



centor®

Care & Maintenance

Screening Systems

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Thank you for choosing a Centor Screen for your home.

The world is beautiful and at Centor we believe in connecting people with the world outside by creating inside-outside living without compromises.

Not only are our products beautiful, they are also engineered for all seasons, climates and times of day so you can enjoy the world around you both now and for years to come.

This guide will identify important operation tips and maintenance requirements to ensure your screens continue to work beautifully and to keep your Centor warranty valid.

Operation

Operation of your Centor S2 or S4 screen could not be more simple. To draw the screen across the opening, simply pull the stile/pull bar across the opening until it meets the opposite side where a magnet is used to help close the gap. There are no levers or brakes to release. It can easily be moved with just your fingertip.

The screen can also be stopped at any position along its travel. The screen stile will stay wherever it is left. There is no need to fully retract the screen to walk through a screened doorway – you can simply move the stile as much as you need to.

If you feel any resistance, do not force the screen. Give your screen the care it deserves by operating it gently.

The most common reason for the screen not operating smoothly or being stopped altogether, is a small toy or dog hair caught in the bottom track.

At the first sign of trouble the sill cover should be removed and the bottom track checked for obstructions.

(Please refer to the step by step guide on page 6).

If clearing the sill does not fix the problem, refrain from using the screen and contact your screen dealer for a service.

The operating mechanisms of Centor Screening Systems are not user-serviceable.

Be mindful of wind

Shades/blinds are not designed to cope with wind. While we have gone to significant lengths to make the shades robust, a large shade/blind is in effect a large sail and may be creased, torn, or otherwise damaged by strong wind.

Therefore, we recommend that your shade/blind only be used when your doors are closed.

If you do have a shade/blind rolled out and wind is creating problems, you should first close the door panels before trying to roll the shade/blind away. This will take the pressure off the fabric, allowing it to roll away easily and prevent potential damage.

Screens are designed to be used on an open doorway. However, being a large sail, your screen may be affected by strong gusts of wind. If it is windy, roll your screen away. It may be necessary to close the doors first during very strong gusts.

Be mindful of rain and moisture _____

Centor's integrated screens and shades/blinds are made from fabrics that are resistant to water damage. However, shade/blind fabrics in particular can be stained if water spreads dust or other contaminants unevenly across the surface.

Only use shades/blinds with doors closed so they do not get wet from rain. Localised wetting should be dabbed away immediately to minimise the risk of staining.

Be sure your screen and shade/blind are dry before rolling them away. Rolling away wet fabric slows down the drying process and can lead to mildew or mould growth. If they do get wet, remove excess moisture and leave them extended to dry.

If interior surfaces become wet, dry them as soon as possible using a paper towel or a soft cloth.

Screen care and cleaning

Frequency _____

Proper attention to cleaning is the best way to ensure your screen continues to perform in the same manner as the day it was installed. As a guide the screen cleaning procedure outlined in this booklet should be carried out according to the following schedule.

- **General environments:** 6 monthly
- **Coastal & industrial environments:** 3 monthly

Coastal environments are defined as any residency within 2 kilometres or 1.2 miles of a body of salt water.

If excessive debris is noticed then cleaning must be conducted more regularly. A little more often is better than a lot occasionally. Every environment is different and needs to be managed accordingly. Damage caused by failing to clean excessive debris is not covered by the Centor warranty.

General _____

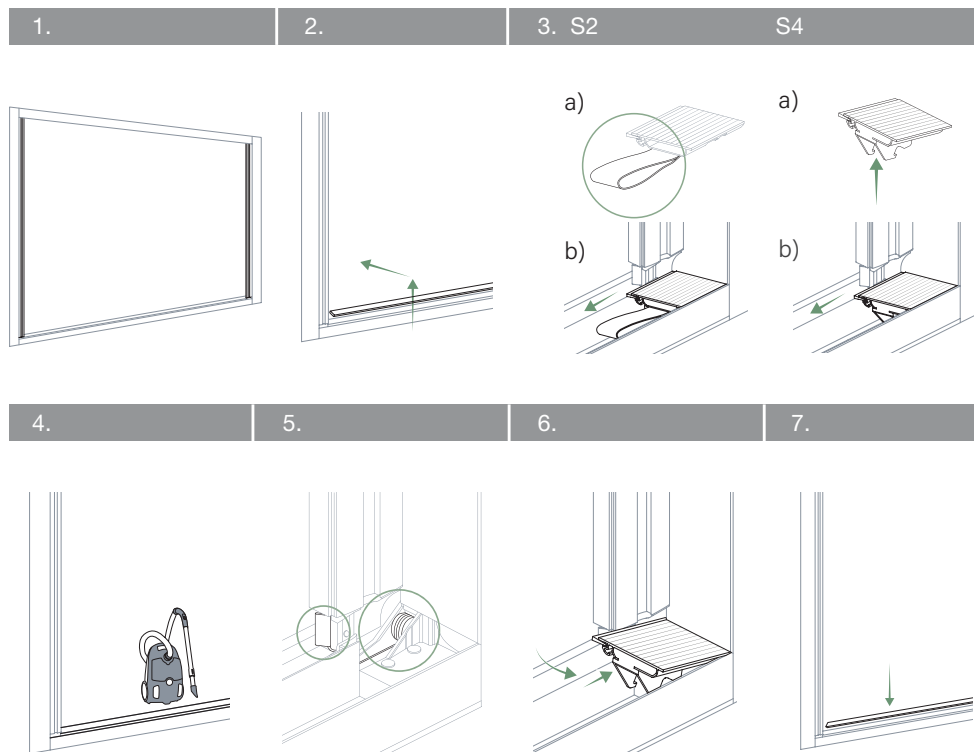
Vacuum floor channels by removing the sill cover regularly to remove debris. A build-up of sand, leaves or animal hair can affect the operation of your screen.

