

The Care Programme for Your Fabrics.



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Care of Curtains and Furnishing Fabrics.

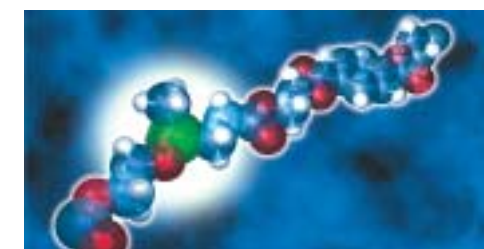


Trevira CS fabrics in a modern hotel suite.

It is often textiles that help a fire to spread. They are key factors in determining how serious the incident is... or in reducing the danger. But only when the fabrics are flame retardant and their effectiveness is not reduced by use or age. When they are fabrics that remain just as safe after washing as before. Like Trevira CS fabrics. Their flame retardancy is anchored permanently in the molecular structure and can never be removed.



One lapse in concentration is enough to transform conventional fabrics (right) into a life-threatening inferno. With Trevira CS fabrics (left) you are sure to be on the safe side.



The permanent flame retardancy of Trevira CS is achieved by building a comonomer into the molecular chain.

Trevira CS fabrics are easy to clean, quick-drying and they keep their shape. Compared with other materials, they use much less water, detergent and energy when washed. Because they need less water, they take only a short time to dry. All in all, then, these are valuable cost savings.

Wash and set, please.

Laundry Sorting: Wash curtains and furnishing fabrics separately.

Washing: The most suitable wash machines are the small "all in one" types with a capacity of 18 kg. The machine should only be loaded with a third of the usual load.

First wash

Load/liquor: 1:7 to 1:8
 Water temperature: Up to 30° C
 Additives: 20-35 g/kg non-ionic detergent
 Treatment time: 10-15 minutes

Intermediate rinse

If the curtains are very dirty we recommend an intermediate rinse with 10 ml/kg chlorine bleach (15% solution).

Load/liquor: 1:7 to 1:8
 Water temperature: Up to 30° C
 Treatment time: 5-10 minutes

Main wash

Load/liquor: 1:7 to 1:8
 Water temperature: Normal wash 30-40° C

Additives:

Disinfecting wash: 55-60° C (Use soft water.)
 Normal wash: 10-15 g/kg of non-ionic detergent.
 Wash & disinfect with thermo-chemical products according to regulations in § 10 of the BSG (Federal Legislation on Infectious Diseases)

Treatment time:

Approx. 10 minutes

Rinsing

Load/liquor: 1:8 in hard water
 Water temperature: Cool slowly to about 20° C

Additives:

If it is necessary, fabric conditioners can be added in the last rinsing in a concentration of no more than 5 g/kg. Never exceed this amount

Spinning:

Light spin leaving residual moisture content of approx. 50 %

Drying and Pressing: Hang out the washing to dry straight after machine washing. Tumble drying is also possible. Load at a ratio of no more than 1:40 (e.g. one third of the usual load). Dry giving an expelled air temperature of 80° C and then ventilate in a rotary drum until completely cool. When the drying is finished take washing out of the drum and hang it up or spread it out. If it is stored for longer re-damping and pressing may be necessary.

General: It may be necessary to adjust these care instructions to the specific conditions of the laundry depending on the equipment available.

Dry Cleaning: This method can be used with perchlorethylene or fluorocarbon solvents under easy care conditions.

Mending: Use only branded polyester sewing threads.

Always wash Trevira CS fabrics separately!

The best way to clean bedding.



Trevira CS bedding is pleasantly soft, compatible with sensitive skins and easy to keep clean, even under the demanding conditions of a hospital.

Very special requirements apply to bedding, extending well beyond fire protection: in private bedrooms, in hotels and of course, in hospitals and nursing homes, people want to create a pleasant atmosphere. With fabrics that look as good as they feel. With Trevira CS fabrics.

In hospitals the demands are even greater, as fabrics must be easy to clean, they must last a long time, despite frequent washing, and for dermatological reasons they must be compatible with sensitive skins. Trevira CS fabrics do all of these

things. The costs for their care are economical under conditions found in the contract sector. Even stubborn staining - perhaps from disinfectants like permanganate - does not set in.



With Trevira CS safety fabrics the effect is that a fire - perhaps from a burning newspaper - self-extinguishes.



Looking good - particularly when the properties of Trevira CS are compared with those of other materials.

