



LIFESTYLE

S O L U T I O N S

FURNITURE MAINTENANCE GUIDE

Expressions of
STYLE &
SPACE

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FABRIC CARE INSTRUCTIONS

To increase the lifespan and enjoyment of your upholstered furniture, we recommend undertaking the following steps for maintenance:

- Periodic fluffing and turning of upholstered cushions or removable pillows redistributes the filling, prevents lumps, and evens out the distribution of wear for prolonged periods of time.
- Vacuuming or light brushing helps keep dust from settling in the crevices and prevents the need for more invasive cleaning procedures that may cause further damage to the fabric.
- For light spills, remove any wet objects from the furniture and blot dry. If the fabric is lightly stained, use mild soap and water and pat lightly with a white absorbent cloth, starting from the outer part of the spill towards the middle to prevent spot rings. Always take care to blot or pat lightly as rubbing may cause damage.
- If using other cleaning agents, make sure to test it in an inconspicuous spot before using it on the stain. Avoid using strong detergents or solvents. -For heavy stains and spot cleaning, it is best to call a professional upholstery cleaning service to prevent stain rings and to ensure even cleaning throughout the fabric.
- Take care when spraying aerosol products near the furniture as it may harm the finish and stain the fabric.
- Keep the furniture away from direct sunlight, as it would cause the fabric to fade over time.

WOOD CARE INSTRUCTIONS

Cleaning Instructions

- For best results, dust wooden surfaces daily with a feather duster or a clean soft cloths. If allowed to build up, dust particles can become abrasive and destroy the finish. To avoid dust particles from scattering, a slightly damp cloth may be used.
- Normal use and general cleaning: Please clean surface using a damp (not wet) cloth followed by a clean dry cloth.
- For sticky stains, use detergent and water and slightly dampening the cloth, clean as usual. Wipe dry afterwards.
- Do not use aerosol products or all-purpose cleaners as they will harm the finish.

Protecting the Wood

- Keep wood furniture away from direct sunlight or heat vents. Heat will dry up the wood and cause it to shrink, leaving cracks. Sun bleaching may also occur, which would cause the woodfinish to lighten if exposed to too much light.
- DO NOT allow water or damp items to sit on the furniture. This includes: cleaning cloths, sponges, water rings from cups, etc.
- DO NOT place hot objects on any furniture surface. Always use a protective pad or plate.
- Always keep surfaces clear of any chemical substances or sharp and abrasive materials.
- DO NOT use paste wax.

GENUINE LEATHER & BONDED LEATHER FURNITURE CARE INFORMATION

- DO NOT use harsh leather cleaners which may have use destructive chemical products.
- DO NOT use traditional cleaners such as soaps and detergents to remove stains. It could dry out the leather and cause cracking.
- DO NOT use steam cleaners
- Cleaning frequency will depend on environment and usage intensity.
- Maintain and clean leather surface by gently wiping leather once a week with a clean dry soft cloth. You may also vacuum with a soft brush. Proper maintenance will remove dust and buildup.
- Use leather conditioners/wipes approximately every few months to keep leather looking fresh and moisturized. Follow manufacturer directions and test a small area first.
- Clean dirt and stains by lightly dampening a soft cloth with leather soft cleaner and gently wiping the surface; recommended cleaning is once every 6 months to remove dirt, stains, and accumulation of body oils and perspiration. Follow manufacturer directions and test a small area first. It is a good idea to use a leather conditioner or protector after using the leather cleaner.
- Additional cleaning attention can be focused on high use areas such as seats, arms, front railings, and backs.
- Avoid leather contact with harsh chemicals such as bleach, detergents, glue, nail polish remover, paint, shoe polish, window cleaners, and other corrosive materials.
- To minimize fading, avoid placing furniture in direct sunlight. This includes near windows, under skylights, and any other place where furniture is in direct sunlight.
- Leather has limited elasticity which means if stretched, it does not completely return to its original shape. Thus, leather may become looser over time depending on intensity of usage.
- Excessive stress applied to the leather may result in tears.
- If pillow cushions are sewn into the frame, pulling or tugging on them can result in tears.
- Avoid leaning, sitting, or reaching over the back of sofas.
- To keep cushions looking even and fluffy, avoid sitting in one single location and vary usage evenly with all seating locations.
- Pet claws can scratch leather and pets have acidic saliva which can also harm leather.
- Maintain a minimum distance of two feet between furniture and heating sources. Leather will dry out with prolonged exposure.

ROOM TEMPERATURE SETTINGS

It is important to place furniture in a properly humidified environment. The optimal environment for wood is 72 degrees with 40% humidity. Leaving wood near heating or air conditioning will remove necessary moisture from furniture and can lead to drying out. This can result in cracking or splitting of the wood. Leather can also dry out with prolonged exposure to heat vents or radiators. Minimum recommended distance between leather and heating source is two feet.