink (felt tip pen)	6	4	3
Ink (writing)	3	16	
Jam	3	7	
Lipstick	1	2	3
Milk	8	3	7
Mustard	3	7	11
Nail varnish	4	16	
Oil & grease	1	2	3
Paint (oil based)	1	3	16
Paint (water based)	5	3	16
Salad dressing	3	1	7
Shoe polish	1	2	3
Soot	17	3	1
Tar	1	2	3
Tea	3	11	7
Urine	3	12	16
Vomit	3	12	16
Wine	3	13	11

# Table of treatments

To treat stains use Step A first; apply small quantities of liquid, blot well with clean tissues after each application. Work carefully to release stain from edge to centre. Allow to dry. If unsuccessful try step B and later C.

1. White Spirit, Turps, or substitute
2. 1,1,1 Trichloroethane (Dry cleaning fluid)
3. Upholstery Detergent or Shampoo at manufacturer's recommended dilution
4. Acetone, nail polish remover - non oily
5. Cold water
6. Surgical spirit (alcohol)
7. Borax 2% solution, dissolve 1 teaspoonful in warm water, top up cup with cold
8. Salt 2% solution, 1 level teaspoon in cup of tepid water
9. Use 3 as above + drop of spirit vinegar
10. Biological detergent 1% solution (1 level tsp in cup of warm water)
11. Use 6 as above diluted 1:5 water
12. Disinfectant, dilute as recommended on bottle, or 1 tsp in 2 pints water
13. Use 7 as above + drop of spirit vinegar
14. Chill with ice cubes in plastic bag
15. Hot iron over layers of white tissue
16. Consult a professional cleaner
17. Vacuum thoroughly

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