

V. Hungarian Textile Cleaning Conference

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The Textile Cleaning Association held its yearly conference now already 5th time on 6-8 November 2012 this time in Balatonkenese. The two main sponsors JENSEN GROUP and PSG Hungary Kft who is the Hungarian representative of Procter&Gamble Professional /main representative of Ariel Professional/ products helped in the organizing of the conference as well as TMTE (Textile Industrial Technical and Scientific Association). We could listen to very interesting presentations on the second day of this event which had excellent atmosphere and attracted large number of participants. These presentations gave useful information not only for the textile cleaning professionals but also to other companies working on other fields of the textile industry.

Besides the presentations 12 national and international companies introduced themselves at the information desks and exhibition stands where the materials, products and technologies offered for the textile cleaning industry were presented.

In the followings we present short summary of the presentations.

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The series of lectures were opened by the welcoming words of Mrs Valéria Király, the director of the Textile Cleaning Association.

Professional presentations directly related to textile cleaning



„Green” laundries appearance in Germany in the coming years was the title of Lothar Kühne’s presentation, chairman of Liga Oeconomica, who reported about the automated ‘green laundries’ activities of the project Laundry Innovation Network (LIN) in the frame of the organisation started in 2010 and will be finished in 2016.

11 companies, 1 association and 3 training/research institutions joined the program. Their aim is to develop such equipment with which it is possible to solve the automatic delivery within the laundry, the systematic loading of folded flat linen into containers and overall the possibilities of the automation of logistics and energy savings.

More about their activities on <http://www.w-lin.eu/> website.



Where does the improvement of textile cleaning is heading in Europe? – This important question was three international presenters’ topic.

Peter Wennekes described the activities of the International Committee of Textile Care, CINET. This



organization unites the associations representing companies dealing with caring, washing and cleaning of textiles working in different countries. The Hungarian Textile Cleaning Association is also in contact with CINET and the international organization has already put in its program the cooperation with the Hungarian Association. CINET takes part in several international projects such as the compilation of benchmark study on sustainability of professional textile cleaning, the project dealing with hygiene of washing, dry cleaning and goods management (the personal protective equipment necessary for this) and the program about energy saving processes. More information about this topic on www.cinet-online.net website.

The director of the Polish Textile Cleaning Association, Cecylia Wyszomierska Matczak welcomed the conference participants then from Piotr Pawlak’s presentation – the Polish representative of JENSEN GROUP – we could get a picture about the Polish textile cleaning industry and the activities of the Association. Officially the Textile Cleaning Association was founded there in 2001 however it does its actual activity from 2005. Their aim is to share professional experiences, forming a strong group for keeping the quality protocols, adaptation to international standards in textile cleaning work (ISO 9001 and ISO 14001), dissemination of innovation, taking measures in order to replacing the very popular small laundries in Poland with bigger companies and increasing the prestige of professional textile cleaning activity.

Several problems afflict the Polish textile cleaning industry such as significant shortage in specialists, lack of vocational training and the research and development institution regarding textile cleaning as well as lack of official regula-



tions about laundries and the incomprehension of the banks regarding the financing needs of laundries. In 2008 the Association joined the program started within the European Union framework program nr. 7 namely „Laundry 2015 – SMILES” which has the main goal to develop new technologies in order to decrease the CO2 emission and the energy consuming of laundries. (more information on: www.smileslaundry.eu/en/Home.) In addition we could learn about several interesting and useful data regarding the Polish laundry industry: for example between 2008 and 2012 25 new tunnel machines were deployed. It is worth to think over that the laundries invest 5,5 million EUR yearly. 75% of this amount is support coming from European Union or other places, 15% bank loan, 10% mutual fund. .

Pavel Špilák, director of the Slovak Textile Association spoke about the textile cleaning industry in his country where previously there were several laundries in every county for hospitals, hotels, catering industries, army, etc. They were integrated into 7 big central laundries of which 2 are Slovak owned, while the others are owned by foreign companies and mainly work for abroad. They use very advanced technology and machinery in these laundries.



Improvements tend towards the concentration, the market expansion, the acclimatizing of technology innovations, improving of productivity. They think the optimal ratio of big and small laundries would be 80/20%. More intensified energy saving is necessary and is important to prepare for the new types of textiles and meeting the requirements for cleaning them. In his presentation he emphasized that the development and usage of new technologies (robots, computer controls, etc.) requires highly qualified young professionals.

