

**FORTUNE CONTRACT
CARPET MAINTENANCE****TABLE OF CONTENTS**

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this manual is to provide a guide for the proper maintenance of your carpet. The manual will be primarily useful to illustrate and explain correct carpet maintenance to those personnel concerned with the carpet maintenance program.

In this manual, details are given on the characteristics of the carpet, as well as suggestions of vacuuming, spot removal and water extraction. The most carefully written instructions can never anticipate every unusual condition maintenance personnel may encounter. When faced with unusual staining or damage conditions not covered in the text of the booklet, consult the Facilities Department. The inclusion of details such as what liquid or material was spilled, what has already been done in attempting to clean the stain, and the present condition of the carpet will be most helpful. Any other information such as pattern, color, or other distinguishing features of the carpet would be of great assistance.

Requests for aid will be given immediate attention and recommendations for corrective action will be conveyed promptly.

SUMMARIZED RECOMMENDED PROCEDURES FOR CARPET MAINTENANCE

Vacuum daily using a commercial upright vacuum with a beater brush. Do not use a canister type unless using along baseboards or under booths with an attachment called a crevice tool.

CARPET SPOTTING

Spot clean carpets with an approved carpet spotting agent. Two (2) types should be used. One for water based stains (liquid spills, etc...) the other for oil base stains (food, etc...). This procedure should be applied as soon as possible after mishap has occurred.

HOT WATER EXTRACTION

Commonly referred to as steam cleaning, Hot Water Extraction is recommended in lieu of shampooing. The carpet industry continually tests maintenance procedures and finds Hot Water Extraction to be the most effective cleaning procedure available today. The carpet should be hot water extracted at least quarterly or as needed.

When cleaning via Hot Water Extraction method, we recommend the following *minimum* guidelines:

OPERATOR: Certified, professional technician who possesses the necessary equipment, skills and knowledge to properly clean commercial carpet.

EQUIPMENT: Truck mounted or portable cleaning unit, commercial vacuum cleaner, appropriate chemicals and supplies.

TEMPERATURE: 120-170 degrees Fahrenheit.

CHEMICALS: Non-suds, environmentally safe diluted chemicals that crystallize in dry state.

IDEAL pH: 7-9, 7 being neutral.

RECOVERY RATE: 80%+ of water and chemicals dispersed.

DRYING TIME: 3-6 Hours depending on environment.

NOTE: BOTH PRIOR TO AND AFTER CLEANING, CARPET SHOULD BE PILLATED WITH A PILE BRUSH OR PILE LIFTER. THIS STRAIGHTENS FIBERS AND ENHANCES THE PERFORMANCE OF VACUUMING AND HOT WATER EXTRACTION.

NOTE: THE USE OF ROTARY OR BONNET BRUSH HEADS DURING CLEANING IS NOT RECOMMENDED BY THE CRI AND MAY RESULT IN PILE DISTORTION OR UNTWISTING OF THE FIBER. ANY DAMAGE ONSET IN THIS MANNER WILL NULLIFY ANY APPLICABLE WARRANTIES.

Programmed maintenance is the key to extending the life expectancy of carpet. Properly specified carpet can wear out prematurely if it is not adequately maintained. Traffic and the tracked in dirt that comes with traffic can cause the problem.

Dirt is abrasive. As foot traffic deposits soil and causes the pile yarns to flex, imbedded grit saws away at the fibers. In time, the fibers break away. The carpet begins to lose density and resilience. Threadbare spots begin to appear and the carpet wears out.

The tools and manpower required to set up a maintenance program must be thoroughly planned as soon as possible.

Entrances and lobbies receive some of the harshest traffic. Kitchen smoke contributes heavily to over-all soiling. Stains and spills are common and will require attention as quickly as possible.

Over-all grime not only causes discoloration, it presents another undesirable quality. Carpet that is not cleaned and reconditioned regularly, no matter how faithfully it is vacuumed, will tend to permanently crush and mat down. As greases present in smoke or as pollutants in the air settle over the carpet, pile yarns may become gummy enough to stick to each other and flatten in use.

