

FABRICUT®

LEATHER

PROPER CARE

In the event of a spill, no matter what type of leather you have, it is imperative to be gentle. However, different types of leather require different cleaning methods. Determine the type of leather you have and see the guide below for suggested care.

Caring for Aniline Leathers:

Extra care is required with aniline leathers. In the event of any spills or stains, immediate care is necessary. Blotting with a clean, absorbent cloth or sponge is the best way to address these issues. Rubbing the stain with force or pressure will only damage the leather.

Caring for Nubuck:

Spills must be blotted with a clean, dry cloth and may be gently brushed with a suede brush to renew the supple texture.

Caring for Top Coated Leathers:

Most liquids will initially be repelled by the top coat, but if left alone will absorb into the leather. In the event of a spill, blot with a clean sponge or cloth without rubbing to remove the excess liquid. Allow this time to dry. If the spill has been absorbed, give it time. Stains will gradually dissipate via evaporation or the fiber structure of the hide. With some spills you may apply a non-acidic soap and water solution to the area gently rubbing left to right or up and down. Rinse this solution off delicately using a soft cloth or sponge. You may need to repeat the soap and water solution for more difficult stains.

In the Event of a Difficult Stain:

Using a mild, non-detergent soap or saddle soap applied to a clean sponge or cloth, dampen the cloth and gently wipe the stained area. Rinse the area with tepid water and allow it to air dry. Never use a hair dryer or heater to speed the drying process.

As with fabric, leathers may fade over time if continually exposed to sunlight. To avoid fading, place leathers out of direct sunlight and do your best to limit the amount of sunlight your upholstered piece receives. For maintaining the natural look, simply dust with a dry cloth. Remember that less is more. Gently blot with no wiping, rubbing, scrubbing, or harsh products.

Always test in a concealed area first to see how the leather responds and clean an area larger than the stain to avoid spotting. Things to never use on leather: furniture polish, cleaning solvents, oils, varnish, abrasive cleaners, ammonia, water, or soap with a detergent base. When using these cleaning items on other pieces of furniture nearby, be sure to avoid getting the harsher cleaning products on your upholstered leather piece.

Please note that these are suggested means to clean your leather. A professional cleaner is advised for extreme or persistent stains. Fabricut is not responsible for any damage from cleaning.