

Fabrics: Cleaning instructions

Basic Advice

If the stain has dried, first brush any excess off by hand or with a brush. Then vacuum the stain, and follow by cleaning using a neutral cleaning agent, such as soapy water. It is important to rinse with clean water afterwards.

Type of Stains

Alcohol: Fresh stains: treat with a weak solution of household vinegar, rinse immediately.

Ballpoint pen: Treat with a colour-fixing agent.

Blood: Fresh stains: treat with soap flakes or washing-up liquid, rinse immediately. Dried stains: treat with an enzyme agent, note the recommended reaction time. Dry carefully.

Butter: Treat with a solvent. OR Fresh stains: treat with soap flakes or washing-up liquid, rinse immediately. Dried stains: treat with an enzyme agent, note the recommended reaction time. Dry carefully.

Chewing gum: Treat with a solvent.

Chocolate: Fresh stains: treat with soap flakes or washing-up liquid, rinse immediately. Dried stains: treat with an enzyme agent, note the recommended reaction time. Dry carefully. OR Treat with a solvent. OR Fresh stains: treat with a weak solution of household vinegar, rinse immediately.

Coffee: Fresh stains: treat with a weak solution of household vinegar, rinse immediately.

Cream: Fresh stains: treat with soap flakes or washing-up liquid, rinse immediately. Dried stains: treat with an enzyme agent, note the recommended reaction time. Dry carefully.

Fruit juice: Treat the stain with a generally available oxidative bleaching agent. OR Treat with a colour-fixing agent.

Furniture polish: Treat with a colour-fixing agent.

Ink: Treat with a colour-fixing agent.

Lipstick: Treat with a solvent. OR Treat with a colour-fixing agent.

Milk: Fresh stains: treat with soap flakes or washing-up liquid, rinse immediately. Dried stains: treat with an enzyme agent, note the recommended reaction time. Dry carefully.

Oil: Treat with a solvent. OR Treat with a colour-fixing agent.

Tea: Fresh stains: treat with a weak solution of household vinegar, rinse immediately.

Urine: Fresh stains: treat with soap flakes or washing-up liquid, rinse immediately. Dried stains: treat with an enzyme agent, note the recommended reaction time. Dry carefully.

Wine: Fresh stains: treat with a weak solution of household vinegar, rinse immediately.

Specific advice

Leather

Basic advice

Wipe with a soft cloth. Apply conditioner once or twice a year. Do not use shoe polish.

Type of stain	Stain removal
Water-based felt pen	Water and, if necessary, a little lemon juice
Indelible ink	Will not come out
Ink pen	Warm skim milk or lemon juice
Black ballpoint pen	90° alcohol
Water	Blot and let dry, then brush
Sole marks and wax	Apply a grease dissolving spray. Let dry. Brush off.
Coffee	Mix water with a small amount of ammonia
Grease	Apply a grease dissolving spray. Let dry. Brush off.
Other stains	See an expert: www.lederpflege.de

Cleaning kit

The kit, available in the After sales pricelist, contains a stain protector, conditioner and foam sponge that can be used to clean leather and prolong the Scotchgard® water repellent protection.

Comfort (microfiber)

Type of stain	Stain removal
Ballpoint pen and cosmetics	Clean with methylated spirit.
Blood	Wash off with cold water. If this does not help, add a neutral detergent.
Candle wax	Iron over absorbent paper. Clean with turpentine. Dab with lukewarm water containing a neutral detergent. Alternative: See chewing gum.
Chewing gum	Cool with ice blocks in a plastic bag or frozen item. Scrape away. Any remaining gum can be carefully removed with benzene.
Chocolate, grease and sweets	Wash with lukewarm water containing a neutral detergent.
Coffee, tea and milk	Remove as much as possible with blotting paper. Wash with water containing a neutral detergent.
Grass and vegetables	Wash with lukewarm water, possibly containing a neutral detergent.
Ink	Remove as much as possible with blotting paper. Clean with 20% methylated spirit. Then wash with water containing a neutral detergent.
Jam, syrup, fruit and juice	Remove as much as possible with a spoon, then wash with lukewarm water containing a neutral detergent.
Nail polish	Dab with nail polish remover. Use acetone if the spot does not disappear.
Oil	Sprinkle talcum on the spot and allow it to work. Brush it away and carefully dab with a cloth moistened with benzene or methylated spirit.
Paint	Oil-based: Clean with turpentine and dab with water containing a neutral

	detergent. Water-based: Wash with cold water containing a neutral detergent. Ask an expert if the spot is old.
Shoe polish	Carefully dab with a cloth moistened with benzene or methylated spirit.
Urine	One part colourless/unflavoured vinegar mixed with two parts of water. Use a dry cloth as an underlay when the spot is soaked. Remove the diluted vinegar with alternate dry and wet cloths.
Wine and spirits	Remove as much as possible with blotting paper. Wash with water containing a neutral detergent and clean with thinned methylated spirit.

Softex

Absorb immediately the stain with absorbent tissue and clean with an impregnated pad with 50% water and 50% alcohol.

3D Knit 100 % polyester

Regular cleaning of the fabric is recommended, at least every two weeks. This cleaning interval should prevent dirt from accumulating (such as skin particles that get inside the fibres of the fabric).

Visitor chairs will need less cleaning than task chairs which are used daily.

It is essential to use a soft-fiber brush fixed on the tip of the vacuum cleaner in order not to tear the fabric surface.

Dirt that has dried on the fabric surface will disappear after a careful cleaning.

For wet stains or stains that would not disappear after vacuum cleaning we suggest the following treatment:

- Properly mix water with a neutral detergent. The water temperature must be between 25 and 35°C. A regular washing liquid can also be used but pay attention to avoid overdose.
- Remove stains several times using a soft tissue until the stains are no longer perceptible. It is essential not to use too much water to avoid dipping the foam base, which could damage the seat.
- After 3 washing, rinse with water.
- Press a dry cloth against the fabric to remove as much moisture as possible.
- Should the result not be entirely satisfactory, repeat the process.