



ECONOMY LINE™

DRYCLEANING



THE IMPORTANCE OF USING A DETERGENT

If you are just using solvent and not using a detergent, you are not getting clothes fully clean. If you use just solvent, you may get out some oily stains and soils, but you will not get out the stains and soils that are water based (water soluble) or cannot be dissolved in solvent (solvent insoluble). In order to remove those types of stains ***you need a drycleaning detergent.***

Detergent helps you operate more efficiently by getting clothes clean the first time instead of needing costly re-cleans. When you use a detergent, you let the machine do more of the work, so you can spend less time on the spotting board. Use a detergent in any drycleaning process to:

- Get predictable uniform cleaning performance
- Control moisture to aid in the removal of water-soluble soil
- Help prevent damage to fibers and dyes, and prevent shrinkage and wrinkling
- Suspend and remove insoluble soil to prevent redeposition
- Provide lubrication to prevent sticking zippers



Laidlaw CLD Use Instructions

For professional wetcleaning and laundry use only. Before using any chemical product, review the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for safe handling and proper disposal.

Charge System Use

Adding Laidlaw Economy Line for the First Time: A “charge” of 1% volume should be maintained for best results. Add 1 gallons (3.8 L) of **Laidlaw Economy Line** for each 100 gallons (380 L) of solvent in the system. To determine the amount necessary to charge a system to a 1% concentration, first calculate the number of gallons of solvent in the system by adding the volume of solvent in the working tank to that estimated to be in the filter and piping. Use the table below to determine the amount. If the total volume of solvent in the system differs from the amounts listed in the table, simply add two or more volumes together to get the proper amount.

Volume Of Solvent	10 gal. (38 L)	25 gal. (95 L)	50 gal. (190 L)	100 gal. (380 L)
Product Addition	13 oz. (385 mL)	1 qt. (950 mL)	2 qt. (1.9 L)	1 gal. (3.8 L)

Maintaining the Charge: Dilution of the detergent concentration occurs whenever new, distilled, or reclaimed solvent is added to the working tank. Use the table to determine the amount needed to restore the charge. It is easy to remember: for every 10 gallons (38 L) of solvent, add 13 oz. of a gallon (385 mL) of Laidlaw Economy Line.

Maintaining the Charge Based on lbs./kg Cleaned: If solvent is returned directly to the working tank throughout the day, then charge can be maintained daily by adding **Laidlaw Economy Line** based on pounds cleaned and normal “solvent turnover”. Follow the table below. On average, 2.5 gallons (9.5 L) of solvent are reclaimed for every 100 lbs. (45 kg) of clothes that are dried. To that 2.5 gallons (9.5 L), add the number of gallons returned from other sources (such as distillation or new solvent additions) per 100 lbs. of cleaning. The total of these dilution sources is called “solvent turnover”.

Solvent Turnover gals/ 100 lbs. (L/45 kg) Cleaned	3 gal. (11 L)	5 gal. (19 L)	7 gal. (26 L)	9 gal. (34 L)	10 gal. (38 L)
Economy Line addition oz./100 lbs. (mL/ 45 kg) cleaned	8 oz. (240 mL)	13 oz. (385 mL)	18 oz. (530 mL)	23 oz. (680 mL)	26 oz. (770 mL)

Process (Injection) System Use

May be used in a one or two bath system. **One bath:** At the beginning of the cleaning cycle, add at 1 – 2 oz. (30-60 mL) of product for each 10 lbs. (4.5 kg) of items being cleaned. **Two bath:** At the beginning of the cleaning cycle, add 2 oz. (60 mL) of product for each 10 lbs. (4.5 kg) of items being cleaned.

How to Order Economy Line

Order from your authorized Adco – Laidlaw local distributor in 1-gallon containers, boxes of four 1-gallon containers, 5-gallon pails, 15-gallon drums and 55-gallon drums.