





Installation of Wall to Wall Carpeting

Sisal strongly reacts to the humidity of the environs, by either expanding or shrinking. To allow for acclimatisation, it is very important that the rolls are opened, and unrolled, 24 hours before the installation. When taking measurements for installation add 2% to allow for the environmental elements.



Maintenance

The use of a barrier mat or door mat is always recommended at the entrance of premises to help reduce the amount of dirt walked into a room.

Natural fibres are static free and, as such, do not attract dust, however, dirt particles will lodge between the sisal fibres and cause wear. Although the necessity may not be apparent, it is very important to vacuum clean your carpet/rug regularly - at least two to three times per week. We recommend a cylinder typ vacuum cleaner - suction only. The use of a beater bar is not recommended as this can damage the floor covering by pulling at the weft. Vacuum slowly and thoroughly.



Cleaning Stains

Remember that sisal is a very absorbent fibre. Liquid spills will cause any dirt particles to rise to the surface and stain the carpet/rug and may cause dramatic shrinkage. When a spill occurs, even if it is clean water, it is very important that it is properly removed, always by blotting with with kitchen towel or a soft clean cloth, as quickly as possible to prevent stains becoming permanent. Avoid rubbing as this will only spread the liquid spill onto a larger area.

To remove solid substances, first remove by scraping with a spoon or the dull side of a knife. Be sure to work from the outside of the spot to the centre.

We strongly advise against the use of traditional carpet cleaning products as these can permanently damage your carpet. Where available, you may try a flooring specialst dry cleaning product: 'Host Dry Carpet Cleaner'. Before and after using this product you must vaccum clean the carpet/rug several times.

Never pour any cleaning agent directly on the sisal. Be careful not to saturate your carpet/rug with cleaning agent. Use a clean cloth for blotting or use a spray bottle. Check first on an inconspicuous part of the carpet if the cleaning agent causes bleeding of the dyes.

To Clean a Dry Spot:

- 1. Place a small handful of Host cleaner over the spot.
- 2. Using the special brush, gently brush Host cleaner through the carpet.
- 3. Brush in all directions north/south and east/west. Don't scrub, be patient let the Host cleaner do the job.



- 4. Leave to dry and then vacuum.
- 5. Wash out the brush under warm water.

To Clean a Wet Spot:

- 1. Blot the spot with a clean absorbent white towel, or clean white paper cloth/kitchen towel.
- 2. Continue until no more liquid or colour transfers from the spot onto the cloth.
- 3. Brush in a small amount of Host sponges carpet cleaner using the special brush.
- 4. Brush in all directions as above and then sprinkle the area with an additional amount of Host sponges.
- 5. Do not scrub let the Host cleaner do the job. Let the Host sponges rest on the area for ten minutes and then vacuum up the sponges.
- 6. If traces of the spot remain use the Host spot remover sparingly on a white towel and dab into the spot.

Repeat steps 2 to 4 if necessary. Wash out the brush under warm water.

If in any doubt carry out a test with Host in an inconspicuous area of the floor covering first.

Occasionally, Host Sponges will have a bleaching effect on natural floor coverings if left to dry on the floor covering for more than 10 minutes.



Cleaning Solutions

Vinegar: Maximum 1/4 cup of white vinegar with 1/4 cup of lukewarm water.

Detergent: One teaspoon of laundry (free of bleach) in one cup of lukewarm water.

Ammonia: One tablespoon clear household ammonia with 1/2 cup of water.

Remember: Apply, blot, apply, blot



Please be aware

Natural floor coverings should never be steamed or wet cleaned. Should you need a large area to be cleaned please call Highgrade Carpet and Upholstery Care on 01923 227 207 - they can professionally dry clean your carpet.

Natural fibres such as sisal coir and seagrass contain natural colouring that is not colour fast, and some colour loss can occur. Usually this is slight and much more acceptable than the spill or soiled area.

You have bought part of nature into your home. With proper care it will provide you with many years of comfort and beauty.

