

COMMERCIAL LAUNDRY VOCABULARY

OPL (ON-PREMISES LAUNDRY)

A place of business where laundry is done on-site, rather than out sourced. *Examples: Spa's, Country Clubs, Health Clubs, Vet's, Fire Houses, and Athletic Facilities.*

SOFT MOUNT

The piece of laundry equipment can be placed on any surface, and does not need to be bolted to the floor to avoid machine movement due to vibration.

HARD MOUNT

This type of machine requires a base to raise it 6 inches above the ground and **MUST** be bolted to the ground with 8 bolts.

MULTI-HOUSING LAUNDRY ROOM

A central laundry room in an apartment or co-op residential building that the tenants all share to do their laundry.

PLUG AND PLAY

The term used when the replacement machine is the same size as the current equipment in place. Also, the same electrical requirements.

FRONT OF HOUSE/BACK OF HOUSE

This refers to hotels and restaurants mostly.

- Front of house is the place where the public is.
- Back of house is the facility behind closed doors.
Examples: Front of house at a hotel is where the Guest Laundry is located. Back of house is where the bulk of the laundry, linens, sheets, towels are washed.

COIN MACHINE

Sometimes called "Vended", means the laundry equipment requires a coin form of payment.

CARD MACHINES

Sometimes called "Debit Card". Some facilities have a card system rather than coin as a form of payment. This can be Credit Cards or a preloaded laundry card, which requires a machine to add value to the customers card and can only be used at that location.

PROFESSIONAL PRODUCT

This is often another term for Commercial Equipment.

MULTI LOAD

This refers to laundry equipment that has a capacity in excess of 20 (lbs) pounds and in most cases, is a bolted down.

WATER OR ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Laundry is all about the use of utilities: gas for dryers, water to wash clothes, or electricity to power the equipment. The more energy efficient the lower the costs and greater the profit. If a coin customer can save 15% in utilities, that an added 15% profit. If an OPL customer can save 15% that is a huge monthly expense savings.

- This is why this is a big selling point.
- See the manuals for water consumptions and savings.

MACHINE CYCLES

Every time you run the machine, it's a cycle. Residential machines are built for 4000 to 6000 cycles.

COST OF OWNERSHIP

Crossover is built for 15,000+ cycles, that is 3 times longer than the competition. Which means you will need to replace the other brands – 3 times before you replace as Crossover. So, while the Crossover may be slightly more expensive the "cost of ownership" is 3 times less.

G-FORCE

Is a relative measurement generally used to compare commercial washer extraction capabilities (spin speeds). Higher G-Forces lead to less water being left in clothing after the wash program is complete. Meaning shorter drying times, reducing energy consumption to dry. The best way to dry clothes is in the final spin of the wash = G-force.

CAPACITY (IN POUNDS OR CUBIC FEET)

This is the amount the machine is set for WET clothes; washers or dryers. One of the key factors in ending up with really clean laundry is to not overload the washer. Clothes need room to "swim" in the water and detergent solution during wash cycles to remove soil and stains. If the washer tub is jam-packed, some clothes will have limited exposure time to the cleaning solution and will come out with their original stains and odor. That's why it is important to know the capacity of the washer you are using so you don't over-load.