There was a great interest in *dr. Tibor Deme's* presentation, managing director of Dunántúli Mosodák Kft.



namely **Saving on everything – or How to wash in the future if we have already closed the tap?**

The surprising title covers the listing of such methods that can be summarized as followings: saving can be done only wisely. We should save in the area which represents big portion in the costs. The presenter was talking about production organization, effective motivation system, the positive impact of increasing automation on the area of saving on wage costs, possible decreasing and replacing the steam production for heating purposes with using direct gas or electric heating, the importance of waste heat usage from hot air and water, using of heat exchanger where possible and the need for using water saving technologies. He illustrated his topic with picturesque examples.

Sarolta Karóczkai the managing director of PSG Hungary Kft. (www.pgprof.info) representing Procter&Gamble company for 5 years and her colleague *Zsolt Takács* in their presentation **Challenges and answers in the 21th century laundry industry** first reviewed the 175 years history of P&G company which is

working today in 160 countries with 126 000 employees. PSG Hungary Kft provides technology services for big capacity industrial, hotel and healthcare laundries with Ariel Professional System detergents and additives. As of spring 2012 they provide P&G Professional products and solutions in surface care and kitchen hygiene area as well.



The presenters see the 21th century challenges of textile cleaning industry in not stable economic environment, changing of the ownership structure, environmental awareness came into view, the importance of energetics, changes in demographic conditions and globalization is strongly felt in this industry as well. As far as laundries are concerned there should be a great importance given to the used detergents, additives and technology implementation as well as perfect quality and reliability of machines, the sustainable development. The customers expect excellent quality products, fast and flexibly adaptable services and besides all these more favourable prices. P&G Professional is dedicated to meet these challenges.



Finishing technology for individual needs was the title of *András Németh*, Hungarian sales manager of JENSEN GROUP company (<http://www.jensen-group.com>) presentation about his company novelties. JENSEN GROUP was the main sponsor of the conference already 4th time.

The presenter recalled Jørn Munch Jensen, the founder of JENSEN GROUP who died in June shortly after his 80th birthday. The name of the Danish company founded in 1937 became well-known in textile cleaning industry since 1960 when they had their big success being first on the market with their folder machine developed for big laundries. This machine had a big success all over the world and in 1973 similarly echoed the first feeding machine and the JENSEN Butterfly towel folder equipment in the 1980s. Nowadays the Butterfly Tematic Pro is the actual version which can be ordered even with 4 stackers.



The folding image ensured by Butterfly towel folder family became the standard in quality catering. In 1990s SENKING-WERK GmbH providing wide range of continuous batch washers, FUTURAIL manufacturing systems for sorting, storing and delivering to the usage location of clean and/or dirty textiles, METRICON Conveyor Systems specialized on manufacturing and developing of machines for handling and sorting of work-wear and the big washer extractors and dryers manufacturer L-tron company became members of the company group by acquisitions.

JENSEN GROUP was the first company providing complete service for the laundry industry at the end of

the 1990s. The centre of its improving activities is automation and sustainable laundry development.

During the presentation we could learn about Jensen ironers, CleanTech steamless laundry (with equipment working with direct gas heating), Viking 2000 type separator which is designed for easing the loading of big sized flat linen (eg. bed sheets) which requires heavy physical work anyway, Jenrail Automatic 2000 remote loading system, the different type of clip loading equipment, Jenscan MPS computer controlled system separating by quality, Butterfly folding system which is due to the different versions is suitable for several type of products folding from flat linen to workwear, finishing tunnel and automatic folder and stacker belonging to Jenform Omega family as well as Jensen Cockpit computer controlled productivity system with item tracking feature function.

JENSEN GROUP proposes for its customers to implement tailor made solutions that provides their increased productivity for improving their market position and the sustainable development.

Slogan of JENSEN GROUP is „Enter into the new era of laundry automation!”