Matted carpet appears to be worn out, even if there is no real pile loss. Obviously, carpet which must be replaced because it looks worn out is no less problem than carpet which must be replaced because it is worn out.

Whatever the nature of the installation, it is wise to anticipate dealing with soilage from the first day the carpet is installed. Otherwise, abrasive dirt may build up faster than it can be handled.

Carpet soil can be divided into two parts:

1. Sand and other particles
2. Grease and oils

Sand and other particles are generally removed by a periodic vacuum schedule and periodic hot water extraction. Hot water extraction will help in the removal of grease and oil; however, solvents or more stringent chemicals may be required for best results.

Two elements essential to an efficient maintenance program include daily procedures encompassing both regular vacuuming and spot cleaning, and a schedule of periodic hot water extraction to remove discoloring grime and to refresh the pile.

CHARACTERISTICS OF CARPET

Carpet characteristics such as fuzzing, shedding and sprouting are greatly minimized by the carpet construction. The dense pile and good tuft bind aid in the texture retention during service. Loose fibers may appear on the surface for the first several weeks after installation. On a loop pile carpet, this is known as fuzzing, while on a cut pile carpet it is referred to as shedding. These fibers are short, loose fibers which have been trapped in the pile during manufacturing. They are easily removed by vacuuming with an upright, revolving brush cleaner, and their loss does not affect the life of the carpet.

Sprouting describes the high loops or tufts which may occasionally appear on the surface of the carpet. No matter how firmly the pile may be anchored to the backing, it is always possible for a tuft to be snagged and pulled from the backing. If this should occur, clip it off flush with the pile surface using a pair of sharp scissors. DO NOT PULL IT OUT.

Traffic in the areas of service will cause the pile of the carpet to compress or crush, giving the appearance of color change. Often this is mistaken for fading, but it is actually a result of floor service. The pressure of

feet pushes the tufts in directions different from the natural lay of the pile (all of the tufts in finished carpet slope in one direction called the (lay of the pile). Light, reflecting off the sides of the tufts at varying angles, gives the visual effect of a color change. It is typical for a shaded area to look darker than the rest of the carpet when viewed from the opposite direction. The tendency to shade is an inherent characteristic of all pile fabrics, but is more noticeable on smooth surface, solid color carpets than on patterned, textured or hard twist types. Frequent vacuuming with the lay of the pile (back and forth, not crosswise) will assist in retarding the formation of crushed pile areas. In addition, pile lifting on a regular basis will enhance the appearance of the carpet and help prevent pile crush.

WALK-OFF MATS

As a matter of preventive maintenance, walk-off mats should be installed in all entrances to collect dirt before it reaches the carpet inside. Walk-off mats can be constructed of stiff bristles, pieces of the carpet installed within the building or from a variety of walk-off mats produced specifically for commercial use. Cotton, nylon or recycled tire mats are ideal because of their moisture absorption characteristics.

It is common to have two sets of walk-off mats available. Because they take such heavy abuse, one set is kept in place while the other is being cleaned. If walk-off mats are not regularly cleaned (weekly or semi-weekly), they become a source of soil and lose their effect.

VACUUM CLEANING

The following is a general vacuum schedule:

HIGH TRAFFIC	VACUUM DAILY
MEDIUM TRAFFIC	VACUUM DAILY
LIGHT TRAFFIC	VACUUM SEMI-WEEKLY

This broad guide recommends minimum schedules only. In the final analysis, an adequate schedule must key on the individual area for its own traffic load and soiling rate. For example, soil may accumulate so rapidly at entrances that carpet at those locations will have to be vacuumed several times a day. In another instance, rooms may be entered directly from an uncarpeted corridor. Under the circumstances, light traffic may cause heavy soiling and the carpet may have to be vacuumed several times a week. Only experience will tell whether more frequent vacuuming is indicated. The upright vacuum cleaner, with revolving brushes and/or beater-bars, is recommended.

