

Fabric Care

A professional cleaning service is recommended for routine upholstery maintenance. For your convenience we are providing care information. While this information is considered reliable, Brentano, Inc. cannot guarantee the results.

Always pre-test a cleaning method in a small, inconspicuous spot. It is best to use several gentle cleanings rather than a single concentrated or rigorous cleaning. In high traffic areas, especially with light colors, check to make sure a textile has a solvent resistant finish before using stronger cleaners.

Upholstery

B (Bleach)

This code indicates it is safe to use bleach to clean and disinfect the fabric. A solution of 1 part household bleach, such as Clorox, to 10 parts water (B 1:10) is generally sufficient for cleaning the fabric as this is the ratio the Center for Disease Control recommends using for killing viruses and bacteria. However, many of our fabrics can withstand a higher concentration of 1 part household bleach to 5 parts water (B 1:5). Apply the bleach solution on the stained area then gently rub the area and blot it off. Repeat procedure with clean water to avoid residue build up.

Note that solution ratios can differ depending on the fabric so please refer to our fabric information section to get the proper cleaning solution ratio for each individual fabric.

S (Solvent)

Vacuum the entire piece including all sides of the cushions and the main frame. Be careful not to create any abrasions or blemishes. This process will remove most surface soil plus hard or solid particles. When using a solvent or dry cleaning product, follow instructions carefully and clean in only a well-ventilated area. Clean with a dry cleaning solvent, which should be evenly dispersed and immediately absorbed/vacuumed. Do not discharge large amounts of solvent that could penetrate the fabric down to the foam or padding as the solvent may damage or dissolve the filling. Avoid using acetone and acid as cleaning agents at all times.

W/S (Water based detergent or Solvent)

Frequent vacuuming or light brushing to remove dust and grime is recommended. Spot clean with mild solvent, an upholstery shampoo, or the foam from a mild detergent. Avoid any product that contains Carbon Tetrachloride or other toxic materials. With either method, pre-test a small inconspicuous area before proceeding. We recommend using a professional furniture cleaning service when the piece is excessively soiled.

W (Water)

Use Water-based cleaner. Spot clean with the foam of a water-based cleaning agent such as a mild detergent or commercial upholstery shampoo. Use sparingly and avoid overwetting. Do not use Dry Cleaning solvents. Pile fabric may require brushing to restore its appearance.

Sheers and Drapery

A reputable dry cleaner that specializes in home furnishings is always recommended for sheers and draperies. Few fabrics are completely stable. Fabrics breathe and absorb moisture, resulting in stretching or shrinking. It is considered reasonable to allow some natural fibers as much as a 3% change in length. When selecting a dry cleaner, make sure that they perform a blocking on the sheers and draperies after cleaning and pressing to ensure that the fabric retains its original length.

Velvet

Regularly vacuuming pile fabrics removes loose dirt before it becomes embedded in the fibers and should be a part of regular maintenance. Spots and stains should be addressed as soon as possible. Dry solid material should be carefully scraped off and vacuumed; liquids should be gently blotted, working inward from the outside of the affected area. Exposure to water and pressure can cause permanent crushing of rayon pile, so this fiber especially should never be rubbed or steamed. When the fabric is completely dry, gently brush in the direction of the pile to restore its loft.

Polyurethane

Since polyurethane blocks moisture, most water-based or mild stains can be eliminated using soap, water, and a soft sponge. If a stain is persistent or a more difficult stain such as oil or ink, first check to see if the pattern has a solvent resistant finish. Products that are solvent resistant can be cleaned with agents such as Windex, mineral spirits, 50% diluted bleach, or Naphtha. If a fabric does not have a solvent resistant finish, please call Brentano for consultation. Be aware that Brentano polyurethane is designed to be degradable and should *not* be treated like a vinyl. Harsh chemicals such as acetone may affect the appearance of the surface. Avoid using acetone and vinegar as cleaning agents at all times; an extensive list of compatible chemicals is available by request.

100% Solution-Dyed Nylon

Soil Removal: Regular vacuuming and dusting removes loose dirt before it becomes embedded in the fibers. Ordinary soiling is removable with mild upholstery shampoo followed by a hot water rinse using the upholstery attachment of a hot water extraction cleaning machine. It is important to select a detergent that neither affects the upholstery fabric adversely nor leaves a sticky residue that could accelerate the re-soiling rate.

Stain Removal: Spots should be addressed as soon as possible. Liquid spills should be blotted using a tissues, paper towel, or clean, colorfast cloth. Dry solid material should be scraped off carefully (use a blunt instrument) and vacuumed.

Household or commercial upholstery cleaner may be applied sparingly to soiled areas and rubbed gently with a clean white cloth.

Most stains can be removed by hot water extraction shampooing and individual stain treatment using conventional cleaning agents such as neutral or alkaline detergent solutions, alcohol, paint/oil/grease remover, enzyme products and dry cleaning solvents.

The colorfast properties of solution dyed nylon allow the use of diluted household bleach without color loss to remove certain stains. For detailed cleaning instructions, please refer to the bleach care section under cleaning upholstery.

