

Use and Care Manual

FABRIC CARE INSTRUCTIONS

- In just about every case, it is professional treat stains in order to minimize undesirable consequences. But for those clients who insist on tackling the job themselves, here are some general guidelines to follow:
- Vacuum or brush away loose dirt before it becomes embedded in the fabric.
- Clean up spills and stains right away. The longer soil and stains stay on the fabric, the harder they are to remove.
- Quickly blot up stains or spills with an absorbent cloth, facial tissue or sponge. Be careful not to rub the stain deeper into the fabric. If the spill is solid or semi-solid (like butter or ketchup), remove the excess by gently lifting it with a dull knife.
- Often, gentle blotting will remove all traces, but if the stain cannot be removed completely by blotting, use the appropriate spot cleaning technique.

Fabric Spot Cleaning

- For persistent stains and overall cleaning, contact an in-home professional upholstery cleaning company.
- For spot cleaning, use a cleaning product. Test any cleaner in an inconspicuous area first. Never use spot cleaners containing bleach or alcohol.
- Do not dry clean or machine wash cushion casings as it may damage the fabric, backing or stitching.
- You'll get the best results if you treat stains immediately. Blot up as much of the spill as possible with a clean, dry, white cloth. Don't rub.
- Apply a small amount of cleaner to the stain. Avoid oversaturation which can damage the fabric backing or upholstery foam.
- Blot the stain with a clean, dry, white cloth, working from the outer edge to the center of the stain.
- Continue to apply cleaner sparingly and blot until the stain no longer transfers onto the cloth. This may take several attempts.
- When you have removed as much of the stain as possible, blot any remaining moisture from the fabric.