All carpeted areas should be cleaned with an upright cleaner at least twice per week. Traffic areas, such as lobby, or other high traffic areas receive a heavy deposit of soil, and should be thoroughly vacuumed with an upright cleaner every day. The term thorough vacuuming means five to seven passes over a given area with the cleaner head of the machine. The equipment should be pushed slowly enough to enable its beating and suction action to remove the soil particles, which have been forced beneath the surface of the pile. Vacuuming not only removes most of the recently tracked-in soil, but also helps to remove color-destroying, sooty and greasy material.

Frequent and thorough vacuuming postpones the day when hot water extraction will be necessary to restore the color and texture of the carpet. Vacuuming will not harm the carpet in any way provided the cleaner is in good repair. Tests by many laboratories have established that the rotating brush type of upright cleaner will remove soil more quickly and efficiently than a suction type of cleaner without a brushing action.

SPOT AND STAIN REMOVAL

Prompt treatment of spots and stains is necessary to avoid permanent discoloration. Fresh stains, particularly those of a liquid variety, are always easier to remove than old stains which have had a chance to set.

Experience has shown that many areas are frequently stained by such materials as tar, grease, chewing gum, candy, soda and coffee. Most of these stains can be removed with either a solvent or a detergent solution. Remove them as soon as possible because a time lag of several hours increases the difficulty of their removal.

Food stains are generally classified as greasy or non-greasy.

Typical non-greasy food stains are: (water based stains)

Coffee	Egg	Catsup Milk	Ice Cream
Tea	Fruit Juice	Alcohol	Mustard

The following are typical greasy food stains: (oil based stains)

Butter	Salad dressings
Gravy	Meats

All Vegetables containing melted butter or sauces.

When removing food spillage, excess solid material should be gently scraped from the pile, and excess liquid should be blotted or packed with HOST compound to absorb the spill until no further moisture is removed. The residue should then be treated with either the solvent or detergent technique described in the manual.

In any stain removal, blotting is of the utmost importance. If the stain is still fresh, blot is as dry as possible using white cloths or other absorbent material. Heavy pressure, such as weighting down or stepping on the absorbent material, is recommended. If the stain is not completely removed, follow the recommended procedures and blot dry using the heavy pressure. On old dry stains, thoroughly moisten the area with the stain remover listed, and blot dry. This should be followed by repeat applications if necessary, blotting after each application. Rubbing the stained area is not recommended since this can cause a spreading of the stain, and can also create a texture change in the carpet. Always rinse the area with water after the spot is removed to ensure that no residue is left behind from the spotting agent that could lead to accelerated resoiling.

If immediate attention cannot be given to a spill, simply pack the area (while in the wet state) with an emergency package of HOST SPONGES. The HOST compound will absorb the spill and help maintain the state of the spill until the area may be properly addressed. The sponges absorbency allows the spill to wick and reduces the possibility of the spill reappearing after it has been properly cleaned.

SOLVENT TREATMENT

Any greasy or oily type of stain can be removed by using a solvent. The solvent should be applied by lightly misting the pile with a spray dispenser or small amounts of the solvent poured onto a cloth and the stain blotted. In either case, the solvent application should be followed by blotting using firm pressure. The firm pressure referred to is developed by weighting down or stepping on the absorbent white cloths and is necessary in order to remove as much of the solvent and loosened stain as possible. Continue applying solvent and blotting until the stain is no longer absorbed. Light rubbing or brushing is not recommended, since this will generate a fuzzy appearance on the carpet surface. Again, once the stain is removed it is important to rinse the area thoroughly with water.

