

Please note: The procedures outlined in this guide could damage the carpet that is not made from SDX. Before trying these cleaning methods on any carpet please ensure that it is a genuine SDX carpet from Allied Floorcoverings.

STAIN REMOVAL TIPS

- If stains are more than a month old, apply the foam from a diluted solution of dishwashing liquid to the stain using a white cloth. Leave for two minutes, then use clean water to remove all the dishwashing solution and continue with the relevant stain removal procedure.
- Never use any of the solutions in concentrations stronger than recommended and follow manufacturer's instructions entirely.
- Use acetone and dry cleaning fluid in ventilated conditions only.
- Pet "accidents" and certain other stains may reappear, as a result from "wicking". If after repeating the stain removal procedure, the stain continues to reappear, contact a professional carpet cleaner for assistance.
- There is no such thing as a stain proof carpet. There are only carpets with excellent stain resistance qualities, such as SDX from Allied.

Type of stain	Procedure	REMOVAL METHOD
Ball Point Pen	2	1 Bleach and Water • Mix solution of 1/3 clear household bleach and 2/3 water in a spray bottle. Note: Use only clear, pure household bleach containing no additives. Perfumed bleach can be used.
Beer	1	
Beetroot Juice	1	
Blood	1	
Butter	1	
Chocolate	1	
Chocolate Sauce	1	
Coffee	1	
Cola/Fizzy Drinks	1	
Cooking Oil	1 & 2	
Correcting Fluid	2 & 3	• Remove as much of the stain as possible by blotting or scraping up. • Spray solution directly onto the carpet. DO NOT OVER-WET
Curry Paste	1	
Egg	1	
Engine Oil	3	
Fountain Pen Ink	1	
Food Colouring	1	
Grape Juice	1	
Gravy	1	
Grease	3	
Hair Dye	1 then 3	
Hot Chocolate	1	• Blot carpet surface, working from the outside of the stain to the centre. Repeat until the stain disappears. • Spray with clean water and blot until bleach is removed. • To absorb any remaining moisture, use folded white paper towels weighed down with a heavy non-staining object.
Ink (Washable)	1	
Iodine	1	
Jam	1	
Juice Concentrate	1	
Kool Aid	1	
Lipstick	1 then 3	
Marking Pen	3	
Mascara	1 then 3	
Mercurochrome	1	
Milk	1	• When completely dry, vacuum to restore pile texture.
Motor Oil	3	
Mud	1	
Mustard	1	
Nail Polish	2	
Peanut Butter	1	
Pencil Crayons	1	
Photocopy Ink	1 then 3	
Rust	4	
Salad Dressing	1	
Shoe Polish	2	• Apply a small amount of pure acetone to the white cloth and work in gently. DO NOT OVER-WET
Silver Polish	1	
Spaghetti Sauce	1	
Tea	1	
Toilet Cleaner	2 & 3	
Tomato Sauce/Paste	1	
Urine	1	
Vinegar	1	
Wax Crayons	2 or 3	
Wine	1	
		2 Pure Acetone • Remove as much of the stain as possible by blotting or scraping up.
		3 Dry Cleaning Fluid • Follow the exact procedure as stipulated in 2, substituting dry-cleaning fluid or acetone. Please Note: Never apply dry-cleaning fluid directly to a carpet.



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Cleaning and Maintenance Guide

Congratulations on your purchase of your SDX, Solution Dyed Nylon carpet from Allied Floorcoverings.

We have included the information in this booklet for your use to help get the best out of your new investment.

This booklet is intended for the owner to use the correct maintenance when cleaning stains, and general soiling.

Carpet is a fabric, which means that it requires the utmost care when it comes to caring and maintaining it.

The maintenance required is not just spot cleaning occasionally and steam cleaning every 12 months, the care required for keeping your investment performing the way it was designed involves many elements in which will be covered in this booklet.

Is it really a stain?

Before trying to remove dirty marks from carpet it's important to know whether they are stains or 'soiling'.

- **Staining** is the discolouration of the carpet fibres caused when pigment from a substance like coffee or red wine leaves residue in the carpet. Before tackling a stain, check what has caused it and follow the correct procedure from the chart overleaf. Remember, these stain removal procedures are for carpets made from SDX.

- **Soiling** is caused by dirt, dust, cigarette ash, and other particles that settle on a carpet during normal use. If soiling isn't removed regularly, the particles can cause friction at the base of the carpet and weaken the fibre, causing loss of pile height and density and a dull appearance. Regular maintenance is the best way to keep your carpet free of soiling and looking great.

Add years to your carpet life with regular maintenance.

1. Vacuum frequently.

- Thorough vacuuming removes dirt particles, which dull the carpet's appearance and cause damage to the fibres.
- Make sure your vacuum cleaner is in good working order and remember to change dust bags and to clean filters. We recommend to use only an upright vacuum cleaner.

2. Prevent soiling and pile damage.

- Place walk off mats at all entrances.
- Clean walk off mats regularly.
- Use carpet protectors under heavy furniture and furniture with castors.
- Rearrange your furniture every six months to change wear patterns.

3. Get your carpet professionally Steam cleaned every year.

- When your carpet appears dirty even after vacuuming, it's time for a professional cleaning.
- We only recommend a qualified steam cleaners for the cleaning of your SDX carpet.
- Steam cleaning may have to be more regular if in fact you have pets, numerous occupants in the home, or have a lighter tone of carpet laid.

4. Keep your entry ways clear of dirt and debris.

- Your home may be clean and tidy, but if the entrance to your home, office, restaurant or any place SDX is laid is dirty with particle matter, this will automatically be transferred onto the carpet creating the soiling process.

5. Dealing with stains as soon as possible.

- The faster you act, the more successful the results.
- First, remove as much of the foreign material as possible: carefully scrape off thick or sticky material with a spoon, vacuum up crusty pieces if it's dry, or blot with a white paper towel if the stain is wet.
- Identify the stain and refer to the stain removal chart overleaf before you begin.
- Never scrub the stain!

General spot cleaning for basic stains spillages.

It is important to attend spills immediately. This limits the pigments of the liquid to penetrate further into the core of the fibre, creating a stronger stain.

First action for any spillage is to scrape or dab out the excess moisture. Before using the harsher cleaners, use the more simpler cleaners, (such as Spray and Wipe, or any similar household cleaner)

Gently massage into the stain and blot, then rinse with clean water repeating until all the cleaner has been removed. Once all the cleaners residue has been removed thoroughly dry the carpet with a white paper towel.

- Failure to remove all of the cleaner or moisture will immediately attract new soiling particles to attach to the carpet fibre, creating a new stain.

If there is still evidence of staining once that process has been completed, then follow the instructions overleaf, using a 1/3 bleach, 2/3 water mixture. Repeat this procedure if required. Once the stain has been removed, use a 100% water mixture to neutralise the caustic bleach properties. Once this procedure has been completed all the moisture must be absorbed by placing white paper towel over the stain and leaving a heavy object over the top of the stain until the carpet is dry.

Failure to rinse the bleach/water mixture with 100% water can alter your carpet fibre and backing, and can void warranties. Please call your carpet retailer for more information regarding this matter.

Some substances can cause permanent stains to the carpet fibre. These substances are: tea, coffee, acne tinea medication, caustic chemicals, insecticides, paints, plant food, cosmetics, iodine, very strong dyes, acids, faeces, urine and vomit.