

A woman with dark hair tied back is loading white laundry into a front-loading washing machine. The scene is dimly lit with a teal color cast. The washing machine door is open, and the woman is leaning over it, pulling a piece of fabric inside. The background is dark, suggesting a laundry room setting.

TONROSE

washing

GUIDELINES

At Tonrose we want you to get the very best performance from all of our products. To achieve this we recommend the following laundry guidelines

WASHING

1. Never let the textiles get too dirty or leave them soiled too long before cleaning them:

Ingrained soiling or spilled food and drink become more difficult to clean the longer they are left un-washed.

2. Never overload your washing machine:

The soiled textiles need space to move around inside the washing machine. If the washing machine is over-loaded, the textiles will not be cleaned correctly and there is a risk they will not be rinsed either, leaving soap or soiling in the textiles. This can lead to unpleasant smells and skin rashes, as well as discolouration.

Over-loaded polyester blended materials will also crease excessively and be difficult to iron.

3. Never over-bleach:

Bleach will only remove protein soiling and vegetable dyes – so don't bleach grease, oils and general soiling. It's a waste of time and money and will shorten the fabric life.

4. Always use the correct detergent dosed at the right level:

With all white fabrics use a detergent containing optical brightening agents to retain the bright appearance. With all coloured items – especially pastels – only use a detergent that has NO optical brightening agent, otherwise this will dilute the shade and make it look 'washed-out'.

Too little detergent – especially on polyester blends – will lead to fabrics greying due to soil redeposition.

When washing textiles with different amounts of soiling, always wash the whole load based on the heaviest soiled item(s) in the load. For example, if washing sheets and pillow slips together – the whole load should be washed as for pillow slips with extra detergent to combat the oils, fats and greases from the hair and face of the sleeper in the bed.

WASHING

**5. With polyester blends –
always use a short spin-cycle:**

If polyester is cooled down too quickly or is left on high-speed spin for too long, then hard creases will be formed which will be impossible to remove completely.

6. Use the right wash temperature:

Some soils such as protein and blood will be set if the initial wash temperature is too high. Never exceed 39°C for the first 5 minutes when washing food, drink or human soiling or staining.

Oils, fats and greases are best removed at higher washing temperatures, which help emulsification.

To disinfect textiles they should be washed at 65°C for 10 minutes plus machine mixing time or 71°C for 3 minutes plus machine mixing time.

7. Use the right dip (water) levels:

If using a Pre-wash – this should be at HIGH dip to help flush away loose particulate and water soluble soiling.

On the Main wash stages a LOW – MEDIUM water level is required;

All rinses should be with a HIGH water level unless starching or bleaching when a MEDIUM or LOW level is required.

As a general guide, if you are not too sure, the maximum water levels should be:-

LOW water levels should be 1/8th of the washing machine cage diameter;

MEDIUM water levels should be 1/6th of the washing machine cage diameter; and

HIGH water levels should be 1/3rd of the washing machine cage diameter.

So – for example, if your washing machine has an inner basket diameter of, say, 90cm, a LOW dip should be 11cm, a MEDIUM dip 15cm and a HIGH dip of 30cm.

NOTE

All dips stated are running dips, measured with the cage rotating. The static dip with the cage stationary will always be a few cm higher.

FINISHING

8. Never let fabric become 'over-dried' before ironing:

To obtain a flat, smooth, crisp finish a textile should be slightly (and evenly) damp before ironing. If it is too dry or has dry patches, a rough appearance will result.

9. Never leave textiles lying around too long before finishing:

Items will start to dry-out or become heavily creased making them difficult to iron.

If they have not been rinsed efficiently there is an increased risk of 'galling' or the fabric turning yellow during ironing (because the heat of ironing will react with the un-rinsed wash chemistry).

10. Never over-condition (tumble) before ironing:

Apart from wasting time and energy and increasing handling, tumble drying reduces fabric life and reduces the fabric moisture content which can lead to a poor finish on the ironer.

11. Pull all items out flat and square when feeding into an ironing machine:

Ensure the leading edges are out flat when fed into the ironing machine and do not apply too much tension to the selvages as the item passes through the ironer to avoid causing 'dog-ears' on the trailing corners. Only apply lateral tension to pull out flat the table-cloth or sheet and to remove creases from the centre of the item.

