

## Cleaning and care instruction

### Nevada

NEVADA is waxed and ironed nubuck leather with a typical vintage patina. The leather is thus warm and soft. In use, the leather gets a beautiful patina, which is an intentional effect of this type of leather.

For everyday cleaning, it is sufficient to occasionally dust off the leather with a **feather duster** or a dry **dust cloth**.

Stains can be additionally cleaned with a damp terry cloth and **Leather Cleaner Mild**. Put some cleaner on a soft cloth and rub in first. Then carefully clean the leather with circular movements from seam to seam. Not too wet and don't rub too hard to avoid stains. Always practice a cleaning test in a hidden area! Especially be careful with lighter leather.

For difficult stains, it is always better to contact a specialist first. Damage can easily occur due to improper cleaning attempts.

For regular care treatment we recommend **Aniline Cream**. The Aniline Cream prevents stains and dirt and keeps the leather soft and smooth. Rub a little bit of Aniline Cream into a terry cloth and maintain the leather with circular movements from seam to seam and let dry.

Depending on the strain, heat, and light intensity, the leather should be sparingly maintained every six to twelve months.

Basic rules when dealing with leather:

- First check if the leather is absorbent. On absorbent leathers (aniline leather, suede, nubuck) a rubbed-in drop of water will sink into the surface and darken the leather. On non-absorbing leathers water runs off. Absorbent leathers are much more sensitive.
- First test all products and treatments in a hidden area. Especially when working on absorbent leather. Absorbent leather can easily be damaged if treated wrong.



- Regular cleaning and caring of furniture leather prevents staining and signs of wear and extends the life span.
- Always clean dirty leather before using leather care products.
- Let the leather always dry by itself. Do not use a hairdryer and do not dry in direct sunlight. Otherwise the leather can shrink.
- Light leathers are sensitive to “jeans colouration” or any form of dye transfers. Always clean immediately after visible stains to avoid colouration sinking into the surface.
- Always work with the recommended products from seam to seam.
- Don’t rub too hard on stains which cannot be removed. You risk damaging the surface. Contact a specialist first.
- Don’t use aggressive solvents (acetone, nail polish remover, turpentine etc.) or abrasive liquids to remove stains and dirt. You will cause damages.
- Don’t use wrong care products like shoe polishes and cosmetic creams.
- Leather changes because of sunlight and heat. Leather can fade and get dry. Try to avoid direct daily sunlight and the proximity of heating. Always use care products with UV protection.
- Leather gets traces of use after a while. Leather can fade over the years. If changes occur (e. g. scratches, stains, fading), react early enough. The earlier leather is helped, the easier it is to keep the leather nice over a long period.
- Leather has an optimum humidity of 40 to 60% and needs ventilation. Leather can become moldy when humidity is above 70% and/or without enough air circulation.
- Coloured leather furniture, especially open-pore leather, oiled leather or suede should not be pushed directly to light walls with rough surfaces to avoid colourations to the wall. A simple test: Rub with a light, damp cloth in hidden area on the leather and check the colouration. Light colouration is normal when testing these types of leather.



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