Trevira CS is happy to be compared with cotton that has been given a flame retardant finish and - to give only one example - it can be disinfected under hospital conditions without difficulty. In addition it has

been shown by a cost survey carried out by the London Fabric Care Association that flame retardant Trevira CS textiles are practically 40% more economical than cotton.

Going through the rollers.

Laundry Sorting: White and coloured articles should be washed separately to avoid colours running. There is no problem washing things together of a similar shade. Washing Trevira CS/FR fabrics with cotton articles should be avoided as contamination with cotton fibres can change the burning performance.

Washing: The machine should be loaded at a filling ratio of at least 1:12.

First wash
Load/liquor: 1:6
Water temperature: 30-40° C (heat up slowly, cold soft water)
Additives: A non-ionic detergent in the quantity recommended by the manufacturer
Treatment time: 8-12 minutes

Main wash
Load/liquor: 1:6
Water temperature: 60-95° C (warm soft water). Washing at 71° C or at the boil is possible provided that tested dyes and qualities are used
Additive: A non-ionic detergent in the quantity recommended by the manufacturer. If disinfection is required, give thermo-chemical wash as recommended in § 10 of the BSG (Federal Legislation on Infectious Diseases)

Rinsing
Load/liquor: 1:8
Water temperature: Cool slowly to approx. 30° C, in order to avoid temperature shock and excessive creasing. Afterwards rinse at least once with cold hard water. In the final rinse softener or fabric conditioner could be added in low quantities.

Spinning: When 3 cylinder calendering machines without predrying are used, the residual moisture content of bedding articles made from 100 % Trevira CS should be approximately 20 %. On calendering machines with a predrying cylinder it is possible to work with higher residual moisture content between 30 % and 40 %.

Calendering: This should be carried out directly after the drying as Trevira CS fabrics dry very quickly. If the washing is left - for instance overnight - it should be well covered so that no further drying takes place. The calendering speed normally used for polyester/cotton bedding should be selected (ca. 20-25 m/min). Because 100 % Trevira CS fabrics dry very fast the temperature of the cylinders should preferably be 170° C (corresponding vapour pressure 8-10 bar). The calendering conditions should be selected so that the temperature of the dry washing does not exceed 120° C and that multi layers of bedding are dried throughout.

General: It may be necessary to adjust these care instructions to the specific conditions of the

laundry depending on the equipment available.

Mending: Use only polyester thread. For patching use only the same material as the article itself.

Alternative treatment for duvet and mattress covers:

Spin: 3-5 minutes to leave a 30-40 % residual moisture content

Drying: In a tumble dryer with a loading of approx 1:40. Set a temperature of up to 100° C, the expelled air should not be over 90° C. Cold spin when drying cycle is complete.

Dry cleaning: This method can be used with perchlorethylene under easy care conditions without cleaning agents or other additives

Disinfection: Chlorine and peroxide agents may be used. Can also be carried out with steam

Keeping upholstery fabrics really clean.



In public areas upholstery fabrics have to comply with strict requirements. They are fulfilled by Trevira CS.

Upholstery fabrics – for instance on chairs – set the tone in many areas. But accidents can often occur where people eat a lot. A good thing, then, that these fabrics are quite easy to keep clean.

Important instructions on stain removal: surface stains are best tackled while still fresh, and before they have penetrated into the fibres. They can then be removed quickly by wiping with a damp sponge or cloth. To deal with dried on marks, please consult the stain removal guidelines on how to proceed. Never rub roughly to remove a stain. To avoid a ring, work from the outside in with a clean sponge. If the stain is small, dabbing

with a moistened brush or damp sponge is enough. When working with a damp sponge, be careful that the fabric only gets damp, not wet. If the back cloth is made of natural fibres, it can shrink if wet and lose its shape. As regards the effects of stain removing agents upon the upholstery or filling materials, the recommendations of the particular manufacturer should be consulted. Spot removal is only worthwhile with small stains. In the case of large or general soiling, the whole cover should be cleaned. Very good results can be achieved with spray extraction appliances. If it is necessary, a non-ionic detergent can be added to the wash. We do not re-

commend working with wet vacuum machines as they can leave traces of shampoo on the fabric, which negatively affect the flame retardancy qualities. After cleaning, the fabric should be allowed to dry out completely. No heat should be used.

