

Upholstery Care and Cleaning

Fabric Upholstery Care

Klaussner furniture is designed with a variety of fabric types. Plus, it offers customization where you can choose a fabric of your choice from over 500 fabrics. To help you care for the upholstery properly, we recommend you check the fabric cleaning codes on the manufacturer's tag. These codes indicate which cleaning methods are safe and which should be avoided.

Here's a quick breakdown of what code means:

1. W - Water based cleaners only.

This means you can clean the fabric using water-based cleaning solutions such as mild soap mixed with water. Ensure you don't pick any harsh chemicals or solvents and involve in heavy scrubbing, which can cause discoloration or wear down the fabric.

How to treat stains?

If you spot any stains, use a soft cloth or sponge with a mild water-based cleaner.

Try to blot stains gently. Avoid scrubbing, as it may damage the fibers.

Let the fabric dry naturally and avoid heat or direct sunlight.

2. S - Solvent-based cleaners only

This means water should NOT be used on these fabrics. Otherwise, it may cause either staining or permanent damage to the fabric.

Instead, you can use a dry-cleaning solvent that's designed for upholstery. Plus, excessive rubbing can create serious problems; either it can spread the stain or damage fibers.

How to treat stains?

We recommend going for a solvent-based cleaner that's labeled safe for upholstery.

First, apply a small amount to a clean cloth and blot the stain, and never pour cleaner directly onto the fabric. While dealing with stains, ensure good ventilation, as the solvent-based cleaners can have strong fumes that can cause trouble.

3. WS - Water-based & solvent-based cleaners

This is the most versatile fabric type, as it can be cleaned with either water-based or solvent-based cleaner. This flexibility makes it easy to clean.

How to treat stains?

Use water-based cleaning for mild stains

Blot the stain immediately and use a clean, dry cloth to soak up as much of the spill and avoid rubbing. Take a mild detergent + warm water mix and use a soft cloth and gently dab the stain. Finally, use a clean, dry cloth to absorb excess moisture and let the fabric air dry.

Use solvent-based cleaning for tougher stains.

Ensure the fabric is WS-rated before using a solvent-based cleaner. Plus, pre-test on a hidden part to check discoloration.

If this test is a success, take a small amount of solvent on a clean cloth and blot the stain gently.

Extra tips:

- For oily or greasy stains, choose solvent-based cleaners.
- For food or liquid spills, go for water-based cleaners.
- For treating deep or stubborn stains, it's best to consider professional upholstery cleaning.

Note: Overwetting the fabric can cause watermarks on the fabric or shrinkage. So be careful when you clean the fabric.

4. X - Vacuum or professional cleaning only

This is the most delicate upholstery type, which means it's never meant to be cleaned using water or solvents. Silk, velvet, wool blends, and chenille are made of sensitive fibers, and they can be damaged by liquid cleaners.

Vacuum regularly using a soft brush attachment to remove dirt and dust.

To get rid of stains or for deep cleaning, call a professional upholstery cleaner.

General tips for fabric upholstery

- Dust and debris can find a way to settle into the fabric. Use a vacuum with an upholstery attachment to clean the furniture regularly.
- Fluff and rotate cushions to maintain their shape and ensure even wear.
- Prolonged exposure to the sun can fade and weaken the fabrics over time.

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- Strictly stay away from strong and harsh detergents that can damage the upholstery materials.
- For slipcover care, check if they are removable and machine washable. Others may require professional cleaning.
- If they are suitable for machine washing, use cold water and a mild detergent on a gentle cycle. Next, air dry or tumble dry on low heat to prevent shrinking.