

**RESISTANZ**  
SOLUTION DYED NYLON

# Maintenance recommendations for Resistanz carpets

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## Maintenance recommendations for Resistanz carpets

Whether it is mopping, sweeping or vacuuming, every floor needs its maintenance. To keep your carpet good looking and lasting longer, proper care and attention is required in the maintenance thereof. Correct and regular maintenance will increase the lifespan of a carpet and also helps to maintain its appearance. Cleaning should be proportional to the amount of soiling to which the carpet is subjected.

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### Daily maintenance

Daily maintenance is very important for keeping your carpet in top condition.

Three rules of thumb for maintenance and cleaning:

- make sure no dirt from outside is carried in
- regularly vacuum the carpet thoroughly
- remove stains straight away

### Prevent the entrance of street dirt

Did you know that sand is one of the worst enemies of your floor? It damages in fact the top layer of the floor, the yarn of textile floor coverings. Therefore it is important to keep the dirt which is walked in under the shoes, outside as much as possible. A good doormat is half of the job. Ideal is a combination of a bristly mat outside the door and a soft mat inside. The bristly mat removes as many sand and dirt as possible, while the soft mat inside catches finer dirt and moisture.

### General advice

Vacuum clean intensively on a regular basis for carpets a vacuum cleaner with an electrically driven brush is most ideal. Depending on the intensity of the traffic and the pollution to which a carpet is exposed, should the frequency of vacuum cleaning be adjusted. Daily, or at the very least, weekly vacuuming will remove dry soiling and dust ensuring a clean and healthy environment. A clean carpet is a long wearing carpet; therefore you cannot vacuum too much.

### Remove stains immediately

The treatment of stains depend on of the material of which the carpet is made and the type of stain. In almost all cases it applies that the quicker action is being taken the better. Only mud and sand can better be left to dry first before vacuum cleaning. For a more detailed advice about stains please have a look at the chapter “stain removal” in this document.

### Periodical cleaning

Periodical cleaning is only necessary when paths, caused by local contamination, become visible that are disturbing in such a way that brushing vacuum cleaning has no satisfactory result. How often this should be done depends on the use, but usually once every 2 or 3 years is sufficient. Leave this periodical clean-up preferably to a specialist. There are different cleaning methods. Which one is the best depends on the type of carpet and the situation where it has been fitted. Ask your Project Partners representative for advice.

## Examples of systems for periodical cleaning

### Dry-sprinkler system

With this system about 40 to 50 ml/m<sup>2</sup> Dry-Polymer-liquid is vaporized onto the carpet under low pressure and rubbed in it by means of contrarily turning cylinder brushes. The polymers in this cleaning liquid lock in the solid parts. After drying the residue is removed by vacuum cleaning with a brush.

Advantage: short drying time

Disadvantage: small rinsing capacity

### Extract-sprinkler method

With the extract-sprinkler method a detergent is vaporized over the carpet. Afterwards the loosened dirt is removed from the carpet by rinsing with clean water (max. 40° C). With a portable system, the drying time is very long because of the low suction power of the machine.

Advantage: large rinsing capacity

Disadvantage: long drying time (when using a portable system)

### Powder cleaning

When powder cleaning is applied sawdust among other things moistened with a detergent is used. The powder is scattered on the carpet and then brushed into it. The dirt at the surface is absorbed by the detergent. After vaporization the powder, together with the dirt, is vacuumed with a brush.

Advantage: no drying time

Disadvantage: small rinsing capacity, the residue is left behind in the carpet.

### Pad cleaning

By this method about 100 ml carpet spray per m<sup>2</sup> is vaporized under low pressure onto the carpet. Then the tips of the fibres are cleaned optically by using polyamide or cotton pads and a 1- discmachine.

Advantage: short drying time

Disadvantage: small rinsing capacity

## Removal of stains on carpet

The treatment of stains depends on the material of which the carpet is made and the type of stain. In almost all cases it applies that the quicker the action is being taken the better. Only mud and sand can better be left to dry first before vacuum cleaning. Wrong maintenance can damage new carpet irreversibly. Generally speaking: the quicker a stain is being treated the better.

### Basic steps to remove stains

**Step 1:** remove the stain as good as possible with a spoon, or dab carefully from the outside of the stain to the inside with white kitchen paper or a white towel. DO NOT rub at this can damage the structure of the carpet irreversibly.

**Step 2:** moisten a white towel. Put it on the stain and leave it to dry. Through the vaporization the stains moves into the towel. Repeat when necessary.

**Step 3:** leave the carpet to dry and vacuum clean it afterwards. When a stain on carpet cannot be removed with water it can be necessary to use a carpet cleaning detergent. Some carpet cleaning detergents that are on the market make the problem worse. Soap residue attracts dirt do that a new

stain emerges within a short period of time. Belakos advice the James products ([www.james.eu](http://www.james.eu)) for a safe and effective way of cleaning.

### **Treatment fresh stains with James Interior Cleaner (James Water)**

Always test for colour fastness and material perpetuation in an inconspicuous area: apply, let it dry and evaluate.

- Spray James Interior Cleaner (James Water) onto a dry, white cotton cloth.
- Use this cloth to wipe the purpose area using wide sweeping strokes. If the cloth attracts dirt or grease, you know the treatment is effective.
- Repeat frequently with a clean part of the cloth, until you see the cloth no longer attracts dirt.

### **Treatment persistent stains with James Stainwonder**

Always test for colour fastness and material perpetuation in an inconspicuous area: apply, let it dry and evaluate.

