

CARPET MAINTENANCE – AXMINSTER – WOOL AND NYLON

DAILY CLEANING – REGULAR VACUUMING

Regular vacuuming of the whole carpet should take place even when the carpet does not look particularly dirty. Areas where heavy foot traffic is directed through such as doorways, entrances and at the edges of the carpet where it joins hard floors require special attention.

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 carpet 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 carpet and tile installations. 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.

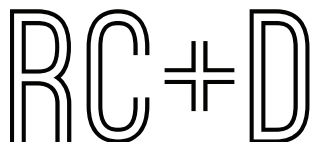
High Foam Shampoos: the high foaming shampoo is brushed over the pile surface using a special applicator with brushing action. The carpet is left to dry thoroughly, and the dry shampoo crystals are vacuumed away. RC & D prefer the use of a machine applicator with counter rotating brushes to lift the pile. Flat rotating bonnet mop or brush applicators can untwist, mat and flatten the pile of the carpet and we do not recommend their use.

PROFESSIONAL CLEANING

Hot Water Extraction Systems: In this system, the carpet pile is sprayed with a shampoo solution, which is lightly agitated with a grooming brush for an appropriate time, next the surface is passed over several times with a cleaning tool to thoroughly rinse out the pre-conditioner and soils, using an acetic acid solution, lower the Ph of the fabric to a neutral state. Finally, the surface is dried sufficiently to avoid any possibility of saturation.

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.



DO NOT USE ROTARY SHAMPOO OR SPIN BONNET ABSORBENT PADS ON WOOL OR WOOL/BLEND CARPETS – EVER.

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.