Typical solvents for removing greasy stains are:

<u>Chemical Designation</u>	<u>Typical Trade Name</u>
Perchloroethylene	Safe-T-Solv, Bane-Clene
Trichloroethane	Afta Cleaning Fluid
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Carbona No. 10 Spot Remover

DETERGENT TREATMENT

Cleaning carpet with harshly acidic or alkaline detergents can be risky. Such detergents may react with the dyestuffs used, causing extensive bleeding of the colors. Before using an untested detergent solution, it is wise to try it first on a small, inconspicuous section of the carpet to be sure it will not affect the color. The safest method is to test detergent solutions for pH- potential of hydrogen with a simple test kit available wherever aquarium or swimming pool supplies are sold. Specifically those detergents with a pH of 7.0 to 8.0 should be safe on most carpets.

Some detergents may leave a waxy residue that will cause rapid resoiling on the face of the carpet. The better detergents will dry to a crisp powder or crystallize which can be easily and thoroughly vacuumed away. To test detergents for waxiness, set equal quantities of each solution in flat dishes and allow them to evaporate completely. Then, check the residues with a finger. If they feel waxy, those detergents have a high resoiling potential and should be avoided.

All stains which would be considered non-greasy may be removed using a detergent solution. The detergent used for hot water extracting the carpet may also be used for spot removal, and there are innumerable trade name for such products. The technique is the same as for greasy stains, except the solvent replaces the detergent solution. Remember, firm pressure is important in order to absorb the maximum amount of stains. In addition, the area should always be rinsed with water after the stain has been removed.

GREASE STAINS

Grease stains may be removed by the application of a solvent to the stain, followed by blotting with a white cloth. A safe solvent with 7-9 pH should be used. Final traces of the stain may be removed by rubbing lightly with a cloth saturated with the solvent. It is important in stain removal that blotting be used to remove as much of the stain as possible, followed by light rubbing or brushing when blotting does not remove the stain. Heavy rubbing or brushing is not recommended since this will generate a fuzzy appearance on the carpets surface. Again, after the stain has dissipated, rinse the area to remove any remaining residue.

CHEWING GUM AND TAR

Chewing gum or heavy deposits of tar require soaking with the solvent before they soften sufficiently to be removed. Apply the solvent directly to the stained area and allow it to soak for about one minute. The substance will then have softened to the point where it can be lifted from the pile with a bone scrapper, spoon or similar utensil. Any residue remaining is removed by blotting lightly with a cloth soaked in the solvent followed by rinsing thoroughly.

CANDY

Candy is usually ground into the pile and may become hard and brittle. It is best to soak the spot with detergent solution until the candy softens, and then scrape it from the pile with a bone scrapper or spoon. Any remaining residue may be removed by blotting and light rubbing with a cloth soaked in the detergent solution. Rinse with water and blot the area dry after complete removal using a white paper towel or cloth. After rinsing, firm pressure, such as may be generated by stepping on a towel, is desirable in order to remove as much of the moisture as possible.

COFFEE AND SODA

Coffee and soda stains are easier to remove if blotted before they are allowed to dry. Firm pressure, exerted by weighting down or stepping on the absorbent cloth, should be used to remove as much of the liquid as possible. On stains which have been allowed to dry, moisten the area with a detergent solution and blot dry. Repeat the process until the stain is no longer picked up by the absorbent cloth. Stains of this

type have a tendency to wick to the surface. Wherever possible, place several layers of absorbent material over the damp area and place weight on the cloth to insure firm contact with the damp tufts. Packing the spill with HOST Sponges, in lieu of using a cloth, will also allow the spill to absorb and help alleviate wicking problems.

BLOOD

Blood stains should first be treated by applying cool water and blotting as dry as possible as described above. A neutral detergent solution should then be squeezed or blotted onto the stained area using a cellulose sponge, and again, blot dry. Repeat until no further traces of blood are absorbed on the blotting material. Traces of blood which remain after this treatment may be removed using a protein digestant. Exzyme, a product of the Pabst Brewing Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin is good for this type treatment.

