

Cleaning Codes

W	Water-based cleaning agents or foam may be used for cleaning this fabric.
S	Only mild, pure water-free dry cleaning solvents may be used for cleaning this fabric.
W-S	Water-based cleaning agents and foam or mild, water-free solvents may be used for cleaning this fabric.
W-S Bleach	Clean with water or solvent based cleaning agents, or diluted household bleach.
W Bleach	Water-based or foam cleaning agents or diluted household bleach may be used for cleaning this fabric.
X	This fabric should be vacuumed or brushed lightly to remove soil. Warning: Do not use water-based foam or liquid cleaning agents of any type on this fabric.

Regular Maintenance

It is important to vacuum upholstery regularly to remove the surface dust that builds up and slowly contributes to a greying effect that diminishes the clarity of the original color.

Please note that vacuuming should be done with the proper attachments to avoid breaking down the fibers and contributing to “pilling.”

In addition to regular vacuuming, a professional cleaner should come in at least once or twice a year to thoroughly clean the fabrics and remove the soiling that a normal vacuum cleaner cannot reach. The expense of this service is small compared to the reward of seating that looks good as new after a lot of use.

Spot Cleaning Treatment

Step 1. As soon as possible, blot liquid spills with tissue, paper towels or a clean, colorfast cloth. Scrape and vacuum away dry, solid material. Avoid working soilant deeper into the fabric.

Step 2. Apply household or commercial upholstery cleaner sparingly to the soiled area, as overwetting may spread the stain and damage cushion material under the fabric. Rub gently with a clean, white cloth. Turn the damp cloth frequently to a clean surface to avoid redepositing the soilant.

Step 3. Work from the outer edge toward the center of the spot to reduce ringing. Cleaning the entire fabric panel, or at least a large area around the spot, further reduces the likelihood of ringing.

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

Cleaning Agents

The following procedure should be used with all cleaning agents. A clean, white cloth dampened with the recommended cleaning agent should be used in an inconspicuous place to test for colorfastness. Optimum cleaning will be achieved by not overwetting the cloth and by turning it frequently to keep it clean. Rings can be avoided by working from the outer edge of the spot toward the center. This process should be repeated until the spot is removed or there is no further transfer to the cloth.

Stain Treatment

There are two types of stains: water-based and oil-based. The key to removing either type is prompt action. The longer a stain is allowed to remain on a fabric, the more difficult it will be to remove.

For water-based stains, a solution of warm soapy water (not overly soapy) used in the following manner should remove them.

In removing oil-based stains, the same procedure can be followed, but instead of warm water, a spray dry cleaning solution is used. Either treatment should be tried in a concealed part of the fabric first, to make sure there will be no adverse reaction between the dye stuffs and the cleaning solution.

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

Step 2. Either by using the warm soapy water or a dry cleaning solution and a clean sponge or soft bristle brush, begin brushing the stain with light, quick strokes. Start at the outside of the stain and work toward the center. Be careful not to overly saturate

the stain with cleaning solution or you may get a ring. Do not rub too vigorously or you may damage the nap of the fabric or break fibers.

Step 3. Once the stain is removed, soak up all remaining cleaning solution and then use another clean cloth or sponge dipped in cool water to remove any residue that will 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.

Step 6. Remember, never use anything hot to clean fabric, as heat will set stains. Also, avoid a scrubbing motion.

Step 7. If the stain is stubborn, call a professional cleaner and ask for their advice.

Zeftron Solution Dyed Nylon Stain Treatment

If a stain remains after the suggested cleaning methods have been used on a fabric made of 100% Zeftron nylon, a solution containing 4 parts water to 1 part household bleach may be used in place of warm soapy water or a dry cleaning solution. The diluted bleach solution should be sprayed or blotted onto the stain. A clean cloth or sponge dipped in cool water should be applied to take up any excess solution and remove any residue. Fabric should be allowed to dry thoroughly and then be vacuumed well. Please note that fabrics made of less than 100% Zeftron solution dyed nylon or other non-solution dyed yarns may be damaged if cleaned with a bleach solution.

Environmental Cleaning of W fabrics

Environmentally Friendly cleaners can be used for general purpose cleaning. A few are listed below (manufacturers are identified in parenthesis) These cleaners can be substituted for “detergent” when spot cleaning:

- Enviro Care All Purpose Cleaner (Rochester Midland)
- Enz-Away (Naturally Yours)
- N1 All-Purpose (The Clean Environment)
- Cleaner Concentrate (Ultra Shield)

Environmentally friendly degreaser products that can be used for oily and greasy stains are listed below (manufacturers are identified in parenthesis):

- ECO 2000 Multiuse Degreaser/Cleaner (KC Products)
- Green Uniclean Degreaser and Floor Cleaner (Ipax Cleanogel)
- Formula G510 (Gaylord Industries)
- Magic 555 Industrial Degreaser and Cleaner (P&D Creative)

Oily/Greasy Stains for W-S and S Fabrics

For oily and greasy stains, in addition to the recommended method, some stains (i.e. perspiration/body oils) respond well to dry cleaning such as “Host” (Racine Industries), “Capture” (Milliken), “Bonafides” (Drummond American), “Keft” (Texize) and “Carbona”. Carefully follow the directions on the label.