Removable covers can be dry cleaned. They can be washed on the easy care programme at 60° C only if recommended by the manufacturer – for example on the sew-in label.

Special treatments:

Disinfection. If this is necessary, e. g. in hospitals, it is possible to spray with aldehyde-based disinfectants as listed in § 10 of the BSG (Federal Legislation on Infectious Diseases). Steam disinfection is another possibility.

Pressure marks. These can be removed with steam, e. g. with a steam iron but this must not touch the fabric. This treatment recovers the pile.

Shading. On velour fabric the pile can appear shaded. This is an optical effect and brushing removes it.

Static electricity. Static electricity may build up at times of low humidity, e. g.



A burning chair can lead to a disaster. Trevira CS prevents this.

when the central heating is on in winter. If the humidity cannot be increased we recommend a solution containing 2 g/l salt be sprayed on the furniture fabric.

Pilling, frosting. This can occur if the fabric is subject to mechanical stress. We recommend using an electric shaver on the fabric.



When first impressions count, you want to look your best. Trevira CS always makes a clean impression.

Away with stains.

Preparations for Removing Stains:

1. First brush any substantial, encrusted marks **by hand**, using a brush or spatula, then vacuum clean.
2. Pre-clean with a **neutral** universal agent (incl. possibly dry foam as well).
3. After each cleaning remove any residual surfactant, using spray extraction.

Treatment of Residual Staining:

All-purpose adhesive	C	Chocolate	B+C+E	Floor polish	C	Ketchup	D+E	Oil	C+D	Sparkling wine	E
Animal excreta	B	Cola	A+D	Flower stains	D	Lemonade*	A+D	Oil paint	C	Synthetic resin paint	C
Baby food	B+E	Cocoa	B+D	Fruit juice	E	Lipstick	C+D	Paraffin	C	Street dirt*	C+A
Ballpoint pen	D	Coffee	E	Fruit stain	E	Make-up	C+D	Perfume	E	Syrup	A+D+E
Beer	E	Coloured pencil	D	Furniture polish	D	Margarine	C+B	Printer's ink	D	Tea	E
Blood	B	Condensed milk	B	Glue (cellulose)	C	Mayonnaise	B	Printer ribbon	D	Tobacco	E
Blue carbon paper	D	Contact adhesive	C	Grass stain	E	Mediterranean wines	E	Red lead	F	Tomato juice	D+E
Brandy	E	Cream	B	Gravy	B+C+D	Milk	B	Red wine	E	Urine	B
Burn holes	G	Dust*	C+A	Hair dye	D+E	Motorcar oil, used	C+D	Rust	F	Vegetable fat	C+B
Butter	C+B	Edible oil	C+B	Honey*	A	Mould stain	E	Salad dressing	B+E	Vomit	B
Candle wax	C	Egg white	B	Ice Cream	B+E	Mud*	D	Shoe cream	C+D	Water colour	D
Carbon paper	D	Egg yoke	B	Indian ink	D	Mustard	D+E	Skin cream	C	Wine	E
Chalk	D	Face powder	C	Ink	D	Nail varnish	C	Soil*	D		
Chewing gum	C	Fat	C	Jam	E	Nicotine	E	Soot	C		

*Treat any residue as indicated.

Stain removal agents should only be worked in with a clean, damp and absorbent cloth.

A Treat with a normal commercial oxidative bleaching agent.

B Fresh stains: treat with an alkaline cleaning agent. Rinse off immediately – see below.

Dried-in marks: treat with an enzyme agent. Note reaction time, wipe off gently.

C Treat with an agent containing solvent, using manual methods as well (scrape off, beat lightly, vacuum clean when completely dry).

D Treat with a dye-fixing agent. Possibly treat afterwards with an oxygen bleaching agent.

E Fresh stains: treat with weak solution of organic acid (slightly acidic cleaning agent). Rinse off immediately – see below.

Dried in marks: treat with a normal oxidative bleaching agent.

F Treat with a commercial rust remover or acidic stain remover. Rinse off immediately – see below.

G Cut out burnt or melt stains. Take a piece of fabric of the same size – if none is available take it from a part of the material that is less visible – and stick it on from the left with double sided tape.

After-treatment:

After each cleaning we recommend the use of spray extraction to remove any edge markings/residual cleaning agent.

General:

These are only general recommendations that cannot unreservedly guarantee 100% removal of stains.

We recommend in all cases that you consult a professional cleaner.