Fabrics Collection: Care, Cleaning and Disinfecting.

Coverings and finishes stimulate and impact on the senses: they are decorations, textures and patterns. Research, technology and developments assist Gaber in the production of new emotional tactile feelings on surfaces made for Interior Design.

As a general rule, the remedies here explained are effective in 90% of the cases. Lack of quick action makes them less effective, leaving consequently some permanent haloes.

K – KING FABRIC | L – KING L FABRIC
Surface stains are best tackled while still fresh, and before they have penetrated into the fibres. They can then be removed quickly by wiping with a damp sponge or cloth. To deal with dried on marks you should use stain removal agents. Never rub roughly to remove a stain, to avoid a ring, work from the outside in with a clean sponge. If the stain is small, dabbing with a moistened brush or damp sponge is enough. When working with a damp sponge, be careful that the fabric only gets damp, not wet. If the back cloth is made of natural fibres, it can shrink if wet and lose its shape. As regards the effects of stain removing agents upon the upholstery or filling materials, the recommendations of the particular manufacturer should be consulted. Spot removal is only worthwhile with small stains. In the case of large or general soiling, the whole cover should be cleaned. Very good results can be achieved with spray extraction appliances. If it is necessary, a non-ionic detergent can be added to the wash. We do not recommend working with wet vacuum machines as they can leave traces of shampoo on the fabric, which negatively affect the flame retardancy qualities. After cleaning, the fabric should be allowed to dry out completely. No heat should be used.

Removable covers can be dry cleaned. They can be washed on the easy care programme at 60°C only if recommended by the manufacturer.

If disinfection is necessary, it is possible to spray with aldehyde-based disinfectants. Steam disinfection is another possibility. Pressure marks can be removed with steam, e. g. with a steam iron but this must not touch the fabric. This treatment recovers the pile. On velour fabric the pile can appear shaded, this is an optical effect and brushing removes it. Static electricity may build up at times of low humidity (e. g. when the central heating is on in winter) if the humidity cannot be increased we recommend a solution containing 2 g/l salt be sprayed on the furniture fabric.

DK – KVADRAT FABRIC (STEELCUT 2 – REMIX 3)
Regular cleaning is important in order to keep the upholstery textile looking its best and to prolong its life. Dust and dirt wear down the textile and also reduce its fire-retardant properties. Vacuum frequently, ideally every week, at half power where appropriate. Wipe upholstery fabrics made from polyurethane with a dry or moist cloth. May also be vacuum cleaned with a soft brush. If you act quickly, it is not difficult to remove spills and prevent stains from forming. However, we cannot guarantee complete stain removal. First, scrape off any liquids or hardened residues with a spoon or a scoop before you proceed. Any loose particles must be vacuum cleaned before further cleaning. Liquids must be soaked up with an absorbent napkin or cloth. Remove non-greasy stains by carefully dabbing with a lintfree cloth or sponge wrung out in warm water. Edge marks can be avoided by dabbing gently in circular motions towards the centre of the stain with a clean lint-free cloth. Remove greasy stains by using appropriate detergents or solvents. In all cases, we recommend to test stain-removal agents on an inconspicuous area first, to see if there is any effect on the cover. Make sure to dry the fabric fully before use. It may also be necessary to use a hairdryer to avoid leaving edge marks. This applies especially to microfiber textiles. These tips are purely recommendations and cannot guarantee complete stain removal. In order to ensure satisfactory results, particularly for large stains, we recommend to contact a professional dry cleaner. It is important to state whether the stain has already undergone treatment.

Regular maintenance and cleaning removes dirt before it settles in the fabric and damages the fibres. Appropriate maintenance and regular cleaning can prolong the textile's life cycle and reduce costs for renovation and repair, replacement and disposal. It is usually recommended that upholstered furniture with normal commercial use should be cleaned 2–3 times a year. Upholsteries in private households usually need less frequent cleaning. In order to ensure satisfying cleaning results, we recommend to contact a professional cleaning institute. Employing pH- neutral carbon dioxide solutions for cleaning is recommended because this method avoids the use of soap. A professional cleaning institute may also assist in working out maintenance schedules, which ensure that the fabrics are maintained properly so

that a good indoor climate and a maximum duration of the upholsteries are achieved.

Removable covers can be machine washed at maximum 40/60° C. Use washing detergent designated for coloured textiles and obey the dosage. Wash the fabric inside-out and load only half on the machine. Spin-dry the fabric with decreased speed. The covers should be dried while suspended and mounted or applied while still slightly damp in order to ease the process. Not all covers with zippers are designed to be removable. We recommend contacting a professional dry cleaner for especially huge covers.

Do not wash, do not bleach, do not tumble dry, iron at medium temperature (max. 150° C).
Professional dry cleaning with tetrachloroethylene, normal process.

