

Carpet Cleaning Guide

For Wool Fiber Carpets

NORMAL DAY-TO-DAY CARE

The following provides the basic guidelines for you to follow to help you maintain your Wool Carpet.

There are three key aspects to maintaining your carpet:

- Frequent, thorough vacuuming.
- Prompt clean up of spills.
- Periodic professional care and cleaning.

All the information on this page is provided so that you can maintain and enjoy your carpet for years to come.

VACUUMING

The most important thing you can do to keep your wool carpet looking great is to vacuum it thoroughly and frequently, particularly in high traffic areas.

Vacuuming helps remove dirt particles which dull the carpet's appearance. For best results, use a vacuum cleaner with good suction. Avoid aggressive beater bars on wool — suction-only or a gentle brush setting is preferred to prevent fiber damage. Change bags and filters routinely, and keep recovery tanks clean.

Note: Wool fibers are naturally resilient but can be damaged by harsh mechanical action.

Vacuum in the direction of the pile to maintain the carpet's appearance.

BASIC CLEANING STEPS FOR CLEANING COMMON FOOD AND BEVERAGE STAINS

The following "Basic Cleaning Steps" (BCS) are recommended for carpets made of wool fibers.

What You Will Need

- Clean white cloths or white paper towels
- 1 qt of cool water (wool is sensitive to heat and agitation)
- 1 tsp of a mild, wool-safe, pH-neutral liquid detergent — do not use alkaline or enzyme-based cleaners

Important: Wool is sensitive to heat, strong alkalis, and excessive agitation, all of which can cause shrinkage, felting, or fiber damage. Always use cool water and gentle blotting motions only.

CLEANING OTHER KINDS OF STAINS

The following guidelines refer to stains from substances other than food and beverages.

Identifying the source of the stain is the key to successful removal. Since different stains require different cleaning procedures, regardless of source, any spill should be cleaned up immediately. The longer it sits the more difficult it may be to remove. While the substances below usually can be cleaned up successfully with prompt, proper steps, some stains may require professional cleaning. Wool is a delicate natural fiber — when in doubt, consult a professional.

<u>Stain</u>	<u>Key</u>	<u>Stain</u>	<u>Key</u>
Acne medicine	G	Lacquer	A
Asphalt	A	Latex paint	A
Bleach	W	Lipstick	A
Blood	B	Linseed oil	A
Carbon black	G	Machine oil	A
Chalk	H	Makeup	A
Charcoal	H	Mascara	A
Crayon	A	Nail polish	F
Chewing gum	E	Paste wax	A
Cough syrup	D	Plant food	G
Dirt	H	Rubber cement	A
Dye	G	Rust	C
Flea/tick spray	G	Sheallac	A
Fungicide	G	Shoe polish	A
Furniture polish	A	Soot	G
Furniture stain	A	Tar	G
Graphite	H	Toilet cleaner	G
Grease	A	Toothpaste	B
Hair oil	A	Urine/feces	C
Hair spray	A	Varnish	A
Hand lotion	A	Vaseline	A
Ink	A	Vomit	G
Insecticide	G	White glue	B
Iodine	G		

CLEANING PROCEDURES

Basic Cleaning Steps (BCS) Key

A. Follow BCS no. 1. Then apply dry cleaning solvent approved for wool. Follow instructions and precautions on container. Then follow BCS no. 2-6.

B. Follow BCS no. 1-3, then apply solution of clear, non-suds ammonia (1 tbs. to 1 qt cool water — use sparingly on wool). Blot with clean white cloth or paper towel. Repeat BCS no. 3-6.

Here's How To Clean Your Carpet

1. Immediately scoop up as much of the spill as possible. Then blot, do not rub, with clean, white absorbent cloth or paper towels to remove excess moisture. Use a wet/dry vacuum if spill is large.

2. Most stains clean up with cool water applied to the stained area. Blot gently with clean white cloth or paper towels. Press down firmly but do not scrub. Repeat until no stain is evident on cloth or towels.

3. If stain remains, make a solution of cool water and mild wool-safe detergent (1 tsp to 1 qt water). Apply gently with a clean white cloth or sponge and let soak for about 3-5 min. Do not oversaturate.

4. IMPORTANT: Blot up excess moisture. Rinse carefully with cool water and blot thoroughly to extract all detergent. Residual detergent can attract soil and may damage wool fibers over time.

5. Absorb remaining moisture with layers of white paper towels, weighted down overnight with an object. Allow to dry naturally — do not use heat.

6. When completely dry, gently brush the pile in the direction of the nap to restore texture.

Reappearing Stains: After drying, if the stain reappears, it may be because some of the stain remained deep in the pile and wicked up to the surface.

If so, repeat steps 3-6.

C. Follow BCS no. 1-4, then apply solution of white vinegar (1 tbs vinegar to 1 qt cool water). Blot with clean white cloth or paper towels. Repeat BCS no. 3-6.

D. Follow BCS no. 1-3, then apply white vinegar solution (1 tbs to 1 qt water) and blot. Next apply diluted ammonia solution (1 tbs to 1 qt) and blot. Repeat BCS no. 3-6.

E. Freeze area with ice cubes. Carefully shatter gum with blunt instrument. Vacuum up pieces. Follow BCS no. 3-6.

F. Test nail polish remover (acetone-free preferred for wool) on an obscure section first. If color is not affected, apply remover and blot. Repeat BCS no. 3-6.

G. Follow BCS no. 1-4. If stain remains, apply wool-safe dry cleaning solvent. Repeat BCS no. 3-6.

H. Vacuum thoroughly using suction-only mode; if needed follow BCS no. 1-6.

W. Bleach should never be used on wool — it will permanently damage fibers and dissolve the fiber structure. Contact a professional cleaner immediately.

NOTE: If these procedures do not work, consult a professional carpet cleaner.

SPECIAL CARE NOTES FOR WOOL

Wool is a premium natural fiber offering exceptional durability and comfort, but it requires careful maintenance:

- Never use hot water — wool shrinks and felts when exposed to heat and agitation.
- Avoid alkaline cleaners (baking soda, most household cleaners) — wool is damaged by high-pH products.
- Do not use enzyme-based cleaners — enzymes break down the protein structure of wool fibers.
- Never bleach wool — bleach dissolves wool fibers and causes irreversible damage.
- Allow to dry naturally and completely — never use a hair dryer or place near a heat source.
- Wool is naturally soil- and static-resistant; regular vacuuming is the best preventive care.
- Professional cleaning is recommended at least once a year for wool carpets.