



## **Leather Repair Company**

# **Velour / Fabric Repair Kit.**

**Thank you for purchasing the Velour / Fabric Repair kit. We know that you will be completely happy and amazed with the results of the repairs that you are now able to make with this kit.**

The materials contained in this kit will enable you to make cosmetic repairs to almost any type of velour, cloth, tweed and more. By following these simple instructions you will make long lasting and cosmetically acceptable repairs to car seats, furniture, jackets, clothing, luggage, purses, cloth convertible tops and many more materials.

# Velour / Cloth Repair Instructions.

## Step 1 - Prep the area

The area must be clean of all dirt, oils and fabric protectants. Use a vacuum to remove all loose particles from the surface of the area to be repaired, it's also advised that any seat should be shampooed before any repair is carried out, heavily soiled areas may require to be agitated with a brush while using the shampoo system to remove in ground dirt and grime. Before the repair can start the fabrics must be 100% dry.

## Step 2 - Place the sub-patch into position

If making repairs to burns or minor damage found only on the surface of the cloth (not all the way through the cloth),

### **Skip to step 3**

For holes, burns or cuts all the way through the cloth, the following steps must be taken:

Cut a piece of sub-patch material (provided) at least ½" diameter larger than the hole. Using a pair of tweezers, push the sub-patch under the cloth. Be certain that the sub-patch is between the cloth and the foam padding. Also make sure that the sub-patch lies flat, no curled or raised edges, this will cause the sub-patch to become visible on the surface of the repaired area later as well as weaken the strength of the repair. Centre the sub-patch material so that it is even in all directions around the hole.

Occasionally, the fabric may be glued to the foam padding. This must be separated by using tweezers, or other suitable instruments, to lift the fabric from the foam padding. This will allow much easier placement of the sub-patch materials, also helps to fill the holes with wadding.

When working on cloth convertible tops, it is necessary to place a sub-patch behind the damaged area, from the inside of the vehicle. The sub-patch should be cut at least ½" larger than the hole and centered over the hole from inside the vehicle. Place a small amount of the velour adhesive onto the sub-patch and lightly press it into the back side of the convertible top material. Place masking tape over the sub-patch to hold it into place until the repair has been completed. Once completed the masking tape may be removed and the sub-patch material left in place. The sub-patch material may be dyed or painted to match the cloth of the interior of the convertible top material. This will make the sub-patch blend into the convertible top material and become virtually invisible, leaving little evidence of a repair.

### **Step 3 - Mix colour of Repair Fibres**

The repair Fibres come in different colours and may need to be mixed in order to match the existing colour of the fabric you wish to repair. An empty pot or canister or other device is highly recommended for mixing purposes. Once mixed, any remaining fibres that have not been used may be placed in a sealed container and kept for later use. For best colour matching results, choose a work area with as much natural light as possible. Highly contrasting colours will create a "salt & pepper" effect. This may be desirable in certain circumstances. But, when working with solid colour fabrics, try to stay with colours that are of a similar shade. This will ensure a good colour match

### **Step 4 - Apply velour adhesive**

The Velour Adhesive, included in this kit, is a water based adhesive that will remain very soft and flexible when cured. Placement of the adhesive is the most important step in making a quality repair. How the material is spread over the damaged area will determine the finished results. The adhesive must be placed, using the tip of a tooth pick, in a very smooth and even manner.

Place the tip of the tooth pick into the damaged area and spread a small amount of adhesive into the hole. Fill the hole completely with the adhesive, flush with the surface of the material.

Make certain that the adhesive engages the edges and sides of the hole. It is not necessary to trim burned edges of the fabric. The adhesive will bond to these burned areas with no difficulty. Do not apply the adhesive to the surface of the fabric outside or surrounding the hole or damage, you will want to concentrate only on the immediate hole or cut.

**HINT:** If foam or padding is missing under the fabric, this may be filled by using cotton balled up or a balled up paper towel under the sub-patch. This will prevent excessive amounts of adhesive being used for the repair process. The best option is to use the foam that we can supply and cut a small section of this and glue in position.

## **Step 4 - Cont...**

- 1.** If the hole is all the way through the fabric, and a sub-patch is required, lift The damaged area to expose the sub patch underneath. Apply a thin coating of Velour Adhesive to the surface of the Sub patch. Lightly press down on the fabric so that it will lay flat on top of the Sub patch and Adhesive. Fill the hole flush with the surface with Adhesive.
- 2.** Once all areas are filled, begin placing the mixed fibres over the wet Adhesive. Make certain that the adhesive is spread smoothly and evenly in the hole. Do not spread the adhesive outside or beyond the damaged area. This will cause you to have to work much harder at making an invisible repair
- 3.** Gently pat the fibres into the Adhesive using the flat part of the blade of the palette knife. This will ensure total contact with the adhesive, and create a permanent repair.
- 4.** After the fibres have been gently tapped into place, use the edge of the palette knife, and gently brush the fibres in different directions. This will create a natural look and feel to the repaired area.

## **Step 5 - Finishing the repair**

After the above repair is dry, using an airbrush on a very low pressure spray the smallest area possible of around 1" maximum bigger than the repaired area with the flock adhesive, or if you don't have an airbrush use a mouth atomizer to carry this out. Then immediately top with fibres with a shaker or sprinkle them on, it's very important this is done prior to the adhesive drying out. This will blend in the repair making it almost invisible.

## **Step 6 - Taking care of the new repair**

A hair dryer may be used to speed up the drying time, but it is advised it is left to dry naturally. Using a hair dryer is useful if the seat is to be placed back into service within a relatively short period of time, or movement of the vehicle is necessary. Keep the heat settings to a minimum and allow the warm air to flow over the repair for 10 minutes keeping a good distance away. The repair adhesive require 48 hours of cure time. The unit may be placed back into service sooner, but caution must be exercised so that the repair does not receive undue stress until completely cured. Scrubbing or cleaning of the area must be avoided at all times now and in the future. It's advised a repair is left for 48 hours before being used.

# How colours work for mixing velour / fabric fibres.

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## Red

Will lighten very dark colours while also changing the tone.

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## Blue

Will darken light colours while also changing the tone.

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## Yellow

Will lighten semi dark to dark colours while also changing the tone.

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## Green

Will darken light colours while also changing the tone.

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## Black

Will always darken any colour. Will also kill the brightness of a colour's tone. May not always be the best choice for darkening a colour.

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## White

Will always lighten any colour. Will create a milky look to a colour. In most cases does not drastically change the brightness of colours.

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## Grey

Mixture: 50% Black, 50% White. Shade of grey will be governed by percentages of Black / White used. I.e. More White = Lighter Grey. Less White = Darker Grey. Will always kill brightness of colours. Will be used to control shade. Without changing the shade will also be used to kill brightness of colours.

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## Brown

33% Black, 33% Red, 33% Yellow. Will darken all colours. Will also change the tone to Red / Orange side.

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## Tone

Dominant primary colours. Determined by comparison of primary colours. Tone may sometimes consist of two different primary colours i.e. Red/Yellow = Orange etc.

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## Shade

Lightness or Darkness of colour. primarily controlled by White and Black.



**Leather Repair  
Company**

**Fabric Repairs  
Cigarette Burns  
& Holes.**

**Contact us today**

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**[Leatherrepaircompany.com](http://Leatherrepaircompany.com)**