12. Always ensure the textiles are FULLY DRIED before folding and returning to the user.

Damp textiles quickly form mildew stains which are difficult to remove as well as causing unpleasant musty odours.

13. For stained items – ONLY use chemicals of known strength and follow all relevant Health and Safety guidelines:

Consult with your detergent supplier before embarking upon any stain removal procedures or contact LTC for guidelines on handling specific types of stains. Rust, mildew and lots of other stains can be removed provided safe handling procedures are followed.

TYPICAL GOOD QUALITY WASH PROGRAMMES DESIGNED TO OPTIMISE RESOURCES AND GET THE BEST FABRIC LIFE AND QUALITY WITH YOUR TONROSE TEXTILES



These programmes are based on updating of the wash programmes originally published by the British Launderers Research Association. They are designed to enable you to get the best out of Tonrose products.

The following three wash programmes are all designed for Light to Medium soiled classifications.

100% COTTON SHEETS PILLOW SLIPS & DUVET COVERS

(Light-Medium Soiled)

| Wash stage | Time | Water level | Drain | Temperature | Chemicals |
|---------------------|---------|-------------|-------|-------------|-----------|
| Wash 1 | 5'00" | Low | | 39°C | Detergent |
| | 7'00" | | | 71°C | |
| Drain | 1'00" | | ✓ | | |
| Rinse 1 | 3'00" | High | | Cold | |
| Drain/Inter Extract | 2'00" | | ✓ | | |
| Rinse 2 | 3'00" | High | | Cold | |
| Drain/Inter Extract | 2'00" | | ✓ | | |
| Rinse 3 | 3'00" | High | | Cold | |
| Drain/Full Extract | 7-9'00" | | ✓ | | |

1. Use a well formulated fully built commercial laundry detergent. White sheets use a detergent with optical brightening agent included. Coloured sheets require NO optical brightener.
2. This is a 'stepped-wash' process meaning that the same water is used for the wash stage and the temperature is increased after 5 minutes without draining.
3. Sufficient detergent should be added to achieve a generous lather throughout the entire Wash 1 stage (look through the window in the door). This is especially important when processing pillow slips to avoid yellowing or grease balls.
4. For polyester blended fabrics reduce the Full Extract time for 2-3 minutes.

TOWELS

(Light-Medium Soiled)

| Wash stage | Time | Water level | Drain | Temperature | Chemicals |
|---------------------|-------|-------------|-------|-------------|-----------|
| Wash 1 | 5'00" | Medium | | Cold | |
| Drain | 1'00" | | ✓ | | |
| Wash 2 | 5'00" | Low | | 39°C | Detergent |
| | 7'00" | | | 71°C | |
| Drain | 1'00" | | ✓ | | |
| Rinse 1 | 3'00" | High | | Cold | |
| Drain/Inter Extract | 2'00" | | ✓ | | |
| Rinse 2 | 3'00" | High | | Cold | |
| Drain/Inter Extract | 2'00" | | ✓ | | |
| Rinse 3 | 3'00" | High | | Cold | |
| Drain/Full Extract | 7'00" | | ✓ | | |

1. Use a well formulated fully built commercial laundry detergent. White towels use a detergent with optical brightening agent included. Coloured towels NO optical brightener.
2. All towels are normally received with high levels of accumulated water hardness salts because hotels rarely soften the water to the guest rooms. To remove these hardness salts a clear cold water rinse should be used before moving onto the Main wash stage and the addition of detergent.
3. Wash 2 is a 'stepped-wash' process meaning that the same water is used for the duration of this wash stage and the temperature is increased after 5 minutes without draining.
4. Sufficient detergent should be added to achieve a generous lather throughout the entire Wash 2 stage (look through the window in the door).

