



# Upholstery Care

INFORMATION PACKAGE

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# Table of Contents

Faux Leather	3
Top-Grain Leather	5
Performance Fabric	8
Linen	9
Polyester	11
Cotton	13
Bouclé	14





# Faux Leather

## REGULAR CARE & MAINTENANCE:

We recommend cleaning up spills and stains as soon as they occur. Everyday build-up, smudges, and water-soluble stains such as coffee, tea, juice, soft drinks, milk, beer, and wine can be removed with mild soap and water. Use a clean cloth or soft sponge to gently wipe the affected area. It's important to then remove any remaining soap solution by wiping the area with a second cloth and clean water. Finally, dry the surface with a soft, lint-free cloth or towel. Avoid abrasive cleaning solutions, as they can damage the product's coating.

## THOROUGH CARE & STAIN REMOVAL:

Accidents happen! Clean tougher, non-water-soluble stains caused by oils, lotions, and food with a solution of equal parts Isopropyl Alcohol and water. Rinse the area following the cleaning and subsequently dry with a clean, lint-free cloth. To disinfect faux leather surfaces, use a solution of 10 parts water to 1 part bleach. Following disinfection, wipe the area with a cloth and clean water, and dry thoroughly with a soft, lint-free cloth or towel.







## Faux Leather

### **MORE INFORMATION:**

Note that certain clothing and accessories may contain dyes, such as those used in denim, that may transfer to lighter-coloured faux leather. This staining effect can be intensified by variations in humidity and temperature and is typically irreversible. Take care to avoid direct contact with deep denim dyes. Faux leather, like most upholstery fabric, can fade and break down if exposed to direct sunlight for extended periods. Keep the leather out of direct sunlight unless it has been specifically designed to withstand exposure.



# Top-Grain Leather

## REGULAR CARE & MAINTENANCE:

In terms of regular care, we suggest frequently taking time to remove any debris such as coins, buttons, and other small objects that may have settled between your sofa cushions. Once these have been removed, use a handheld vacuum with a soft brush attachment only to gently pick up crumbs, dust, and dirt. After vacuuming, wipe your leather furniture down using a warm, damp, clean cloth. If there are more heavily soiled areas, use a small amount of leather soap or cleaner. Apply the product to a damp rag, then gently wipe or massage away the grime. Take care not to scrub too hard to avoid damaging the textile.

For top-grain leather furniture, we recommend investing in a high-quality leather cleaner or conditioner designed specifically for this use. Avoid oils, saddle soaps, furniture polish, varnish, and any products containing ammonia. These products are redundant as the top-grain leather has already been preserved in the tanning process and, therefore, they can be damaging. Leather cleaning products should be used roughly once a year to maintain the quality of your sofa or furniture piece.

## NOTE:

When using a new leather cleaning product, test it on an inconspicuous area first to ensure it will not cause damage. Never use regular soap or solvents, and do not soak your leather sofa with too much water. More often than not, there is no need to use anything more than a clean, damp soft cloth.







## Top-Grain Leather

### **THOROUGH CARE & STAIN REMOVAL:**

When minor spills happen, blot up the excess liquid immediately using a clean, absorbent sponge or cloth. Avoid rubbing the spill, as this can force the liquid deeper into the surface and worsen the stain. If the spill is sticky or leaves a residue or mark, use a soft cloth that has been lightly dampened with lukewarm water to gently clean the entire area where the spill has occurred. Let it air dry.

For grease, oil, or butter stains, wipe up the excess substance with a clean, dry cloth and then leave it alone. After a while, the spot should dissipate into the leather. Do not use any type of degreaser or soap, as it will likely do more harm than good. If you have a persistent spot or stain that cannot be removed using the techniques outlined above, speak to a professional leather specialist. Getting expert advice is generally much more affordable than paying to replace your sofa if you permanently damage the leather with a DIY cleaning technique.





