

Polyester/Polyester Blend Upholstery Textiles

Care and Cleaning Instructions

W-S: Clean with either a water-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. Use a soft brush to loosen and brush away surface dirt, followed by vacuuming with an upholstery attachment. Mild soap and water can be used for waterbased stains. A dry cleaning solvent can be used for oil-based stains. General soiling can be removed with a solvent-compatible spray extraction appliance. 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 mild soap solution sparingly to the soiled area, rubbing gently with a clean white cloth. Blot the area, turning the cloth frequently to avoid redepositing the stain. Rinse/wipe off soap residue with clean clear water.

For bleach cleanable fabrics, a diluted bleach solution (as per recommended dilution percentage) can be used. Always rinse/wipe off with clean water after using the bleach solution.

Step 3: If the stain persists, apply a dry cleaning solvent sparingly to the soiled area, rubbing gently with a clean white cloth. The term dry cleaning solvent refers to non-water, hydrocarbon-based compounds. Pre-test a small, inconspicuous area to ensure there is no adverse reaction to the dyes or texture of the fabric. Blot the stain, turning the damp cloth frequently to avoid redepositing the stain.

Step 4: Repeat this process until the spot is removed or there is no further transfer to the cloth. If there are any rough areas, brush over them with a soft brush or vacuum the area to restore the original texture.

Step 5: Allow fabric to dry thoroughly before being used again. A hair dryer on a low setting can be used.

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 a small inconspicuous spot to ensure there is no adverse reaction between the dyes and the cleaning agent. Dry cleaning solvents dissolve oil-based stains and eliminate bleeding, shrinkage, and browning, however they have little effect on a heavily soiled fabric or with water-based stains. For stubborn stains, call a professional cleaner for advice.

Step 1: Soak up excess staining material immediately with an absorbent towel or a clean, colorfast cloth. Try to remove as much moisture as possible before proceeding.

Step 2: Apply mild soap solution sparingly to the soiled area, rubbing gently with a clean white cloth. Blot the stain, turning the cloth frequently to avoid redepositing the stain. Rinse/wipe off soap residue with clean clear water.

For bleach cleanable fabrics, a diluted bleach solution (as per recommended dilution percentage) can be used. Always rinse/wipe off with clean water after using the bleach solution.

Step 3: A dry cleaning solvent can be toweled onto heavily soiled areas to remove hair and body oils. Blot the areas with a clean cloth after 5–10 minutes. A soft brush can be used to agitate soiled areas.

Step 4: If the solvent is to be heated, it must be done in a solvent-compatible machine and should not be heated to exceed flash point. Ventilation must be provided prior to and during dry cleaning.

Step 5: An extractor or absorbent cloth can then be used to extract the solvent and suspended soil.

Step 6: Drying must be expedited by using air movement and ventilation. The fabric should be as dry as possible before using.