S – SUPERB TREVIRA FABRIC - VELVET
Act promptly, rub the surface gently without damaging it, the lack of timeliness makes cleaning less effective, resulting in the permanence of marks. In case of slight stains, wipe the surface with a damp cloth or a mild detergent, rinse with water. For localized and stubborn stains (oil, grease, cosmetics, coffee, liqueurs, chewing gum, etc.) it is advisable to follow the following instructions: promptly dissolve the stain with diluted ethyl alcohol (colourless liquid) in 20% water, dab and then treat with a solution of mild detergent, rinse well.

Wash at 30° C with mild detergent or dry-clean, do not bleach, do not iron, do not tumble dry, dry inside-out avoiding direct exposure to the sunlight.

B – BLAZER FABRIC
Vacuum regularly. Wipe with a damp cloth using soap and water or use proprietary upholstery shampoo. For deeper cleaning use steam or professionally dry clean. Regular cleaning has always been recommended as a way to keep fabrics looking good for longer, with a few straightforward guidelines: Vacuum fabrics regularly to prevent build-up of dust and dirt on the fabric which can act as an abradant and lead to fabrics wearing out before their time. Get to stains quickly, mopping up any excess liquid, before they have time to soak in or dry out. If need be, use upholstery shampoo or liquid soap and warm water. Be careful not to over wet fabrics, especially wool, so always make sure a clean cloth soaked in soapy water is well squeezed out. For deeper cleaning, wool and polyester can be dry cleaned or steam cleaned.

Disinfection: Use liquid soap in warm water. To wipe down by hand, use a clean cloth, squeeze out well and be careful not to over wet the upholstery. Alternatively, injection extraction cleaners can be used, which deep clean, rinse and remove excess water at the same time. Leave the upholstery to dry. Steam cleaning and disinfection is chemical free, using a combination of temperature and pressure to remove dirt and stains, and to kill microorganisms. Steam temperatures typically reach up to 180° C and pressures up to 150 psi, with steam vapor penetrating the fabric surface, then a vacuum applying pressure to lift away the moisture along with dirt and any germs.

FO – FORTEZZA 93 FABRIC
A fabric that is able to combine the characteristics of resistance to atmospheric agents and solar radiation, while also being suitable for use in contexts where fireproofing and high resistance are an essential requirement.

Easy maintenance and possibility of machine washing at 40°, available in many modern and contemporary colours to meet all needs, even the most refined ones.

GR – PROGARDEN FABRIC
Thanks to the protective treatments applied on the fabric and to the easy care and cleaning, this fabric is fearless to damages caused by bad weather exposure and small home accidents damaging its look. Wash up to 30°C with neutral soap. Do not bleach, do not dry clean, do not spin dry. Drip dry and iron with low heat.

SX – SILVERTEX FABRIC
The vinyl should be cleaned periodically in order to maintain its appearance and prevent build-up of dirt and contaminants. Any stain, spills, or soiling should be cleaned up promptly to prevent the possibility of permanent staining. Use soft soapy solutions or special cleaning products for vinyl fabrics to remove stains on the surface of the material. Remove only with a damp white cloth. Lacquers, strong cleaners, detergents, xylene-based solutions, acetone, or MEK cause immediate damage and contribute to the deterioration of the material. The use of such cleaners is at the owner's risk. Certain clothing and accessory dyes (such as those used on denim jeans) may migrate to lighter colours. This phenomenon is increased by humidity and temperature and is irreversible. SPRADLING International GmbH, EURO

SPRADLING S.L.U and SPRADLING UK Ltd will not assume responsibility for dye transfer caused by external contaminants and possible permanent staining caused by this phenomenon.

R – MESH FABRIC
The components made of mesh fabrics have an excellent resistance to several substances, also aggressive (ex: acid or base), provided they do not remain in contact for long time. Avoid the prolonged contact with fat or colouring substances; these could be absorbed by the components of covering yarn and could give permanent stain place. Avoid the prolonged contact with acid or basic solvents and detergents. Do not use washing proceedings or abrasive products, which can damage the covering products.

For normal cleaning, use water and liquid detergents, colourless, and not abrasive. We recommend let the detergent act few minutes, and if necessary rub the surface with brushes exclusively with soft bristles, therefore abundantly rinse with lukewarm water. In pressure device use case (ex: hydro-cleaning), these must not be used so as to damage the fabric surface.

For a better retention over time of the product, we advise to put it back cleaned, in a dry place and protected by dusts. We recommend to avoid store the product back if wet, because the dust and pollution deposited in the fabric are putrescible.