The Belgian Christeyns group innovative products and technologies cover all subdivisions of textile care: the company manufactures detergents, deals with water management, energy saving solutions, textile hygiene, etc. On the conference the company representative *Stijn Boeren* and the Hungarian representative *Péter Somodi*, managing director of Christeyns Higiénia Kft.

gave presentation on **Water and waste water management in the laundry on behalf of saving**. In Christeyns research and development activities there is emphasis on requirement in water saving and the water quality which is so important in the laundries. With their developments they achieved that the continuous batch washer equipment previously even 7 litre/kg water need can be decreased to 1,5-2,5 litre. With Sanoxy Max process – in which the heating of cold water is done by hot waste water – the 4,5–6,5 kWh/kg energy consumption experienced at traditional methods can be decreased to 0,15 kWh/kg. The usage of Vort-X Cyclone technology recommended for carpet cleaning (removing of solid pollutants during prewash) can achieve 2,5 l/kg water saving. WaterFLO-X technology is a physicochemical waste water treatment system: separates the solid pollutants and heavy metals by adding chemicals and mixing.

Textile renting service in Hungarian Health-care – was the title of *Imre Babos's*, managing director of Magyar Egészségügyi Mosodák Kft. presentation. Textile renting service means full service, which removes the burden of facility costs from the hospitals shoulder. It includes purchasing, availability, delivery, cleaning, maintenance, administration and in case of protective clothing provides personalized products for the employees. Big advantage of this type of service is that instead of one-off costs emerging the costs are evenly distributed therefore can be planned, guarantees unified material quality, keeps the purchasing, cleaning and maintenance in one hand (repairing, disposal, replace-

ment). In case of normal attrition the logistic cost of replacement to new one is decreasing. It is possible to equip the single pieces with some code or place a chip in them which allows the way of textile tracked accurately. Complete logistic service can be provided which results in every employee having his own cleaned clothes in his own cabinet. The strict hygienic and conditions of use posed for operational textiles can be satisfied.



The Hungarian textile cleaning industry is also suffering from the anomalies experienced in vocational education. Textile industry Technical and Scientific Association (TMTE) as the accredited organization in adult education according to NTR (OKJ) tries to help in these matters with its possibilities. *Katalin Lakatosné Győri*, the managing secretary of TMTE summarized in her presentation **What can be expected in textile cleaning education based on planned legislation changes?** the results of the association textile cleaning industry



courses and praised the highly appreciated training activities of the practical textile cleaning professionals on these courses. The association organized 10 courses on textile cleaning between 2004 and 2011. The presenter gave information afterwards about the changes under the Government decree 150/2012. (VII. 6.) that come into force as of January and September 2013. The change regarding textile cleaning will be that according to the new classification this profession will be in the light industry professional group OKJ nr. 32 54202 under the name of “Textile cleaning and textile dyeing”, which can be taught only in course form as a basic vocational training outside the school system. The new naming was necessary since the previous 33 81402 Dry cleaner, dyer, laundry professional and the 33 54208 Textile finisher, dyer professions were integrated. The breaking-up of the mentioned 32 54202 OKJ number shows the characteristics of this training form: 32 being the low basic training, 542 is the area of vocational training (textile, clothes, shoes, leather industry training), 02 meaning the similar vocational training area numbering.

The training has four module closing exams:

- textile industry raw and auxiliary materials, textile products (written exam)
- pre-, and after treatment of textiles (practical exam)
- dyeing of textiles, properties corrective actions and machines (practical exam)
- washing of textiles, dry-cleaning, processes, machines (practical exam)

The period of complex professional exam is 390 minutes that must be passed in front of national vocational examination board. There is no written exercise during the exam, in the theme Textiles pre-, and after treatment, dyeing, washing 360 minutes practical, while in the theme Textile industry raw and auxiliary

materials, textile products 30 minutes oral examination must be done.

The association is willing to continue the organization of textile cleaning based courses for which there is already interest. They plan to have 30 hours theoretical and 6 hours practical courses involving new topics combined with site visits, in case involving new presenters in the following topics:

- technology developments,
- engineering news in the area of washing and dry-cleaning,
- innovation in the area of additives, detergents, dosing technology,
- further efforts in the area of energy and water management and environment protection
- modern processes in the cleaning of health-care textiles
- actual questions regarding chemical and work safety,
- advanced logistic solutions,
- characteristics of new type of textile materials and products
- conditions of quality protection services

The association is waiting for the textile cleaning professionals' opinion and suggestions regarding these topics.

