

Stricktex – Trevira CS

Stricktex is made from two Trevira CS fibers which are of different colors in places. This knitted fabric is characterized by various positive properties like high color brilliance, light-fastness, easy care and high chafing resistance. In addition, Stricktex is extremely adaptable and breathable, making it very comfortable to sit on. Trevira CS is not only weather and UV resistant and non-aging, but also permanently flame-resistant (DIN 4102) and in recognition of that it has been awarded the Oeko-Tex Standard 100 certificate by the European Oeko-Tex testing institute. Detailed tips on cleaning and caring for your Strick-Text furniture are also available on our website www.team7.at

Care and cleaning

1. Encrusted stains containing solid material should first be loosened mechanically, using a brush or spatula, and then vacuumed.
2. Clean with a neutral universal cleaner. Dry foam may be used if desired. Do not rub hard or clean with abrasive materials. A standard steam cleaner or a small high-pressure cleaner may be used if desired.
3. Every time you clean your furniture, remove the residues by spray extraction afterwards.

Many stains can normally be removed with lukewarm water. If necessary, water with a little soap can then be used. When removing stains always work carefully without rubbing too hard, to avoid the risk of color differences appearing.

Stain removal

For dried-in stains, first remove any loose material by hand or using a brush. Then vacuum the stain and clean it with a neutral cleaning agent, such as soapsuds. Be sure to rinse with clean water afterwards.

Treating heavy stains

Work the stain remover into the fabric, using a clean, damp, absorbent cloth.

IMPORTANT! Be very careful when using solvents, as these can destroy the upholstery material.

General

These tips are only recommendations. We cannot guarantee 100% stain removal. We recommend that you always contact a professional cleaning firm, especially for larger stains and/or thorough cleaning.

Care instructions for Trevira CS

Textiles made from Trevira CS are easy to clean, as they dry fast and retain their shape. No ironing is necessary. The permanent flame-resistant properties are anchored in the molecular structure of the fibers and are not affected by washing or cleaning. Furniture and curtain fabrics made from Trevira CS are machine washable. Stains can often be removed with a damp cloth before they penetrate the fibers.

Stain removal

For dried-in stains: first remove any loose material by hand or using a brush, then vacuum. Treat stain with warm water, and then with soapsuds if necessary. Be sure to rinse with clean water afterwards. Heavy stains. Work the stain remover into the fabric, using a clean, damp, absorbent cloth.

IMPORTANT!

Be very careful when using solvents, as these can destroy the upholstery material.

General

These tips are only recommendations. We cannot guarantee 100% stain removal. We recommend that you always contact a professional cleaning firm, especially for larger stains and/or thorough cleaning.

Alcohol

Fresh stains. Treat with a weak vinegar solution. Rinse off immediately.* Dried-in stains. Treat with a standard oxidative bleach.†

Blood

Fresh stains. Treat with an alkaline (base) cleaning agent (sugar soap or washing-up liquid and washing soda). Rinse off immediately.*

Dried-in stains. Treat with an enzyme agent (such as detergent). Do not exceed the recommended reaction time. Dab carefully.

Burn marks

Cut, scorched or melted areas. Patch with a piece of fabric the same size. If you do not have any leftover fabric, cut out a piece from a part of the material that is not normally visible and fasten in place from the back, using double-sided adhesive tape.

Butter

Fresh stains. Treat with an alkaline (base) cleaning agent (sugar soap or washing-up liquid and washing soda). Rinse off immediately.*

Dried-in stains. Treat with an enzyme agent (such as detergent). Do not exceed the recommended reaction time. Dab carefully. Very stubborn stains should be treated with a solvent such as benzene, xylene, acetone or another suitable solvent and treated mechanically at the same time (scratch off, beat gently by hand or vacuum off once the stain is completely dry).

Vomit

Fresh stains. Treat with an alkaline (base) cleaning agent (sugar soap or washing-up liquid and washing soda). Rinse off immediately.*

Dried-in stains. Treat with an enzyme agent (such as detergent). Do not exceed the recommended reaction time. Dab carefully.

Paint (oil-based)

Treat with a solvent such as benzene, xylene, acetone or another suitable solvent and treat mechanically at the same time (scratch off, beat gently by hand or vacuum off once the stain is completely dry).

Paint (water-based)

Use cold water first of all. If necessary, add some upholstery shampoo. If this does not remove the stain, consult a specialist.

Fat

Treat with a solvent such as benzene, xylene, acetone or another suitable solvent and treat mechanically at the same time (scratch off, beat gently by hand or vacuum off once the stain is completely dry).