# Top-Grain Leather

## CONDITIONING:

Once a year, it is important to condition your top-grain leather furniture. This keeps the material from drying out and prevents cracking. A product like Leather CPR, for example, restores shine, luster, and suppleness to dehydrated leather and helps protect it from future damage. Whatever product you choose, look for a high-quality conditioner designed specifically for leather use. Apply the conditioner to your sofa using a soft, lint-free cloth. Allow the leather to absorb the conditioner until it takes on a cloudy appearance. Next, use a flannel cloth or horsehair brush to buff the surface of your leather sofa or furniture. This makes the leather shine like new while creating a natural sealant that helps retain moisture.

## NOTE:

Before using any conditioning product, read the instructions carefully and perform a spot test on an inconspicuous area.







## Performance Fabric

### **REGULAR CARE & MAINTENANCE:**

For regular care of your performance fabric-covered furniture, follow these simple instructions. Brush off any loose dirt or debris. Spray on a cleaning solution of water and mild soap. Use a soft-bristled brush to gently clean (avoid using hard-bristled brushes on indoor fabric). Allow the cleaning solution to soak into the fabric. Rinse thoroughly until all soap residue is removed. Blot excess moisture with a clean, soft towel or sponge. Allow the fabric to air dry.

### **THOROUGH CARE & STAIN REMOVAL:**

Most stains on performance fabrics can be easily removed with mild dish soap and water. More stubborn stains can also be removed using a combination of household cleaners. Simply blot the stain, then spray with a mixture of soap and water, dab or softly scrub with a gentle brush, rinse, and allow to air dry. For wine stains specifically, use a blend of 1/4 cup dish soap and 1/3 cup rubbing alcohol or hydrogen peroxide diluted in a gallon of water. Mix all ingredients in a bottle and spray directly on the wine stain. Blot or gently scrub and you'll be relieved to see it come right out!





# Linen

## REGULAR CARE & MAINTENANCE

In terms of everyday maintenance for linen furniture, regularly vacuuming or dry-brushing is typically all that is needed. There are a few easy things you can do for extra protection. To avoid fading, consider rotating your linen-covered furniture in your space so it is not always exposed to direct sunlight. You can also close your window coverings during peak sunlight hours. Use light steam or gentle ironing to flatten any wrinkles that appear due to frequent use. To freshen up linen upholstery and textiles, sprinkle some baking soda on the surface and let it sit for a while before vacuuming it up. This will help remove any odours or faint stains.

## STAIN PROTECTION:

For extra stain protection, linen withstands most store-bought Scotchgard products. Before spraying linen furniture and upholstery with a stain protector, test a small, inconspicuous area to ensure it does not cause discolouration. Alternatively, you can arrange for a professional service to come to your home and Scotchgard your upholstery.







# Linen

## THOROUGH CARE & STAIN REMOVAL:

When a spill or stain occurs, the best thing to do first is to vacuum the furniture. This will help eliminate dust and will likely fade the stain as well. Once you've vacuumed and dry-brushed the area, blot the stain using a light-coloured soft cloth and take care not to rub. Most linen furniture will clean simply using water and a cloth. You may also use a gentle soap, however, it is a good idea to test this on a small area first as well. Alternatively, white vinegar is a natural, eco-friendly cleaning solution and may remove small stains on linen.

## NOTE:

Be cautious before using a store-bought cleaner on linen furniture and always spot test it on an inconspicuous area before applying to the entire surface. Linen is a natural material that is relatively easy to clean and maintain using at-home solutions with excellent results. For tough stains on linen, you may wish to contact a professional service.



# Polyester

## REGULAR CARE & MAINTENANCE

You can hand-wash your polyester-covered sofa quickly and easily. First, vacuum the surface of the furniture to remove any crumbs, stray hair, or other debris ensuring you vacuum under the cushions as well. If you'd like to take care of unpleasant smells, apply baking soda to the polyester and leave it to set for a couple of hours before vacuuming it up. Next, clean the fabric by wiping it with a dampened sponge. You can use diluted dish soap as a cleaning solution if needed. Take extra care when using water on polyester upholstery to prevent it from penetrating the padding, which can damage the fill. Finally, spray on some furniture freshener. If the sofa covers are removable, you can simply put them in the washer following the tag instructions to avoid any shrinking or damage.







