

Recommendations on stain removal

Svensson's recommendations concerning stain removal should only be regarded as guidelines. There is no guarantee that the stain will disappear entirely. If there is the slightest doubt, we advise you to seek professional help.

If something is spilled on the upholstery fabric, it is best to remove the stain as quickly as possible. Most stains disappear if they are treated immediately and not allowed to dry.

Superficial stains are quickly removed if they are immediately wiped off with a damp sponge or cloth. Stains that have dried into the fabric should only be removed according to the instructions below.

Dry with white cloth

First, wipe up all surplus liquid and semi-attached particles with a white absorbent serviette or cloth. Never use a coloured serviette as the colour may transfer onto the fabric! Scrape up attached particles with a spoon or knife blade - work from the edges of the stain and inwards to prevent spreading.

Dab with a damp sponge

If the stain is small, it will suffice to dab it with a damp sponge. Be careful that the sponge is not too wet because the fabric need only be dampened. To avoid a ring forming after the stain, it is important to start from the outside and work inwards. Never rub to try to remove a stain.

Avoid cleaning agents on treated fabric

If the fabric has been treated to provide a water- and dust-repellent surface, no cleaning agent should be used when removing stains except warm water. Cleaning agents and/or excessive mechanical abrasion can degrade the repellent effect.

If the stain does not disappear at the first attempt, let it dry and then repeat the procedure. If the stain still remains after a second and third attempt, we recommend using professional help.

Let the fabric dry

After the fabric has been cleaned, it is important that it can dry entirely before it is used again. We do not recommend carpet cleaners because shampoo residues may remain on the fabric, which has a negative effect on the flame-retardant properties.

Correct method for the stain

You will find below a list of methods to wash your fabric, depending on what has been spilled on it.

Wine, White Wine & Red Wine - Rinse with cold water as quickly as possible. Then soak the fabric for a few minutes and machine wash. Using salt on the wine stain occasionally works well on red wine. But be sure to quickly soak the fabric afterwards in cold water.

Tea - Tea is whitened with citric acid mixed with 9/10 water or vinegar and chemically pure petrol.

Candle wax - First, scrape the wax off the fabric, without damaging the fabric. Then put oven paper or something similar both under and over the stain. Then lightly iron the wax stain to melt the wax so it attaches instead to the paper below.

Chewing gum - Treat with stain remover. If you still do not get the chewing gum off, the stain can be frozen. Then scrape the chewing gum carefully away without damaging the fabric. Then wash.

Blood - Must be rinsed in cold water. Then the blood does not coagulate in the same way and it is easier to remove. Preferably mix in a little salt in the water when you risk - 10 tbsp salt for one litre of water.

Chocolate - Chocolate is best removed by rubbing in milk or soap solution on the dirt stain. Then wash the fabric as usual.

Ink - Use citric acid solution or methylated spirit on the stain. Wash carefully and until the ink disappears. Then wash afterwards.

Grease - Wash the grease stain with warm milk. Then wash.

Rust - Rust is best washed off with citric acid solution.

Egg - Egg stains are best removed with cold water. Wash the stain as quickly as possible and try to remove as much as possible before you wash.

Beer - Use wine vinegar to dampen the fabric. Then wash with liquid detergent and bleach, but only if the fabric handles bleach.

Make-up - Use detergent or soap with water and wash the stain. Then wash the fabric as usual.

Oil - dissolve as much of the oil as possible with petroleum spirits. Rinse off the petroleum spirits with soap or dishwashing detergent and water. Then wash the fabric. Be especially careful when you use petroleum spirits so you do not bleach the fabric.

Mascara & Lipstick - Rub dishwashing detergent or laundry detergent on the stain and wait a few minutes. Then wash.

Ketchup & Tomatoes - Use ordinary stain remover and wash.

Dye and Paint - Soak the fabric as quickly as possible. If the stain is water-based, it will be enough to wash with ordinary biological detergent. Oil-based dyes are more difficult, but try to quickly wash with petroleum spirits and then wash the fabric as hard as possible, without damaging it.

Nail polish - Drench a cotton ball in oil-free acetone and dab the back side of the fabric, behind the stain. Check first which material the fabric is made of. Acetone must not be used on acetate or triacetate fabrics. Wash as usual.

Jam or preserves - Treat the stain with ordinary stain remover or briefly soak the stain in warm water and then wash the jam or preserves stain as usual.

Toothpaste - Toothpaste can bleach. Therefore, it is important to quickly soak the fabric and then wash it as usual.

Shoe polish - A shoe polish stain should be treated like a grease stain. In other words, treat the stain with