

## Wool Carpet Care

### Vacuuming

The most important maintenance step is proper vacuuming. Regular and thorough vacuuming at least once a week and more often in heavy traffic areas will remove soil and dirt particles before they become embedded into the pile of the carpet. Remember, you cannot over-vacuum, and vacuuming should begin the day the carpet is installed.

An upright or canister type vacuum with a rotating beater bar/brush is the best for cut pile carpet. A suction only vacuum should be used for loop pile Berber carpets to prevent excessive fuzzing. Vacuum dust bag should be emptied when half-full.

### Spot & Spill Removal

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

The recommended method is to blot up liquids with white paper towel or absorbent cloth. Scoop up solids with the end of a knife or spoon and then treat the spot according to the cleaning instructions guide. Apply spot removal agent to clean towel or cloth, not directly to the spot. Use small quantities at a time. Always work inwards from the edge to prevent spreading. Do not rub, as this may cause the spot to spread or distort the pile. Do not over-wet the carpet pile. Afterwards, blot as dry as possible with clean towel and then cover with paper towels and let dry.

Clean traffic lanes and in front of frequently used chairs periodically with an absorbent powder.

When having your wool carpet professionally cleaned, use a reputable company and check references.

### Shading

You may notice some variations in the color of your carpet – one area may seem to change color when you look at it from different directions. This is because light reflects differently as the pile is pushed in a variety of directions. Foot traffic generally causes this to happen and the best solution is to sweep or vacuum the pile in a uniform direction.

## STAIN REMOVAL GUIDE

Stain	Method 1	Method 2	Method 3	Stain	Method 1	Method 2	Method 3
Alcoholic Beverages	A	B		Lipstick	C	B	
Bleach	A	B		Mercurochrome	B	J	
Blood	A	B		Milk	E	C	B
Butter	C	B		Mustard	B		
Candle Wax	L			Nail Polish	F	C	
Chewing Gum	D	C		Oil & Grease	C	B	
Chocolate	B	C		Paint (Latex)	A	B	C
Coffee	A	B	C	Paint (Oil)	I	C	B
Colas & Soft Drinks	A	B		Rust	C	B	H
Cooking Oil	C	B		Salad Dressing	B	C	
Cream	B	C		Shoe Polish	C	B	
Egg	B			Soot	K	C	B
Floor Wax	C	B		Tar	C		
Fruit Juice	A	B		Tea	A	B	C
Furniture Polish	C	B		Urine (Fresh)	A	B	
Gravy & Sauces	E	B	C	Urine (Old)	A	B	J
Ink (Fountain Pen)	A	B		Vomit	B		
Ink (Ballpoint)	C	G	B	Wine	I	A	B
Ink (Felt Tip)	E	B	F	Unknown	C	J	B
Ketchup	E	B					

### METHOD A

Add cold water and blot

### METHOD B

Detergent solution

### METHOD C

Methylated mineral spirits or turpentine

### METHOD D

Chill with aerosol freezing agent or ice cubes in a plastic bag. Pick or scrape off gum.

### METHOD E

Warm water

### METHOD F

Clear nail polish remover (preferably acetone)

### METHOD G

Isopropyl alcohol

### METHOD H

Rust remover

### METHOD I

Absorbent powder (e.g. salt, talc)

### METHOD J

Absorbent cleaner

### METHOD K

Dry vacuum

### METHOD L

Absorbent paper and hot iron