

Maintenance Code

W/B+Steam - Clean with water-based cleanser, diluted household bleach, or steam clean.

General Recommendations

Treat stains promptly. The longer a stain remains on the textile, the more difficult it will be to remove. A professional furniture cleaning service is recommended. Vacuum regularly using the proper attachment to avoid pilling and/or clean with water-based cleanser, diluted household bleach, or steam as needed. Always pre-test any cleaning method in an inconspicuous area. Several light applications of a cleaning agent are less harmful than a single concentrated application. Repeat stain treatment several times if necessary.

Do not use solvent-based cleaning agents such as lacquer thinners, nail polish remover, or pine oil. These agents may cause discoloration over time.

Do not over saturate the textile or let water pool in seams.

Stain Treatment - Water-Based Cleansers

- For oil and water-based stains, use a clean, soft, white cloth, a natural sponge, or a nylon soft-bristle brush with lukewarm, soapy water. Brush the stain with light, quick strokes. Avoid a scrubbing motion and work from the edge of the stain toward the center.
- For tougher oil-based stains, dab a liberal amount of rubbing alcohol on the stain and let it sit for one minute before applying a water based cleanser. Confirm the construction of your textile is bleach cleanable. If so, and additional stain treatment is needed, use a 10% solution of diluted household bleach. Thoroughly rinse with cool, clean water and vacuum extract the textile to remove any residue.
- For solid stains (e.g. mud) allow the stain to dry thoroughly and gently break up any hardened areas. Use a nylon, soft bristle brush to remove all loose particles.
- For insoluble stains (e.g. chewing gum, candle wax, etc.), use a plastic bag filled with ice to rub the stain until the substance becomes brittle. Use a clean, dull, flat knife to gently remove the substance. If the stain persists, blot the area with a clean, soft, white cloth, or natural sponge and lukewarm soapy water.
- For blood and bodily fluid stains, follow the oil-based stain treatment above. If the stain persists, gently dab a pH-neutral cleanser, upholstery spot cleaner, or an equal mixture of water and enzyme detergent (e.g. laundry detergent) on the stain and let it sit for one minute.

Rinse all stain treatments thoroughly with a natural sponge moistened slightly with cool, clean water and completely remove all cleaning solution residue as left over residue can attract soil over time. Extra care should be taken when cleaning dark colors of woven textiles to avoid creating light marks that can be caused by color transfer. Avoid excess rubbing to prevent discoloration and damage to the face of the material.

Allow the textile to dry thoroughly and vacuum before using.

Stain Treatment - Steam Cleaning

Before cleaning, fill steam cleaner with fresh, clear water. Pre-treat stains with a professional steam cleaning pre-treatment solution or an equal mixture of enzyme powder detergent and water.

Healthcare Recommendations

Healthcare facilities should follow safety protocols for biological hazards and/or anti-viral treatments during the cleaning process. For a complete list of approved hospital grade cleansers, contact your sales representative.

Note

Maharam can neither guarantee, nor take responsibility for specific results. Under no circumstances shall Maharam be liable for any incidental, consequential, or other damage resulting from negligence, misuse, mishandling, or exposure of any chemicals used in connection with maintenance. Information relating to chemicals/cleaning solvents, environmental use, and human exposure should be reviewed with appropriate suppliers.

Approved Cleaners

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