

FORTIVO

PROFESSIONAL DIY LEATHER & VINYL
REPAIR KIT



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How To Repair Tears, Cuts and Rips

- 1) Begin by assessing the severity of the tear, cut or rip in order to determine if you require the use of backing fabric. For damaged areas larger than 1/4 inch, backing fabric is required to ensure the quality of your repair.
- 2) Prepare the damaged area for repair by carefully removing any portion of the leather that might be rough or jagged. A smooth surface is necessary for a quality finish. This should be completed carefully using scissors for larger issues or a piece of fine sandpaper for smaller blemishes, as needed.
- 3) Clean the damaged area with a damp cloth or cotton pad. Use either water or rubbing alcohol to complete this process. Avoid using excess water or alcohol to prevent further damage. The cloth should be damp, not noticeably wet. Allow the area to dry.

4) *If backing fabric is required* Prepare the backing fabric by cutting a portion that is slightly larger than the damaged area. For a smoother repair, round the edges of the backing fabric prior to insertion (avoid corners).

5) Insert the backing fabric underneath the damaged area using the spatula provided in your repair kit.

6) After the damaged area has dried, use the provided color mixing guide to prepare the color correction for the damaged area. It can be beneficial to apply a small sample of the color to a discreet area on the item in order to ensure that it is a good match. The color will dry slightly darker than it goes on, so allow time to pass to make sure that the color matches correctly.

7) Apply a smooth layer of the repair compound to the damaged area. In order to avoid accidentally shifting the backing fabric, begin by applying the compound to the outer edges before working your way towards the center of the damaged area. For maximum effectiveness, use the provided brush for smaller areas and the spatula for larger area to ensure an even distribution of the repair compound.

7) Wait 6-12 hours so that the repair compound can adequately dry, then evaluate the repair. In the event the repair looks like it needs an additional coat, apply another layer of the repair compound (repeat every 6-12 hours as needed).

8) After the compound has fully dried, buff the area using a cotton swab and rubbing alcohol until the damaged area and edges are smooth. The repair will have a matte texture that can be fixed by applying leather polish or sealer once the area has completed drying.





How To Repair Scratching & Peeling

- 1) Prepare the damaged area for repair by carefully removing any portion of the leather that might be rough or jagged. This should be completed carefully using scissors for larger issues or a piece of fine sandpaper for smaller blemishes, as needed. Remove any rough or jagged portions of excess peeling leather or loose threads in order to create a smooth surface for repair for a quality finish.
- 2) Clean the damaged area with a damp cloth or cotton pad. Use either water or rubbing alcohol to complete this process. Avoid using excess water or alcohol to prevent further damage. The cloth should be damp, not noticeably wet. Allow the area to dry.
- 3) After the damaged area has dried, use the provided color mixing guide to prepare the color correction for the damaged area. It can be beneficial to apply a small sample of the color to a discreet area on the item in order to ensure that it is a good match. The color will dry slightly darker than it goes on, so allow time to pass to make sure that the color matches correctly.

- 4) Apply a smooth layer of the repair compound to the damaged area using the spatula or brush depending on the severity of the damage. After the area has been allowed to dry, use the small brush for surface touch-ups applying the repair compound to the damaged area. Take care to move from the outer edges of the damaged area into the center.
- 5) Wait 6-12 hours so that the repair compound can adequately dry, then evaluate the repair. In the event the repair looks like it needs an additional coat, apply another layer of the repair compound (repeat every 6-12 hours as needed).
- 6) After the compound has fully dried, buff the area using a cotton swab and rubbing alcohol until the damaged area and edges are smooth. The repair will have a matte texture that can be fixed by applying leather polish or sealer once the area has completed drying.