CIGARETTE BURNS

Cigarette burns will cause the man-made fibers in the carpet to melt and form a hard bead. Once this occurs the condition can only be corrected by replacing the damaged tufts by sewing in new yarn, or by replacing a small section of carpet. The services of a carpet mechanic will normally be required for this type of work.

MECHANICAL AND CHEMICAL DAMAGE

Mechanical damage such as rips, frayed bindings and opened seams usually require the services of a carpet installer. Rips and opened seams are serious safety hazards and will increase in size rapidly if not repaired promptly. The same statement applies to carpet that has worked loose around metal doorway thresholds. Frayed bindings are also a hazard and prompt repair is required to avoid damage to the pile of the carpet. Humid weather or improper installation will occasionally cause installations of carpet to buckle. A serious buckling condition can be hazardous and can accelerate carpet wear. If buckling persists, the installation must be re-adhered or restretched. Extensive chemical or mildew damage, which has affected an appreciated area of the carpet, will necessitate insertion of a cutting of new carpet in the damaged area. This again is a job for a carpet mechanic.

HOT WATER EXTRACTION

An important factor in any carpet maintenance program is Hot Water Extracting the carpet. The question has often been asked - when should a carpet be cleaned? The only answer is that a carpet should be extracted when thorough vacuuming will no longer restore it to a satisfactory color and texture. The length of service that a carpet will take before hot water extraction becomes necessary is influenced by the following factors:

1. A heavy volume of traffic will cause carpet to soil more rapidly than a light amount of traffic.
2. Carpet which has had a proper vacuuming and spot removal should not need frequent extraction. However, carpet with virtually no traffic should be extracted annually to remove particles that cannot be removed by a vacuum cleaner.
3. Medium depth solid shades and tweeds will show soiling less than lighter shades.
4. The acceptable maintenance level of carpet varies according to individual taste. A given area of soiled carpet will require immediate extraction in the eyes of one person, while another may consider the appearance satisfactory. On location extraction of carpet can be accomplished by two techniques. Each has advantages and limitations. Depending on location and circumstances, one method may prove more beneficial than the other.

The most common methods now in use for Hot Water Extraction are:

1. Truck mounted systems-Larger tank capacity and increased retention.
2. Portable systems - allows for easier access to difficult areas and lower cost when purchasing equipment.

SPECIFIC SPOT REMOVAL GUIDELINES

The carpet manufactured by Fortune Contract is made from branded Solutia Ultron Nylon 6,6 with commercial carpet protector. These fibers are stain resistant, but all fibrous material will spot. The key to keeping spots from becoming permanent are: identification and action. If you can find out which type of stain the spot is categorized into, use the table for removing known stains. Then use the proper procedure to carefully remove the spot.

Some spotting agents are very complicated and can be dangerous to use, while some are simple; but in any case, keep and follow the instructions they indicate. If you use the wrong chemical, you may never be able to remove the spot. Not all spots, such as bleach spots, can be removed without permanently damaging the carpet. Sometimes it is better to leave the spot alone and call a professional cleaner or installer.

Follow these basic steps when spot cleaning your carpet or upholstery:

1. Try to identify the spot. If the nature of the spot cannot be determined, treat it as an unknown stain and refer to chart.
2. Blot up as much of the spot as possible using an absorbent white cloth or Host compound. If the spot looks and feels greasy, it might be scraped off. Use a bone scraper, spoon, or a putty knife to remove the excess.
3. Begin at the outside edges of the spot and work towards the middle. This will help prevent making the spot larger. Do not rub spot if at all possible. Rubbing can work the spot more deeply into the fiber. Patience is important here.
4. Use only those spot removers that are industry approved and cannot damage the fibers. Check this by using a small portion of the carpet that doesn't show.
5. Do not try to remove the spot too fast. Some spots, such as tar, often take a long time to remove.
6. When using any cleaning solvent or spotter, always follow instructions without deviation. Do not experiment.

