



Maintenance Guide for PP Qualities

Vacuum-cleaning

Vacuum the carpet immediately after it has been laid. Thereby, you prevent the dirt from penetrating the carpet and damaging the fibres.

Mats

Anticipate the dirt and stop it before you drag it in. Please take care that you have some mats that prevent most of the soil from being dragged in.

Minor soiling.

This is to be cleaned with a powder cleaning agent. The agent, which can be found in the retail, is especially developed for soiled carpets. The agent is to be used according to the manufacturer's instructions, but is normally used by sprinkling the powder on the dirty area and brushing it down into the carpet. After approx. 30 minutes the carpet must be vacuumed very thoroughly.

Major soiling.

This is to be cleaned with an extraction machine, which sprays a cleaning solution down into the pile and this solution and the dirt is sucked up immediately after. If the area is extremely dirty the solution can absorb for a short while, after which it must be rinsed with water and sucked up again. Repeat several times. This method will reduce the tendency of the carpet to get dirty again.

Important

Potential stains must be removed before rinsing. The prescribed proportion as well as the dosage must be respected. Cleaning agent and dirt must be rinsed and sucked up very thoroughly. Do not walk on the carpet until it is completely dry.

Stain key	A	B	C	D	E
Beer		√			
Blood	√				
Butter		√		√	
Chocolate		√			
Cocoa milk	√				
Coffee	√				
Cola	√				
Egg	√				
Fruit juice	√				
Fruit stain	√				
Furniture Polish	√				
Indian ink				√	
Ink		√		√	
Ketchup		√			
Lemonade	√				
Lipstick					√
Margarine		√	√		
Milk		√			
Mustard	√				
Nail Polish					√
Oil				√	
Orange Drink	√				
Paint			√		
Rust		√			
Sauce		√			
Shoe Polish		√		√	
Candlewax				√	
Tea	√				
Urine	√				
Vomit		√			
Wine		√			

Cleaning code for polypropylene carpets

A: Water

Absorb as much as possible with a cloth or kitchen towel. Dab with a slightly wet cloth. Press a dry cloth or kitchen towel against the stain, until no more staining of the towel or cloth occurs.

B: Washing powder in solution

(Dosage 1 tablespoon to ½ litre of water).

Absorb as much as possible with a cloth or kitchen towel. Dab with a cloth that has been immersed in the washing powder solution. Press a dry cloth or kitchen towel against the stain until no more staining of the towel or cloth occurs. Now dab the stain a number of times with a wet cloth that has been immersed in clean water, to remove any soap residue.

C: Solvent

Dab with a cloth that has been dosed with a solvent. Continue to press the cloth against the stain until no more staining of the cloth occurs.

IMPORTANT: Do not pour the solvent directly on to the carpet.

D: Petroleum or chloroethene

Dab with a cloth that has been treated with the cleaning agent. Continue to press the cloth against the stain until no more staining of the cloth occurs. **IMPORTANT:** Do not pour the cleaning agent directly on to the carpet.

E: Acetone

Dab with a cloth that has been treated with acetone. Continue to press the cloth against the stain until no more staining of the cloth occurs.

IMPORTANT: Do not pour the acetone directly on to the carpet.

After care:

If after careful cleaning a residual stain colour is visible, this can be removed using a 1 part chlorine to 1 part water solution. Having bleached the residual stain the residual chlorine can be removed by dabbing the stain with a cloth that has been immersed in clean water.

Warning:

These cleaning guidelines are only valid for carpets made from solution-dyed polypropylene and are not to be used as cleaning guidelines for the cleaning of carpets made of other materials.