

Cleaning and care instruction

Sioux

Cleaning and care instruction for SIOUX

SIOUX is a nubuck leather with a two tone effect. Nubuck leather is sanded on the surface. Therefore nubuck is warm and open pored.

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

In the case of fresh stains, first soak with a terry cloth or paper towel by pressing between the fingers. Do not rub! This can change the surface irreversibly. Remaining spots can be cleaned with a damp terry cloth. Not too wet to avoid borders and do not rub too hard. Dry the darkened, wet area with a hair dryer with cold air to avoid water marks. Then sand remaining darkened areas carefully with the Sanding Pad. Careful: By sanding you also remove the darker patina-colouration. Always practice a cleaning test in a hidden area!

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

For maintenance, we recommend Aniline Protector. The Aniline Protector provides the necessary moisturizing to keep the leather soft and prevents fading.

In case of risk of stains caused by liquids, Water Repellent Spray is recommended.

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



Basic rules when dealing with leather

- First check if the leather is absorbent. On absorbent leathers a rubbed-in drop of water will sink into the surface and darken the leather. On non-absorbing leathers water beads 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 extends the life span.
- Always clean dirty leather before using leather care products.
- Light leathers are sensitive to “jeans colouration”. 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.