Below is a simple two (2) spray bottle spot removing kit that is considered safe for general use:

WATER BASE SPOTTER:

A spray bottle (pint size) containing chemicals mixed for the recommended dilution or a solution made by dissolving one (1) teaspoon of neutral detergent in one (1) pint of water.

OIL BASE SPOTTER:

A spray bottle containing a dry cleaning solution whose label states that it is intended for use especially on fine fabrics.

Recommended Procedures for Removing KNOWN stains with an ABC spot-cleaning Kit

TYPE OF STAIN

Oily Materials
Butter Grease, Oil
Hand Cream, Ballpoint Pen Ink

PROCEDURES FOR REMOVING STAIN

1. Remove excess solid material from the spot with a spoon or bone scraper. Do not blot.
2. Apply dry cleaning fluid
3. Blot the area with a cloth.
4. Repeat if necessary.
5. Blot the carpet again with a cloth.
6. Brush pile gently and rinse.

Oily Foodstuffs

Coffee, Tea, Milk
Gravy, Chocolate, Egg

1. Blot up liquid portion of the stain with a cloth or pack with Host.
2. Remove excess material from the spot with a bone scraper.
3. Apply detergent solution to stain.
4. Apply dry cleaning fluid.
5. Blot the area with a cloth.
6. Brush pile gently, rinse.

Sauces
Salad Dressing, Ice Cream

Starch and Sugar
Foodstuffs and Soft Drinks
Animal Stains
Alcoholic Beverages
Fruit Stains
Washable Ink

1. Blot up liquid portion of the stain with a cloth or pack with Host.
2. Remove excess material from the spot with a spoon.
3. Apply detergent solution to the stain.
4. Blot the area with a cloth.
5. Repeat if necessary.
6. Repeat #4 above and rinse.
7. Brush pile gently.

Heavy Grease, Gum
Paint, Tar Materials
Heavy Grease, Lipstick
Crayon

1. Remove excess solid material and the Spot with a spoon or a bone scraper. Do not blot.
2. Apply dry cleaning fluid and blot.
3. Apply detergent solution and blot.
4. Re-apply dry cleaning fluid.
5. Blot area with a cloth and rinse.
6. Brush pile gently.

Recommended Procedures for Removing UNKNOWN stains

TYPE OF STAIN

PROCEDURE FOR REMOVING STAIN

Oily materials (might be ball-point ink, butter, crayons, grease, gum, hand cream, oil, tar, etc.)

1. Remove excess material from the spot with a spoon or bone scraper. Do not blot
2. Apply dry cleaning fluid.
3. Blot the area with a paper towel or cloth
4. Repeat if necessary.
5. Rinse.
6. Brush pile gently.

Sticky materials (might be alcoholic beverages, fruit stains, starchy materials, sugary items, etc.)

1. Blot up the liquid portion of the stain with a cloth.
2. Remove excess with a spoon or bone scraper.
3. Apply detergent solution to stain.
4. Blot the area with cloth.
5. Apply the detergent solution again.
6. Blot the area again.
7. Rinse.
8. Brush pile gently.

Foodstuffs and animal materials (might be chocolate, coffee, eggs, gravy, ice cream, salad dressing, tea, etc.)

1. Remove excess solid material from the spot with a spoon, bone scraper or clean cloth.
2. Blot up the liquid portion with a clean cloth.

3. Apply detergent solution to stain.
4. Blot the area dry with a clean cloth.
5. Repeat steps (3) & (4) if needed.
6. Rinse.
7. Brush pile gently.

SPECIAL CARPET PROBLEMS

STRETCHING AND BUCKLING

Not a frequent problem when carpet is installed by glue down method. Carpet expands and shrinks depending on atmospheric conditions. Buckling can occur if water problems break down adhesive or if inadequate amounts of adhesive are applied.

RIPPLING

Here again, this problem seldom occurs when carpet is glued down to tile or concrete. If it does occur, it will happen in high traffic areas or areas where heavy furniture is moved across carpet. Both these problems require an expert carpet installer.

