



Totally clean!

CLEANING AND CARING FOR TEXTILES IS EASY

englisch dekor textilverlag

“Dirt is matter in the
wrong place.”



Suitable for commercial use, heavy-duty, delicately textured artificial leather
in 27 colours. It is water resistant, flame retardant and easy to clean.



Flammesicher
gemäß EN 13501

Whatever we take in hand and use will need care and cleaning from time to time. But what sounds like it needs elaborate explanation is often just a matter of soap and water!

On the following pages we will show you how uncomplicated it is to clean upholstery fabrics and artificial leather, get to the bottom of stain removal and explain the international textile care symbols in detail.

For easier understanding we will also explain our textiles' technical quality criteria and the associated pictograms.

Best wishes

Heinz Wymetal-Fleischmann and Erich Fleischmann



Regular care and cleaning isn't complicated!

Upholstery fabrics and other home textiles are, like all other items in daily use, subject to so-called dust and contact soiling. To make cleaning easier and to ensure longevity, don't wait for the dirt to build up.

For regular cleaning – and according to the overview below – we recommend brushing e.g. chenille carefully with a soft clothes brush in nap direction, a vacuum cleaner with a smooth upholstery brush attachment and, of course, careful rubbing with a damp leather cloth.

PS: Always follow the respective manufacturer's cleaning and care directions!
(See Fabric Cleaning Code Symbols Explained, beginning on page 14.)



Covers	Fabrics	Treatment		
flat woven fabrics	cotton, silk, linen, wool, viscose/modal, polyacrylic, modacrylic, polyamide, polyester	brush with a soft brush (e.g. clothes brush)	vacuum-clean with a flat upholstery nozzle attachment (without bristles)	rub with a damp leather cloth, applying gentle pressure
pile fabrics e.g. velour, velvet and épingle	cotton, silk, linen, wool, viscose/modal, polyacrylic, modacrylic, polyamide, polyester	brush with a soft brush (e.g. clothes brush) in nap direction	vacuum-clean with a brush attachment (soft bristles)	rub with a damp leather cloth, applying gentle pressure in nap direction



Stain removal requires a good look, first ...

Remove surface dust before you pretest for colourfastness and pilling in an inconspicuous spot on the fabric. Use a clean, white, absorbent cloth soaked in the recommended cleansing agent or stain remover. Carry out this test in an inconspicuous spot even if the textile has a natural colour. Check your results after the cleaned spot has dried.

TIP: Always make sure that your cleansing agent is pH-adjusted. Acidic cleaning agents damage cotton and cellulose fabrics, alkaline* agents are not suitable for woolen fabrics. It is important to wash the cleaning agent (tenside) off completely to ensure lasting stain removal as residue can lead to rapid re-soiling.



Ideally, you should leave stain removal to experienced, professional upholstery cleaners – especially when it comes to furnishing fabrics made from cotton, linen, silk or viscose.

STILL DETERMINED TO DO IT YOURSELF?

Then you should first pretest for colourfastness and pilling in an inconspicuous spot, identify the type of stain (see Stain Removal from A–Z, page 10 and following) before selecting the appropriate cleaning agent and method.

MIND THIS RULE:

Dab wet stains with a highly absorbent cloth or a paper towel. Remove remnants with a diluted carpet or upholstery shampoo (see manufacturer's directions). Never apply the detergent directly to the fabric, apply it to your cleaning cloth first. Clean the stain from the outside in. Then gently rub off the detergent with a damp cloth.



... and, of course, the pre-treatment!

A NOTE ON RUBBING

Rubbing is simply a mechanical action. Rubbing not only produces heat, it can also cause pilling, which changes the surface structure of your furnishing fabric. That's why we advise you to apply gentle pressure when rubbing in the textile's natural nap direction. Make sure that you dry the surface as soon as possible and only use the fabric or furniture piece again after it has completely dried!



1. Substantial, crusty stains should first be carefully, mechanically loosened (brush, spatula*) and then vacuumed off.
2. Pre-treat with a neutral universal cleaner (or dry foam) or apply stain remover by means of a clean, damp and absorbent cloth.
3. After every cleaning, remove tenside remnants by means of spray extraction.**

* The word “spatula” comes from Latin and is mainly used to describe a laboratory tool used for scraping and cutting. Sometimes spatula is confused with the word scraper.

** This method is most often used for extreme soiling. Large amounts of liquid cleaner are allowed to penetrate the fabric, and immediately sucked off again. This wet cleaning method requires a long drying time.



Stain Removal from ...

You can find how to treat stains of the A, B, C, D, E, F and G categories on pages 12 and 13.

