

Waterbased Polyurethane Upholstery Textiles

Care and Cleaning Instructions

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

WHAT IS WATERBASED POLYURETHANE?

Unlike traditional polyurethane textiles that are produced with solvents, this material uses a waterbased resin containing no dimethyl fumarate (DMF)—a volatile organic compound considered hazardous by OSHA. During the production process, DMF-free polyurethane consumes less energy and releases no exhaust fumes or water, so it meets REACh, Oeko-Tex® Standard 100, and other environmental requirements.

REGULAR MAINTENANCE

It is important to vacuum polyurethane upholstery regularly to remove loose dirt and surface dust, including in creases and folds where dust buildup tends to stay hidden. Use a microfiber cloth or vacuum with a soft brush attachment to avoid damage to the upholstery. This will also keep the material smelling fresher. General soiling can be removed with a soft, moist cloth, making sure to remove any excess moisture with a clean dry cloth. Although polyurethanes are largely resistant to moisture and stains, leaving spilt food or beverages on the upholstery for an extended time may leave long term marks or stains, and can lead to cracks on the surface. 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 soft, moist cloth. Repeat as necessary and then use a clean, dry cloth to remove excess moisture.

Step 2: Mix warm water with a mild dishwashing liquid to produce a lather, then apply only the lather on the soiled area, avoiding over-wetting the upholstery.

Step 3: Rinse the area with clear water to remove soap residue, and wipe dry with a clean cloth.

APPROVED HEALTHCARE CLEANERS

Following are some of the most common cleaners and disinfectants available: 3M™ HB Quat, AMPHYL®, CaviCide®, CaviWipes®, Clorox Healthcare® Germicidal Wipes and Hydrogen Peroxide Wipes, EcoLab® A-456 II, Formula 409®, Hydrogen Peroxide, Isopropyl Alcohol (70%), Lysol®, Oxivir® Five 16 and Tb Wipes, OxyCide™, Perisept, Sani-Cloth® AF3, Plus, and Bleach Wipes, Super Sani-Cloth® Wipes, Virex® II 256 and Plus, and Wex-Cide 128.

STAIN REMOVAL

The key to removing waterbased or oil-based stains is prompt action. The longer the stain is allowed to remain on the upholstery textile, the more difficult it will be to remove. Always pre-test in an inconspicuous spot, leaving the cleaning agent on for several minutes while scrubbing the test spot. Wipe clean and remove all residue, then inspect the area to ensure there is no fading, dulling, or damage. For stubborn stains, call a professional upholstery cleaner.

- *For general dirt and grime*, apply mild soap and water with a sponge. Use a soft, damp cloth to remove residue. Rinse with fresh water and wipe with a dry cloth to remove all moisture.
- *For food stains such as ketchup, chocolate, coffee, or juice*, wipe affected area with a soft cloth using a non-abrasive cleaner (e.g., Formula 409® or Fantastik®). Rinse with fresh water and wipe dry.
- *For healthcare stains such as blood, urine, or Betadine®*, wipe with a solution of 20% household bleach and water. Rinse with fresh water and wipe dry.
- *For difficult stains such as lipstick, crayon, grease, or mustard*, wipe with a solution of 70% isopropyl alcohol and water. Alternately, a 20% solution of bleach and water can be used. Rinse with fresh water and wipe dry.
- *For ink, permanent marker or paint*, rub the area with undiluted alcohol. Rinse with fresh water and wipe dry. To achieve the best results, clean the stain immediately.