

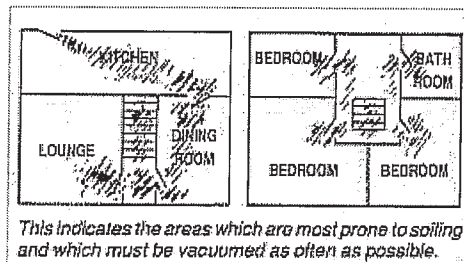
Carpet Information Intranet **RYALUX** **POWALL**

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Technical Cleaning - Vacuuming

Daily vacuuming is highly recommended, even if the carpet does not appear dirty. Vacuuming helps to remove not only the general dirt which can discolour the carpet, but also most of the abrasive 'gritty' particles which work their way deep into the pile to cause accelerated wear. Regular vacuuming also tends to raise the pile of the carpet and thereby contributes towards maintaining its resilient texture and appearance.



Vacuum cleaners with a suction *plus* rotary brushing action (usually upright cleaners) are very satisfactory for most types of carpet - but **MUST NOT be used on loop pile carpets** (see below).

Run the vacuum cleaner steadily over the same areas several times to be certain that all contaminants trapped in the pile are removed. It is preferable to carry out overlapping passes when vacuuming. This is particularly important for heavy traffic areas.

For efficient suction, empty the vacuum cleaner bag regularly (preferably when the bag is half to two thirds full) so as to ensure maximum airflow, and clear any dirt or fluff from the brushes to avoid a build-up which may transfer itself back to the carpet. If your cleaner is fitted with a pile depth adjustment, ensure that it is correctly set for the length of pile of the carpet.

Loop Pile Carpets

It is preferable to use plain suction vacuuming (e.g. a cylinder cleaner or the smooth nozzle attachment on an upright cleaner). Avoid harsh physical agitation of the surface of your loop pile carpet to prevent fuzzing and pilling of the pile.

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Technical Cleaning - Spillages & Stain Removal

Tackling Spillages

Prompt action is vital in order to avoid the spillage penetrating the pile fibres and becoming fixed - even if the carpet is treated with Scotchgard or Ryaguard, as such products only provide stain resistance but do not make the carpet stain proof.



There are six basic rules to be observed when tackling spillages :-

1. Act immediately whenever possible.
2. Do not introduce further liquid prior to tackling the spillage.
3. Do not rub or scrub the carpet as it may damage its texture (particularly important for loop pile carpet).
4. For liquid spillages, blot/dab-up as much of the liquid as possible using only white kitchen roll, clean white cloths, or a clean sponge before taking further action.
5. For solids, scoop-up as much as you can with a spoon or palette knife before taking further action.
6. Always work from the outside to the centre of the affected area to avoid spreading the spillage any further.

Having removed as much of the excess spillage as possible, use the cleaning method shown in the Stain Removal Guide (below) according to what has been spilled. **It may be wise to test whatever cleaning method is to be used on a small area of carpet that is not normally seen in order to check for discolouration - especially with stronger materials such as nail polish remover, white spirit, etc.**

NEVER use soap or washing-up liquid.

Use small amounts of the cleaning fluid at a time and blot between each application. Continue until the stain has disappeared. *Never rush; work patiently and thoroughly.* Where more than one cleaning method is shown; if the first is not successful, leave to dry and then try the second, or where necessary, third method.

Following the appropriate cleaning method, gently rinse by moistening a *white* cloth with clean cold water and pressing into the affected area. Repeat this treatment as necessary and finish by covering the entire damp area with a thick layer of *white* kitchen roll suitably weighted (with a telephone directory for example). Leave for sufficient time for the residual moisture to be fully absorbed by the kitchen roll. Do not walk on the affected area until completely dry. Vacuum as soon as completely dry.

Should the stain not be removed, then call in a professional carpet cleaner. A list of cleaners in your area approved by the National Carpet Cleaners Association may be obtained by phoning the NCCA on 0116 271 9550 or visiting their website: www.ncca.org.uk/

Stain Removal Guide

Stain	Cleaning Methods (see key below)		
Asphalt / Tar / Oil from the Beach	2	3	13
Beer	1		
Blood	5	13	
Burn or Scorch Mark	12	13	
Butter / Margarine	3	1	
Chewing Gum	7	2	
Chocolate	1	3	
Cocoa	1	2	
Coffee	1	13	
Cola / Soft Drinks	4	1	
Cooking Oil	3	1	
Cream (Dairy)	3	1	
Egg	1	5	13
Felt Tip Pen (Solvent Based)	8	2	
Felt Tip Pen (Water Based)	4	1	8
Floor Wax	2	1	
Fruit Juice	5	1	8
Furniture Polish	3	1	13
Gravy	3	1	
Handcream	3	1	
Ice Cream	1	2	
Ink (Ballpoint Pen)	8	1	
Ink (Fountain Pen)	4	1	8
Jam	1	2	
Lipstick	3	1	
Liqueur / Spirits	4	1	
Mayonnaise	3	1	
Metal Polish	3	10	1
Mildew	13		
Milk	3	1	
Mustard	1		
Nail Varnish	9	3	
Paint (Emulsion)	5	1	3
Paint (Enamel)	10	3	1
Rust	13		
Sauce / Ketchup	4	1	

Shoe Polish / Cream	2	3	10
Soot	11	3	1
Soup	1	2	3
Tea	1	13	
Urine	1	13	
Vomit	1	13	
Watermarks	13		
Wax Crayon / Candle Wax	7	6	3
Wine (Red, White, Sherry, Port, etc.)	1	4	

Key to Cleaning Methods

1. Wool safe approved carpet shampoo.
2. Wool safe approved spotter for greasy / oily stains.
3. Wool safe approved for greasy stains.
4. Clean warm water.
5. Clean cold water.
6. Absorbent paper and hot iron.
7. Chill with aerosol freezing agent or ice cubes in a plastic bag. Pick or scrape off excess.
8. Surgical alcohol / methylated spirits.
9. Nail polish remover (non-oily, preferably acetone).
10. Turpentine or white spirit.
11. Vacuum.
12. Scrape lightly with fingers or coin.
13. Call professional carpet cleaner.

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