



710 Nicoll Avenue
Baltimore, MD 21212-3152
PHONE: 410-323-4636; FAX: 323-4020
www.renewitservices.com

INSTRUCTIONS FOR UPHOLSTERY FABRIC AND LEATHER CARE

Your new fabric or leather upholstery piece has been custom made just for you. Please take a few moments to read about how you can keep it looking beautiful and comfortable with just a little special attention.

- All seat cushions should be reversed weekly. The right, left and center cushions of the sofa should be rotated to achieve consistent wear. If you have purchased one of the softer chenille fabrics, it's especially important to turn the cushions to prevent the covers from shifting on the core units.
- Seat and back cushions may relax with use and show comfort wrinkles or creases. All back and toss pillows should be fluffed often to keep a luxurious appearance and comfortable feel. Cushions containing a blend of down, feathers and fiber require more frequent fluffing.
- To prevent overall soiling, and to remove dust and grime, vacuuming and light brushing every week is recommended. Call **Re-New-It Service Systems** if an overall soiled condition has been reached.
- A characteristic of some upholstery fabrics is pilling. Pilling is excess fiber which comes off the surface of the fabric, resulting in small balls or pills. This condition is a result of normal use and is not a fabric defect. When the excess fiber is gone the pilling will stop. Vacuuming, along with the use of a fabric/sweater shaver, will restore the look of the cover.
- Avoid exposure to the sun for all upholstered products. The ultraviolet rays can discolor or fade fabrics and leathers. Even indirect sunlight can affect fabrics. Consider rearranging or rotating your home furnishings from time to time to allow more uniform fading.
- Chenille fabric is similar to velvet in that it has a nap. Due to the pile not being flat, it tends to reflect and absorb light in varying degrees, depending on the angle from which you view it. This causes the fabric to appear lighter and darker within the overall piece. This shading is not a defect but a natural occurrence in this type of fabric.
- Place upholstered furniture at least 20" away from heating or air conditioning outlets. Avoid exposing upholstered furniture to extreme hot or cold temperatures, or prolonged moisture. The ideal environment is 65 to 75 degrees Fahrenheit with a relative humidity between 35 and 40 percent.
- Extra maintenance may be required for homes with pets. Pets curling up, on or leaning against your upholstered furniture may cause soiling from their natural body oils.
- Upholstery fabrics and leathers are vulnerable to perspiration and oils from skin, hair and soiled hands or clothing. Protect your furniture by placing a cloth where heads rest, and using arm caps.
- Avoid sharp objects for all upholstery or leather. Buckles, keys and toys can scratch or tear the surface.
- Upholstered furniture is not intended to be stood on, jumped on or bounced on. These misuses may result in damages which are not covered under manufacturer's warranty.
- While no fabric is warranted by manufacturers for wearability, fading, wrinkling or stretching; the following above guidelines will keep your upholstery looking its best.

Fabric Cleaning Codes

Code “W” – Spot clean using a mild water-based detergent, or an upholstery shampoo product. Apply foam with a sofa brush in a circular motion and vacuum when dry. When cleaning your fabric or leather, always pretest a small area before proceeding. Use a professional furniture cleaning service if an overall soiled condition has been reached.

Code “S” – Spot clean using a mild water-free solvent or dry cleaning product. When cleaning your fabric or leather, always pretest a small area before proceeding. Use a professional furniture cleaning service if an overall soiled condition has been reached.

Code “W-S” – Spot clean using an upholstery shampoo, foam from a mild detergent, or mild dry cleaning solvent. Apply foam with a sofa brush in a circular motion. Vacuum when dry. When cleaning your fabric or leather, always pretest a small area before proceeding. Use a professional furniture cleaning service if an overall soiled condition has been reached.

Code “X” – Fabrics with this code cannot be cleaned with any cleaning agents. They should only be cleaned by vacuuming or light brushing. Water or solvent-based cleaning agents should not be used. Use a professional furniture cleaning service if an overall soiled condition has been reached.

Leather Cleaning

Leather is the most durable and easily maintained upholstery materials, but it does require proper care and attention. Leather is a natural material and each hide has unique characteristics. Several hides are required to upholster a piece of furniture. Hide variations such as color, grain, and natural markings can be expected. For routine care and maintenance, occasional wiping with a white, soft, damp cloth is all your leather furniture will need. Avoid using any acidic soap, which will alter the leather’s pH balance and could cause damage. Soaps also will cause leather to prematurely age as well as weaken and discolor its surface.

Natural and top grain leathers (unprotected)

For spots and spills – blot, do not rub, and remove excess liquid immediately with a clean cloth or sponge. Let air dry. The leather will initially repel most liquids, however, if left to stand over an extended period of time, the liquid will be absorbed. If absorbed, stains will dissipate through evaporation of the fiber structure of the hide with time.

For stubborn stains – use a clean, absorbent cloth or sponge. Apply a mild solution of any non-acidic soap and water rubbing front to back, or side to side motion. Do not rub in circles. Clean an area larger than the stain to avoid spotting. Wipe clean using a damp cloth. Go over the area once more using a damp cloth and rub the clean area in one direction. Allow to air dry. It may be necessary to repeat this process for extreme stains. If available, use distilled water.

Top grain leathers (protected)

For spots and spills – blot excess liquid immediately with a clean cloth or sponge. Apply a mild solution of any non-acidic soap and water to the stained area. Rinse using a moistened clean cloth or sponge. Repeat process, if necessary, for stubborn stains. Absorbed stains will dissipate through evaporation or the fiber structure of the hide.