

Polyolefin Cleaning Procedures



Dry or wet soil can be easily removed with regular maintenance procedures on fabrics of olefin fiber. Because olefin fibers resist many stains, most spots and stains may be easily removed by ordinary cleaning methods.

Ordinary soiling from everyday use is normal and periodic hot water extraction, as needed, should return the fabric to its original look.

1. Treat spots and stains promptly. To prevent damage to the fabric and make cleaning easier, blot wet spills with an absorbent white tissue, cloth or paper towel. If you find a hard crusty stain, tap the spot to break up the encrustation so that you can remove as much of it as possible by vacuuming. **Spills and stains remaining on the fabric can cause odors.**
2. Try to determine the composition of the stain and then choose an appropriate cleaning agent as suggested from the listing. Cleaning the entire surface area, rather than spot cleaning, is recommended.
3. Use the minimal amount of cleaning agent necessary to remove the stain. Triple rinse with water, using a wet vacuum after each rinse. Blot thoroughly with a clean towel, then allow to air dry. **Cleaning agents remaining in the fabric will lead to increased soiling or odors.**
4. If a solvent is required for cleaning, apply it to a clean, white cloth. This cloth should then be gently rubbed onto the stain. A separate clean, white cloth should then be pressed onto the fabric to blot up the stain. Repeated applications may be required. **Do not apply solvent directly to the fabric or soak the fabric with a solvent.** Read all warning labels prior to using any chemical or solvent. Test solvent first in an inconspicuous area on the fabric. After spot cleaning, clean entire surface area.
5. Household bleach may be used on 100% Olefin fabric at a dilution of 50% water / 50% bleach. Apply gently with a clean, white cloth and then rinse and extract thoroughly with clean water. Do not allow bleach to contact materials around the fabric as these may discolor. **Inadequate extraction of the bleach may also cause transfer to clothing materials that are affected by the chemicals in bleach. All liquid must be extracted from the fabric at time of cleaning to prevent potential mold growth.**

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STAIN

CLEANING AGENT

(followed by Wet-Vac extraction)

Chocolate, Blood, Carbon Black	1, 2, 3, 8
Grape Juice, Ink (Washable), Catsup	1, 2, 3, 8
Berry Stain, Mucilage, Coffee	1, 2, 8
Vomit, Water Colors	1, 2, 6, 8
Rubber Cement, Shoe Polish	1, 2, 4
Tea, Milk, Mustard, Gravy, Egg, Cola Drink	2, 8
Butter, Linseed Oil, Nail Polish	2, 3, 4, 8
Chewing Gum,	Freeze w / ice & flake off, 4
Crayon, Lipstick, Paint (Oil)	4 or 5, 8
Beer, Urine	2, 6, 8
Wine	1, 3, 6, 8
Paint (Latex)	2, 3, possibly 4
Oil-Based	2, 3, 4, 5
Iron Rust	1, 2, 7
Ink (Permanent/India/Ball Point)	2, 6, 8
Furniture Polish	2, 6, 8

KEY TO CLEANING AGENTS

1. Water
2. A detergent solution
3. A detergent/Ammonia (3 – 6%) solution
4. A volatile-type solvent (example: Goof Off or Goo Gone)
5. Nail polish remover
6. Undiluted white vinegar
7. Oxalic or citric acids
8. Hot-water extraction. Apply clean water and vacuum until all detergents and liquids are removed from fabric.
9. Professional cleaning may be desired if stains persist.

NOTE: This information is presented as a guide to the care and maintenance of fabrics made of olefin fiber. It is based on best information available at present time and is subject to revision as additional knowledge and experience becomes available. Proper care and maintenance of the fabric is recommended to preserve the stain resistance properties of the fibers.