Cleaning and Disinfecting Wilkhahn Furniture

The global spread of the current coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) means hygiene standards are being tightened. Even if today’s experts think it’s very unlikely that the virus could be spread via furniture, we’re doing everything we can to minimize the risk and protect the health of our customers and the people who use our furniture. Which is why we’ve collated important information for our partners and suppliers on how to clean and disinfect the surfaces and upholstery covers of Wilkhahn furniture.

What the Research Says
Science has shown beyond doubt that viruses need living hosts to survive. On inanimate surfaces, the lifespan, and therefore the theoretical infection risk, depends on the materials and ambient conditions, such as temperature and humidity. Virologists have proved that coronavirus can remain infectious on plastic surfaces for up to 72 hours, on fabric and steel surfaces for up to 48 hours and on cardboard for up to 24 hours. In the case of low viral loads, the time it survives on paper and porous materials, such as cotton, decreases to just a few minutes or an hour. It’s generally assumed that the virus will be active for longer at low temperatures.

The new coronavirus is one of the enveloped viruses. The virus becomes inactive if surfactants, which are found in soap, washing-up liquid and many other cleaning agents, destroy its fat membrane. What’s more, the virus can’t infect you if you just touch it but only if it comes into contact with your mucous membranes. Up-to-date information is available on the websites belonging to the relevant health organizations and research institutes.

Infection Control in the Office
In order to minimize the risk of infection in the office, some of the key precautions are that people must keep safe distances to one another, wash their hands regularly with soap and wear face masks. It’s also important to air enclosed spaces frequently and ensure the temperature isn’t too low. Objects that are used by several people such as door handles, light switches, equipment and furniture should be cleaned professionally and on a regular basis and surfaces people touch are to be disinfected as well.

The following summary shows which methods of cleaning and disinfection are suitable for each type of Wilkhahn surface and material and is based on information from the manufacturers. Therefore, we accept no liability and guarantee coverage should there be any visible changes in the surfaces nevertheless. Because of the variety of cleaning agents and their ingredients, we cannot make any general recommendations. To reduce the risk of altering the surfaces and colors, you should thoroughly test the cleaning and disinfection procedures on an area that’s hidden from view beforehand.
Just like when washing your hands, when cleaning inanimate surfaces, the surfactants in soap, washing-up liquids and virtually all cleaning agents deactivate the virus. Therefore, using these types of cleaning agents on surfaces doesn’t just get rid of dirt but also provides protection from viruses in a way that’s kind to the material.
Upholstery Materials Made of 100% Polyester or Polyamide

Cleaning
Vacuum down the material, wipe it with warm, soapy water, leave to take effect, wipe off any remaining soap with fresh water and then dry off with an absorbent cloth.

Dry clean.

Disinfection
Based on information provided by some manufacturers, polyester fabric does withstand all concentrations of ethanol (alcohol) but there can be changes in the colors if ethanol is used consistently.

Polyester fabric can withstand being cleaned with bleach up to a concentration of 1:10, based on one part bleach (5.25 – 6.25% sodium hypochlorite) and 10 parts water or products with 1000 ppm of chlorine. If used consistently, the colors can fade.
Cleaning
Vacuum the material, wipe it with warm, soapy water, leave to take effect, wipe off any remaining soap with fresh water and then dry off with an absorbent cloth.
Dry clean.

Disinfection
You can wipe down Trevira CS with Virkon S, Actichlor Plus, Prime Source ren-93 or ethanol (70 – 85%).

Upholstery Material Made of Trevira CS (Flame Retardant Polyester)

54 Pitch

62 Bond
Artificial Leather Upholstery Material
(80% Made from Naturally Occurring or Renewable Materials)

Cleaning
Vacuum, wipe with warm and soapy water, wipe off any remaining soap with clear water and then dry with an absorbent cloth.

Disinfection
According to the manufacturer, also suitable for healthcare environments and tested for compliance with the DIN EN ISO 10993-10 standard under the German Medical Products Act.

Please note: Do not use the following disinfectants: Perform 3%, undiluted FD 350, mikrozid sensitive liquid.
Cleaning and Disinfecting

Cleaning
Vacuum, wipe with warm, soapy water, leave to take effect, wipe off any remaining soap with clear water and then dry with an absorbent cloth.
Dry clean.

Disinfection
Disinfectants based on ethanol (alcohol), with a maximum concentration of 85%.
Steam-clean and disinfect with a combination of temperature and pressure to remove dirt and stains and kill off microorganisms.

