

Cleaning Guide

Pattern: **Fractal-X**
AC#: **33330X - 33334X**
Content: **97% FR Polyester,
3% X-STATIC® Silver Antimicrobial Fiber**



General Cleaning Recommendation:

- Load Fabric into washer (Do Not Overload).
- Use the usual hospital protocol (rinse, drain, etc.), for washing cubicles and note maximum temperature of 200°F
- Detergent with a maximum pH not to exceed 12.
- Oxidative bleaching agents should not be used as these will damage X-Static silver antimicrobial fiber. These include sodium, hypochlorite, hydrogen peroxide, and per(oxy)acetic acid (PAA).
- A thorough rinse is essential to remove traces of surfactant, as residual detergent will adversely affect the X-Static silver antimicrobial.
- Do not overload washer or dryer.
- Fabric softeners should not be used.
- Always ensure that the fabric is thoroughly dried with heat. The dryer exhaust temperature should not exceed 200°F.
- Washers and dryers should be inspected regularly to ensure there are no rough spots that could damage the fabric.
- As is the usual procedure with laundering synthetic cubicle curtains, after the dry cycle is complete, curtains should be quickly removed to avoid over exposure to the heated drying cam.
- Silver is a natural element and may tarnish. This does not affect the biocidal properties of the material.
- Always process one single cubicle first before processing bulk cubicles. A thorough examination & evaluation of the test cubicle should be reviewed to make sure that the proper results are attained.

List of Incompatible Chemicals for Use With X-Static Silver Antimicrobial Fiber

The Table below contains a general list of chemicals that are incompatible for use with X-Static filament or staple fibers. While this list is not comprehensive, it does reference the most common chemicals used in processing, dyeing, finishing and laundering that are incompatible with the X-Static technology.

Incompatible Chemicals	Effect on X-Static Silver Antimicrobial Fiber	Impact on End-Use Requirement	Recommended Substitutes
Sulfur Powder	Sulfur degrades X-Static	- Potential issue with consistency of color, luster - Potential issue with reduction in thermal and electrical properties	- Non-sulfur powder-containing chemicals - Non-sulfur-containing atmosphere (that is, away from high vehicle exhaust areas)
Ammonium Sulfide	Sulfur containing compounds degrade X-Static	- Potential issue with consistency of color, luster - Potential issue with reduction in thermal and electrical properties	Non-ammonium sulfide-containing chemicals
Sodium Hypochlorite (Household Bleach)	Sodium hypochlorite degrades X-Static	- Potential issue with consistency of color, luster - Potential issue with reduction in thermal and electrical properties	Non hypochlorite-containing cleaning agents
Chlorine Gas	Chlorine degrades X-Static	- Potential issue with consistency of color, luster - Potential issue with reduction in thermal and electrical properties	Non-hypochlorite-containing cleaning agents
All Strong Acids	Strong acids degrade, dissolve and oxidize X-Static	- Potential issue with consistency of color, luster - Potential issue with reduction in thermal and electrical properties	Alternate process that does not expose X-Static to strong acids
Strong Oxidizing Agents	Strong oxidizing agents, degrade, dissolve and oxidize X-Static	- Potential issue with consistency of color, luster - Potential issue with reduction in thermal and electrical properties	Alternate process that does not expose X-Static to strong oxidizing agents
Sodium Silicate	Sodium Silicate reacts with X-Static	- Visual color change - Deposits of orange yellow precipitate of silver silicate on substrate	Magnesium salts of ethylenediamine tetra acetic acid (EDTA) and tetrasodium pyrophosphate (TSPP)
Sodium Hydrosulfite (Sodium Dithionite)	Degrades X-Static and effects overall hue of fabric	- Potential issue with consistency of color, luster - Potential "tea stains" on finished fabric - Potential uniform change in hue (towards brown) - Potential issue with reduction in thermal and electrical properties	Non hydrosulfite reducing agents such as isopropyl alcohol

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