


## Microfiber towel washing instructions

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The basics of cleaning and caring for microfiber towels and a bit of background about what makes them the preferred choice of detail. Microfiber is the essence of detail that helps in designing the finish of your car to perfection. The idea that this is just another type of fabric in the textile world is an understatement for the stark difference it has made in the world of detail. Microfiber is challenging and the game is changing in increasing your luster potential to the next level. Comprised mainly of polyester and polyamide, the microfiber uses a ratio of two to work out a towel built for your choice - the polyester side of things helps in the severity of the work, or elbow fat to help with wax removal, cleaning or polishing while the polyamide side provides absorption and stiffness of the towel. Typically there are ratios of 70/30 Polyester-Polyamide, or 80/20 for heavier sources of cleaning duty. Single Soft to waterless weave towels, glass towels for Ultra Plush Towel Drying, and even recently polishing pads, the microfiber has forever changed how detailed enthusiasts keep their cars look great and how the details are correct, protect and take care of customers of cars. The argument may be made that no advancement in the world of car care has had more impact in the last decade than microfibers. Professionals and enthusiasts alike keep a hefty supply of a wide range of towels on hand at all times, but despite its ubiquity in the world of car care there is still a fair amount of incorrect information and a misunderstanding of how they should be cared for. Microfibers can consist of many parts, most often in the detail/automotive industry we use a combination of polyester and polyamides. These microscopic labs are born fibers about 1/100th the diameter of a human hair, this ultra thin thread is what gives the microfiber its subtle touch and super soft look. To put this size into perspective, if you think of regulating basketball as the equivalent of the diameter of a human hair, individual microfiber strands will be smaller than MDM chocolate candy. Why does it matter? Although you can see the fluffy towel with the naked eye on a microscopic level there are very tiny but very uniform and durable threads out there. Almost all microfibers will have the same fiber structure, regardless of weave or pattern. As the fibers laid out will give different characteristics of the material (plush for delicate surfaces, weave for drying or waterless washing, flat for glass, suede for coatings, etc.) Each individual strand has a star-like structure, and all strands are virtually identical throughout the surface of the towel. If you could pull the fiber out of one towel and the other other towels of similar quality and cross-section them you probably won't be able to distinguish them from each other. Other, results in an evenly soft towel that performs the same, regardless of the times or which part is in contact with the surface. This is in stark contrast to the wild mismatch of cotton fibers, which can vary in shape and size from one strand to another. The star-shaped structure on each strand allows microfibers to catch small particles, dirt, moisture and debris, making them very effective at cleaning. Compared to the inconsistent, tubular form of cotton, which is absorbent but not ideal for microfiber cleaning has a distinct advantage. In this article we will be covering the basics of cleaning and caring for microfiber towels and a bit of background on what makes them the preferred choice of detail. Microfiber Microcosm. These tiny people made textiles were actually manufactured back in the 1950s, although applications were extremely limited. The technology at that time limited its limitations, and it was almost impossible to produce long continuous threads in a consistent manner, making it not only very expensive, but also very time-consuming to produce. Technology began to catch up in the late 1960s, when a team of Japanese researchers were able to produce microfibers in long continuous filaments. This breakthrough led to the introduction of microfibers for various applications in the textile industry in the 1970s. By the 1990s, the microfiber would become popular in the cleaning market, but mainly in the restroom and hotel industry due to its sanitary properties and low propensity to shed or lint. In the years after that, the microfiber will explode and become widely recognized as the best option for any kind of detail. Towels continued to improve and find new configurations - weave, glass towels, foam main towels, applicators, and most recently microfiber polishing pads. Its funny to remember a time before microfiber, when cotton diapers were the best option now, and even a stranger to think that it wasn't all that long ago. How hard is my towel? GSM or Grams Per Square Meter or g/m<sup>2</sup> are also called weight towels. This measurement dictates the density of the fibers of the materials. For