For a fast and easy clean, the insect mesh can be vacuumed using a soft brush attachment. For a more thorough clean, gently wipe it down with a soft cloth dampened with water and a few drops of mild detergent.



Screen care and cleaning

Cleaning floor channels



1. Ensure screens are open.
2. Remove sill cover.
3. Remove sill-end covers.

S2 Screen:

- a) Locate the pull strap to remove sill-end covers.
- b) Use pull strap to pull sill-end cover away from jamb in a perpendicular motion.

S4 Screen:

- a) Gently press the release button located underneath sill-end cover.
- b) While holding down the button, pull sill-end cover away from jamb in a perpendicular motion.

4. Clean and vacuum any dirt, hair and debris from the sill.
5. Ensure cable and pulley are clear of debris (Located underneath sill-end covers).
6. Replace sill-end covers (Gently lever the tip of the sill-end cover and push towards jamb to click into place).
7. Replace sill cover (Place sill cover in a downwards motion).

Fabric cleaning

Keeping your shades/blinds beautiful _____

Give your fabric the best chance to stay clean and beautiful for years to come.

1. Roll it away when not serving a useful purpose.
2. Clean contaminants and marks from the fabric as soon as possible.
3. When cleaning the fabric, use the least invasive, simple procedures first, before progressing to a more aggressive approach.

In high-use or dirty environments consider the application of a high quality fabric protection treatment (eg. Scotchguard Fabric Protector).

These coatings will tend to eliminate static charge build-up, making dust and dirt less likely to adhere to the surface.

Make sure that the treatment is applied in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions or by a professional.

Before treating marks _____

1. Assess the nature of the contaminant material before trying to remove it. Some contaminants will only be made worse by trying to remove them. For example, a dry mark is best removed without water as wetting can spread the mark further into the material.
2. Always work in the least visible area first, and if applying any liquids, test first in an inconspicuous area of the fabric. Water marks can be left after cleaning with liquids if the fabric is not dried properly.
3. When cleaning marks, always work from the outside-in to avoid spreading the contaminated area.

Identify the source of the mark _____

1. Inspect the soiled area closely.
2. If you are sure you know what the contaminant is, then proceed to relevant treatment steps.
3. If unsure of what the contaminant is, trial cleaning steps very carefully, working through processes in this order:
 - Dry particulate matter (dust, dirt).
 - Grease and fingermarks.
 - Wine and juices.



Fabric cleaning

Important notes for all cleaning processes _____

In all of the following processes, be sure to:

- Avoid working the contaminant into the fabric.
Do not rub the mark.
- Work on a localised, inconspicuous area first.
- Avoid applying wetting agents to the fabric if possible – especially to the backing on blackout fabrics.
- Use cotton cloths for cleaning rather than synthetic materials (such as microfibre). Synthetic cloths tend to generate static charge in the fabric, which can make the contaminants adhere more aggressively.
- Avoid spreading the contaminant:
 - Always work from outside in.
 - When using a vacuum head, brush or cloth that will make contact with the fabric surface, ensure it's clean first.
- If any liquids are present, either as the contaminant or cleaning fluids, ensure that any dampness is sponged out as well as possible using a clean, dry cotton cloth.
 - Always work from outside in.
 - When using a vacuum head, brush or cloth that will make contact with the fabric surface, ensure it's clean first.
- Centor recommends using deionized water for all cleaning, as tap water contains salts and other contaminants that can cause staining. Deionized water also removes minerals and salts from fabric more effectively. Deionized water from a newly opened, sealed container is more effective than from an older, partially used container.

