Wool Care and Maintenance

Wool is an excellent environmental choice—one that is comfortable, handsome and durable. Herman Miller wool fabrics will maintain their looks and provide years of durable service. As with any wool product, there are a few special points to consider:

Natural Characteristics
When first used, a certain amount of excess fiber will work its way to the surface of the fabric in much the same way that a quality carpet will “fluff” for awhile when it is new. This is completely normal. As the upholstery is used these excess fibers will eventually diminish. In the meantime, the fibers can be brushed off the surface with a soft clothing brush. These excess fibers do not reflect the quality of the fabric OR the long life of wool. This is a normal result of the way wool yarn is spun.

There are two types of wool:

Worsted
Worsted wool yarns are tightly twisted for a sleek, smooth appearance.

There is a very limited amount of excess fiber in these worsted yarns that can work itself to the surface in the first weeks of use. Herman Miller does not offer proprietary worsted wools at this time.

Woolens
Woolen-spun yarns are twisted in a way that maximizes texture and contributes to the soft appearance and hand of the woolen-spun fabrics.

There is more excess fiber in woolen-spun yarns, and this excess fiber will work its way to the surface of the fabric over time.

Loft and Noble are woolens available from Herman Miller.

The Value of Caring
With regular care and maintenance, your Herman Miller furniture will provide many years of superior performance and satisfaction. To maintain the quality of your Herman Miller wool product, please follow the cleaning procedures outlined here.

Seating
Noble Wool Seating Fabric
To remove the excess fiber simply brush off fibers with a soft clothing brush in one direction using short strokes. These excess fibers have absolutely no effect on the life of the fabric or its long-term appearance.

Normal Cleaning
Vacuum fabric as needed, using an upholstery attachment.

Vacuuming picks up dust and reduces the need for professional cleaning.

Do not brush fabric or use a vacuum attachment with a rotary brush. Brushing may permanently damage the nap or change the character of the fabric.

Spot Cleaning
Immediately soak up the stain with a soft absorbent cloth.

Do not dry the stain completely or it may set.

The longer a stain is allowed to remain on the fabric, the more difficult it is to remove.
Materials

**Water-based and Oil-based Stains**

Use a dry cleaning solution applied with a damp clean cloth or sponge. Guardsman/Afta Dry Cleaning Fluid is recommended.

Test the cleaning solution on a small, concealed area first.

If there is no spotting, ringing, or damage to the fabric or its dyes, apply the cleaning solution to the soiled area with light, quick strokes.

Begin at the outside of the stain and work toward the center, being careful not to over-saturate the fabric.

*Several light applications are better than one heavy application.*

Rinse area thoroughly with a clean, damp, cloth, avoiding heavy scrubbing, to remove cleaning solution residue which can attract soil over time.

**Detergent**

With caution, a water-based detergent specifically recommended for wool (ex. Woolite) can be used.

Diluting with water will make rinsing easier.

Rinse area thoroughly with a clean, damp, cloth, avoiding heavy scrubbing, to remove cleaning solution residue which can attract soil over time.

*Do not over apply water or any liquid solution to fabric.*

*Spotting rings and shrinkage can occur with heavy saturation.*

*Excessive wetting of the fabric with any liquid solution may result in permanent damage to the material.*

*Do not rub too vigorously or you may damage the nap of the fabric or break fibers.*

Let fabric dry thoroughly and then vacuum well before using. If the stain resists cleaning, contact a professional cleaner.

**Large Areas**

If large areas are soiled, contact a professional cleaning firm.

**Workspaces**

**Loft**

*Wool Workstation Fabric*

**Normal Cleaning**

Vacuum fabric as needed, using an upholstery attachment.

Vacuuming picks up dust and reduces the need for professional cleaning.

*Do not brush fabric or use a vacuum attachment with a rotary brush. Brushing may permanently damage the nap or change the character of the fabric.*

**Spot Cleaning**

Immediately soak up the stain with a soft absorbent cloth.

*Do not dry the stain completely or it may set.*

*The longer a stain is allowed to remain on the fabric, the more difficult it is to remove.*

**Water-based and Oil-based Stains**

Use a dry cleaning solution applied with a damp clean cloth or sponge. Guardsman/Afta Dry Cleaning Fluid is recommended.

Test the cleaning solution on a small, concealed area first.

If there is no spotting, ringing, or damage to the fabric or its dyes, apply the cleaning solution to the soiled area with light, quick strokes.

Begin at the outside of the stain and work toward the center, being careful not to over-saturate the fabric.

*Several light applications are better than one heavy application.*

Rinse area thoroughly with a clean, damp, cloth, avoiding heavy scrubbing, to remove cleaning solution residue which can attract soil over time.

**Detergent**

With caution, a water-based detergent specifically recommended for wool (ex. Woolite) can be used.

Spotting rings and shrinkage can occur with heavy saturation.

continued
Materials

Diluting with water will make rinsing easier.

Rinse area thoroughly with a clean, damp cloth, avoiding heavy scrubbing, to remove cleaning solution residue which can attract soil over time.

*Do not over apply water or any liquid solution to fabric.*

*Excessive wetting of the fabric with any liquid solution may result in permanent damage to the material.*

*Do not rub too vigorously or you may damage the nap of the fabric or break fibers.*

*Let fabric dry thoroughly and then vacuum well before using.*

*If the stain resists cleaning, contact a professional cleaner.*