



Fine Upholstery Care: Instructions & Tips

Thank you for your recent furniture purchase from Verde Home. Below you will find some information that we hope you will find useful in caring for your furniture to ensure a lifetime of use and enjoyment.

About your New Furniture

Quality upholstered furniture from Verde Home is an investment that you should expect to last for years to come. To maintain its natural beauty and protect your investment, upholstery needs to be properly cared for.

Basic Use & Care

There are some simple things you can do to protect your upholstery during everyday use. Below are some tips that can extend the life of the furniture.

Controlling Soil

Upholstered furniture is more susceptible to soiling on arms and seat cushions, as well as the upper inside back, head-rests, pillows and skirt areas. Using arm covers and rotating seat cushions frequently prolongs fabric life and appearance.

Dry Soil Removal

Vacuuming and, depending on fabric durability and construction, brushing upholstery routinely is recommended to remove dust and particle soil. This enhances appearance and prolongs fabric life. Equally important, the soil that is vacuumed from the fabric must not be allowed to re-enter the air, possibly contributing to indoor environmental pollution (IEP).

Immediate Spotting

Most spots or spills can be removed easily if the excess is scooped up or blotted and treated immediately with plain water or neutral spotters. If ignored, these spots, or components thereof, may bond to fibers, possibly causing permanent stains. Immediate spot cleaning is essential. Extreme caution must be observed when spotting leather or dry-clean-only fabrics.

Cleaning Frequency

Every 12 to 24 months, professionally clean upholstered furniture and fabrics subjected to routine use. Increased cleaning frequency may be required when fabric subjected to heavy use, or when it is located in homes occupied by persons with allergies or respiratory sensitivity. Furniture and fabric manufacturers recommend that consumers not wait until severe soiling occurs before cleaning is accomplished. The greater the soiling, the less the

likelihood of restoring the original color, appearance and texture of the fabric – and the greater the adverse affect on indoor environmental quality (IEQ).

The above information is taken from the Institute of Inspection, Cleaning and Restoration Certification (IICRC) *S-300 Standard and Reference Guide for Professional Upholstery Cleaning*. For more information, visit the [IICRC](#).

Spot & Stain Care

As careful as you may be, spills and stain are sometime unavoidable. Below is some useful information on spot and stain removal.

Many fabrics will be coded with a cleaning code that will assist in treatment. There are several common fabric cleaning codes. Fortunately, they're easy to remember:

- S – Solvent clean (that is “dry-cleaning”)
- W – Water clean
- WS – Water or Solvent clean
- X – No liquids, vacuum clean only

About 80% of S-coded fabrics can be cleaned with a water-based cleaning system, *if done carefully*. The most common tool is water-extractor upholstery cleaner (sort of like a wet-vac with a spray).

What cleaner do I use?

You must use a cleaning solution that will clean the staining material. The basic chemical rule is “*Likes dissolve likes.*” There are two broad classes of solvents:

- **Polar solvents** (e.g., Water-based). They are called polar because they have a positive side and a negative side on a molecular level. Use water-based cleaners for stains that are water-based:
 - Most foods
 - Body fluids (hair and skin oils, urine, vomit, blood, and feces)
 - General overall soiling from use
 - Some inks.
- **Non-polar** (e.g., hydrocarbon based). Examples of these are odorless mineral spirits, acetone, AFTA, Goof-Off, Pro-Gel and d-Limonene (citrus-oil-based) cleaners. You can use these sparingly with a Q-tip swab or clean cloth. Use these cleaners for stains that are hydrocarbon or petroleum based:
 - Tar
 - Grease
 - Shoe polish (wax)
 - Candle wax
 - Some inks
 - Lipstick

How to apply?

For almost any stain, if there is debris on the surface, scrape it up and dry vacuum before beginning any wet cleaning. Blot up liquid stains with a dry towel as soon as possible. For spot stains you should circle the stain with solution and work your way inward to keep the stain from bleeding

away. Don't remove the fabric from cushions when cleaning as it may shrink or skew making it difficult to re-apply.

NOTE: Before using any cleaner, test on an inconspicuous spot for damage or color loss before attacking a stained area. Fabrics with a rubberized backing may be damaged by non-polar solvents. Put a bit of the cleaner on a clean towel or swab and rub and press against the fabric for several minutes and observe any color transfer or discoloration.