



Upholstery Care



UPHOLSTERY CHARACTERISTIC

Before selection and use, please note the inherent qualities of these premium materials.



VELVET, MOHAIR & VELOUR

Directional Pile: These fabrics feature a one-directional “nap.” Forcing the fabric over tight curvatures can result in natural shading and color inconsistencies.

Elasticity & Thickness: Thicker piles have lower elasticity, which may lead to slight wrinkling or “puddling” on tight-radius designs.

Natural Crushing: Over time, pressure and use will cause the pile to flatten or “crush.” This is a characteristic of the material, not a defect.

Disclaimer:

Higher synthetic compositions are prone to more varying quality issues after upholstered and over longer periods of time.

Due to natural characteristics, high potential of colour fading and crushing of the hairs, creating indefinite indents.



COTTON & BOUCLÉ

Absorbency: High natural absorbency makes these materials sensitive to liquids and stains.

Evolution of Fit: Cotton has high elasticity; expect some natural sagging or “breaking in” of the fabric over time.

Texture: Bouclé varies in thickness. Due to its looped texture, it is prone to occasional snagging if it comes into contact with sharp objects.

Disclaimer:

Due to high absorbency and sensitivity to various cleaners, Cotton is not the most ideal for high traffic areas.



WOOL

Natural Performance: Inherently warm and durable, wool features a unique tactile texture. While naturally water-repellent, it remains highly absorbent if liquids are not addressed immediately.



LEATHER & NUBUCK

Natural Markings: Variations in grain, veining, and tone are hallmarks of genuine hides.

Seaming: Due to hide size limitations, larger upholstered items may require additional structural seams.

Nubuck Specifics: Sourced from the underside of the hide, Nubuck is highly breathable but prone to rapid patina and marking. It is best suited for low-to-medium traffic settings.

Disclaimer:

Prone to colour fading over long periods of time with over exposure to sunlight

MAINTENANCE

To prolong the life of your furniture, adhere to these foundational care rules.

GENERAL MAINTENANCE

SUNLIGHT

Avoid direct, prolonged exposure to sunlight to prevent fiber degradation and color fading.

DYE TRANSFER

Be cautious with new dark-wash denim or non-colorfast textiles, as dye can transfer onto lighter upholstery.

ENVIRONMENT

Maintain a humidity level of 45–55% and a temperature of 18–21°C (64–70°F) to prevent leather from drying out or foam structures from altering.

MECHANICAL DAMAGE

Keep sharp objects (jewelry, buckles, zippers) and pets away from the surface to prevent punctures or snags.

VELVET, MOHAIR & VELOUR

Can flatten, become matted, pile, tuft, lose pile and shrink if you don't care for it properly. Crushed velvet can lose its design and distort from wear and acetate velvets exposed to heat, pressure or moisture can flatten permanently, which ruins its beauty on clothing and furnishings.

COTTON

Cotton can be maintained with a vacuum at half-power and a soft brush attachment. It is more high-maintenance as liquids penetrate easily and is also vulnerable to dirt.

WOOL & BOUCLÉ

Wool can be maintained with a vacuum at half-power and a soft brush attachment. Though it is water-repellent, water should nonetheless be removed without delay. Take care to never saturate the wool.

LEATHER

Avoid exposure to direct sunlight as it can dry out the leather. Be wary of dye transfer onto the surface while wearing dark wash clothing or jeans. Be cautious of sharp objects (ie. Bracelets, rings, wristwatches, buckles, belts, zips and rivets) as well as the claws and beaks of pets. It is preferable to maintain a humidity level of 45 to 55 percent with temperature levels between 18 and 21 degrees Celsius to avoid drying out the leather or causing the foam to alter.

CLEANING

GENERAL CLEANING

ROUTINE CARE

Vacuuming: Use a vacuum at half-power with a soft brush attachment weekly to remove dust and grit before it settles into the fibers.

Brushing: For Velvets and Mohairs, gently brush the surface with a soft clothes brush or dry sponge in circular motions to keep the pile “open” and upright.

SPOT CLEANING

Immediate Action: Scrape off solids with a spoon. Blot (do not rub) liquids immediately with a clean, absorbent cloth.

Standard Fabrics: Use a lint-free cloth dampened with warm, distilled water and a drop of mild, pH-neutral soap. Work from the edge of the stain toward the center to avoid “ringing.”

Leather: Use damp, lint-free cloth. For heavily soiled areas, use cooled boiled water or distilled water (tap water may leave mineral marks). Pat dry gently; do not rub.

Drying: You may use a hairdryer on a cool setting to dry the area quickly and prevent water marks, especially on microfibers and bouclé.

IMPORTANT WARNINGS

Chemicals: Never use undiluted cleaning agents, bleach, ammonia, or harsh detergents.

Leather Conditioners: Use specialized leather care products no more than twice a year. Over-conditioning can soften the leather excessively and damage the finish.

Saturation: Never saturate wool or cotton. If the material becomes too wet, it may shrink or develop permanent water rings.

VELVET, MOHAIR & VELOUR

To maintain velvet’s texture, gently brush the surface with a dry sponge in circular motions. For stubborn fibers, vacuum on low power using a soft brush attachment.

Always brush or vacuum velour in the direction of the nap. To treat pressure marks, lightly mist the surface with water, brush the nap upward, and let it dry overnight. Treat the entire area to avoid shading, using a hair dryer from different directions if needed.

Vacuum regularly on low power with a soft brush attachment to remove dirt before it damages the fibers. For spots, clean immediately using a cloth, warm water, and mild soap.

COTTON & BOUCLÉ

Regular maintenance and cleaning removes dirt before it settles into the fabric damaging the fibers. Most spots can be removed with a cloth, warm water and mild soap if necessary.

WOOL & BOUCLE

Never saturate the wool. Remove spots with a cloth, warm water, and mild soap. Because moisture temporarily darkens the fibers, lightly mist the entire piece with water to prevent uneven discoloration; normal humidity will eventually restore the pile and blend the spot away.

LEATHER

Leather can be cleaned with a soft cloth to dust and if needed, vacuum with a soft brush attachment only.

Remove liquids immediately with a damp, lint-free cloth. For heavily soiled areas, use mild soap, then wipe dry with a wool cloth. Use distilled or cooled, boiled water to avoid tap water marks, and gently pat the area instead of applying force.

If you choose to use a leather care product of your choice, please use sparingly and no more than twice a year as overuse can cause damage. Never use detergents, ether, shoe cream, alkaline, strong solution or chemical cleaning products.



