

■ ■ Care and cleaning instruction

■ ■ SL-Springles Eco 700 Tile

OBJECT CARPET

Prevention

Cleaning walk-through areas: Soiling a carpet floor must be prevented right from the start by creating sufficiently large clean walk-through areas at the entrance and in problem areas (transition areas from hard surfaces to textile coverings/from production environments to administrative areas, etc.). You will achieve the best results by placing different mats, coarse and fine. It is absolutely essential to clean these mats every day otherwise, these dirt prevention mats may become a source of dirt themselves. This "ink pad" effect can also arise from improper use of wax-containing products in the daily care of hard floors.

Dusting of textile coverings

Regular dust removal is without doubt the most important part of an optimal carpet care programme. Dust removal loosens pigment dirt from the surface and from natural gaps in the fabric mechanically (beating and brush action as well as suction brushes) and by vacuuming loose pigments. For best results use an upright vacuum cleaner with a high-performance suction and brush action (with a soft brush); however make sure to adjust the height of the brush to the correct position and to work systematically and thoroughly. The basic requirement for a functioning upright vacuum cleaner is a regular maintenance, especially of brushes, filters (preferably, Micro-filters) and dust bags.

It is critical to follow a consequent and object-related system:

- Highly frequented areas, e.g. entrance halls, lobbies, restaurants, corridors and designated clean areas, should be daily cleaned with an upright vacuum cleaner.
- Lower frequented areas, e.g. conference rooms, offices and adjoining rooms should be vacuumed as often as required, but at least on every other day. This is the only way to prevent the carpet pile from an early deformation in walkways and wheel-chair access areas.

Stain Removal (Detachur)

The earlier the stain treatment the higher the chances to remove it! Detachur comprises locally limited treatment of stains and other contamination. According to RAL 991/A3, this treatment step belongs to the everyday general routine cleaning. If the stains are immediately treated with suitable detergents they can usually be completely removed without any problems. An exception to this rule are stains with bleaching or colouring effect which cannot be completely removed without affecting the surface. Small and slight spots and stains can usually be removed with lukewarm water and an absorbent cloth made of white cotton. It is even better to use off-cuts from the laid carpet. Do not rub the stain. Clean gently whilst moving from outside to inside, applying pressure. You can also use a microfibre glove as a mechanical aid. Stains treatable with solvents (chewing gum, paraffins, etc.) can be removed in dry condition without damaging the pile area with a non-sharp-edged object (spoon etc.). Remove the residual substance with an appropriate spot remover. Prior to cleaning, always test stain remover in an invisible and/or inconspicuous spot. The manufacturer bears no liability in case of improper treatment. All chemicals applied to the carpet should be completely removed in order to avoid a fast return of the dirt. Use no bleaching agents or bleach-containing products as they cause colours to fade or bleed.

Intermediate and/ or Surface Cleaning

Surface cleaning encompasses the cleaning of the upper layer of the entire pile surface. However, it is no substitute for the intensive cleaning routine which is only postponed. Always carry out a cleaning test irrespective of the cleaning method to be used. The following methods are advisable:

Powder cleaning

The advantage of this cleaning method is short drying times. This enables you to walk on your carpet already soon after the cleaning. Evenly apply wet cleaning powder by hand or with a roller and rub it into the carpet with a special brush roller machine. The cleaning powder will absorb and bound the released dirt. As soon as the powder is dry, clean the carpet with a brush vacuum cleaner, to remove the accrued dirt and powder residues, as far as possible.

Pad cleaning

At first, apply a detergent with a pressure sprayer onto the carpet. Then remove the bound dirt from the surface by a rotating single-disc machine with the yarn pad underneath. The dirt will be captured on the pad (please note that micro-fibre pads, occasionally used by untrained personnel, can damage the pile). Then clean the carpet with an upright vacuum cleaner. Drying time: approximately 1 to 2 hours (depending on the type of covering).

Basic and/ or intensive cleaning

Under RAL 991/A3 an intensive cleaning routine encompasses the cleaning of the textile covering throughout the whole pile. The cleaning plan depends on the building type. Anyway, it must be carried out by a professional cleaning firm at least once a year. Always carry out a cleaning test irrespective of the cleaning method to be used. Depending on the amount of dirt, it may be necessary to combine different cleaning methods. Floor quality, floor surface construction, laying method and allocated drying time are all important criteria for the choice of cleaning method. Please contact our cleaning partner stated at the end of this Cleaning and Care Guide.

Cleansing products/ Detachur

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Cleansing partner

Cleansing partner	
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