

CLEANING & MAINTENANCE GUIDELINES – 100 % WOOL CARPET

DAILY CLEANING – REGULAR VACUUMING

Regular vacuuming of the whole carpet should take place even when the rug does not look particularly dirty. A standard commercial vacuum cleaner can be used.

Proper vacuuming requires 3 to 5 passes at slow speed over the same area.

INTERIM CLEANING METHODS

Absorbent Powders: in this system the absorbent powder cleaning compound is sprinkled evenly over the surface of the rug and brushed in using a counter rotating brush. After about 20 minutes the dry compound is vacuumed away using a powerful vacuum cleaner. This system works very well on greasy stains and, being a dry compound, it is safe to use on all types of rugs. We do not recommend this system for use in areas prone to wet spillages.

SPILLAGES/STAINS

Wet Spillages: should be mopped up immediately. Most spillages respond well to immediate treatment, thereby preventing permanent staining. Please follow RC & D Stain Checklist and Treatment Guide for further information.

DO NOT WALK ON THE CARPET UNTIL IT IS COMPLETELY DRY.

PROFESSIONAL CLEANING

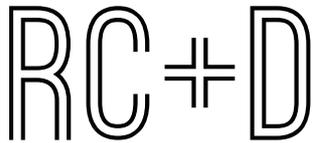
Hot Water Extraction Systems: in this system the pile is sprayed with a shampoo solution which is then immediately vacuumed back up into another tank of the machine. Sometimes a counter rotating integral brushing action takes place after spraying and before the solution is vacuumed away. Both systems are suitable for use on RC & D rugs as long as the machines are correctly maintained and operated by a skilled person to avoid over wetting. Using this method, the rug should be dry in approximately 4 hours.

Barrier Matting: where fitted, should be vacuumed daily and cleaned out regularly in order to prevent build up and transfer of soil or greasy substances to the carpet.

For cleaning and maintenance of barrier matting, please contact the manufacturer of the particular product.

RUG PROTECTION RECOMMENDATION (FOR RESIDENTIAL USE ONLY)

Application of Teflon protection is recommended for residential use and should be re-applied every twelve months.



STAIN CHECKLIST AND TREATMENT GUIDE for 100% WOOL

TYPE OF STAIN	ORDER OF TREATMENT		
	1st	2nd	3rd
Beer	1		
Beetroot	1		
Bleach	1		
Blood	10	6	
Burn or scorch mark	5		
Butter	2	1	
Candle wax	3		
Chewing gum	7		
Chocolate	1	2	
Cocoa	2	10	1
Coffee (black or white)	2	10	1
Cooking oils	2	1	
Crayon/colour marker	2	1	
Cream	2	1	
Egg	1		
Excrement	1		
Fruit juice	9	1	
Furniture Polish	2	1	
Grass	4		
Gravy/sauce	9	1	
Grease	2	1	
Ice-cream	1		
Ink – ballpoint	4	1	
Ink – fountain pen	9	1	6
Lipstick	2	1	
Metal polish	2	1	
Mildew	1	5	
Milk	9	2	1
Mustard	1		
Nail polish	8	2	
Oil	2	1	
Paint – emulsion	2	10	
Paint – oil base	3	2	1
Rust	2	1	11
Salad Dressing	2	1	
Shoe Polish	2	1	
Soft Drink	9	1	5
Tar	3	2	1
Tea (black or white)	2	10	1
Urine	1		
Vomit	1		
Wine – red	12	9	6
Wine - white	1		

1. Solution of 1 teaspoon of approved wool detergent (e.g. Softly) with 1 teaspoon of white vinegar and 1 litre of warm water.
 2. Dry cleaning fluid, lighter fluid or mineral turpentine. Caution: ensure that no flame or lighted cigarette is near, and use in well ventilated area.
 3. Mineral turpentine effectiveness is increased if mixed with an equal quantity of dry-cleaning fluid. Caution: ensure that no flame or lighted cigarette is near, and use in well ventilated area.
 4. Methylated spirits. Caution: ensure that no flame or lighted cigarette is near, and use in well ventilated areas.
 5. Hydrogen peroxide (20 vol). Dilute 10 to 1 with cold water. Caution: do not use on dark or patterned carpet.
 6. Dye stripper. Dilute 50 to 1 with cold water. Caution: do not use on dark or patterned carpet.
 7. Chewing gum remover (freezing agent).
 8. Nail polish remover.
 9. Clean, warm (not hot) water.
 10. Cold water.
 11. Weak solution of white vinegar or lemon juice with cold water.
 12. Absorbent powder (e.g. salt or talc). Sprinkle on spillage, leave overnight and vacuum next day.
- Notes:** Remember, for best results, it is important to act quickly, as stains left in for a prolonged period will set and be more difficult to remove. Haphazard attempts at spot removal can cause permanent setting of stain, pile distortion, matting and loss of colour. The solvents normally used in dry cleaning are perchlorethylene, white spirit fluorocarbons. Whilst this advice is offered in good faith, no responsibility is accepted for claims arising from the treatments proposed. If stains fail to respond to treatments listed, call a professional carpet cleaner immediately.