



## PERIODIC OR CORRECTIVE CLEANING

Whilst various cleaning procedures can help prevent visible soil accumulation, your carpet must be deep cleaned once heavy soiling appears. Hot water extraction usually cleans and removes more soil than other methods.

**Select a cleaner carefully because improper cleaning can cause accelerated resoiling. Over wetting, particularly over cushion underlays will cause decreased lamination strength.**

For best results in heavily soiled areas, your cleaner should follow these guidelines:

- Power pile lift and vacuum before wet extractions to remove soluble soil (80% of total soil).
- Before extraction, remove spots and treat soiled areas with an alkaline emulsifier (pH not to exceed 9.5).
- Hot water extract thoroughly, emphasising heavily soiled areas. **CAUTION NOT TO OVER WET.**
- Use pure hot water (with only an additive to neutralise pH) in the final rinse.
- Touch the carpet after extraction, if water beads on your hand, extract more thoroughly.
- Carpet must be thoroughly dry before any traffic use.

*For additional advice, contact a technical services representative at*

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## Northstate Carpet Mills

*THE SCIENCE AND ART OF CONSTRUCTION*



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# How to maintain the carpet in your home

Of all the interior surfaces in the home, floors are subjected to the hardest wear. With proper care and maintenance you can extend the life of the carpet and prevent it's appearance from deteriorating prematurely.



This is compiled as a guide to help you extend the life of your Northstate carpet and keep it looking good.

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## HOW TO EXTEND THE LIFE OF YOUR CARPET

- Insist on professional tradesmen to install your carpet and be sure to match the quality of your underlay to that of your carpet as the two are designed to work together as a complete flooring system.
- Use furniture cups under chairs, tables and sofa legs.
- Relocate your furniture periodically to distribute the carpet wear evenly.
- Use rugs or carpet runners in traffic areas to minimise excessive localised wear.
- Use barrier mats at outside doorways to trap dirt from shoes. Clean these mats regularly.
- Invest in a good upright vacuum cleaner with an electrically powered head and vacuum thoroughly at least once a week. See vacuuming guide.
- Treat spillages immediately. See stain removal guide.
- To remove the build up of soil which is not removed in the weekly programme periodic professional deep cleaning is necessary. See periodic or correctional cleaning guide.



## VACUUM GUIDE

Accelerated carpet wear occurs when traffic grinds embedded soil into the carpet fibre. You can extend your carpet's life by placing walk off mats at exterior entrances, and by vacuuming traffic areas thoroughly. This will prevent our carpet's appearance from deteriorating prematurely.

Only about 20% of carpet soil is soluble. You can remove much of the remaining 80% (fibres and particles) by vacuuming regularly and with particular emphasis on heavy-soil areas like entrances. Your vacuum cleaner should have an electrically powered head and strong suction as this lifts the pile and facilitates the removal of dirt and grit.



## STAIN REMOVAL GUIDE

**THE SECRET TO SPOT CLEANING IS TO ACT PROMPTLY AND APPROPRIATELY.**

**To ensure this happens prepare a carpet first aid kit containing:**

- Dry cleaning solvent (eg: perchlorethylene)
- Detergent solution (a teaspoon of non-bleach powder in a cup of water)
- Ammonia solution to neutralise acid stains (a teaspoon of ammonia in a cup of water)
- Vinegar (or citric acid) solution to neutralise alkaline stains (1/3 white vinegar, 2/3 water)
- White absorbent cloths or paper towels.
- If in doubt call in a professional cleaner.

**Work from the outside of the spill to avoid spreading. Do not rub**

- Blot liquid spills using white paper towel or tissues.
- With solids remove excess using a knife or spoon.

Determine appropriate cleaning method from the chart & perfect the treatment on a small inconspicuous area.

Bleer	A	Excrement	B	Mascara	A	Tea	D
Blood	F	Fruit	D	Mayonnaise	B	Tomato Sauce	B
Butter	A	Furniture Polish	A	Milk	B	Toothpaste	B
Chewing Gum	G	Garden Soil	B	Nail Polish	A	Type Ribbon	A
Cheese	B	Glue, White	B	Paint, Latex	A	Urine, Fresh	H
Chocolate	B	Grease	A	Rust	D	Urine, Dry	C
Cocktails	D	Hair Spray	A	Shoe Polish	A	Vomit	E
Coffee	D	Ice Cream	B	Soft Drinks	D	Wax, Candle	G
Crayon	A	Ink, Point/Felt	A	Soya Sauce	B	Wax, Paste	A
Egg	B	Ink, Permanent	E	Tar	A	Wine	D

A Solvent, blot, detergent, blot, water, blot.

B Detergent, blot, ammonia, blot, detergent, blot, water blot.

C Detergent, blot, vinegar, blot, ammonia, blot, detergent, blot, water, blot.

D Detergent, blot, vinegar, blot, detergent, blot, water, blot.

E Detergent, blot, ammonia, blot, vinegar, blot, water, blot.

F Use cold ingredients: water, blot, detergent, blot, ammonia, blot, detergent, blot, water, blot.

G Freeze with ice cubes, shatter with blunt object, vacuum, solvent, wait, blot, repeat if needed.

H Blot, water, blot, ammonia, blot, detergent, blot, water, blot.