example, an 800 GSM towel provides a plush fiber pillow to help in polish removal, wax application, or a simple wipe down - in this case, we mean our single soft towel. Usually the higher the GSM, the softer the towel. Plush towels for use on delicate surfaces should be at least 500g. Towels in the 200-350gsm range are best suited for non-delicate surfaces and tasks such as cleaning leather seats or wiping things under the hood. Now, a GSM rating is not always the best way to identify a towel. For example, a waffle towel may have a lower GSM, but this is due to the way it is built not so much because of Material. To be safe always buy towel towels reputable source, and before you jump in with both feet check it out in a small area to make sure it's delicate enough for the work you're going to do. If you use a low GSM towel all over your car without one testing you will have a lot of paint correction to do. Choose the right towel for the right job because the microfiber marks such a significant investment in your collection detailing it's important to do your best to save them to get the most use from them before they retire. To that end it is always a good idea to segment the towels into different types. Plush or deep fibers are usually best suited for extremely delicate jobs like wiping or polishing a clear coat, while short or looped fibers have excellent cleaning and cleaning power. Waffle weaves offer the best absorbent gram for a gram and flat weave towels are ideal for non-delicate surfaces where strip-free performance is paramount. But don't just strip your towels by type. Sort the towels in your collection for the jobs they are best suited for. Don't waste a good towel on dirty work like wiping a door hinge or polishing metal. Save your best towels and retire old or stained towels for less important jobs. What causes staining on the towels matters. When you think about the contaminant that is in the towel after you are talking about a fairly thick mixture of polymers, waxes, oils and other stubborn residues that need strong detergents to remove. For example waxes and hermeants are products that are designed to resist removal from detergents, water, heat, etc. on paint. Good durable wax or sealant is determined by its ability to withstand detergents through more than a few washes. The ceramic coating in the treatment rejects water for years, so that the absorbed ceramic residue hardens, freezes and will cause the towel to become hard. These products behave no differently when buried deep in the fibers of your towels. Anyone who has tried to strip the wax sealant knows that sometimes it takes a fairly aggressive combination of Strip Wash or All Purpose Cleaner to get it completely removed. So, knowing what kind of struggle these products put up on paint, why assume that they would be much easier going when associated with a fiber towel? It's not that. This is why a stronger detergent or dedicated microfiber purifier like Adam's microfiber revitalizer is the key to keeping your towels. Removing product residues is as important to your microfiber as any other part of them And this product was designed specifically to break things most common in detail towels. The types of pollution found in car towel detail will be significantly different from the soil, food and dirt found in other towels around your home. While a dish towel might have a combination of late night's spaghetti sauce and that secret food butts from the fridge, your detailing is detailed will be full of polish, wax, and sealant residues. Because of this, the type of detergent you choose is essential. Regular laundry soap is still an effective option - most good detergents can remove anything you find, or at least break them up enough to be effective. We've all seen TV commercials where the X brand removes patches of grass, wine stains, ground in mud - but I haven't seen that says it will remove carnauba wax and polymer sealants. Removing the grass stain from the socks is a very different suggestion to remove the sealant from the towels. The opportunity to avoid, and one wrongly recommended by lovers all over the internet, are delicate detergents. Products in this category are not enough in the areas needed to really remove all the leftovers found in the towels. When cleaning microfiber towels, a combination of warm/hot water and a strong formulated Microfiber Revitalizer mixture allows baked polish, wax, and detailed residues to become emulsified or weakened and released from the fibers. Of course, if you need to clean a silk shirt or delicate unmentionables by all means reach for your woolen, but we are dealing with hard residues embedded deep in very tiny fibers - use a detergent capable of getting the job done. While microfibers are essential and should be taken care of properly, it is a fairly durable material and can handle strong detergents to make sure they are 100% clean. Weak detergents will permanently leave behind a small amount of detailed contamination, leading to a slow build-up and ultimately hampering productivity. REGULAR