Animal dirt	B	Chewing gum	C	Egg white	B	Hair dye	D+E
Baby food	B+E	Chocolate	B+C+E	Egg yolk	B	Honey	A
Ballpoint pen	D	Cocoa		Floor wax	C	Ice cream	B+E
Beer	E	(hot chocolate)	B+D	Flower stains	D	Indian Ink	D
Blood	B	Coffee	E	Fruit	E	Ink	D
Burn holes	G	Cognac	E	Fruit juice	E	Ketchup	D+E
Butter	C+B	Cola	A+D	Furniture polish	D	Lemonade	A+D
Candle wax	C	Condensed milk	B	Glue (cellulose)	C	Lipstick	C+D
Carbon paper	D	Cooking oil	C+B	Grass	E	Loam	D
Car oil, used	C+D	Crayons	D	Gravy	B+C+D	Lubricating oil	C+D
Chalk	D	Dust	C+A	Grease	C	Make-up	C+D



... A-Z

Margarine	C+B	Powder	C	Sparkling wine	E	Typewriter tape	D
Marmalade	E	Printers ink	D	Stencil paper	D	Universal adhesive	C
Mayonnaise	B	Red wine	E	Street dirt	C+A	Urine	B
Milk	B	Rust	F	Superglue	C	Vegetable fat	C+B
Mould stains	A	Rustproofing		Sweet wine	E	Vomit	B
Mustard	D+E	paint	F	Synthetic		Water colours	D
Nail varnish	C	Salad dressing	B+E	resin paint	C	Whipped cream	B
Nicotine	E	Shoe polish	C+D	Syrup	A+D+E	White wine	E
Oil paint	C	Skin cream	C	Tea	E		
Paraffin	C	Soil	D	Tobacco	E		
Perfume	E	Soot	C	Tomato juice	D+E		

A

Treat with a commercial oxidative bleaching agent.*

B

Fresh stains: Treat with an alkaline cleaning agent. Rinse immediately and re-treat (also see Re-treatment on page 13). Older stains: Treat with an enzyme-based stain remover. Allow to penetrate for a longer time, keeping the stain wet.

C

Treat with a solvent cleaner combined with mechanical cleaning (scraping off, beating lightly, and vacuuming after the solvent has dried completely).

D

Treat with a stain remover. If necessary, re-treat using oxygenated bleach (oxygenated cleaning agent).

E

Fresh stains: Treat with a mild, organic acid (lightly acidic stain remover). Rinse immediately and re-treat (also see Re-treatment on page 13). Older stains: Treat with household bleach.



* Oxygenated cleaning agents are compounds that release hydrogen peroxide (H₂O₂) or singlet oxygen during washing. In addition, peroxides can be

F

Treat with household rust remover or acidic stain remover. Rinse immediately and re-treat (see Re-treatment).

G

Cut out burned or melted area. Place a piece of fabric of equal size (if you have no spare fabric, take it from a hidden spot in the upholstery) under the hole and attach it using double-faced adhesive tape.

RE-TREATMENT: We recommend you remove edges or residue left after every stain removal using spray extraction. Use a white, clean and absorbent rag or cloth.

TIP: Always treat stains of unknown origin like water-soluble stains, first. If the stains persist, apply cleaning agents and methods as for non-water-soluble stains.

PS: These recommendations are advices and do not guarantee stain removal. We recommend consulting an experienced and professional cleaner in any case.



Fabric Cleaning Code Symbols Explained

A fabric cleaning code symbol, or fabric care symbol, is a pictogram representing the recommended treatment of textiles with respect to washing, cleaning, drying and pressing. Always follow the manufacturers' recommended care directions, and treat stains while they are still “fresh” – if possible.

TIP: Many stains can be removed using carbonated mineral water, if you act quickly!





WASHING (stylised washtub/trough)

The number displayed in the washtub symbol represents the max temperature in degrees Celsius. If the symbol is underscored, it represents gentler mechanical manipulation (gentle or delicate wash cycle). A double underscore represents a washing cycle with even less mechanical manipulation, e.g. for wool.



Wash,
general



Wash
30°C



Wash
30°C,
gentle cycle



Wash
30°C,
very gentle
cycle / wool



Handwash



Do not
wash



Cold wash





BLEACH
(triangle)



Bleaching allowed
(chlorine and oxygen)



Only bleaching with
oxygen allowed



Do not bleach



TUMBLE DRYING
ALLOWED
(circle in square)



Tumble drying
normal



Tumble dry low
temperature



Tumble dry
normal temperature



Do not
tumble dry



IRONING
(iron symbol)



Iron at low temperature
and without steam,
max 110°C



Iron at medium
temperature,
max 150°C



Iron at high
temperature,
max 200°C



Do not iron





PROFESSIONAL CLEANING (circle)

The circle symbol represents types of professional cleaning. A line under the circle represents gentle cleaning with hydrocarbon solvents; two lines represent very gentle cleaning with hydrocarbon solvents. The letters P, F and A within the circle represent solvents used for dry cleaning. The letter W represents professional wet cleaning.