100% COTTON TABLE LINEN

(Light-Medium Soiled)

| Wash stage | Time | Water level | Drain | Temperature | Chemicals |
|---------------------|---------|-------------|-------|-------------|-----------|
| Break-wash | 5'00" | Medium | | Cold | |
| Drain | 1'00" | | ✓ | | |
| Main-wash | 5'00" | Low | | 39°C | Detergent |
| | 7'00" | | | 71°C | |
| Drain | 1'00" | | ✓ | | |
| Rinse 1 | 3'00" | Medium | | 50°C | Bleach |
| Drain/Inter Extract | 2'00" | | ✓ | | |
| Rinse 2 | 3'00" | High | | Cold | |
| Drain/Inter Extract | 2'00" | | ✓ | | |
| Rinse 3 | 3'00" | High | | Cold | |
| | 3'00" | Low | | Cold | Starch |
| Drain/Full Extract | 7-9'00" | | ✓ | | |

1. Use a well formulated fully built commercial laundry detergent. For white table linen use a detergent with optical brightening agent included. Coloured table linen no optical brightener.
2. All table linen is normally received with high levels of accumulated food debris and drink spills. To remove or soften this type of soiling to make it easier to wash off, a clear cold water Break-wash should be used before moving onto the Main-wash stage and the addition of detergent.
3. The Main-wash is a 'stepped-wash' process meaning that the same water is used for the duration of this wash stage and the temperature is increased after 5 minutes without draining.
4. Sufficient detergent should be added to achieve a generous lather throughout the entire Main-wash stage.
5. The first rinse is where sodium hypochlorite bleach should be dosed, at 1g of available chlorine per kilogram dry weight of work loaded into the washing machine. To minimise fabric damage, ensure the temperature on this stage never exceeds 60°C.
6. Rinse 3 – the water level should be reduced if starch is to be used to impart any special finish that may be required.
7. If oxygen bleach is used (e.g. hydrogen peroxide or sodium percarbonate), this should be dosed after the first 5 minutes of Wash 2 have elapsed.
8. For 100% polyester and polyester cotton blended fabrics, reduce the Full Extract time to 2-3 minutes.

SHEETS PILLOW SLIPS & DUVET COVERS

(Heavy Soiling)

| Wash stage | Time | Water level | Drain | Temperature | Chemicals |
|---------------------|-------|-------------|-------|-------------|-----------|
| Wash 1 | 5'00" | Medium | | 39°C | Detergent |
| Drain | 1'00" | | ✓ | | |
| Wash 2 | 9'00" | Low | | 71°C | Detergent |
| Drain | 1'00" | | ✓ | | |
| Rinse 1 | 3'00" | High | | Cold | |
| Drain/Inter Extract | 2'00" | | ✓ | | |
| Rinse 2 | 3'00" | High | | Cold | |
| Drain/Inter Extract | 2'00" | | ✓ | | |
| Rinse 3 | 3'00" | High | | Cold | |
| Drain/Full Extract | 7'00" | | ✓ | | |

1. Use a well formulated fully built commercial laundry detergent. For white sheets use a detergent with optical brightening agent included. Coloured sheets NO optical brightener.
2. Two thirds of the total detergent used should be added on the Wash 1 and the remaining one third added to Wash 2. However, it is essential that a generous lather is maintained throughout the duration of Wash 2 (look through the window in the door). This is especially important when processing pillow slips to avoid yellowing or grease balling.
3. For polyester blended fabrics, reduce the Full Extract time for 2-3 minutes.

TOWELS

(Heavy soiling)

| Wash stage | Time | Water level | Drain | Temperature | Chemicals |
|---------------------|-------|-------------|-------|-------------|-----------|
| Break-wash | 5'00" | Medium | | Cold | |
| Drain | 1'00" | | ✓ | | |
| Wash 1 | 5'00" | Medium | | 39°C | Detergent |
| Drain | 1'00" | | ✓ | | |
| Wash 2 | 9'00" | Low | | 71°C | Detergent |
| Drain | 1'00" | | ✓ | | |
| Rinse 1 | 3'00" | High | | Cold | |
| Drain/Inter Extract | 2'00" | | ✓ | | |
| Rinse 2 | 3'00" | High | | Cold | |
| Drain/Inter Extract | 2'00" | | ✓ | | |
| Rinse 3 | 3'00" | High | | Cold | |
| Drain/Full Extract | 7'00" | | ✓ | | |

1. Use a well formulated fully built commercial laundry detergent. White towels use a detergent with optical brightening agent included; Coloured towels NO optical brightener.
2. All towels are normally received with high levels of accumulated water hardness salts. To remove these hardness salts a clear cold water Break-wash should be used before moving on to the Wash 1 stage and the addition of detergent.
3. Sufficient detergent should be added to achieve a generous lather throughout the entire Wash stages 1 and 2.