CLEANING Your microfiber should be cleaned after each use. While it may be tempting to dry the towel to sit and use it again next weekend you run the risk of contamination causing curls or letting something set in towels that will be harder to remove later. Cleaning the microfiber is usually the least enjoyable part of the part, but in the end staying on top of the laundry just ensures that your towels will be at your best and ready when you are. In the end, you've made an investment in buying high quality microfiber towels, so let us help you keep your sense of premium buying and fulfilling as new. For a start, it is important to note that dividing towels into different levels can make the difference between a perfect polishing session, or a whirlwind free finish. For example, a towel that has been used for the motor compartment detailing 4 times probably should not be first in line for the next wipe down with a detailed spray. Dividing towels into 4 levels can help properly distinguish between your choice of towels wash and help your recovery process be much more efficient. New and very lightly used towels can remain at level 1, it is very easy to lightly use towels can be drawn up in level 2, light to moderately used towels such as post metal metal must be moved to Level 3, and any towel after that can be in level 4. By dividing these levels, you can wash the towels in sequence rather than all together to avoid unnecessary absorption of pollutants and soils - after all, this is what microfiber is designed to do. CLEANING TOWELS Always separate your dirty towels, like the ones used to clean the wheels or to polish the metal, from your good plush and drying towels to avoid cross-contamination and washing them in separate loads. Keep cotton and other materials out of washing loads. Wash the microfiber only with another microfiber. Use a special microfiber detergent like Microfiber Revitalizer or Dye Free/Perfume Free Liquid Laundry Soap - No Powders or Granular. Place the puck in a warm water environment. Some heat is required to break the wax and polish. Cold settings won't clean towels so efficiently. If your washer is equipped with an additional rinse cycle, use it. This will make sure that most of the contamination and remaining soap is removed from the towels as possible. The microfiber can be machine dried, if you prefer, use low temperature settings and NO FABRIC SOFTENER. Air or drying line is also an option, be sure to make it somewhere towels can't be contaminated with dust or lint. MICROFIBER PADS - APPLICATORS Just like with towels, separate any very dirty or contaminated pads from the group and wash separately to avoid cross-contamination. Wash the pads and applicators separately from the towels. Foam support and Velcro can become snagged and damaged while agitating with a towel in the same load. Use a brush to break the heavy, baked-in, Polish leftovers on the pads before washing. Microfiber Revitalizer is preferred, but when using regular laundry soap make sure its dye/perfume is free. Place the puck in a warm environment, not hot. The pads have a glue membrane that is sensitive to high temperature so stick to a warm water wash setting. The air will dry out all the pads and applicators on the wire rack to maximize airflow and accelerate drying. HEAVY STAINS AND CONTAMINATION: No matter what, there will be cases where the towel becomes extremely contaminated or stained with either something you removed from the vehicle (fat, oil, resin, etc.) or it becomes a saturated product to the point of eating some discoloration. In such situations pre-treatment or, at a minimum, pre-soaking microfiber to keep these stains from being set in is key. Obviously you can't stop the middle of the details and clean your accessories So here are some quick tips to help with heavy pollution on the fly. Pre-treat any towel that becomes heavily contaminated with grease, oil, brake dust, etc. - spray liberally with All Purpose Cleaner or Microfiber Revitalizer. Soak the heavy pollution and rub the towel against yourself to agitate and then set aside for cleaning later. Pre-soak towels to help start the cleaning process well before you get to your laundry details. Prepare a separate bucket of clean water and add 2-3 ounces of Microfiber Revitalizer. As the towels get too dirty to continue to use toss them in a pre-soak bucket. Place the sand guard upside down and onto top towels after they have been put into the mixture to keep them in solution as they try to swim to the top. For microfiber polishing pads or applicators use a hard brush like brush conditioning pads to break the residue before they harden and set in. If the towel ever gets so contaminated that it doesn't wash clean, it may be time to retire it for a new job. Turn the towels that have been heavily painted into less delicate tasks. Microfiber Revitalizer: Adam's Microfiber Revitalizer is an ultra-concentrated cleanser designed to clean the residues of compounds, wax and microfiber pollution. You spend \$100 buying the most premium microfiber