



## Care Guide: Protected, Top Coated, Pigmented Leather

Good quality leather will generally outlast fabric, especially when used in a vehicle. The key to extending this longevity is proper care. Too often, the assumption is that leather is maintenance-free. However, that's not true.

### How to Clean Spills

Leather will initially repel most liquids. However, if liquids are left to sit over an extended period of time they will be absorbed. Therefore, it's important to clean spills immediately. Here's how:

1. Blot liquid immediately with a clean absorbent cloth or sponge. If necessary, moisten the cloth with clear, lukewarm water and gently wipe the spill.
2. If water is used, clean the entire area where the spill occurred.
3. Dry with a clean towel and allow to air dry. Do not dry leather with heat dryers, hair dryers, etc.

Various types of leather will respond to liquid in different ways. However, even if a spill is absorbed, it should dissipate over time depending on the finish.

### How to Clean a Dry Stain

Removing a dry stain is a slightly more involved process. Here's how to do it:

1. Dissolve a very small amount of plain soap in lukewarm water.
2. Moisten a soft sponge or cloth with the solution and gently wipe the stain.
3. Wipe the entire area with a damp, soap-free cloth.
4. Absorb any excess water (there should be almost none) with a clean towel.
5. Allow to air dry. Do not dry leather with heat dryers, hair dryers, etc.

### General Tips

Never use saddle soaps, oils, abrasives, cleaners, furniture polish, varnish or ammonia water on your leather interiors.

The leather has already been permanently preserved in the tanning process. The only product to apply is a light conditioner. But always test in an inconspicuous area for color fastness and use sparingly. The old adage is true: less is more!