Dry cleaning with all solvents



Cleaning with hydrocarbon solvents



Gentle cleaning with hydrocarbon solvents



Cleaning with PCE



Very gentle cleaning with PCE



Do not dry-clean



Professional wet cleaning



Gentle professional wet cleaning



Very gentle professional wet cleaning



Professional wet cleaning is not allowed



Today's textiles demonstrate a number of different technical quality criteria.
At first glance, this means that:
a fabric is ...



Read here about what textiles “can do”
and how these technical quality characteristics are defined!



Flame retardant



Fastness to light



Waterproof



Stain protection



Recyclable



PVC free



Mildew
and rot
resistant



Noise
reducing



Curtain



Furniture fabric
for careful
domestic use



Furniture fabric



Bedspread and
pillow cover

Technical Quality Criteria

Criteria

Description

Mildew and rot resistant



Textile fibres resistant against mould and rot
(mould and rot resistance in accordance with AATCC 30-1)

Stain resistant



Typical effect: water drips off, usually treated with fluorocarbon

Resistant to hypochlorite

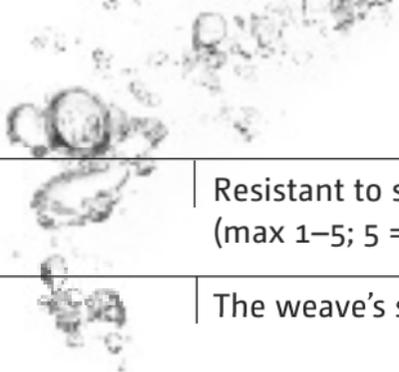
Resistant to hypochlorite (e.g. the “chlorine” in swimming pools)
max 1-5; 5 = very good

Fastness to light



Light-fast (EN ISO 105-B04); 1-4 very low;
5 good; 6 very good; 7 excellent (8 not applicable to fabrics)





Seawaterproof

Resistant to seawater damage
(max 1–5; 5 = very good)

Nanotechnology

The weave's surface is so smooth that no dirt can adhere to it



OEKO-TEX® Standard 100

Provides a benchmark to the industry concerning harmful effects of textiles to humans. Selected textiles are tested for harmful substances and declared safe.

Oleophobic

A process by which textiles are made resistant to oil-soluble substances

Pilling

Flat woven fabrics can be subject to pilling (tiny balls of tiny hairs) after a period of use, e.g. wool pullovers (pilling 1–5; 5 = no pilling)

Colourfastness to rubbing

Colourfast to rubbing against other fabrics;
1 = bad; 2–4 = good; 5 = very good (EN ISO 105–X12 [1996])



Abrasion resistance

Measured according to Martindale (EN ISO 12947-1)

Abrasion cycle recommendations:

10,000 abrasion cycles for normal, low-wear household use

15,000 abrasion cycles for normal, regular-wear household use

20,000 abrasion cycles for general contract upholstery

30,000 abrasion cycles for heavy-duty contract upholstery

40,000 abrasion cycles for extreme wear upholstery situations

Flame retardant



Drapes: EN 13773 + weak smouldering

Furniture fabrics: ÖNORM B 3825 and EN 1021 Parts 1+2

The EN 13773 and EN 1021 Parts 1+2 norms are valid in most European countries



Material mix legend	AF Other fibres	MAC Modacrylic	PO FR Polyolefin FR
	CA Acetate	NY Nylon	PP Polypropylene
	CMD Modal	PA Polyamide	PU Polyurethane
	CO Cotton	PAN Polyacrylic	PVC Polyvinyl chloride
	CV Viscose	PEC PES-Chenille	SE Silk
	Kunststoff Plastic	PES Polyester	WV Virgin wool
	Leder Leather	PES FR PES Flame Retardant	ZE Spun rayon
	LI Linen	PES TREV. CS PES Trevira CS	
	LUREX Lurex	PO Polyolefin	
General abbreviations	FR Flame Retardant		
	FID. FR Fidon, Flame Retardant		
	TREV. CS Trevira, Comfort and Safety		
	TREV. FR Trevira, Flame Retardant		
	ED englisch dekor textilverlag		





CLEANING AND CARING FOR TEXTILES IS EASY!

A service provided by

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