



Cleaning & Maintenance

YOUR GUIDE TO A SIMPLE MAINTENANCE
PROGRAMME
FOR BALMORAL RANGE


SANDRINGHAM
CARPETS



A simple maintenance programme including regular, interim and periodic cleaning will keep your carpet looking good.

Regular Maintenance

A carpet that is thoroughly cleaned and cared for will last, on average, twice as long which is why it is crucial to maintain your carpet to maximise longevity.

After Installation

As soon as installation is complete you should inspect the carpet with the fitter present to make sure you are satisfied with your purchase. If the carpet has been laid on stairs, make sure an extra 12" has been included so that the carpet can be periodically adjusted up or down before wear becomes apparent on the stair nosings. (The nosings of stairs are subjected to very much greater wear than anywhere else in your home).

In the first few weeks of having your carpet, vacuum as much as possible, ideally daily. This will ensure that loose fibres are removed, preventing them from working their way into the surface. Regularly vacuuming also, not only helps to prevent unwanted dirt from working its way into the carpet fibres but also helps to keep the tufts of your carpet upright, maintaining the soft, brand new look for longer.

Prevention is better than cure

To protect the carpet appearance it is advisable to provide mats, especially in front of outside doors to scrape off both grit and moisture from shoes. There are other soil traps in a house where an additional rug or mat will be beneficial, one instance being the area leading out of a kitchen.

Our wool rich carpets have the soil retardant feature of the natural fibre, so these finishes are only justified on the very lightest and most soil sensitive colours.

Loose soil should be removed from the carpet daily by vacuuming. Shedding is quite normal and does not accelerate wear so it is better to gently vacuum the carpet to remove fluff and prevent a build up of loose soil.

Vacuuming

There are two main types of vacuum cleaners: plain suction and suction with revolving bristle strip and beater. The plain suction vacuum is gentlest on your carpet, but may be slower to remove embedded dirt, whereas, the brush and beater machine are very satisfactory, providing they are correctly maintained and there are no sharp edges to cause damage to the carpet.

For loop pile carpets we recommend a suction only vacuum. If using a cylinder vacuum all abrasive fixed bars/brushes and velcro strips should avoid contact with the surface of the loop. If using an upright vacuum, the rotating brush should be deactivated. This is to prevent damage to the surface of the loop.



Spot Cleaning/Accidental Spillages

Whatever the nature of the stain or spillage, speed is all important and the following procedure should be followed:

- Gently blot or scoop up with a knife or spoon the staining substance and, where possible, immediately absorb it with a clean undyed cotton cloth or kitchen roll. DO NOT RUB THE PILE as this will cause unsightly pile distortion.
- Identify the stain and refer to the stain removal table (below)
- Before using a stain remover, test the fastness of the colour on an off-cut of the carpet or in a place which is concealed. If you apply solvent do not pour it directly onto the carpet, but pour it onto a piece of cloth.
- Treat the stain from the outside towards the centre.
- After the stain remover has acted use a clean cloth to absorb the product which has been applied - brushing gently against the direction of the pile.
- Leave to dry and do not walk on damp parts. Once the carpet is dry go over it with a vacuum cleaner.

Stain Removal Table

Type of Stain	Products to be applied
Alcohol/liquor	Blot up excess then shampoo. Dab with a proprietary dry cleaning fluid.
Beer	Blot up excess then dab with warm water. (Max.50)
Biro ink	Use a proprietary dry cleaning fluid. If stain remains use rust remover or oxalic acid solution.
Blood	Dab with cold water and then shampoo. If stain remains use rust remover or oxalic acid solution.
Butter, oil, gravy and sauces	Dab with white spirit or solvent then shampoo.
Candle wax, paraffin	Put blotting paper over stain and go over with warm iron. Dab with a proprietary dry cleaning fluid and then shampoo.
Chewing gum	Harden gum with an ice cube then dab with a proprietary dry cleaning fluid to remove remaining traces or apply an anti-gum.
Chocolate, caramel, sweets	Scrape off excess then apply cool detergent solution.
Coffee, tea	Shampoo. If the stain persists, dab with a proprietary dry cleaning fluid.
Cosmetics and medication	Apply a proprietary dry cleaning fluid and/or petrol, oil and grease remover then shampoo.
Cooking oils and grease	Apply a proprietary dry cleaning fluid and/or petrol, oil and grease remover then shampoo.
Fruit juice	Mop up, dab with warm water then shampoo. If stain persists use a proprietary dry cleaning fluid.
Grass stain	Mop with a proprietary dry cleaning fluid.



Stain Removal Table (continued)

Type of Stain	Products to be applied
Paint	Treat as for grease. Paints vary widely in composition and expert help may be needed.
Rust	Use rust remover or warm oxalic acid solution. Allow to stand for 10 minutes, blot then repeat with hot solution. Rinse thoroughly with water, blot until dry.
Shoe Polish	Use a proprietary dry cleaning fluid followed by shampoo.
Soot	Use a proprietary dry cleaning fluid followed by shampoo.
Urine (fresh stain)	Mop and then shampoo. (Old stain - call expert)
Vomit	Mop up, dab with warm water, then shampoo.
Wine	Apply lemon juice, salt or vinegar then blot. Rinse with water then blot until dry.

Footnote: We believe the information herein is the best currently available. We make no guarantee of results and assume no liability or obligation in connection with this information.

If in any doubt, contact a professional cleaning company.