Pure Wool or Wool-Rich Upholstery Material

60 Blend
100% Wool

63 Auris
100% Wool

66 Lona
85% Wool, 15% Polyamide

69 Granit
50% Wool, 50% Cotton

68 Kvadrat Remix 2
90% Wool, 10% Worsted

91 Kvadrat Steelcut Trio 3
90% Wool, Worsted, 10% Nylon

92 Credo
95% Wool, 5% Polyamide
Leather Upholstery Material

**Cleaning**
Vacuum, wipe carefully with a damp cloth and apply a dry woolen cloth all over to remove any moisture.

**Disinfection**
Do not use any chemical-based cleaning agents and disinfectants because they could damage the color and texture of the surface.
Cleaning and Disinfecting

**Cleaning**
Vacuum, wipe with pH-neutral soapy water (using a lint-free cloth) and allow it to take effect, wipe off any remaining soap with clear water and then dry with an absorbent, lint-free cloth.

**Disinfecting contact surfaces**
Spray lightly with disinfectant based on ethanol (alcohol) and then wipe with an absorbent cloth.

Please note: Don't use any cleaning agents and disinfectants that contain halogenated solvents.
Recommendations for Cleaning and Disinfecting Frames, Seat Shells, Armrest Pads and Table Surfaces

Just like the covers, thorough cleaning with cleaning agents that contain surfactants is usually enough to deactivate the virus. If extra disinfection is required, this could be restricted to the contact surfaces.
Cleaning and Disinfecting

Cleaning
Wipe with warm, soapy water, let it take effect and wipe off any remaining soap with clear water.

Disinfecting contact surfaces
Use disinfectants low in ethanol; let them briefly take effect and then carefully wipe dry with a soft cloth/fleece cloth.

Please note: Depending on how thorough disinfection is, changes to and discoloring of the upholstery materials and surfaces can't definitely be ruled out. Therefore, we recommend trying out the cleaning and disinfection method somewhere where it's hidden from view first.

Frame Components, Seat Shells and Armrest Pads Made of Plastics (Polyamide, Polypropylene, Polyurethane, Thermoplastic Polypropylene)
Frames of Chairs and Tables Made of Aluminum (Polished, Bright Chrome-Plated, Coated) and Made of Steel (Bright Chrome-Plated, Coated)

Cleaning
Wipe with a soft, dry or moistened cloth; if dirt is stubborn, also use pH-neutral cleaning agents or turpentine.

Disinfecting contact surfaces
Use disinfectants low in ethanol; briefly let it take effect and then carefully wipe dry with a soft cloth.

Please note: Always prevent the powder coating from coming into contact with alkaline or acid substances.
Cleaning and Disinfecting

Chair and Table Frames and Table Surfaces/Edges Made of Solid Wood (Oiled)

**Cleaning**
Wipe with warm soapy water, briefly let it take effect and then carefully wipe dry with a soft cloth.

**Disinfecting contact surfaces**
Only use surfactants (soapy water) and no chemical disinfectants as these damage the color and texture of the surface.
Varnished, Veneered Table Surfaces and Edges

**Cleaning**
Wipe with warm soapy water, briefly let it take effect and then carefully wipe dry with a soft cloth.

**Disinfecting contact surfaces**
Wipe varnished surfaces with standard disinfectant wipes that are available in drug stores.
Cleaning
Wipe with warm soapy water, let it take effect, remove any remaining soap with clear water and then wipe dry with a soft cloth.

You can remove more stubborn dirt with warm soapy water or detergent solution or with a standard cleaning agent and leave it to soak for longer if required. Only use soft, clean cloths, soft sponges or soft brushes for cleaning with.

Disinfection*
Laminates are resistant to disinfectants that have one of the following substances or are based on one of the following chemicals:

- Ethanol 70%
- Formalin 1% and 5%
- p-Chloro-m-cresol 0.3%
- Na Tosyl chloride 1%
- Alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride 0.1%

* Does not apply to soft matte laminate

Please note: You can only use cleaning agents that are not abrasive, very acidic or whose contents have a significant bleaching impact.
**Cleaning**

Use a soft, lint-free cloth to wipe down with warm soapy water (using standard washing-up liquid), leave it to take effect, remove any remaining soap with clear water (don’t rub dry to prevent any scratches or electrostatic build-up).

Remove heavy soiling with a cleaner for plastics, isopropyl or benzene-free mineral spirits (US) or white spirit (UK).

Please note: Do not use any cleaning agents with benzene, ethanol, alcohol, organic substances or thinners.

**Disinfection**

Spray with isopropyl (2-propanol) and wipe with a moist cloth.

Please note: Standard disinfectants can damage the surface.