SEAM PROBLEMS

Seams are the weakest link in carpeting, especially wall-to-wall. Two most common seam problems are pulling apart and bulging. When a seam separates it not only becomes unsightly, but also a dangerous tripping hazard. An expert installer should be contracted for quick service. If the seams begin to fray or ravel, simply clip off the extended tufts. Extended fraying may require a professional installer.

SHEDDING

All carpeting has loose yarn fiber when new. Regular vacuuming over a period of time will eliminate any fiber balls.

CIGARETTE BURNS

A very serious problem because synthetic melts when burned and forms an unsightly dark brown or black knot or bulb. The only way to make adequate repairs is to cut out the burned areas and plug with new carpet.

SUGGESTED CHEMICALS

PCA V Bane-Clene high concentrated powdered cleaning agent - low pH, 100% active product.

All Purpose Cleaner (Neutral) Full Clean from Fuller Brush Company.

Steam Cleaning Solution (TSP-Trisodium Phosphate) can be granular or concentrated. Many approved brands. Ideal solution Bane-Clene's PCA.

Traffic Lane Pre-Spotter (Heavy degreaser) Many approved brands including Powder-Ene, a dry compound cleaner. Ideal spotter Bane-Clene's Perky.

Deodorizer (kills odors versus masking them) D-odor from D-odor Corporation. Sanitizing agent used in hospitals.

Rust Remover (Use for removal of rust only and not as a general spot remover). Stave-from Genlo Chemical Corporation.

Gum Remover Saturate with Bane-Clene's Gel-Sov, allow to penetrate, scrape off and rinse.

Soil Retardants Dupont Dura Tech, VIP or Scotchguard; applied during manufacturing.

Anti-Static Solution Many approved brands.

Spotting Agents (oil and water based stains) Many approved brands. Ideal - Bane-Clene's Perky.

ANTI-STATIC SPRAY FOR CARPET

The combination of dry air and heavy carpet may cause a static build up in carpet. Although most carpet manufactured today has an anti-static property, occasionally static problems may arise. If this occurs, one of two following procedures should be implemented:

Increase air humidity or spraying the carpet with a special solution. This special solution contains Quaternary Ammonium Compound which neutralizes electric charges. Apply the anti-static solution using a pressure can held at a height of 16 to 18 inches above the floor. Use a long sweeping motion, and let the spray mist settle gently on the carpet without wetting it with heavy moisture.

Depending on the humidity in the store, a thorough application of this solution will last at least thirty (30) days. Four to six times a year in colder climates should suffice. Spraying after cleaning will provide best results.

SOIL RETARDANTS

Soil retardants are chemicals specifically designed to prevent future soiling. The primary characteristic is to retard spills from penetrating carpet fiber and thus preventing the possibility of permanent stains. With today's manufacturing technology, most carpets are coated with a topical treatment to aide in soil prevention. Therefore, there is no need to apply a topical treatment after the carpet has been installed.

PROPER CARPET CLEANING SUMMARY

1. Vacuum carpet thoroughly.
2. Pre-spot for heavy stains, spots and grease soiling.
3. Apply traffic lane cleaner in high traffic areas such as kitchens entrances and exits, etc.
4. Hot water extract or steam clean carpet. Spend more time on high traffic areas.
5. Once the carpet is dried, after extraction, pile lift or vacuum.
6. Pileate carpet after cleaning and periodically between cleanings.

REPUTABLE NATIONWIDE CLEANING COMPANIES

Hot Water Extraction:

BANE-CLENE Corporation
3940 N.Keystone Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46205
800.428.9512

Dry Compound Extraction:

H O S T
Racine Industries, Inc.
1405 16th Street
800.558.9439

Inquiries Please Contact

Fortune Contact, Inc.

272 Kraft Drive

Dalton, GA 30722

Phone: 800.359.4508 or 706.279.3669

Fax: 706.279.3668