

Dirt absorption mats cleaning and maintenance instructions

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The performance of the carpet depends on how well it is cared for. The carpet needs to be cleaned and maintained in order for the carpet to maintain its effective performance and thus ensure the long life of the product.

Regular carpet cleaning is recommended to keep the carpet looking new and presentable at the entrance.

The carpet cleaning interval depends on the amount of foot traffic. The heavier the traffic, the more often the carpet needs to be cleaned. As a general rule, carpets should be cleaned and cleaned daily in areas with heavy traffic and once a week in areas with light traffic.

In winter, the need to clean carpets is naturally greater than in dry summer seasons.

Dirt absorption mats are designed to collect all dirt, dust, sand and moisture.



CLEANING

Dry dirt

Dry dirt mainly consists of dust and sand. Sand can damage the quality of the fluff because it is hard like glass. That is why it is very important that it is always vacuumed out as quickly as possible. Otherwise, the luster and fiber of the carpet Textile will be damaged.

Wet dirt

Wet dirt consists of water containing dry dirt and is visible as stains. Allow the carpet to dry thoroughly (this happens fastest in a well-ventilated area) and then treat the stains as mentioned under dry dirt.

Daily cleaning

The most effective method of all is to use an efficient vacuum cleaner with a rotating brush. Vacuum slowly and in all directions across the carpet. This is the most effective way to loosen and remove the dirt that is embedded in the fluff. Efficient vacuuming also lifts the fibers of the pile, making the carpet look new. If the dirt is allowed to accumulate, the carpet will quickly fill up with dirt, which in turn reduces the carpet's efficiency. This can be prevented by daily vacuuming.



MAINTENANCE

Despite daily cleaning, the carpet gets filled with dirt over time. This significantly reduces the carpet's efficiency, dirt-hiding properties and moisture absorption. Seasonal maintenance is therefore necessary in order to maintain the effectiveness of the carpet and it also significantly reduces visible marks.

The best maintenance method for the carpet is cleaning the carpet with a pressure washer. With this method, water can be sprayed under pressure into the fluff. After the carpet has dried, the dry dirt can be vacuumed easily. If the carpet gets very dirty, cleaning agents (neutral pH) can be added to the water. However, it is important that cleaning agent residues are carefully removed from the carpet, because soap residues quickly attract dirt. Because of this, we recommend washing the carpet with a pressure washer using only water. Allow the carpet to dry properly after treatment. This is best done in a well-ventilated space.

Allow the mat to dry thoroughly before using it again. A dry carpet is significantly more efficient than a damp carpet.

STAINS

Practically all stains can be removed with water. There are also other stain removal methods. The following rule applies to all stains: treat them as quickly as possible.

Household chemicals and cleaning mixtures can be dangerous. Cleaners that contain soap only remove the stain temporarily. Many cleaning detergent mixes can cause color fading and can permanently damage the carpet or alter its pile.

Stain cleaning methods

There is a solution for almost every stain. The stain overview below includes a list of the different ingredients that cause stains and the best method to treat them. (see the chart).

Method 1

Remove solid waste from the carpet as best as possible with a spoon. Immediately wet a cotton terry cloth or kitchen towel with cold water. Squeeze the towel well so that it remains evenly damp and place the damp towel on the carpet over the stain. Leave the towel on the stain and let it dry. If necessary, you can replace it with a new, damp towel until no more dirt comes off the stain. Do not peek to see if the treatment is working, otherwise the absorption will be interrupted. Leave the towel in place until it is completely dry.

Method 2

Always test the color and material fastness on an inconspicuous spot on the carpet. Apply the stain remover, leave for 12 hours and evaluate the result. Allow the surface to dry thoroughly. Apply stain remover on the carpet over the dry stain. Apply the stain remover to a microfiber cloth and cover the stain with it. Let the stain dry. If necessary, let it soak for 12 hours and repeat the treatment.

Method 3

Always test the color and material fastness on an inconspicuous spot of the carpet. Apply the stain remover to a dry microfiber cloth. Wipe the carpet along the stain, using back and forth strokes. Do not press, twist or rub. Apply the stain remover to the remaining stain and continue to wipe the area along, using broad strokes.

Method 4

Always test the color and material fastness on an inconspicuous spot on the carpet. Apply the stain remover to the stain and let it sit for five minutes. Carefully remove loose dirt from the carpet with a spoon. Finally, wipe dry with a microfiber cloth in long, broad strokes. Do not press, twist or rub. Repeat the process if necessary.

STAINS / CLEANING METHODS	New stains	Old stains
Food:		
- Sweets, licorice, ice cream and fruit	1	2
- chewing gum	4	4
Drinks (coffee, tea, soft drinks)	1	2
Grease and oils (lubricating oils)	3	3
Glues and adhesives	4	4
Paints (acrylic paints)	3	3
Body fluids (blood, urea)	1	2
Traces	1	3
Mud	1	1
Let dry first. Vacuum the dry dirt using a brush, then follow the instructions in method 1.		