

CARE GUIDELINES: POLYPROPYLENE & WOOL BLENDS

CLEANING & MAINTENANCE

Preventative and maintenance measures will ensure your quality purchase will repay you by keeping its beauty for many years.

- Vacuum regularly. Frequent vacuuming is a carpet's best friend. A suction only canister vacuum is best to prevent excess pilling, fuzzing and pulls. However, if this type is not available, set vacuum so that the brush is furthest away from the surface of the carpet.
- The vacuum cleaner dust bag should be changed when half full.
- Remove spills immediately and have the necessary cleaning materials at hand.
- Keep doormats clean. Exercise preventative maintenance by placing absorbent mats at the most frequently used entrances to your home. Change or launder when these mats become soiled. In most cases, the extra carpet from your installation can be fashioned into a mat so the overall look of the flooring is not altered. Regular cleaning of these mats will help insure that embedded dirt does not get tracked into the rest of the building. Professionally clean annually.
- Filters in your heating and air conditioning systems should be changed regularly.
- Do not apply stain repellent treatments that contain silicone because they tend to accelerate carpet soiling. **Polypropylene** is an oleophilic fiber, attracting oily substances and oily soils. Therefore, organic solvents such as citrus solve adversely affect it. Do not use solvents containing oils for cleaning. Its oleophilic nature presents the following cleaning challenges outlined below:
 - » **Wick-back:** When a water-based cleaning solution is applied to a polypropylene carpet, it does not absorb the solution and therefore allows more of the cleaning solution to flow into the backing. Any soiled solution in a polypropylene carpet, which is not recovered by the cleaning system, will then work its way back to the surface to evaporate. As a result, water-soluble surfactants, detergents or additives as well as residual soils will be carried to the surface as well. This can cause a variety of streaking, yellowing and browning effects, and recurring spots which is more commonly referred to as *wick-back*.
 - » **Poor Resilience:** Even though polypropylenes are strong and abrasion resistant, they do have issues with resiliency and will tend to mat and crush particularly in high-traffic areas. Crushed and matted polypropylene carpets are not restorable. Please consider traffic volume and foot traffic of your space before specifying any polypropylene installation.

SPOT REMOVAL

One of the most crucial areas of carpet maintenance is the timely removal of spots and spills. Acting quickly when anything is spilled or dropped, and always having the necessary cleaning materials at hand are of the utmost importance.

DETERGENT SOLUTION
1 teaspoon of Woolite
1 teaspoon of white vinegar
Quart of warm water

- Scoop up solids first. Immediately blot (do not rub) spills with white paper towels or with a clean absorbent cloth. All cleaning agents and solvents should be Ph neutral; pre-test should be done in an inconspicuous area.
- Liquid spills act as a magnet to any dirt particles that are in the carpet, causing the dirt to rise to the surface. This dirt may cause a dark stain. Immediately blot—do not rub the spot with a clean, absorbent white cloth or paper towel. Rubbing can work the liquid deeper into the fibers, making the spill more likely to stain the carpet. Never scrub or rub your carpet as this can cause permanent pile or weave distortion.
- Apply the cleaning agent listed on the spot removal chart (below) to an absorbent towel and begin to blot up the spill with a blotting motion. Flip cloth to prevent reapplying soil. Work inwards from the edge of the spot to prevent excess spreading.
- Do not over saturate with water.
- Wait a few minutes for the cleaning agent to work on the spot. Follow recommended directions.
- Once the cleaning agent has removed the spot, blot excessive moisture by applying pressure with paper towels or a dry absorbent cloth.
- Rinse with clear water on a clean cloth. Remove excess moisture by applying pressure with paper towels.
- Never scrub or rub your wool blend carpet as this can cause permanent pile distortion.

RECOMMENDED PROFESSIONAL CLEANING

- Dry cleaning systems such as Capture®; Host®; Dri-Mate®; Wool Clean by Wools of New Zealand and Chem-Dry
- Truck-Mounted steam extraction is acceptable for tackless wall to wall installations. We do not recommend steam cleaning for loose lay rugs
- We do not recommend any portable units; nor any Bonnet systems or Rug Doctor systems

TREATMENT TYPE			
1	Add cold water and blot	6	Clean nail polish remover (preferably acetone)
2	Detergent solution or WoolCleanDry Spot Remover	7	Isopropyl alcohol
3	Methylated mineral spirits, turpentine, or WoolClean Dry Spot Remover	8	Rust remover
4	Chill with aerosol freezing agent or ice cubes in a plastic bag; follow by picking or scraping off gum	9	Absorbent powder (ex: salt, talc, or Absorb-It™)
5	Warm water	10	Absorbent Cleaner (WoolClean Spot Dry Remover, HOST® Dry Extraction Cleaner, Capture)

STAIN TREATMENT CHART							
SPOT	STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3	SPOT	STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3
Alcoholic Beverages	2	-	-	Milk	5	3	2
Blood	1	2	-	Nail Polish	6	3	-
Butter	3	2	-	Oil & Grease	3	2	-
Candle Wax	6	4	-	Paint (Latex)	1	2	3
Chewing Gum	4	3	-	Paint (Oil)	9	3	2
Coffee	1	2	3	Rust	3	2	8
Colas & Soft Drinks	1	2	-	Salad Dressing	2	3	-
Cream	2	3	-	Shoe Polish	3	2	-
Floor Wax	3	2	-	Tar	3	-	-
Gravy & Sauces	5	2	3	Urine (fresh)	2	-	-
Ink (Fountain Pen)	2	2	-	Urine (old)	1	2	10
Ink (Ball Point)	4	7	2	Vomit	2	-	-
Lipsitck	3	2	-	Wine	9	1	2
Mercurochrome	2	10	-	Unknown Material	3	10	2