
Surface Materials Cleaning & Maintenance

SURFACE MATERIAL CLEANING & MAINTENANCE

With regular care and maintenance, your Trendway product will continue to provide years of superior performance and satisfaction.

Please follow the finish cleaning recommendations listed below. Should questions regarding finish type arise, please contact Trendway Customer Care 1-800-748-0234.

No warranty is implied as results may vary.

Coated Surfaces | Powder Coat and Wet Coat Paint

To remove dirt, grime, everyday soiling, etc. from painted and powder coated surfaces, use a non-abrasive cleaner following the manufacturers' directions. Avoid any cleaning product which contains solvents, chlorinated solvents, alcohols, or abrasives. Recommended all-purpose cleaners for use on laminated or painted surfaces include: Dawn®, Fantastic®, Formula 409®, Glass Plus®, Lestoil®, Lysol®, Mr. Clean®, Top Job®, and Windex® followed by a clean water rinse. Pretest a small inconspicuous area before proceeding.

Decorative Vinyl Film

Decorative vinyl films should be cleaned at least once a year. A mild, non-abrasive soap or detergent dissolved in warm water should be used. Most stubborn surface stains can be removed by using isopropyl alcohol or a mild solution of household bleach. Rinse with clean water after washing. Protective gloves are recommended. Pretest a small inconspicuous area before proceeding.

Laminate

High pressure laminate surfaces may be cleaned with a solution of warm water and mild, non-abrasive soap. No abrasive cleaners, acids or alkalis should be used as they will damage the decorative surface. Stubborn stains may be removed with a two minute exposure to hypochlorite bleach such as Clorox®, followed by a clean water rinse. Protective gloves are recommended.

Markerboard Laminate

Markerboard laminate surfaces can be cleaned with a particle free, clean, non-abrasive, damp cloth. Mild soap and water or mild liquid detergent can be used. For tough stains Expo liquid cleaner, PB905 citrus cleaner, Windex or Formula 409 are recommended. Do not use harsh abrasive cleaners, steel wool, powder soap, or harsh chemicals, acids or alkaline cleaners as these products may cause scratching and/or surface discoloration.

Plexiglass

Using a clean soft cloth, wash Plexiglass with a solution of mild dishwashing detergent and lukewarm water. Rinse with clear water and dry by blotting with a damp cloth or chamois. Grease, oil, and tar may be removed with high quality aliphatic, naphtha, or kerosene. These solvents may be obtained at a paint or hardware store and should be used in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Good ventilation and protective gloves are highly recommended. Any oily film left behind by these solvents should be removed immediately by washing. Do not use window cleaning sprays, kitchen scouring compounds or solvents such as acetone, gasoline, benzene, chlorinated compounds, or lacquer thinner. Pretest a small inconspicuous area before proceeding.

Glass

You may use a standard brand of glass cleaner that does not contain ammonia, citrus or vinegar such as Ammonia-Free Windex. Ammonia will damage frosted glass. Do not use abrasive detergents. Always use a soft, clean, grit free cloth when cleaning to reduce the chances of scratching the surface. Spray glass cleaner on glass surfaces and then wipe it off with untreated paper towels, or lint-free cotton cloths for a streak-free shine. We do not recommend using paper towel.

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Textiles | Panel

To prevent overall soiling, frequent vacuuming or light brushing to remove dust and grime is recommended. Spot clean with a mild upholstery solvent and upholstery shampoo or foam from a mild detergent. When using a solvent or dry-cleaning product, follow instructions carefully and clean only in a well ventilated room, wearing protective gloves. Avoid any product which contains carbon tetrachloride or other toxic material. With either method, pretest a small inconspicuous area before proceeding. Use a professional cleaning service when an overall soil condition has been reached.

Textiles | Seating Upholstery

Remove loose dirt and dust frequently by means of vacuum cleaner or soft brush. Spots should be removed immediately in a manner preventing enlargement of stain area. Volatile cleaning solvents such as acetone, enamel reducer, lacquer thinner, nail polish remover, or cleaning materials such as laundry soaps, bleaches or reducing agents should never be used. Never use chlorinated solvents, gasoline or naphtha. These will cause damage to fabric and are toxic and flammable.