Fruit juice, soft drinks, fruit-based drinks

Fresh stains. Treat with a weak vinegar solution. Rinse off immediately.*

Dried-in stains. Treat with a standard oxidative bleach.†

Coffee (black)

Fresh stains. Treat with a weak vinegar solution. Rinse off immediately.*

Dried-in stains. Treat with a standard oxidative bleach.†

Care instructions for Trevira CS (continued)

Chewing gum

Treat with a solvent such as benzine, xylene, acetone or another suitable solvent and treat mechanically at the same time (scratch off, beat gently by hand or vacuum off once the stain is completely dry).

Ball-point pen

Dab/rub gently with ethyl alcohol, then use acetone (for example, oil-free nail varnish remover).

Lipstick

Treat with a solvent such as benzine, xylene, acetone or another suitable solvent and treat mechanically at the same time (scratch off, beat gently by hand or vacuum off once the stain is completely dry).

Jam

Fresh stains. Treat with a weak vinegar solution. Rinse off immediately.*

Dried-in stains. Treat with a standard oxidative bleach.†

Milk

Fresh stains. Treat with an alkaline (base) cleaning agent (sugar soap or washing-up liquid and washing soda). Rinse off immediately.*

Dried-in stains. Treat with an enzyme agent (such as detergent). Do not exceed the recommended reaction time. Dab carefully.

Nail polish

Treat with a solvent such as benzine, xylene, acetone or another suitable solvent and treat mechanically at the same time (scratch off, beat gently by hand or vacuum off once the stain is completely dry).

Oil

Treat with a solvent such as benzine, xylene, acetone or another suitable solvent and treat mechanically at the same time (scratch off, beat gently by hand or vacuum off once the stain is completely dry).

Soot

Treat with a solvent such as benzine, xylene, acetone or another suitable solvent and treat mechanically at the same time (scratch off, beat gently by hand or vacuum off once the stain is completely dry).

Sauce/gravy

Fresh stains. Treat with an alkaline (base) cleaning agent (sugar soap or washing-up liquid and washing soda). Rinse off immediately.*

Dried-in stains. Treat with an enzyme agent (such as detergent). Do not exceed the recommended reaction time. Dab carefully.

Very stubborn stains should be treated with a solvent such as benzine, xylene, acetone or another suitable solvent and treated mechanically at the same time (scratch off, beat gently by hand or vacuum off once the stain is completely dry).

Cream

Fresh stains. Treat with an alkaline (base) cleaning agent (sugar soap or washing-up liquid and washing soda). Rinse off immediately.*

Dried-in stains. Treat with an enzyme agent (such as detergent). Do not exceed the recommended reaction time. Dab carefully.

Chocolate

Fresh stains. Treat with an alkaline (base) cleaning agent (sugar soap or washing-up liquid and washing soda). Rinse off immediately.* If necessary, treat with a weak vinegar solution. Rinse off immediately.*

Dried-in stains. Treat with an enzyme agent (such as detergent). Do not exceed the recommended reaction time. Dab carefully. Very stubborn stains should be treated with a solvent such as benzene, xylene, acetone or another suitable solvent and treated mechanically at the same time (scratch off, beat gently by hand or vacuum off once the stain is completely dry). If necessary, treat with a standard oxidative bleach.†

Shoe polish

Treat with a solvent such as benzene, xylene, acetone or another suitable solvent and treat mechanically at the same time (scratch off, beat gently by hand or vacuum off once the stain is completely dry).

Stearin/wax

First lay a plastic bag containing ice cubes on top of the stain to chill it, then break up the stearin or wax and carefully remove the loose pieces.

Lay a sheet of absorbent white paper on top of the stain and iron with a warm iron. Mineral turpentine, plant turpentine or similar may be used.

If necessary, use a stain remover suitable for fat or oil.

Then clean with water and upholstery shampoo.

Tea

Fresh stains. Treat with a weak vinegar solution. Rinse off immediately.*

Dried-in stains. Treat with a standard oxidative bleach.†

Ink

Treat with water and upholstery shampoo. If this does not remove the stain, consult a specialist.

Urine

Fresh stains. Treat with an alkaline (base) cleaning agent (sugar soap or washing-up liquid and washing soda). Rinse off immediately.*

Dried-in stains. Treat with an enzyme agent (such as detergent). Do not exceed the recommended reaction time. Dab carefully.

Wine

Fresh stains. Treat with a weak vinegar solution. Rinse off immediately.*

Dried-in stains. Treat with a standard oxidative bleach.†

*) After treatment: Every time you clean, we recommend that you use spray extraction afterwards to remove any residues.

†) Oxidative bleach

° A weak, 3% hydrogen peroxide solution.