100% COTTON TABLE LINEN

(Heavy Soiling)

| Wash stage | Time | Water level | Drain | Temperature | Chemicals |
|---------------------|---------|-------------|-------|-------------|-----------|
| Break-wash | 5'00" | Medium | | Cold | |
| Drain | 1'00" | | ✓ | | |
| Wash 1 | 5'00" | Low | | 39°C | Detergent |
| Drain | 1'00" | | ✓ | | |
| Wash 2 | 9'00" | Low | | 71°C | Detergent |
| Drain | 1'00" | | ✓ | | |
| Rinse 1 | 3'00" | Medium | | 50°C | Bleach |
| Drain/Inter Extract | 2'00" | | ✓ | | |
| Rinse 2 | 3'00" | High | | Cold | |
| Drain/Inter Extract | 2'00" | | ✓ | | |
| Rinse 3 | 2'00" | High | | Cold | |
| | 3'00" | Low | | Cold | Starch |
| Drain/Full Extract | 7-9'00" | | ✓ | | |

1. Use a well formulated fully built commercial laundry detergent. For white table linen use a detergent with optical brightening agent included. Coloured table linen, NO optical brightener.
2. All table linen is normally received with high levels of accumulated food debris and drink spills. To remove or soften this type of soiling to make it easier to wash off, a clear cold water Break-wash should be used before moving onto the Main-wash stages and the addition of detergent.
3. Sufficient detergent should be added to achieve a generous lather throughout the entire Wash stages 1 & 2.
4. The first rinse is where sodium hypochlorite bleach should be dosed, at 1g of available chlorine per kilogram dry weight of work loaded into the washing machine. To minimise fabric damage ensure the temperature on this stage never exceeds 60°C.
5. Rinse 3 – the water level should be reduced if starch is to be used to impart any special finish that may be required.
6. If oxygen bleach is used (e.g. hydrogen peroxide or sodium percarbonate), this should be dosed after the first 5 minutes of Wash 2 have elapsed.
7. For 100% polyester and polyester cotton blended fabrics reduce the Full Extract time to 2-3 minutes.

Kudos 100% Polyester Tablelinen

(Heavy Soiling)

| Wash stage | Time | Water level | Drain | Temperature | Chemicals |
|--------------------|--------|-------------|-------|-------------|-----------|
| Wash 1 | 6'00" | Medium | | 40°C | Detergent |
| Drain | 1'00" | | ✓ | | |
| Wash 2 | 10'00" | Low | | 70°C | Detergent |
| Drain | 1'00" | | ✓ | | |
| Wash 3 | 6'00" | Low | | 55°C | Bleach |
| Drain | 2'00" | | ✓ | | |
| Rinse 1 | 3'00" | High | | Cold | |
| Drain | 1'00" | | ✓ | | |
| Rinse 2 | 3'00" | High | | Cold | |
| Drain | 1'00" | | ✓ | | |
| Rinse 3 | 5'00" | Low | | Cold | Starch |
| Drain/Full Extract | 3'00" | | ✓ | | |

1. Use a well formulated fully built commercial laundry detergent/liquid dosing system
2. For white table linen use detergents with optical brightening agent included. Coloured table linen no optical brightener.
3. All detergents and chemicals should be dosed to manufacturers guidelines for the type and level of soiling present.
4. All table linen is normally received with high levels of accumulated food debris and drink spills. To remove, soften and not set this type of soiling Wash 1 should be a maximum temperature of 40°C.
5. Sufficient detergent should be added to achieve a generous lather throughout Wash 2.
6. To minimise fabric damage. Wash 3 wherein sodium hypochlorite bleach is being dosed, should never exceed a temperature of 60°C.
7. Rinses 2 and 3 may require amendment if a neutralising sour is being used in line with the detergent manufacturers guidelines.

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