

Material Cleaning Guide

Please observe the following for all materials:

- Always supervise the use of resources.
- Organise a regular cleaning schedule.
- Vinyl will crack, tear and rub off if subjected to sharp objects or continual rubbing by hard objects. Remove shoes, and avoid buckles, zips or sharp/hard/pointed objects coming into contact with the surface.
- Check seams regularly to ensure that these are not worn or split and the interior filling cannot be accessed.
- Wipe off accidental marks/liquids at the time they occur or are noticed.
- From time to time, if possible, lift floor cushion or move furniture to clean all surfaces and the floor underneath.
- Furniture and cushioning is intended to provide comfort and relaxation. Avoid eating and drinking whilst using these products.
- If the material for your furniture can be steam cleaned, please exercise great caution for the simple reason that when creating furniture, seams and stitching are necessary which create tiny holes where it is possible for liquid to get through into the inner foam. Should a lot of steam/water be accidentally used, there is potential for the inner foam to get saturated and be detrimental to your furniture.
- Do not place near sources of heat or fire that may damage the surface (radiators, fires, underfloor heating, hot central heating pipes etc.)
- Direct contact with bright sunlight may affect material over time.
- Do not saturate the material with lots of water.
- Some of our products contain zips for manufacturing purposes only. Do not attempt to open these or to access the interior part of these products. Never allow children or vulnerable people to access the interior part of this product.

Soft and Silky

Oil based stains such as butter, margarine, cream, coffee, milk, oil based paint, salad dressing, cooking oil etc.

- Use a clean, colourfast absorbent cloth to apply a spot remover for oily stains. Use a dull knife or spatula to lift the stain off the material.
- Dab the stain a few times, do not rub! Work from the outside edge of the stain inward so that you are careful not to spread the stain further as you try to remove it.
- Sprinkle an absorbent detergent (non-greasy) onto the spill and allow it to sit for a couple of minutes to absorb the excess grease.
- Remove the detergent with the oily substance with a new part of the cloth.
- Use a soft brush like a toothbrush and work from the outside edge of the stain inward, so the stain is not spread further as you try to remove it.
- Use warm water in order to get the soap and oil out of the fabric. Dab with an absorbent cloth.
- Repeat until there's no residue of the detergent left in the fabric.
- When dry, gently brush up the fabric, first against the pile and then with the pile for a fresh look.

Water based stains such as wine, soft drinks, alcoholic drinks, tea, coffee, milk, faeces, vomit etc.

- Use a clean absorbent cloth. Blot up as much as liquid as possible while it is still fresh.
- Rinse out remaining liquid with lukewarm water to remove the soap and dirt.

- Dab the remaining moisture in order to get it dry or use a water hand vacuum cleaner to obtain dry fabric even faster.
- When dry, gently brush up the fabric, first against the pile and then with the pile for a fresh look.

Other kinds of stains such as fruit and berry stains, foundation pen ink, ballpoint, emulsion paint, blood etc.

- Follow the instructions under water-based stains, but make sure you use cold water instead of warm. When the fabric is dry, brush gently, first against and then with the pile.
- Using chlorine or alcohol-based cleaning fluids is against what our supplier advocates. If you do wish to use these against our recommendation we suggest that this solution is 10% dilution or less and be aware that using this type of cleaning fluid may discolour or damage the fabric surface.
- Our supplier has stated that they have tested the fabric with a steam cleaning method and that no water permeated through into the other side. We do, however, advise against this cleaning activity for the simple reason that when creating furniture, seams and stitching are necessary which create tiny holes where it is possible for liquid to get through into the inner foam. Should a lot of steam/water be accidentally used, there is potential for the inner foam to get saturated and be detrimental to your furniture.