Use a fabric cleaning fluid to remove stains containing grease, fat or oil (foods, lipstick, crayon, petroleum jelly, etc.). First, remove all excess with a dull knife by scraping gently without harming the fabric. Second, apply cleaner sparingly to a clean, absorbent cloth, then blot with light pressure working toward the center of the stain area, turning cloth to clean area constantly. After removal, wipe briskly with clean absorbent cloth to prevent a cleaning ring. If a cleaning ring forms, the entire surface will need to be cleaned. Pretest a small inconspicuous area before proceeding.

General soilage can be cleaned using detergent foam, however care must be taken to clean entire surface in one operation. Remove loose dirt first by brushing and apply foam according to manufacturer's recommendations. Avoid excessive wetting and harsh abrasion. Wipe clean with a slightly damp, clean absorbent cloth and wipe dry. Wipe again after drying is complete to restore fabric luster. Pretest a small inconspicuous area before proceeding.

Common stains and treatment:

Blood

Wipe with clean cloth moistened with cold water - do not use soap.

Candy

Chocolate removal requires lukewarm water; use very hot water on candies other than chocolate. Dry with clean towel. If necessary, clean lightly with fabric cleaning fluid.

Chewing gum

Harden gum with ice cube and scrape off excess with dull knife. Moisten with fabric cleaning fluid and scrape again. Finish with cloth moistened with fabric cleaning fluid.

Fruit stains, coffee, soft drinks, liquor, wine, ice cream and milk

Absorb excess moisture with a clean, white cloth. Wipe with a cloth soaked in cold water.

If necessary, clean with fabric cleaning fluid. Soap and water is not recommended as it might set the stain.

Ketchup & Mustard

Wipe with cloth soaked in cool water. If further cleaning is necessary, use detergent foam cleaner.

Paste or wax type shoe polish

A light application of fabric cleaning fluid should be used.

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Seating Leather, Polyurethanes, Silicone & Vinyl

Seating leather, polyurethanes, silicone, and vinyl may be cleaned with a solution of lukewarm water and mild soap. Work up a thin layer of suds on a piece of cheese cloth and gently clean leather surface. Rinse the soap film off with a piece of cheese cloth dampened in clear water. Finish by wiping with a dry, soft cloth. Never use furniture polishes, oils, varnishes or ammonia. Pretest a small inconspicuous area before proceeding.

Disinfecting Coated Fabric Surfaces - Vinyl and Polyurethane

Disinfecting your Trendway furniture is highly important to stop the spread of COVID-19. Rinsing and wiping down seats and arms after you disinfect is a critical step to take to protect your vinyl or polyurethane from damage. Gradual build-up of cleaning products can saturate polyurethane and lead to de-lamination, and it can dry out vinyl and lead to cracking.

Before you disinfect, clean the surface with a detergent or general-purpose cleaner. Cleaning is an important first step to the process because it physically removes soil, organic matter, and many germs from the surface. Rinse with clean water.

We recommend disinfecting polyurethane and vinyl with a water to bleach solution of 10:1, then rinsing the cleaned area with water and drying with a clean cloth.

Disinfection should always take place last, to ensure that any germs leftover after cleaning are destroyed. Disinfectants are not as effective when applied directly to dirty surfaces, because germs and viruses can hide under soils. Use disinfectant in the proper concentration, following the manufacturer's recommendations on the label. Do not over-saturate the fabric.

- o Test the disinfectant first on an inconspicuous area of the surface.
- o Remove all residue with a clean, damp cloth to avoid damage to fabric.

Here are a few disinfectants that can be used to help combat lingering bacteria and virus pathogens.

- o 409 Multi Surface. A registered disinfectant that kills 99.9% of bacteria
- o Virex II 256. Used in health care - highly concentrated quaternary formula provides one-step cleaning and disinfection
- o Clorox Disinfecting Wipes. Kills human 99.9% of viruses and bacteria, including human Coronavirus

Also, keep in mind that antimicrobial textile treatments don't offer a defense against COVID-19. Antimicrobial treatments protect the product from degradation by microbes and bacteria, but are not intended to limit infection among humans, and do not work against viruses.