- Let the surface dry well.
- Apply James Stainwonder on the dry stain by holding the bottle upside down, putting the opening of the bottle on the stain and then treat the entire stain. Let the treated stain dry.
- The product is active for 12 hours, so the effect does not need to be visible immediately.\*
- Has the stain improved after treatment but is not completely gone? Feel free to repeat the treatment.

Use the James 'stain search engine' to find your stain and see the solution ([www.james.eu/en/stain-removal](http://www.james.eu/en/stain-removal)).

### **Things you should NOT do to remove stains**

- **Do not rub or scrub.** This can damage the structure of the carpet irreversibly. When the yarn is untwisted or damaged it cannot be repaired.
- **Do not sprinkle salt on the stain.** Salt damages the yarn so that the pigment of for instance red wine soaks in the carpet. Then the stain can never be removed again.
- **Using coloured kitchen paper or a coloured towel.** The colorants of the paper can soak into the carpet. These stains are hard to remove.
- **Using lots of soap, detergent or cleanser.** A lot of water is needed to remove these products out of the carpet. Soap residue is sticky and attracts dust and dirt. Although the stain seems to be gone at first, after a period of time a new stain emerges.
- **Using products that contain chlorine.** Some carpet cleansers that are on the market contain a small percentage of chlorine. This does not only bleach the stain, but the carpet as well. Exceptions are special, bleach-resistant carpets like our Resistanz collection. Try the cleanser first at an inconspicuous spot or consult your carpet specialist or James ([www.james.eu](http://www.james.eu)).
- **Using benzene, nail polish remover or other domestic cleansers.** These cleansers are often very aggressive and they can fix the stain and damage the carpet irreversibly.

### **Frequently occurring but unknown causes of stains**

- **Juice of fruit. Peel and shell fruit above the table.** When small splatters of juice fall onto the carpet they will attract dust and in this way cause small black spots after a while.
- **Cleansing sprays.** The haze that comes off can cause stains immediately. Other sprays are sticky as a consequence of which they attract dirt. Spraying the spray first on a cloth prevents the haze to land on the floor.

- **Carpet cleansers.** When too much carpet cleanser is used and the residue is left behind in the carpet, then the carpet will in most cases attract dust. The result is that after some time a new stain emerges. It is very important to rinse well with water.

## For Resistanz carpets only

The daily and periodic maintenance of Resistanz carpet is equivalent to that of normal carpet. Removing stains in Resistanz carpet can take place slightly differently due to the special composition of the yarn. For Resistanz carpet also goes: let mud and sand dry first, then vacuum. Most household stains can be removed with water only. This is the standard method that can be used for most carpets. With Resistanz carpet, stains can also be removed with a mixture of bleach and water. In some cases, bleach has little or no impact on the stain. This is usually the case with greasy stains. The use of acetone (available from the drugstore) is a possibility then. In the stain removal guide more information can be found about how to remove different types of stains.

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**PLEASE NOTE: when these methods with bleach are applied to a normal carpet it will be damaged irreversibly.**

### Resistanz - Method 1

Most fresh stains can be removed with just water. The use of domestic chlorine is in most cases not necessary. Keep your safety and that of your environment always in mind when using it. Don't use it when you have tried already other products than water and acetone because of a possible chemical reaction. Chlorine can cause decolourisation of clothes and other products that touches it.

**Step 1:** remove the stain as good as possible with a spoon, or dab it carefully with white kitchen paper or a white towel from the outside to the inside of the stain. DON'T rub as this can damage the structure of the carpet irreversibly.

**Step 2:** persistent stains can be treated with a mixture of 50% domestic chlorine and 50% water. Put this on the stain and let it work into the carpet.

**Step 3:** dab the spot with white kitchen paper or a white towel.

**Step 4:** treat the stain afterwards with water to remove residue of the chlorine and dab it dry.

**Step 5:** let the carpet dry and then vacuum clean it.

## Resistanz - Method 2

**Step 1:** remove the stain as good as possible with a spoon, or dab it carefully with white kitchen paper or a white towel from the outside to the inside of the stain. DON'T rub as this can damage the structure of the carpet irreversibly.

**Step 2:** persistent stains can be treated with pure acetone. Put this on the stain and let it work into the carpet. Be careful not to soak the carpet. Using a vaporizer prevents the soaking of the carpet.

**Step 3:** dab the spot with white kitchen paper or a white towel.

**Step 4:** treat the stain afterwards with water to remove residue of the acetone and dab it dry.

**Step 5:** let the carpet dry and then vacuum clean it.

## Resistanz stain survey

Stain	Method
Beetroot Juice	1
Betadine	1
Blood	1
Butter	1
Chocolate	1
Chocolate Sauce	1
Coffee	1
Concentrated Juice	1
Cooking Oil	1
Coldrink	1
Correction Fluid	2 + 1
Curry Paste	1
Dirty Machine Oil	1
Egg	1
Food Colouring	1
Grape Juice	1
Gravy	1
Grease	1
Hot Chocolate	1
Jam	1
Lipstick	2 + 1

Stain	Method
Machine Oil	1
Marker Pen	1 + 2
Mascara	1
Mercurochrome	1
Milk	1
Mud	1
Mustard	1
Nail Polish	2 + 1
Peanut Butter	1
Pen Ink	1
Photocopy Ink	1
Poster Paint	1 + 2
Rust	1
Salad Dressing	1
Shoe Polish	2 + 1
Spaghetti Sauce	1
Tea	1
Tomato Sauce	1
Vinegar	1
Wax Crayons	2 + 1
Wine	1

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