MG – MAGLIA VINYL FABRIC
The coated fabric should be cleaned periodically in order to maintain its appearance and prevent the build-up of dirt and contaminants. Any stain, spills, or soiling should be cleaned up immediately to prevent the possibility of permanent staining. Use a mixture of liquid soap (neutral pH) and water or our approved cleaning products for coated fabrics to remove stains on the surface of the material. Remove only with a damp white cloth. Lacquers, strong cleaners, detergents, xylene-based solutions, acetone, or ketone (MEK) cause immediate damage and contribute to the deterioration of the material.

Clean the entire surface using a mixture of 1:9 liquid soap (neutral pH) and water. Do not use soap or cleaning solutions that contain alcohol, ketones, xylene, acetates or solvents (mineral/white spirits). Completely remove excess cleaner with a white, clean, damp cloth. Dry the surface.

Cleaning methods to remove tougher stains: *Coffee, juice, red wine, sauces, chocolate, grease, crayon and suntan lotion* - Remove excess spill with a damp cloth. Clean with a 1:9 mix of neutral liquid soap and water. Next, rinse with clean water and dry. *Make-up* - Use a straight application of neutral PH soap. Wipe with a clean white cloth or soft brush, rinse with clean water, and dry. *Blood, urine, feces and all other tough stains* - Use a 1:10 mix of Isopropyl alcohol and water. Rinse thoroughly with clean water and dry.

Note: For cleaning use a soft white cotton cloth saturated with the recommended cleaning agent and rub the stain in circles 10 times. Pat dry with another soft white cotton cloth and check the results. Do not use steel bristle brushes, abrasive scouring pads or metal, these cause permanent damage to the fabric.
After cleaning, rinse the area with clean water, then dry with a clean, lint-free cloth. Failure to remove chemical residue will cause discolouration of the coated fabric surface to manifest earlier in the life cycle of the product.

Disinfectant use:
- Asepticare TB + II
- Antifect (in 0.5 % dilution)
- Caviwipes XL Packed
- Cleanisept Wipes
- Clorox Healthcare Bleach Germicidal Wipes
- Coverage Plus Germicidal Wipes
- Desomed rapid
- FD 366
- Hydrogen Peroxide Cleaner Disinfectant Wipes
- Instrunet Anionsurf
- Lysol Foaming Disinfectant Cleaner
- Microzid
- Oxivir TB Wipes
- Oxycide Diluted – 3 oz/gl in water

- PDI Sani-cloth bleach wipes
- Sanicloth AF 3
- Sodium Hypochlorite Disinfectant / Bleach cleaner - Dilution: 1:10 mix of bleach and water
- Surfanios Premium (in 0,25% dilution)
- Surfa'Safe Premium (in 0,25% dilution)
- Super Sani-cloth
- Virex II 256 (1:256 Dilution)
- Virox 5 Rtu
- Wet wipe
- Wex Cide 128 (1:128 dilution)

After disinfection rinse the area with clean water, then dry with a clean, lint-free cloth.

E – SIMIL LEATHER AUREA
Dust gently. In case of light stains, clean the surface using a microfiber damp cloth or a neutral detergent solution, rinse with water afterwards. Washing in water at 30°C, by hand and/or in washing machine. No spin-drying; no squeezing. Dry the fabric by leaving it unfolded on its reverse side. Iron to the reverse side at low temperature. For harder stains (oil, grease, coffee, chewing-gum, etc.) dissolve the stain quickly by using ethylic alcohol diluted in water at 20%, tampon, clean with neutral detergent solution and then rinse again.

Act promptly, rub the surface gently without damaging it, the lack of timeliness makes cleaning less effective, resulting in the permanence of marks. Light colours coverings should not be brought in contact with textiles and clothing coloured with unbound dyes (like jeans) since colour pigments could penetrate coated fabric's surface without being able to be removed.

C – LEATHER
To brighten the ancient splendour of leather, it is better not to neglect it, but, on the contrary, periodically polish it using lanolin or vaseline and a clean cloth. Olive oil is also an excellent cure-all for leather, to nourish and revive it. To do this, just prepare a mixture of olive oil and water to be wiped on the surface to be treated with the help of a cloth. Cleaning the leather is an operation that must be repeated constantly. First of all, dust must be removed regularly as it accumulates and risks "suffocating" the leather. To do this, it is best to use a soft bristle brush or an electrostatic cloth. The winning combination also for cleaning leather: warm water with a little diluted Marseille soap is useful for eliminating stains and imperfections.

P – LEATHER
For normal cleaning just dust the leather with a clean, soft dry cloth. Any stains can be removed using a damp cloth and mild white detergent. Do not rub the surface but dab it from the outside toward the inside of the stain. Do not dry the leather in the sunlight or with hair dryer. Do not use detergents that are not specific for leather, as they can damage the surface causing it to crack or fade. To keep the colours bright, do not expose the leather to direct sunlight. In all cases, we recommend to test stain-removal agents on an inconspicuous/hidden area first, to see if there is any effect on the cover.