Presentations about the new legislations related to textile cleaning

dr. András Baranyai, the legal adviser of National Administrative Centre undertook the task of describing the new rules of consumer protection in his presentation **Legal protection tactics during official control and in case of complaints – new regulations, control in consumer protection**. He described in details of content standards of protocols during the report writing in case of inspection emphasizing that the controlled enterprise has the possibility for making a declaration regarding the process and its statements. They have the right to make a declaration even if the authority informs the enterprise that they instituted proceedings due to the infringement experienced during the control and asks the enterprise to make a declaration. Making these declarations partly protect or can protect the interests of the enterprise on the other hand the enterprise fulfils its legal obligation on cooperation requirement. The content of the declarations can have importance at a later stage of the process when for example during the court proceedings the judge evaluates the parties' previous declarations. The objectiveness of the declarations can improve the position of the enterprise during the process and can decide the outcome of a possible legal procedure.



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In the second part of his presentation the presenter expounded legal environment changes of the consumer protection regulations. One of the changes is the consumer protection law (year 1997. law CLV.) general modification came into force on 29 June 2012, the other is Market Surveillance Act (year 2012. law

LXXXVIII.) came into force as of 1 September 2012. Essential element of the Market surveillance regulation is that from the so far government regulation level has risen to the level of law emphasizing the importance of this area. The main changes are the followings:

- The change or broadening of the consumer's concept. Indeed, from now on consumers are those of the churches, small and medium-sized enterprises, associations and condominiums as well besides the natural persons.
- The 8 type of regulatory actions conducted consumer protection procedures based on the two laws can only be processed if the infringement effects the consumer's life, health or physical integrity or causes significant financial loss or affects a wide range of consumers. Such actions are: conditioning of the product sales, withdrawal or closing of the store, etc. Legislature usually makes these measures applicable in case of contravention of Market Surveillance Act regulations.
- Regarding complaint or quality issues it is statutory requirement that being the complaint not possible to be remediable immediately then the regulations regarding written complaints handling must be kept by the enterprises. This means that they have to reply in written form within 30 days from the submitting of the complaint. In case the reply has a negative nature the reason of rejection must be also given to the complainant. Besides these information about the complaints forums also must be given; it must include the name, address and phone number of the competent notary, competent capital/county government agency Consumer Protection Inspectorate and the county/capital arbitration board. Hereinafter correspondence must be reserved nor for 3 but for 5 years.

• Besides the service or selling price the unit price has to be indicated as well (by 1 piece, 1 size, 1 kg) namely in gross amount and with the Hungarian legal money indication („forint” or „Ft” signing).

Services done for the health-care institutions are an extremely important activity for the textile cleaning industry. *Melinda Margit Mátyus*, colleague of the Pharmaceutical and Medical Quality and Organizational Development Institution (GYEMSZI) gave information about one of the new regulations of this sector in her presentation **Role of GYEMSZI in Hungarian health-care**. As she explained GYEMSZI is a central office belonging to the direction of State secretary responsible for health-care. Central government body that operates independently, having own budget and middle managerial power and having full authority over its appropriations.

GYEMSZI took over the organizations previously being under local authority control in two steps: first the county authority institutions and certain health-care institutions of Capital Authority based on CLIV. Year 2011 law then based on XXXVIII. Year 2012 law the in-patient specialized care facilities of municipalities. From now on GYEMSZI has certain maintainer's rights over the health-care institutions and national hospitals belonging into the ownership and maintenance of the gov-

ernment.



ernment as well as the middle control rights regarding budgetary bodies, the membership rights of economical entities and the founders' rights regarding foundations.

As far as public tenders are concerned GYEMSZI has its own public tenders furthermore monitors and controls the public tenders of institutions being under its control and works as a central purchasing organization as well.



Annmária Ótott, Head of Central Supply Department of National Headquarters of Prison Services (BVOP) as an introduction in her presentation **Central supply in the light of the central public tender law** indicated those legislations based on which they work. Namely:

- Government Regulation 44/2011 (III.23) on certain supply obligations of central government organizations and law enforcement organizations from prison service organization, also on handover and compensation system of products and services.

- 9/2011 (III.23) Regulation of Ministry of Interior on supply obligation from prison service organization to bodies under control, management or supervision of Minister responsible for law enforcement, handover and compensation system of products and services produced in frame of compulsory employment of prisoners

The main difference between the two regulations is

- there is a negotiation in this case for the organizations belonging to the Ministry of Interior regulation
- in case of the organizations belonging to the government regulation there is no negotiation if the tenderer has sufficient evidence to prove that he can purchase the given product or service with the same parameters at least 20% cheaper.

