

Premium Vinyl Solid

Care and cleaning

Premium vinyl requires periodic cleaning to maintain its neat appearance and to prevent the build-up of dirt and contaminants that may permanently stain and reduce the life of vinyl if they are not removed. The frequency of cleaning depends upon the amount of use and environmental conditions to which the vinyl is subjected. Vinyl upholstery will absorb stains and dyes from fabrics that "crock" or bleed, for example blue denim or bright prints. Some household cleaners and solvents remove plasticizers from vinyl making it brittle. The procedures used for cleaning are dependent upon the end use circumstances.

In general, most common stains can be easily cleaned using warm, soapy water and clear water rinses. Moderate scrubbing with a medium bristle brush will help to loosen soiling materials from the depressions of embossed surfaces. For more stubborn stains use Formula 409 commercially available mild detergent in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

NOTE: When opening a new container, please test the cleaner in an inconspicuous area as cleaner manufacturers may change formula without notice.

Spot clean only with water based shampoo or foam upholstery cleaner. Pre-test a small, inconspicuous area before proceeding. Do not over wet. Do not use solvents to spot clean. Pile fabrics may require a brushing with a non-metallic, stiff brush to restore appearance.

Cushion covers should not be removed and laundered. To prevent overall soiling, frequent vacuuming or light brushing with a non-metallic, stiff bristle brush to remove dust and grime is recommended. When cleaning a spill, blot immediately to remove spilled material. Clean spot or stains from outside to the middle of the affected area prevent circling.

CAUTION: Water extraction or steam cleaning is not a recommended method. Use a professional furniture cleaning service when an overall soiled condition has been reached.

Special warning for vinyl fabrics:

- Unspecified cleaners should not be used.
- Powdered abrasives, cleaner containing abrasives, steel wool, and industrial strength cleaners are not recommended for ANP vinyls.
- Use of citrus-based cleaners is not recommended by ANP.
- Any lacquer solvent will cause immediate irreparable damage to vinyl.
- Wax should never be used on any vinyl upholstery, as it will cause premature embrittlement and cracking.
- If flammable solvents such as alcohol, turpentine or mineral spirits are used for cleaning, then only small quantities should be employed in a well-ventilated area. Exercise proper care by advising any personnel in the area and keep away any ignition source. Always wear protective gloves.

Certain stains may become permanently set unless they are removed immediately. The procedures for the removal of more severe staining agents are outlined below.

Ballpoint ink, permanent marker	Ink spots will stain vinyl permanently. Immediate wiping with rubbing alcohol in a well-ventilated area will remove much of the stain.	Crayon, Mustard, Ketchup	Sponge with mild soap and water. For stubborn stains that may have set, use a cloth soaked in a diluted mild detergent with gentle rubbing. Any remaining stains should be washed with diluted bleach. Rinse repeatedly with clear cold water.
Oil bases paint	The use of turpentine in a well-ventilated area will remove any fresh paint. Dried paint must be moistened carefully with a semi-solid gel-type stripper so that the softened paint can be gently scraped away. Rinse with soap and water. Caution: Direct contact with paint strippers will remove the pattern from a vinyl. Paint strippers are very corrosive. Take care to avoid skin contact by wearing protection.	Chewing gum	Scrape off as much as possible with a dull knife. Rubbing with an ice cube will assist and make it easier to remove on scraping. The remaining gum should then be removed in a well-ventilated area using cloth saturated with mineral spirits. Use light rubbing. Rinse thoroughly with clean water.
Latex paint	Fresh paint can be wiped off with a damp cloth. Hot soapy water normally removes dried latex.	Urine stains	Sponge with soapy water containing a small amount of household ammonia. Rinse thoroughly with clean water.
Surface Mildew	Wash with diluted bleach: use soft brush for stubborn growth. Rinse repeatedly with clear, cold water.	Bird Excreta, Nausea Stains	Sponge the area with soapy water containing diluted until the stain is removed. Rinse thoroughly with clean water.
Tar asphalt	Remove immediately, as contact will result in a permanent stain. Use a cloth lightly dampened with mineral spirits and rub the stain gently, working from the outer edge of the stain towards the center in order to prevent spreading. Rinse with soap and water.	Lipstick, Grease, Oil, Eyeshadow, Shoe Polish	Apply a small quantity of mineral spirits by means of cloth with gentle rubbing. Take care not to spread the stain by smearing it beyond its original source. No time should be lost in removing shoe polish, as it contains a dye, which will cause permanent staining. Rinse thoroughly with clean water.
Candy, Ice Cream, Coffee, Tea, Fruit Stains, Liquor, Wine, Suntan Lotion, Soft Drinks	Use clear, lukewarm water and sponge repeatedly. Any loose material should be gently scraped with a dull knife. Any soiled area remaining after drying should be gently rubbed with a cloth spotted with a mild detergent solution. Rinse thoroughly with clean water.	Blood, Leaf Residue	Rub out any spots with a clean cloth soaked in cool water. If stubborn stain remains, use household ammonia and rinse repeatedly with a clean, wet cloth. Do not use hot water or soap suds, as this will set the stain.