

B/E AEROSPACE
 COMPONENT MAINTENANCE MANUAL
 SPECTRUM™ CONVERTIBLE 1005850 SERIES

C. Flame-Resistant Wool and Wool-blend Upholstery Fabrics

(1) Sort fabrics by stain characteristics and pretreat stains as described below:

TYPE	EXAMPLES	PRETREATMENT METHOD
Water soluble	Tea, coffee, red wine, fruit, urine	a. Moisten the stain with water. b. Work the spotting reagent into the stain with a spatula or tamping brush. c. Blow steam through the spot. d. Follow steam with forced air and simultaneous vacuuming.
Protein-type water soluble	Milk, chocolate, blood	a. Moisten the stain with water. b. Work the spotting reagent into the stain with a spatula or tamping brush. c. Blow steam through the spot. d. Follow steam with forced air and simultaneous vacuuming.
Water in-soluble	Ink, lipstick, nail polish, shoe polish	a. Work the spotting reagent into the stain (dry fabric) with a spatula or tamping brush. b. Dry clean the fabric before the reagent dries.
Unknown stains		<p align="center">CAUTION: USING AN ANIONIC OR ALKALINE REAGENT CAN IMPAIR THE FLAME RETARDANT CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FABRIC AND ADVERSELY AFFECT CERTIFICATION.</p> a. Use a commercial, non-ionic stain removal kit that includes procedures for removing unknown stains. b. Test the cleaner on a small area for colorfastness before proceeding.

B/E AEROSPACE
 COMPONENT MAINTENANCE MANUAL
 SPECTRUM™ CONVERTIBLE 1005850 SERIES

- (2) Laundry machines:
- (a) Use a dry cleaning machine with a load capacity of 20-65 pounds. Machines with larger loading capacities tend to accelerate fabric abrasion.
 - (b) Load machines to about 70% of rated capacity. Loading machines higher than 70% may impair cleaning efficiency and accelerate fabric abrasion. Underloading may result in impairment of flame retardant properties because of detergent absorption or excessive shrinkage.
 - (c) Use a non-ionic dry cleaning detergent.
 - (d) Although the dry cleaning process is designed to be waterless, Langenthal states that the addition of some water is necessary to reduce the long-term buildup of perspiration salts and sebum, which will cause a reduction in flame retardancy.
 - (e) The temperature of the dry cleaning solvent should be 65°-70° F. Maintain this temperature throughout the dry cleaning process. Higher temperatures can cause undue shrinkage.
- (3) Preparing fabric for dry cleaning:
- (a) Cover hook tape with pile tape to avoid fabric damage during dry cleaning.
 - (b) Turn covers inside out.
- (4) Dip-wash/filter-rinse dry cleaning procedures:

STAGE	PROCEDURE
Dip wash	a. Wet the fabric with solvent containing 3-5 grams per liter of detergent. b. Add water mixed with detergent (see the detergent or manufacturer's recommendation) to the cage with a hopper or automatic metering pump. c. Circulate solvent without filtering for 7-10 minutes. d. Pump out the solvent and centrifuge the fabric.
Filter rinse	a. Add distilled solvent and circulate continuously from the cage to the button trap to the pump to the filter to the cage for 3-5 minutes. b. Centrifuge for 2 minutes then dry.

B/E AEROSPACE
COMPONENT MAINTENANCE MANUAL
SPECTRUM™ CONVERTIBLE 1005850 SERIES

(5) Drying temperature

Tumble dry flame-retardant wool and wool blend fabrics with a maximum outlet air temperature of 120° F.