“W-S” or “W” Fabrics

Stain	Recommended Cleaner(s)
Carbon, catsup, chocolate, coffee, cola, grape juice, inks, mucilage, tea, watercolors, wine	50/50 solution of warm water and hydrogen peroxide or sodium perborate (Snowy/Chlorox) or detergent (Era/All/Gain)
Berry stain, gravy, pickle juice, urine, vomit	50/50 solution of warm water and hydrogen peroxide or sodium perborate (Snowy/Chlorox) or detergent (Era/All/Gain); or detergent solution and water solution with 3% ammonia
Beer, furniture polish	50/50 solution of warm water and hydrogen peroxide or sodium perborate (Snowy/Chlorox) or detergent (Era/All/Gain); or detergent solution and water solution with 3% ammonia; or undiluted white vinegar; or 10% acetic acid solution
Blood	50/50 solution of warm water and hydrogen peroxide or sodium perborate (Snowy/Chlorox) or detergent (Era/All/Gain); or undiluted white vinegar; or 10% acetic acid solution
Nail polish	50/50 solution of warm water and hydrogen peroxide or sodium perborate (Snowy/Chlorox) or detergent (Era/All/Gain); or solvent
Egg	Detergent solution and water solution with 3% ammonia
Butter	Detergent solution and water solution with 3% ammonia; or paint, oil, grease remover
Milk	Undiluted white vinegar or 10% acetic acid solution
Rubber cement, shoe polish	Solvent
Crayon, Latex paint, linseed oil, lipstick, oil, oil paints	Paint, oil, grease remover
Rust	Oxalic acid

“S” Fabrics

For “S” fabrics, All of the above stains should be cleaned with a solvent.

“X” Fabrics

Clean this fabric only by vacuuming or light brushing to prevent accumulation of dust and grime. Water-based foam cleansers or solvent-based cleaning agents of any kind may cause excessive shrinking, staining, or distortion of the surface texture and, therefore, should not be used. Textiles requiring “X” maintenance should not be used in high traffic areas or other locations where heavy soiling may occur.

Note on Rust Stains

For rust stains on “W-S”, “W” or “S” fabrics, always use oxalic acid.

Removal methods

For solvents and paint/oil/grease removers, apply cleaner, then blot. For all other removers, apply cleaner, blot, apply water, then blot. For the detergent and water solutions with ammonia method, apply detergent, blot, apply ammonia solution, blot, apply water, blot.

W Bleach & W-S Bleach General Cleaning Information

W Bleach Water-based or foam cleaning agents or diluted household bleach may be used for cleaning this fabric.

W-S Bleach Clean with water or solvent based cleaning agents, or diluted household bleach.

Regular and proper maintenance of your fabric permits less frequent cleaning.

Maintenance is routine, on-going care which reduces soil build-up on a fabric's surface. Maintenance also includes promptly treating spots and stains.

Vacuum fabric regularly with a proper upholstery attachment to thoroughly remove airborne dust and lint. Pile fabrics may require light brushing using a non-metallic soft bristle brush to restore its appearance.

Do not rub or brush excessively or you may cause fuzzing.

Household bleach should be diluted on a 1:4 or 1:10 ratio with water. Please refer to the product's dilution instructions. Wet clean white lint free cloth and blot stain. Rinse cleaned area with clean white lint free cloth and clear water.

Do not over wet the fabric or damage to the infill materials or adhesives may occur!

PRE-TEST ANY CLEANING METHOD RECOMMENDED IN AN INCONSPICUOUS AREA OF THE FABRIC FIRST TO DETERMINE IF THE METHOD WILL HARM THE FABRIC OR WALLCOVERING ADHESIVE BOND.

CAUTION!

Bleach can be used in recommended dilution.

Bleach can severely affect color of other fabric types.

The following guidelines for fabrics with Cryton will help you determine the best method for your particular cleaning requirement.

As with all fabrics, Cryton requires regular cleaning. We suggest vacuuming to remove dirt and dust. To prolong the life of your furniture, cushions should be rotated on a frequent basis. The longterm beauty of Cryton can be found in its ability to clean stains not usually removed from ordinary upholstered fabrics.

Liquid spills

Most all spills can be easily cleaned with a towel before they dry. Just simply wipe up the spill with a clean cloth. We prefer a fabric cloth because when using a paper napkin it may fall apart and leave pieces of itself on the fabric. In the event this does occur just brush or vacuum the area. Please follow the instructions for Solid or Dried Stains (below) if a residue remains after wiping.

