

Cleaning your Ligne Roset Upholstery

To clean the complete item please contact a professional upholstery dry cleaner. Make sure they use perchlorethylene in the cleaning process.

Advice on Stain Removal:

Very important: please read these notes with great care.

As a general rule it is usually very helpful to consult an upholstery dry cleaner if in the slightest doubt.

The following advice can only be of a general nature. The Roset company cannot accept any responsibility for any damage that may be done during an attempt to remove stains from covers of our manufacture.

Our objective is to provide you with advice that is as helpful as possible. The problem is however that notes such as these must be very general, whereas stains are very individual.

We emphasise that it is always advisable to seek advice from professionals if in the slightest doubt. The notes which follow are drawn from a document provided by the Dyeing and Cleaning Institute and were originally intended for clothing materials.

They are however useful for upholstery covers.

Before proceeding to tackle the stain itself, it is always advisable to try out the proposed course of action on a part of the cover which does not show

Avoid tackling particularly difficult cases such as:

Indelible ink, hair dye, glue, paint, varnish etc or stains which cover a large area.

Do not forget that a stain that has been treated by yourself but which has not been removed, may have been made more difficult to remove even by your professional dry cleaner.

Certain products (bleach, Milton etc) are very effective for the removal of stains, which means they are also very effective at removing printed patterns, dyes, etc!

In the case of velvets and printed woven fabrics, spot treatment is not advised (as it may attack the printed motif itself). An in-situ all over cleaning,

or dry cleaning by a professional are preferable. We cannot possibly cover all eventualities with these notes!

Type of stain – suggested treatment

Alkaline and similar materials

Neutralise with a soft cloth dampened with white vinegar obtained from your chemist diluted to 3 or 4 times in water.

Halo marks

Place the part of the fabric where the halo is located over a container of boiling water.

Alcoholic drinks

Moisten with a solution of water and alcohol. Do not soak the material, but moisten it and then dry it again by absorption using a dry cloth. Your last application should be with pure water rather than the above solution.

Candle wax

After the wax has hardened, bend the fabric in order to break the wax into small pieces and remove those which become easily detached. Then using a cool iron place a piece of blotting paper between the iron and the fabric.

Coffee

Treat with a solution of water and white vinegar.

Chewing gum

Place an ice cube beneath the chewing gum pulling the fabric tight over it. Scrape the gum with your nail. If any piece remains stuck treat the stain with trichlorethylene.

Wax

Same as for candle wax.

Fabric glue

Treat with a mild solution of hot water and ammonia.

Ink

Use the recommended antidote in the same way as you would an ink stain on paper. Before attempting to remove the stain try out the product on a part of the fabric that does not show in order to assess the effect of the fabric dye.

Fruit

Moisten with a solution of water and alcohol and add a drop or two of diluted white vinegar.

Tar

Apply white spirit, then cover with an absorbent powder e.g. talc. Brush or preferably use a vacuum cleaner fitted with a small nozzle. Such a stain will probably require several applications.

Grease (oil, butter etc)

Such a stain can be removed by means of a mineral essence or trichloroethylene. Cover with an absorbent powder, brush and vacuum clean.

Milk

Brush to remove superficial dry particles. Then treat with a cold solution of water and ammonia. Get the stain moving by means of the edge of an ordinary piece of soap. Rinse after application.

Egg

Same treatment as for milk.

Paint

Use essence of turpentine and an absorbent powder (talc). If the stain does not move after 1 or 2 applications, consult your professional upholstery cleaner.

Blood

Same treatment as for milk and egg. If the stain is not completely removed, pat gently with a cloth moistened with hydrogen peroxide diluted 10-15 times in water.

Biro

Lighter fuel followed by absorbent powder (talc). Brush gently and vacuum.

Sugar Syrup

Rinse with warm water.

Tincture of Iodine

Treat with hyposulphate of sulphur (as used in photography). The stain will immediately disappear.

Red Wine

Same treatment as for coffee.

Tea

Same treatment as for red fruits (bisulphite and white vinegar). Otherwise moisten with white wine until you achieve the desired result.