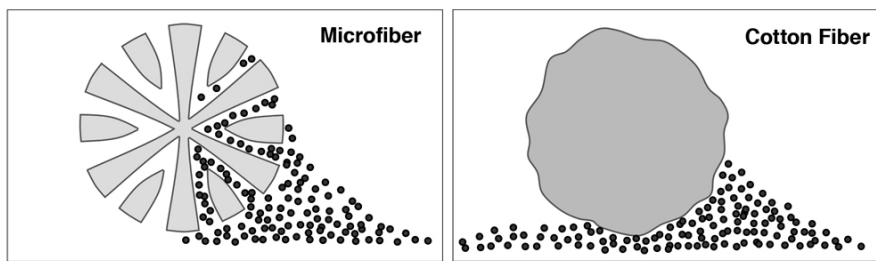


Microfiber Products

What is Microfiber?

The term “microfiber” refers to the microscopic size of the fibers that make it up. Each strand of microfiber is comprised of two components: wedge-shaped polyester filaments and a core of nylon. Made of both oil-attracting and water-attracting polymers, these strands are woven into masses of tiny "hooks & loops". The sharp edges of millions of these fibers cut through dried-in stains, utilizing static electricity to trap and remove dirt and micro-particles from any surface, in many cases eliminating the need for additional chemical cleansers. The capillary effect between the filaments and nylon core creates a high absorbency, which in turn, enables the fiber to clean and polish at the same time.



Care & Cleaning

Your new microfiber products are very easy to clean and can be washed over and over again. You can hand wash or machine wash, depending on the level of soil. Also, microfiber doesn't always need to be washed after every use, most of the time you can rinse and hang to dry. For your reference, below is a detailed chart of care instructions.

Microfiber Use	Examples	Care Instructions
Dry Cleanup	Dust, Dirt, Powders, etc.	Simply vacuum-clean or shake out (preferably outside) before reusing.
Mild/Moderate Cleanup	Basic Surface Cleaning (Glass, Countertops, etc.)	Rinse under warm/hot water. Warm water will loosen the fibers and release the trapped soil. Soap or Detergent can also be used.
Heavy Cleanup*	Liquid Spills, Food, Pet Messes, Wet Mops, etc.	Machine wash cold, using any home laundry detergent. Hang-dry or tumble dry low. High heat burns the microscopic fibers and degrades their effectiveness significantly.

***THINGS TO AVOID:**

(1) Do not use fabric softener when washing microfiber. Softener acts as a kind of wax which will coat the fibers' surface, clogging the microscopic spaces that are efficient to trap soil and cancelling the fibers' chemical and electrostatic properties. **(2) When machine washing, only wash microfiber with cold water - hot water will cause colors to bleed.** **(3) Wash and dry with lint-free fabrics only (no terry cloth, sweaters, flannel, dryer sheets, etc.) - Lint particles attach to the microfibers and dramatically reduce the efficiency of the products.** **(4) Do not use chlorine bleach, acetones, or strong acids with microfiber products at all - these chemicals will damage the nylon fibers significantly. If you do accidentally make any of the mistakes listed above - don't worry! Most problems can be solved by simply washing the product again using the correct procedures.**