

Maintenance instructions for Cotting coated fabrics



Cotting coated fabrics will withstand most of the trials of everyday usage. They meet the NF EN 15973 standard for household, food and pharmaceutical products. If they are regularly maintained, they will retain their original flexibility and shine.



For effective maintenance, clean regularly with pH-neutral soap and a soft brush. Always rinse with clean water. Any stains such as pen ink, coffee, wine, eosine or denim should be cleaned off immediately in order to prevent them becoming permanently embedded in the coated fabric.

RECOMMENDED:

- Dust
- Clean regularly with pH-neutral soap and a soft brush.
- Rinse with clean water (avoid using too much water to prevent it seeping into the seams)
- Remove traces of perspiration regularly
- Avoid prolonged exposure to sources of heat
- Particular care should be taken of light colours, which are more sensitive.

AVOID:

Any commercial detergents, solvents or stain removers not certified by NF Collectivité and any products that we do not recommend should be avoided.

- Alcohol / acetone / undiluted bleach
- Solvents, detergents and stain removers not certified by NF Collectivité
- Abrasive cleaning products
- Perchloroethylene
- All types of wax
- Trichloroethylene

These products denature the protective veneer of the coating and make it brittle.

NOT RECOMMENDED:

- Leaving soap or cleaning product residues on the surface
- Using abrasive stain removers
- Steam-cleaning
- Machine-washing the fabric

RECOMMENDATIONS: HOW TO HANDLE TOUGH STAINS?

Stains should be treated as quickly as possible.

For tough stains, you can use certain cleaning products by following the manufacturer's instructions. Cotting may not be held liable if a cleaning product manufacturer changes the formulation of its products. A test should be carried out on a non-visible part of the seat before use:

- Dürr FD 360
- Aniosurf Premium
- Surfanios Premium
- Isopropanol alcohol/water (70 %/30 %)
- Oxygenated water (medical-grade)
- Ammonium hydroxide diluted in water (5% concentration)
- Acetic acid hydroxide diluted in water (2% concentration)

These products have been tested in our laboratory according to a specific protocol. The conditions for use for these cleaning agents must be observed (dilution, etc.). After cleaning, the surface **MUST** be rinsed with clean water. Cotting may not be held liable in the event that the dilution percentages are not observed.

Ink and stubborn stains

Whether soapy water, diluted alcohol (30% alcohol to 70% water) or diluted acetone (10% acetone to 90% water) is used for cleaning, ink stains such as from ballpoint pen ink will be faded but not removed. Rinse with clean water.

Eosine and medical products / blood and urine

Clean with soapy water. For tough stains, use 10% diluted bleach or alcohol, but the stain is liable to remain. Rinse with clean water. The dyes in some medical products can leak into the material and veneer and leave an indelible stain, which can be diminished by cleaning dark colours and printed fabrics. Hospital disinfectants such as Anios will not stain any quality fabrics in the Cotting range.

Food, ketchup, chocolate, wine, coffee and alcohol

These stains can be removed by washing with soapy water. A ring may remain depending on the colour of the coated fabric (especially for pale single colours). Cleaning up the stain quickly is recommended. For tough stains, use 10% diluted bleach or alcohol to reduce the appearance of the ring. Rinse with clean water.

Denim

Some fabric and accessory dyes (e.g. denim) can spread onto lighter materials and leak into the fibres of coated fabrics. This phenomenon is exacerbated by humidity and temperature, and is irreversible. Cotting understands the disappointment to end users caused by the consequences of this, but may not be held liable for any inconvenience caused by external pollutants.

IMPORTANT : Cotting may not be held liable for any problems encountered owing to a failure to observe these maintenance instructions.



Most of our items are **SANITIZED**, which means they have anti-microbial properties and are safely and permanently protected against the growth of bacteria, yeasts, fungus, etc.