towels, so take the necessary precautions to make sure your towels are long and pollutant free. Adam Microfiber Revitalizer brightens the white pile of your single, double and ultra plush drying towels without loosening the fiber towel. Adam Microfiber Revitalizer effectively restores your microfiber towels after cleaning, polishing and waxing your car. Cleaning towels is one of, if not the most important task after your details. Without high quality microfiber towels, all hours spent perfecting your car can be wasted in one simple napkin. Taking care of such important accessories is the key to keeping them soft, flexible and look like new. Adam Microfiber Revitalizer and brightener was developed with specially designed surfactants and detergents specifically aimed at removing wax, polymers, varnishes and oils usually associated with detail. Although effective at removing such contamination it is also formulated to be gentle on delicate microfiber materials. Unlike traditional Adam's Microfiber Revitalizer detergents, there are no dyes or perfumes that could potentially clog the fibers of your towels and make them less effective. Use Adam Microfiber Revitalizer as an effective pre-treatment of heavily contaminated areas before washing to remove stubborn stains or add a few ounces to your washer and use as a wash solution to loosen the wax and other chemicals detailed from the towels. Adam Microfiber Revitalizer is compatible and safe for use in all certified washing machines. Adam's new watering pads? Then you need Microfiber Revitalizer and brightener. Caked in Polish leftovers have no chance against this special wash detergent mixture, leaving the polishing pads clean and ready for the next paint polishing session. MICROFIBER STORAGE: Where your towels are stored when they're not used just just it is important how they are cared for, so make sure you have a solution to keep your towels from harming the way and dust free between uses. Plastic storage totes are an inexpensive solution - the lid will keep your towels from collecting dust in an area like a garage, and minimize the amount of creeping insects that could find a new home buried in all that plush softness. Always make sure your microfiber is completely dry before storing. Mildew will form on towels in some climate if they are even slightly wet. This is especially true for applicators and microfiber pads. Foam support and core magnet for moisture avoid using airtight containers for anything with foam core or support if you are completely sure it is dry all the way through. BOILING YOUR TOWELS: Over time your microfiber can become contaminated by the point it can be completely cleaned using traditional methods. Typically, this will present itself during use - drying towels will start to feel less absorbent. Plush towels can lightly naps or smear products more than remove them. This indicates that the fibers are full of either of the residues deposited during use or things like a tissue softener accidentally inserted during cleaning. Either way, if your towels start to lose their performance or just don't feel as good as they did the new boiling is the last-minute solution to bring them back. NOTE: This process only applies to towels and microfibers without foam cores or support. Never boil pads or applicators. Fill a large cooking pan with about 2/3rd full water and bring to a boil Add about 1-2oz distilled white vinegar per gallon of water and stir to place a few towels, which will be seen in the pan, maintain a slow boiling Stir continuously with a large spoon, not letting the towels rest against the bottom or sides for too long after about 60-90 seconds in the boil, remove the towels with the tweezers and rinse under cool washing water using the regular cleaning guidelines outlined earlier, and they should be as good as new. NOTE: If the boil is unable to bring an absorbing towel or towel continues to lint, then you will most likely be dealing with a towel at the end of your life. Remove the towel for less important tasks and replace it with a new one for use in the future. HOW LONG WILL THE TOWEL LAST? There really is no ready answer to this question. Depending on how often they are used, how well they are cared for, and the types of products they use with a towel can last for a very short or very long time. On average, a towel should average user for at least a year or two. Understand that no towels are good forever, they wear out finally like any other product that sees frequent use. If you experience a decrease in performance after a while and try the recommended boiling method it may be time to retire that towel and replace the substitute With a new one. Your car is a great investment and the towels versus are a relatively small price in making sure it stays looking good. One thing is for sure - the better you take care of your towels and accessories from microfibers, the better they will do when caring for your cars. Vehicles. rainleat microfiber towel washing instructions

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