



DETERGENT TYPES

Anionic

Anionics were used extensively in the late 1980s and early 1990s when the predominant fabric was cotton or a cotton blend. They worked well and the rinsing factor was not of any great concern.

Polyesters hit the market in the early 1990s which resulted in a problem with the laundering of this type of fabric. The major concern was the rewash factor and the removal of body fats and oils. The anionics were not as efficient as countering these.

A major advantage with the anionics was that they did not adhere to the polyesters and after thorough rinsing the repellency factor was returned to the fabric.

Non Ionics

Non Ionics came onto the market to help wash the polyesters after concern about the rewash factor, and the non ionics made the polyesters look very bright and shiny. Unfortunately this detergent has a tendency to adhere to polyester fibres and to reduce the repellency rate much faster than Anionics.

Citrus Based Oil Removers

Any detergent that has a citrus base or artificial citrus content must not be used on polyesters. They will damage the repellency factor in any Barrier Fabric.

Ideal Solution

Under normal wash conditions the use of an anionic detergent is preferable. When a rewash is required, it is recommended that the anionic is used in the **Break Cycle** followed by a non ionic in the **Suds Cycle**.

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Detergent Guidelines

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