Dry particulate matter (dust,dirt) _____

Dust and dirt can usually be successfully removed from the fabric and also from the backing of blackout fabric.

The fabric is factory treated so dust / dirt will not readily adhere to the fabric.

1. Vacuum the area without making direct contact with the fabric by the vacuum nozzle. This will require using a vacuum rod with a brush head attachment.
2. Use a clean brush to help dislodge adhered particles, working in one direction only and using the tip only of the brush to try to flick the particles off. Use in conjunction with a vacuum as in step 1.

3. Using a piece of clean cotton cloth, wipe in one direction only (do not scrub) from outside the mark towards the centre. Use a clean area of the cloth with each wipe. Apply the vacuum again as per step 1.
4. With a piece of adhesive tape, touch the adhesive surface lightly onto dirt marks and lift particles away from the surface. Repeat several times using a clean piece of tape, then try gently rubbing the back of the tape while the adhesive side is in contact with the marked surface.
5. Use a very lightly dampened cotton cloth, wipe in one direction only (do not scrub) working from outside the mark towards the centre. Use a clean area of the cloth with each wipe. If doing a large area, change or clean the cloth regularly.

Grease & fingerprints

Grease is a difficult contaminant to remove from the fabric as it gets locked between the fibres and is difficult to dislodge.

1. Prepare a 1:1 solution of white vinegar and warm (not cold), clean deionized water.
2. Spray the solution from an atomizing bottle or dab on the mark with a clean cotton cloth soaked in some of the vinegar solution. Do not apply so much solution that runs occur; if they do, then sponge them up immediately with a dry cotton cloth. Do not rub the soiled area with the cloth as this may work the grease further into the fibres.
3. Immediately dampen another clean cloth in the solvent solution and gently sponge the soiled area to lift the dissolved grease away from the fabric. Note: solvents will dry fast, so ensure you have this mixture ready to go while the solvent is still wet.
4. Using a clean damp cloth, repeat the sponging process.
5. Repeat steps 1–4.
6. If repeated dabbing with a solvent-dampened cloth fails, then switch to light one-directional wiping, working from the outside toward the mark's centre.

Do not rub the backing on blackout fabric when using solvents of any kind. If the vinegar solution fails to lift the stain, undiluted rubbing alcohol (e.g. denatured alcohol, methylated spirits) or similar solvents can be trialled in place of the vinegar following steps 1–6 above. of mild detergent.



Fabric cleaning

Wine and juices

Remove liquid as soon as possible with a dry cloth, avoiding spreading the stain further.

1. Dab lightly at the wet mark with a dry, clean cotton cloth, work from the outside-in.
2. Put a few drops of dishwashing liquid in a bowl of warm deionized water.
3. Lightly dampen a clean cotton cloth in the deionized water and detergent, then dab gently at the mark. Do not rub.
4. Repeat step 3. Be sure to use a clean area of the cloth each time to avoid re-contaminating the fabric.
5. Ensure that any dampness in the fabric is sponged out as well as possible using a clean, dry cotton cloth.
6. If practical, after sponging, force dry gently with a hair dryer or similar, working from the centre of the damp area outwards to minimise possible water marks. Do not use hot air to dry.
7. Leave the fabric to fully air dry before rolling the shade away

If staining has occurred, it may be possible to remove or reduce the visibility of the stain by oxidizing it with hydrogen peroxide.

1. Prepare a diluted water/peroxide mixture (maximum 3:2 of deionized water/peroxide). Be sure to add the peroxide to the water as per the directions on the peroxide bottle.
2. Using an atomizing spray bottle or a clean cotton cloth, carefully apply a small amount of the mixture to the stain.
3. After approximately 60 seconds, dab liquid away with a paper towel or clean cotton cloth lightly dampened with deionized water and a few drops of dishwashing liquid.
4. Repeat application and dabbing process, increasing delay time progressively.
5. Do not allow the mixture to dry on the surface.
Sponge dampness away with a dry, clean cotton cloth.
6. Leave fabric to fully dry before rolling the shade/blind away.

Insects and blood

Trapped insects can imprint on both sides of the fabric and effective removal will depend on the type of insect and the duration it has been left on the fabric.

1. Treat a dead insect or lizard as dry particulate matter. Remove as much as possible without using any liquid cleaners.

2. Wet blood stains should be dabbed away immediately using a paper towel.
3. Treat any remaining contaminant using the same method as for wine or juice stains: gently blot with a damp cloth and mild detergent.

Support

Need assistance _____

The best assistance is provided by the local Centor dealer who installed your screen. They are familiar with your installation and are at hand to respond quickly.

If you are unable to reach them, simply let us know your screen's unique serial number and we'll ensure you receive the support you need. (**centor.com/contact**)

The serial number can be found on underside of the sill cover.





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