

Mohair Upholstery Textiles

Care and Cleaning Instructions

W: Clean with only a water-based cleaning agent

REGULAR MAINTENANCE

It is important to vacuum upholstery regularly to remove loose dirt and surface dust that builds up, before it becomes embedded in the fibers. For general maintenance, mohair velours should be brushed with a hard clothes-brush and/or vacuumed with a nozzle, always in the direction of the nap. A rejuvenating treatment for mohair is to rub it with a slightly damp leather cloth, again in the direction of the nap. Periodically, a professional cleaner should thoroughly clean the upholstery to remove the soiling that a normal vacuum cleaner cannot reach.

STAIN REMOVAL

The key to removing stains is prompt action, since the longer the stain is allowed to remain on a fabric, the more difficult it will be to remove. Always pre-test in a small inconspicuous spot to ensure there is no adverse reaction between the dyes and the cleaning agent. Never use anything hot to clean textiles, as heat will set stains. For stubborn stains, call a professional cleaner for their advice.

For water- or oil-based stains:

Step 1: Soak up excess staining material immediately with a white absorbent cloth, slightly moistened with luke-warm water. It is very important not to use colored cloths as the color may rub off and stain the fabric. If water alone will not remove the stain, a diluted carpet/upholstery shampoo can be used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Never apply the cleaning solution directly onto the upholstery.

Step 2: Rub the cloth gently onto the stain, working from the edge to the middle. (Rubbing too hard may affect the surface structure of the fabric.)

Step 3: Once the stain is removed, soak up any residual cleaning agent with a damp cloth, always in the direction of the nap.

Step 4: Allow fabric to dry thoroughly before being used again. A hair dryer on a low setting can be used.

Step 5: Several light applications are less harmful to fabrics than one concentrated one. If you go through the above steps and there is still a stain, repeat the entire procedure.

For other common stains follow the same procedure as above, but instead of warm water or upholstery shampoo:

- *For butter, oil, paint/varnish, or lacquer* treat with benzine or a stain remover
- *For blood, egg, or urine* treat with cold water or a solution of shampoo and water
- *For milk, shoe polish, lipstick, or vomit* treat with a solution of tepid water and shampoo, or when dry, treat with benzine or a stain remover
- *For spirits, beer, coke, coffee, or juices* do not allow the stain to dry, and treat immediately with a solution of tepid water and shampoo
- *For rust or dried blood* treat with a white cloth dampened with a spoonful of citric acid added to a quart of cold water, and follow with a clean white cloth and lukewarm water
- *For chewing gum or candle wax* use a plastic bag filled with ice to rub the stain until brittle, then gently break into small bits and remove carefully

INTERMEDIATE CLEANING

This treatment is for the entire surface of the upholstery textile. It can be done in two different ways:

1: Spray a dry shampoo that crystallizes 100% onto a dampened, squeezed out sponge and rub onto the fabric, following the manufacturer's instructions.

2: Use a liquid shampoo and work into a foam with a sponge; then use only the foam.

At the end of the treatment, rub the whole surface carefully with a dry white cloth in the direction of the nap. When the upholstery fabric is completely dry, vacuum or brush it with a soft brush, again in the direction of the nap. The upholstered furniture should only be used when it is completely dry (at least 24 hours).

TREATMENT FOR WEAR AND TEAR

Sitting on upholstered mohair exerts pressure on the fabric, which can force the nap in different directions. This, together with heat, rising air humidity and body moisture, and the type of stuffing beneath can 'fix' this change of direction; noticeable through a change of color. This is a typical property of mohairs and it is neither a defect nor a sign of low quality. The effect can be removed by applying a damp (not wet) cloth, or by spraying distilled water for a few seconds at a distance of 8 inches from the fabric, overnight, which will restore the mohair fibers. Again, the upholstered furniture should not be used until it is completely dry. Care should be taken not to drop large quantities of water on the fabric. It is advisable to treat the whole surface in order to avoid shading. This treatment can be repeated if necessary.