## Polyester

### **THOROUGH CARE & STAIN REMOVAL:**

When spills and stains occur, it's key to act quickly and carefully. No matter the substance, do your best to gently dab the surface of the upholstery with a paper towel or cloth. Any rubbing will do more harm than good. Next, cautiously work in a mixture of vinegar and water. Just a mist on the affected area will do the job—take care not to drench the sofa. Use light circular movements, working the solution in from the periphery of the stain to its centre. Blot any excess solution. Let the area air dry and repeat the process if necessary.

### **NOTE:**

To keep your upholstery looking its best, we recommend a professional deep clean every six to twelve months. Over time, your sofa builds up dust and grime that can trigger allergies and other health issues. If you choose to clean your polyester upholstery yourself, it is best to vacuum your sofa weekly and perform a heavy scrub every two weeks.



# Cotton

## REGULAR CARE & MAINTENANCE

To clean your cotton-upholstered sofa, remove the cushions (if possible) and take them outside. Smack the cushions to remove dust and debris. Next, vacuum all sides of the cushions using an upholstery brush attachment. Continue vacuuming the entire sofa, including beneath the cushions and the sofa back. If the cushions are affixed to the sofa, a crevice attachment for the vacuum will reach debris that has fallen between them. You can easily remove pet hair by putting on a rubber glove and gently rubbing the surface of the sofa with your hand. This will cause the hair to clump together, making it easier to remove. Finally, use a lint roller or a piece of packing tape to remove the pet hair and/or lint.

## THOROUGH CARE & STAIN PROTECTION:

When a spill occurs, treat the area by first scraping up as much of the dried substance as possible with the edge of a plastic spoon, scraping inward from the edge of the spill to avoid further spreading. Next, dab the area with a dye-free cloth dampened with soapy water made with mild dish soap. Continue dabbing until the food substance is no longer visible. Wipe the area again with a fresh damp cloth. Blot the area dry with a paper towel or a dry cloth. Repeat for all affected areas.







## Bouclé

### REGULAR CARE & MAINTENANCE:

For this very textured material, general cleaning involves regular vacuuming using an attachment that will avoid pilling.

### THOROUGH CARE & STAIN PROTECTION:

When spills and stains occur, soak up any excess moisture immediately. To treat water-based stains, use a clean, soft, white cloth, a natural sponge, or a nylon soft-bristled brush with lukewarm, soapy water. Brush the stain with light, quick strokes, avoiding a scrubbing motion and working from the edge of the spill or stain toward the centre. To treat oil-based stains, use a clean, soft, white cloth, a natural sponge, or nylon, soft-bristled brush with a water-free dry cleaning solvent. Again, brush the stain with light, quick strokes, avoiding a scrubbing motion and working from the edge of the spill or stain toward the centre.





# Bouclé

## MORE INFORMATION:

For tough, insoluble stains (e.g. chewing gum, candle wax, etc.), use a plastic bag filled with ice to rub the stain until the substance becomes cold and brittle. Use a clean, dull, flat knife to gently remove the substance. If the stain persists, blot the area with a clean, soft, white cloth or a natural sponge dampened with lukewarm soapy water. If further treatment is needed, gently dab a pH-neutral cleaner, upholstery spot cleaner, or an equal mixture of water and enzyme detergent (i.e. laundry detergent) on the stain and let it sit for one minute. Next, rinse the stain treatment thoroughly with a natural sponge moistened with cool water and completely remove all cleaning solution residue. Do not saturate the surface. Allow the textile to dry thoroughly and vacuum before use.

## NOTE:

Extra care should be taken when cleaning dark-coloured bouclé to avoid creating light marks that can be caused by colour transfer. Avoid excess rubbing to prevent discoloration and damage to the face of the material.







For any further questions about how to best care for your upholstery,  
please contact **[sales@ldshoppe.com](mailto:sales@ldshoppe.com)**

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