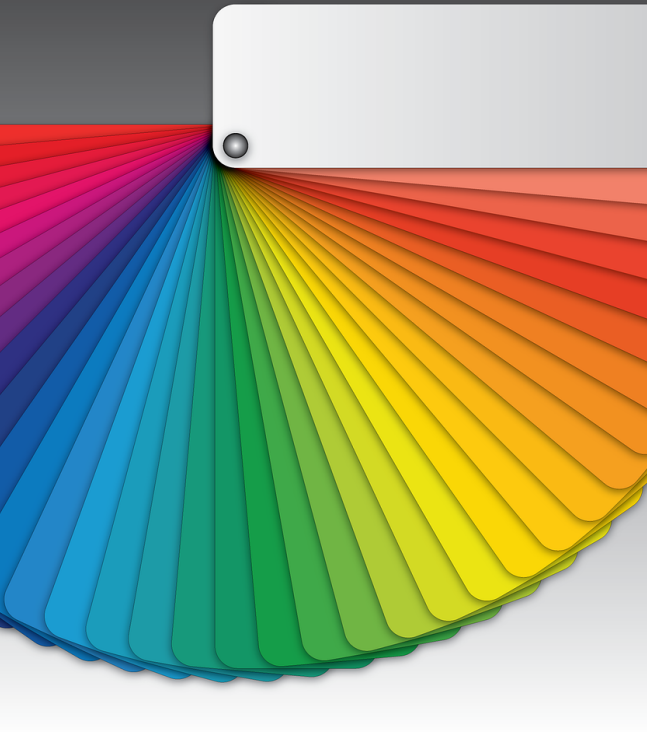


How To Repair Holes & Burns

- 1) Prepare the damaged area by removing any signs of visible damage including loose threads, visible burn marks, or any additional damage that results in an uneven surface. This can be carried out using scissors or fine sand paper to gently remove the areas that will need to be replaced.
- 2) Clean the damaged area with a damp cloth or cotton pad. Use either water or rubbing alcohol to complete this process. Avoid using excess water or alcohol to prevent further damage. The cloth should be damp, not noticeably wet. Allow the area to dry.
- 3) *If backing fabric is required* Prepare the backing fabric by cutting a portion that is slightly larger than the damaged area. For a smoother repair, round the edges of the backing fabric prior to insertion (avoid corners).

- 4) Insert the backing fabric underneath the damaged area using the spatula provided in your repair kit.
- 5) Use the color mixing guide to match the piece of backing fabric and surrounding damaged area to the rest of the item. The color will dry slightly darker than when it is initially applied, so it is beneficial to first apply your color match to a discreet section of the item in order to ensure a complete match prior to continuing the repair process.
- 6) After the color has been matched and the area has dried, apply the repair compound to the area. For a larger damaged area, use the spatula. For a smaller damaged area, the brush can be used to apply the compound instead.
- 7) Allow the repair to dry for 6-12 hours. After the time has passed, review the repair and apply additional coats of the repair compound every 6-12 hours as needed.
- 8) After the repair has been completed and the compound has dried, begin the buffing process by using a cotton swab and rubbing alcohol. The repaired area will have a sticky matte finish when it dries. In order to restore the area to its original shine, you can apply leather polish or sealer after the damaged area is completely repaired and dried.





How To Achieve The Perfect Color Match!

1) Using the color mixing guide provided in your repair kit, follow the directions on the chart in order to determine the correct combination when mixing your colors.

2) In order to ensure a good match, use the spatula provided in your kit to apply the mixed repair compound to a discreet area of the item to determine if the color is correct. The color will dry slightly darker than it will look upon initial application, so allow several hours for the coloring to dry to ensure there is a correct match and are able to make adjustments as needed.

3) After you have determined that the color match is to your liking, apply the first layer of the compound to the correct area and allow it to dry for several hours. Apply any additional layers as needed.

* Do not be discouraged if your first round of mixing does not match exactly. You can continue to adjust the color mixture as needed to meet your color preferences. *



How to Clean Leather & Vinyl



Though people tend to only clean their leather and vinyl items when something is spilled, cleaning these materials is an important way to ensure their longevity. Adding a quick vacuum or wipe down as a part of your weekly clean can be beneficial.

The key is general maintenance. Regularly vacuuming the crevices of your leather couch can ensure that no coarse remnants will be ground into the leather, which can help to avoid damage. Wiping down your car seats ensures no destructive materials are left to cause discoloration or deterioration.

Wiping down the leather with a soft cloth or microfiber rag is recommended. You can also use a damp cloth to wipe away any potential residue or matter that might be stuck to the surface of the leather. If you would like to go the extra mile, you can repeat this process with an actual leather cleaner in order to keep the area clean and conditioned.

For additional cleaning, you can use a mild dish detergent and water to remove any residue or debris. When cleaning, take care to not saturate the material with water, as this can lead to additional damage.

In cases of extreme staining, a small amount of rubbing alcohol can be used to help restore any alterations in color.

How to Care for Leather & Vinyl



It is recommended to routinely clean your leather items in order to remove any buildup or residue on the material over time. This can be particularly important if you the material is exposed to children or pets.

In the event that a spill occurs on the material, it is crucial to manage any damage immediately. You can begin by drying up the spill with a dry cloth or sponge to remove the liquid. This can be followed by cleaning the material using a soft cloth with either water, rubbing alcohol, or leather cleaner.

In order to maintain the integrity of your material, using a conditioner every 6-12 months is imperative to ensure that the material stays properly hydrated. This can be paired with a polish or sealer as needed to maintain the resiliency of the material.

Avoid placing your leather furniture in harm's way by keeping it away from extreme temperatures, harsh sunlight, or pets with sharp nails. This will help keep the material from drying out and/or experiencing regular physical damage.

As the leather continues to age, for the sake of physical appearance it can be beneficial to reapply a color finish as needed to keep the item looking fresh and new. Always take the time to ensure a clean surface prior to applying color, and always seal the material after using an appropriate top coat.