

## VERTILUX BIOSCREEN CARE INSTRUCTIONS

The laundering of Polyester fabrics also requires the selection of specially formulated detergent compounds. These types of wash chemicals are usually blended from non-ionic or anionic detergents, silicates and phosphates which provide excellent detergency without the high levels of alkalinity usually found in standard wash formulas. In washing there are three things that work together to remove the soil – i.e. water level, water temperature and wash chemicals.

It is important to have a balance between these three items so that the best overall performance can be achieved.

Most hospital and commercial laundries usually wash bed screens and curtains in a uniform wash cycle which has hot wash temperatures of around 60 degrees Celsius. However, to comply with current thermal disinfection guidelines it is necessary to wash at 70 degrees Celsius for a minimum of 10 minutes, and for hospital work in particular this criteria needs to be built into the appropriate wash cycle.

Polyester fabrics are strongly susceptible to thermal shock creasing caused by rapid cooling during washing, and wrinkles put into the fabric in this way are extremely difficult to remove later. Therefore a controlled lowering or cooldown sequence needs to be incorporated into the wash cycle, particularly after the hot wash and during the rinsing stages.

When processing polyester fabrics it is essential to cool down the load gradually after a hot wash to a temperature where thermal shock creasing is not likely to occur, and before adding cold rinse water in quantity. Fabric temperatures must be below 60 degrees Celsius before extracting or before cold rinsing occurs.

Cool down can be achieved in two ways. The preferable method involves slow addition of cold water to the machine with wired overflow to achieve a final temperature of 60 degrees Celsius at a maximum reduction rate of 6 degrees Celsius per minute.

The alternative method involves the slow addition of cold water giving the temperature decrease at the same maximum rate but allowing the dip to rise. Intermediate dumping of liquor to drain may be necessary in this procedure.

After washing the load should be hydroextracted briefly so that the residual moisture content of the fabric is about 30 - 40%. The duration of high speed extraction must be limited to avoid pressure creasing. One minute extraction at high speed is frequently sufficient to achieve the required residual moisture content.

## FABRIC CARE & CLEANING

### REGULAR CARE:

Vacuum regularly using low suction.

### CLEANING:

Hot Machine Wash < 60 °C

Tumble Dry

Warm Iron < 130°C 

Do Not Bleach 

Dry Cleanable

### SPOT CLEANING:

Treat spills and stains as soon as possible.

Gently scrape any soil or absorb any liquid from the surface of the fabric.

Use luke warm soapy water as a general cleaning agent.

Test on concealed area for effect before proceeding.

To remove the residue of the spill, apply an appropriate cleaning agent, strictly following the instructions.

Do not saturate the fabric or interior with water or any other cleaning liquids.



Fresche EF 3851 is registered on the OEKO-TEX® list of accepted chemical products, and is deemed by OEKO-TEX® to be harmless to human health.



The active ingredient in Fresche EF 3851 is EPA registered and Fresche EF 3851 fully complies with the Treated Articles.