

NATURAL FIBRE FLOORING MAINTENANCE GUIDE

Once your Sisal Carpet is installed, it's important to ensure the longevity of your natural fibre carpet by following the basic steps for carpet maintenance shown below.

1. PREVENTATIVE CARPET CARE

Stopping soil from reaching your carpet in the first place will save you the time and money needed to remove it from the carpet. Here's some tips on how to do that.

Keep areas outside carpeted rooms clean:

The typical sources of soil come from the non-carpeted areas in and around your property such as patios, garages, entrances, kitchens and gardens. The cleaner these areas, the less dirt there is to be tracked onto your carpet.

Utilize soil barriers:

Placing entry mats, elevator carpets and grates between your carpeted areas and sources of soil will minimize the amount of dirt able to be tracked onto your carpet. Ensure soil barriers are regularly cleaned or changed.

Protect desk areas:

The wheels on your desk chair in your office or home can squash carpet and press in soil, to avoid irreversible damage, place floor mats under your desk chair.

Designate eating, drinking and smoking areas:

Keeping certain activities away from your carpeted areas will reduce the amount of soil allowed to be dropped into the carpet.

Permanent protection - Microseal:

Microseal is a permanent stain, mould, wear and sun fade protection product that we can apply to your natural sisal or wool and sisal floor coverings.

2. VACUUM YOU CARPET REGULARLY

Make frequent vacuuming part of your carpet care programme, it's imperative to dry soil management. Frequency and your vacuuming equipment are central to effective carpet cleaning;

Recommended Equipment:

- Powerhead upright vacuums are ideal for high traffic commercial areas.
- Barrel vacuums are generally less powerful than the upright vacuums but they are more maneuverable so more efficient to use around the home and in light commercial traffic areas.

Vacuuming Frequency:

Try to vacuum daily in those areas that experience heavy foot traffic such as entrances, hallways, elevators, stairwells and lobbies.

3. SPOT CLEANING

If your carpet suffers any scuff or mud marks, brush gently once dry and vacuum to pick up the loosened dirt. Any solids or semi-solids that fall onto your carpet should be scraped off with care using any instrument with a fine edge like a knife or spatula. Follow the below steps to deal with the varied types of liquid that can spoil your carpet;

- Using paper towel, chux or a sponge soak up as much liquid as possible. Be sure to rinse these regularly under clean water.
- Don't scrub your carpet as this can damage the fibres and will only spread liquids around. Instead, try covering the affected area in absorbent material like paper towel and apply weight on top using books
- Once excess liquid has been adequately soaked-up, leave affected area to air-dry.
- If liquids that are spilled may stain the carpet (e.g. coffee, tomato sauce, red wine) simply add small amounts of warm water to the area and soak up using the aforementioned techniques.
- Dry cleaning powder is highly recommended for dealing with harder stains.
- Similarly, any stain or spot removers from recognised brands can greatly aid the removal of stubborn stains.
- Be sure removers don't contain any Bleaching agent (read package before purchasing).

4. PROFESSIONAL CLEANING

Steam Cleaning or Wet Extraction cleaning is not recommended for natural fibre carpets. In the event of extensive carpet soiling contact a specialist carpet dry cleaner.

APPLYING STAIN PROTECTION PRIOR TO INSTALLATION OF YOUR CARPET WILL DEFINITELY AID CLEANING.