Solid or dried stains

The key to removing solid or dried stains is to remove as much of the staining agent before applying the cleaning solution. By removing the majority of the staining agent there is less of a possibility that the stain will be rubbed into the fabric as it is cleaned. In many cases this process will completely remove the stain. If the staining agent is a heavy liquid (salad dressing, mayonnaise, etc.) slide a dull flat knife (a butter knife works well) or similar object under the staining agent. Then hold a clean cloth in the other hand to “lift” the staining agent from the fabric onto the clean cloth. In some cases where a heavy liquid staining agent (ketchup) has completely dried, it can be peeled off with your finger leaving a clean piece of fabric. If the stain is completely dried, still continue to try and remove the staining agent before washing. The goal is to have most of the staining agent removed before the fabric is washed. Once again, we recommend a clean dull knife to scrape away the stain. It is also very important to thoroughly brush or vacuum the area to remove the loose stain particles. If the stain is oil based, please pre-treat the area with rubbing alcohol. To begin, liberally apply the alcohol and rub it into the stain. Allow the alcohol to sit on the stain for 1-2 minutes. Then wipe the excess alcohol with a clean cloth. The next step in removing a stain like this is the Wet Cleaning Treatment below.

Wet cleaning

Cryton is best cleaned with an enzyme powder detergent and water. An example of an enzyme powder detergent is Tide, Cheer, etc. We recommend a mixture of 50% enzyme powder detergent and 50% water. Apply the solution to the stain and rub it in with your finger. Allow the solution to remain on the stain for at least one minute up to five minutes depending on time available. This time permits the powder detergent to start removing the staining agent. Then scrub the area with a clean nylon brush. Scrubbing time is dependent upon the type and size of the stain. Please remember to scrub aggressively in order to loosen the remaining staining agent from the fabric. After scrubbing, the area needs to be rinsed thoroughly. This will be accomplished successfully by wiping the area with a clean dry cloth in order to remove as much of the soap and water stain solution as possible. Then with a sponge and a bucket of clean water thoroughly rinse the area. Water will not affect Cryton. So please use it liberally. Remember to remove all the soap because the fabric will look and perform it's best when all the soap is removed. After rinsing the area, dry with a clean cloth. Any remaining moisture (wet spot) will completely evaporate in a short time. With Cryton's water barrier, there is no worry of wetting the foam when thoroughly rinsing the fabric.

Steam cleaning

If this option is available, it is an ideal method of thoroughly cleaning Cryton. Spots can be removed by pre-treating them with either the soap solution above or a pretreatment solution from the steam cleaning company. Most cleaning solutions provided by these companies are acceptable for Cryton fabrics.

Spills and stains should be removed from fabrics as soon as possible. If spills are removed immediately, there will be minimal to no staining on the fabric. If spills go unnoticed for a period of time and staining occurs, the Nanotex enhanced fabric will clean easily and quickly with proper cleaning procedures.

Liquid spills

Absorb quickly with a dry clean cloth. Gently blot (don't rub) spill immediately with an absorbent cloth while spill is still fresh. Wipe off with clean water and a dry clean cloth if needed.

Semi-solid Spills.

Try to lift the spot off of the fabric. Working in a circular motion or removing the spill from the side is often the best means to lift spills from the fabric. Change towel surface frequently until spot has been transferred off of the fabric and onto the absorbent cleaning cloth. (Try to avoid pressing the spill or spreading the stain.) Wipe off with clean water and a dry clean cloth if needed.

Stubborn Spills:

If a spill does not come off with water and a dry clean cloth, add a mild detergent mixed with water and repeat circular motion. (mild detergents such as Sport Wash, Tide Free, or Cheer Free) If a stain remains, a solvent may be needed to remove the stubborn stain. It is recommended to use odorless mineral spirits, dry cleaning fluid (Perchloroethylene) or Fantastik Orange Action All Purpose Cleaner.

Wipe off with water and a dry clean cloth. (Do not rub harshly. The harder you rub when cleaning a spill, the deeper the soil can penetrate between the fibers.) Remove all soap residue from the surface with clean water.

Notes

If the wrong type of cleaner is used, the fabric could be permanently damaged. Some stains may require a second cleaning to achieve satisfactory results. If there is detergent residue causing re-soiling, remove it using a hot water extraction method with clear water.

Test Cleaning Results

1 gram of staining material is applied to the fabric and allowed to sit for 24 hours. Excess liquids are removed with a dry towel; excess solids are removed by scraping or brushing with a soft bristle brush. If pre-cleaning does not completely remove the stain (grade < 5), then the fabric may be cleaned using methods above. Fabric is then graded according to the following scale:

5 No stain. **4** Slightly stained. **3** Noticeably stained. **2** Considerably stained. **1** Heavily stained.

STAINS (APPLIED TO NANO-TEX TREATED FABRICS)	100% POLYESTER/ POLY BLENDS	100% NYLON/ NYLON BLENDS	100% COTTON/ COTTON BLENDS	100% WOOL/ WOOL BLENDS	RAYON BLENDS
Coffee	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Mustard	5	5	5	5	5
Ink	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Salad Dressing	4.5	5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Betadine	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	5
Red Wine	5	5	5	4.5	5