

Carpet Cleaning Guide

For Polyester Fiber Carpets

NORMAL DAY-TO-DAY CARE

The following provides the basic guidelines for you to follow to help you maintain your Polyester 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 polyester 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 beater bars and good suction. Change bags and filters routinely, and keep recovery tanks clean. A good vacuuming is vital for prolonging the life of your carpeting.

Note: Polyester carpet is more prone to matting and crushing than nylon, so avoid over-brushing and use gentle vacuum settings when possible.

BASIC CLEANING STEPS FOR CLEANING COMMON FOOD AND BEVERAGE STAINS

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

What You Will Need

- Clean white cloths or white paper towels
- 1 qt of cool water (not warm — polyester is heat-sensitive)
- 1 tsp of a mild, non-bleach liquid laundry detergent

Important: Polyester fibers are sensitive to heat.

Always use cool or lukewarm water, never hot. Heat can set stains and distort fiber texture.

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 with clean white cloth or paper towels. Press down firmly to remove as much moisture as possible. Do not rub, as rubbing can alter the carpet's texture. Repeat until no stain is evident on cloth or towels.

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.

Stain	Key	Stain	Key
Acne medicine	G	Lacquer	A
Asphalt	A	Latex paint	A
Bleach	G	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. Follow instructions and precautions on container. Then follow BCS no. 2-6.

B. Follow BCS no. 1-3, then apply solution of clear, white, non-suds ammonia (2 tbs. to 1 qt water). Blot with clean white cloth or paper towel. Repeat BCS no. 3-6.

C. Follow BCS no. 1-4, then apply solution of white vinegar (2 tbs vinegar to 1 qt water). Blot with clean white cloth or paper towels. Repeat BCS no. 3-6.

D. Follow BCS no. 1-3, then apply solution of white vinegar (2 tbs to 1 qt water) and blot. Next apply solution of clear, white, non-suds ammonia (2 tbs to 1 qt) and blot. Repeat BCS no. 3-6.

3. If stain remains on carpet, make a solution of cool water and mild non-bleach liquid laundry detergent (1 tsp to 1 qt water). Using a clean white cloth or sponge, apply enough solution to cover stain and let soak for about 5 min.

4. **IMPORTANT:** Then blot up to excess moisture. Rinse with cool water and blot thoroughly using a clean white cloth or sponge to extract water. Repeat until all detergent is removed; any residual detergent may accelerate soiling.

5. Absorb remaining moisture with layers of white paper towels, weighted down overnight with an object.

6. When completely dry, vacuum or brush the pile gently 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.

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

F. Test nail polish remover on an obscure, non-visible section of carpet to see if it removes color. If not, apply remover and blot. Repeat BCS no. 3-6.

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

H. Vacuum thoroughly; if needed follow BCS no. 1-6.

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

SPECIAL CARE NOTES FOR POLYESTER

Polyester carpets offer excellent stain resistance and vibrant color retention, but require some special considerations:

- Always use cool water — heat can permanently distort polyester fibers.
- Avoid harsh scrubbing; polyester fibers can fuzz and pill if abraded aggressively.
- Oil-based stains can be more difficult to remove from polyester than from nylon; treat promptly.
- Do not use bleach-based cleaners, which can strip color from polyester fibers.
- Polyester has low moisture-wicking ability, so extract water thoroughly after cleaning to prevent mildew.