OAK STREET MANUFACTURING
SUPERIOR RESTAURANT FURNISHINGS

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In-House Vinyl Care Instructions

General Cleaning: Use a mild soap mixed with lukewarm water.

Application: Gently wipe or scrub the surface with a soft cloth or sponge, rinse thoroughly with clean water to remove all soap residue, and allow it to air dry.

Avoid Harsh Chemicals: Do not use harsh solvents, strong industrial bleaches, or abrasive scrubbers that can compromise the material's antimicrobial, UV-resistant, or flame-safe coatings.

If cleaners / disinfectants are used, the material must be rinsed with clean water and dried with a clean cloth following application. Failure to rinse thoroughly with clean water and to pat dry may lead to cleaner build up on protective top coat and cause surface deterioration (cracking, blisters, peeling, discoloration, etc.)

Surface Cracking/Peeling and Crazing: Bleach, ammonia, or alcohol-based solvents strip the plasticizers (softening oils) out of the vinyl. This leaves a network of fine cracks, especially along high-stress seams and creases where people sit down. If harsh cleaners are used it's important to rinse with clean water and pat dry.

In-House Vinyl Technical Specifications

Black, Blue Ridge, Charcoal, Chestnut, Dove Gray, Espresso, Gunmetal, Hunter Green, Navy, Red, Taupe, Wine:
Weight: 30 ± 10% oz/yd lin
Composition: PVC
Abrasion Resistant II Test - ASTM D4157 / CFFA-1a - Wyzenbeek: 500,000 cycles no appreciable wear
Cold Crack Test - FTMS 191-5874: -10° F no crack
Flammability - CAL TB 117-2013: Passes the requirement

Elk Black, Oxen Brown, Sierra Brown:
Weight: 25 ± 10% oz/yd lin
Composition: PVC
Abrasion Resistant II Test - ASTM D4157 / CFFA-1a - Wyzenbeek: 50,000 cycles no appreciable wear
Cold Crack Test - CFFA-6a: -0° F no crack
Flammability - CAL TB 117-2013, FMVSS 302, NFPA 260 - Class 1: Passes the requirement

Our products, when tested with suitable component materials, may comply with California Technical Bulletin 133 and Boston Fire Code (test BFD IX-1). Certain clothing and accessory dyes (such as those used on denim jeans) may migrate to lighter colors. This phenomenon is increased by humidity and temperature and is irreversible. Manufacturer will not assume responsibility for dye transfer caused by external contaminants.