Under the regulations the prison service has supply obligations.

The presenter thereafter described in details the norms and deadline of each step of satisfying planned and not planned needs of manufactured products and services within the frame of compulsory employment of prisoners in the value or above the tender limit. The organizations (here *beneficiary*) belonging to the government regulation have to announce their needs to the Central Supply Organization (KESZ) and they will start the tender process based on this. She emphasized the regulation according to which beneficiary has the right to refuse the offer presented by KESZ only in case he can prove without doubt that can purchase the product or service at least 20% cheaper than the price given by KESZ namely in similar or in a better way than the originally specified minimal technical parameters, content, quality, performance place, date and contract constraints.

Blessing or Curse? The new Labour Code came into force, changes in work safety – was the title of dr. *Gyula Bujtor's* labour and work safety consultant's presentation.

Year 2012 I. Law – Labour Code – includes several changes



versus previous law. The presenter collected those information the enterprises have to do something with very graphically and clearly.

„In effect or not?” is the name of the regulations came into force as of 1 July 2012 and the regulations coming into force as of 1 January 2013 (labour contracts, agreements, unilateral acts, collective agreements and the regulations related to calculations of absence fee, holiday, regulating of activities different from labour contract) were emphasized by him. Afterwards under the title of „Did we miss something?” he listed in details those aspects which are worth reviewing by the entrepreneurs for example from the aspect what is beneficial and what is not for them or for their company, have they done all necessary actions that should be done compulsorily according to the new law regarding the employees. (As something interesting we mention that only in this topic he noted 43 aspects!) He reviewed the advantageous changes for employers and employees, then proceeded on describing of new regulations related to work safety for example the modifications of Year 1993 XCIII law and the changes of work safety control regulations, like termination of infringement scope and that smoking rules are not controlled by work safety authority but National Public Health Service; he mentioned the founding of National Labour Office, the termination and transformation of OMMF, the changes of regulations of risk evaluation, the new rules of job aptitude test related to workers in frame of simplified employment.

The new regulations related to taxation was the Hungarian Accountants National Association vice president's *Zsolt Ruszin's* topic in his presentation **Hardly anything changes for the „big ones” while more for the others.** As an introduction he raised some typical “Hungarian case” examples (the case of an uncertified sourced product, a complicated case related to black labour, an invoicing case about a closed company and the outcome of a problem related to logistics) then proceeded on actual taxation issues.

Within he explained the importance of exact giving and finding of the company seat, the steps of determining of tax number, the necessity of so called KOCKERD questionnaire filling needed for risk evaluation, but in the meantime he pointed out the problems coming from the excessive complexity of the questionnaire. (Main purpose of the questionnaire is that the National Taxing and Customs Office should get an authentic picture of the existence of personal, material and financial conditions necessary for the activities the contributory would like to take. If from the risk evaluation the tax authority finds out that the business operation is risky from taxation point of view then might order an intensified supervision.)

Presenter hereafter mentioned the new taxing forms affecting the small enterprises, namely the describing of Small Taxpayers Itemized Tax (KATA). He presented in details the advantages and conditions of application, the mode for converting and the relation with the rules of social insurance.



The next theme was the Value Added Tax (VAT) and its changes. Apart from this he mentioned several topics (renting a car, desuetude of transferred assets, returns- among them the itemized VAT return-, refund, reverse VAT of crops, individual tax exemption, VAT payment). He talked about the planned changes in taxation in 2013 as well, specially the expected changes of corporate tax, business tax, personal income tax (SZJA), health service contribution, the VAT, the fee and the accounting rules.

The extremely interesting and useful presentation gave versatile briefing for the entrepreneurs in general within this of course for the entrepreneurs of textile cleaning industry as well in order to get to know what changes they have to adopt to in their business.



The 5th Hungarian Conference of textile cleaning industry was closed by *Valéria Király* director's words. The director of Textile cleaning Association emphasized that the presentations could significantly contribute to the participants' deepening of knowledge and with this the raising of the national textile cleaning industry standards. Apart from this they were suitable for the expansion of international cooperation as well which is very important point of view for the companies moreover regarding the development of the whole country.

Finally *György Zura*, member of the consultative committee of Textile Cleaning Association said good-bye to the participants.

