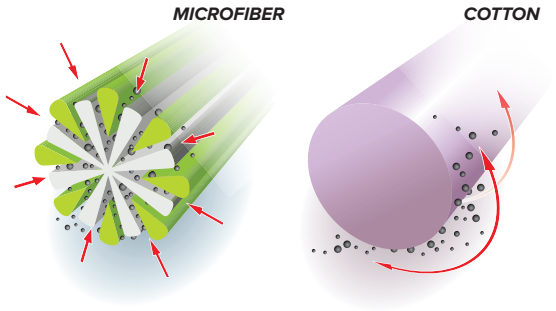
BENEFITS OF MICROFIBER

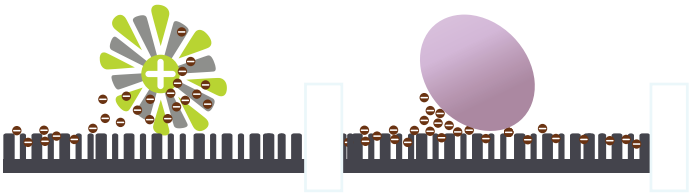
What Is Microfiber?

Microfiber is a man made fiber of 80% polyester 20% Polyamide Perfected in the 1960's in Japan by Dr. Miyoshi Okamoto, Microfiber is a synthetic fiber, finer than a strand of silk, which in turn is one fifth the diameter of a human hair. Incredibly strong, the yarn's strength comes from a process called splitting whereby a single fiber is divided up to ten times then spun back together to create a stronger, more intertwined yarn. The result of splitting is thousands of tiny fissures that **hook and hold dirt more effectively than cotton fibers.**



Why Is Microfiber More Effective Than Cotton?

Microfiber is an effective cleaning tool because the byproduct of the splitting process is a positive charge. Dirt and dust are negatively charged so they are **literally attracted to microfiber like a magnet.** This is why little-to-no chemical cleaning products are necessary when cleaning with microfiber.



What Does The CDC Have to Say About Microfiber?

Wet mopping with a flat microfiber mop, will remove 38% more soil than string mops. The microfiber system tested demonstrated **superior microbial removal** compared with conventional string mops when used with a detergent cleaner (94% vs 68%). (Ref. CDC 2008)

Why Is Microfiber Safer Than Cotton Mops?

Approximately 1 in 10 hospitalized patients will acquire an infection after admission to hospitals. Estimates of the cost of infections in 2009 suggest that the annual economic burden is $6.7 billion per year in the United States. Unlike cotton mops, microfiber flat mops are lightweight and thin so custodians can change mops after every room. Microfiber mops are also brightly colored. Which means **you will prevent cross contamination**. There will never be any danger of using the wrong mop at the wrong time.

How Does Microfiber Positively Impact My Business Operation?

Because less chemicals are used when cleaning, less contaminated water enters the water stream. According to the EPA, this can result in up to a **95% reduction in cleaning chemicals** in our water supply.

Microfiber mops can be laundered up to 500 times. Compare that to the 55-100 times of regular mops. In one year a hotel could see a **60% reduction in mop costs** alone.

Staff prefer microfiber mopping because using the lightweight mops and hardware are **more efficient, easier, and less tiring** than hauling a heavy cotton mop and bucket around the facility.

CARING FOR MICROFIBER

Overview

Microfiber is hardy, but also delicate at the same time. On one hand, Microfiber is constructed of refined plastics that will never degrade over time. However, to preserve the life (and usefulness) of your microfiber it is better to wash and dry after use. Otherwise you run the risk of contaminants setting in the cloth. This will hamper future cleaning efforts by clogging the fine cleaning channels and increases the risk of cross contamination. Follow the microfiber care guide below and protect your wholesale microfiber investment.

Washing Microfiber

- *Wash the most soiled microfiber in separate loads. This is most easily done when using a color coordinated system as some tasks are dirtier than others.*
- *Do not use fabric softener – it will neutralize the natural dirt magnetizing positive charge of microfiber*
- *Wash microfiber only with other microfiber as cotton releases lint that is trapped within the microfibers.*
- *Do not use bleach to remove stains or for any other reason. Bleach will decrease the effectiveness and durability of the microfiber product.*
- *Keep wash/dry load capacities at 85-90% capacity.*
- *Microfiber mops can also be hand washed using warm soapy water.*
- *Program commercial laundry washing machines with the cycle below for optimum results.*
- *Use more solvent for heavily soiled cloths, never use extreme alkaline, bleach, or fabric softener.*

Drying Microfiber

Microfibers are more susceptible to damage due to heat. Their polyamide material could deform when in contact with hot dryer drums. If you insist on machine-drying, set the temperature to a maximum of 140°F and remove immediately following the dry cycle. Preferred option: Air dry. When drying mops commercial laundries have two options.

Do not dry, add disinfectant during the 80°F rinse cycle then seal mops in a poly bag for transportation.
Pre-load wet-mops with chemical product by placing them in a container with cleaning chemicals. In 30 minutes you will have a saturated wet mop that's ready to quickly deploy in a soiled area.

The Process

Step	Operation	Minutes	Water Temp	Water Level	Notes
1	Flush	2	120F/50C	High	
2	Flush	2	120F/50C	High	
3	Break/Suds	10	140F/60C	Low	6oz. non-solvent detergent/100lbs (Ph. 8.5 -10 max)
4	Rinse Extract	3	80F/27C	High	
5	Rinse Extract	2	80F/27C	High	
6	Rinse	2	80F/27C	High	
7	Rinse	2	COLD	High	