



UPHOLSTERY

Restorative Cleaning

INTRODUCTION

Regular maintenance cleaning with **Leather Master** products will prevent the need for restorative cleaning in most cases. Some restorative cleaning will reveal other problems that can be solved, but will involve the use of **Leather Filler** and **Color Line Pigment**. Typical cleaning problems that need restorative cleaning include dye transfer from clothes or newspaper, and the collection of body oils.

PROCEDURE

- **STEP 1**
Identify leather type and potential soil problems. Examine the level of soil by comparing top of seat cushion to side of seat cushion. This will give you a good idea of the degree of soil on the leather. Light colored leathers show more soil, especially dye transfer.
- **STEP 2**
Pre-test all chemicals in an inconspicuous area for color stability, especially **Super Remover**.
- **STEP 3**
Vacuum crevices and decking of furniture.
- **STEP 4**
Clean with **Strong Cleaner**. #0000 **Steel Wool** can be used carefully for additional agitation on protected leathers.
- **STEP 5**
Use **Super Remover** with light agitation on dye transfers, ink and other soils that are not oil related. Rinse with **Strong Cleaner** after use.
- **STEP 6**
Use **Soft Remover** with light agitation for areas exposed to oil. Rinse with **Strong Cleaner** after use.
- **STEP 7**
For areas with severe oil residue, use **Leather Degreaser**. Inform your customer that pigment damage may have already occurred, as the oil softens the finish, allowing the pigment to peel off. Rinse with **Strong Cleaner** after use.

- **STEP 8**
After leather is clean and dry, apply **Protection Cream**. The use of a **Air King** can speed up drying.
- **STEP 9**
For leather exposed to sun or dry climates, apply **Leather Vital** and allow to dry overnight.

Chemicals Needed



Strong Cleaner
Type: Water-based leather cleaner
Highlights: Removes soil and oil buildup on leather.



Soft Remover
Type: Spot Remover
Highlights: Helps in removing oil-based stains and spots when cleaning leather.



Leather Degreaser
Type: Aerosol leather degreaser
Highlights: Dissolves oily stains.



Super Remover
Type: Spot Remover
Highlights: Aggressive chemical used to remove heavy soils, dyes and inks from leather.



Protection Cream
Type: Water-based leather protector
Highlights: Protects against oil-water-alcohol based stains and other soiling.



Leather Vital
Type: Revitalizant
Highlights: Softens and nourishes leather.

Accessories Needed



Sponges
Description: Absorbent material
Purpose: Used with Strong Cleaner to create foam for cleaning. Aids in agitation and soil absorption.



Soft Cloth
Description: Lint-free cloth
Purpose: Used for applying all creams, finishes, colors, and some spotters.



Steel #0000 Wool
Description: Agitation Tool
Purpose: Can be helpful in agitating heavily soiled protected leather.

Equipment Needed



Air King
Description: High volume air mover
Purpose: Aids in rapid drying of leather after cleaning.

HELPFUL HINTS – If you can mix pigments to match the surface of the leather being cleaned, then you can cover over any spot or stain on the surface of the leather.



CAUTION – A thorough cleaning of protected leather can reveal cracks in the finish, or peeling of pigment that was hidden by soil. This type of damage is seen more readily on light colored leather.



Quick Guide



PROCEDURE

- 1 Identify leather type and pre-test chemicals for potential color loss.
- 2 Vacuum crevices and decking of furniture.
- 3 Clean with **Strong Cleaner**.
- 4 Use **Super Remover** to clean off extreme soil and dye transfer. Rinse with **Strong Cleaner**.
- 5 Use **Soft Remover** and **Leather Degreaser** to remove oil from leather. Rinse with **Strong Cleaner**.
- 6 Apply **Protection Cream**.
- 7 Apply **Leather Vital** to leather that has been exposed to sun or dry climates.

Other Resources

Leather Specialist Training Manual and Course
Bridgepoint Website • www.bridgepoint.com
Customer Service • 1-800-794-7425