



Keep Your Wool Carpets Looking Great

We use the very best carpet fibre in our products so they will stand the test of time. One of the things we do to ensure owning a Wools of New Zealand carpet does not cost the earth is to provide care and maintenance advice.

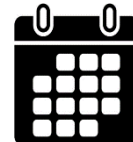
Wool care is as easy as 1, 2, 3 ...



Regular
vacuuming



Attend to
spills
promptly



Routine
professional
clean

Carpet Shedding

Shedding is a natural characteristic of all wool carpets, particularly high pile weight, staple, or spun yarn carpets. Shedding is the release of excess small lengths of fibre due to rubbing and foot traffic and will not adversely influence the structural integrity of the carpet. Shedding fibre will appear heaviest in high foot traffic areas and around and under chairs. Most carpets stop shedding in three to four months depending on foot traffic volume and vacuuming frequency. The occasional use of an adjustable revolving power/turbo head will help keep your carpet looking at its best throughout the shedding process. The height of the brush should be checked and adjusted to ensure the brush is not touching the carpet pile and causing damage.

Vacuum Cleaning

The most important step to maintaining your carpet is proper vacuuming. We recommend a complete vacuum once a week to remove dust and soil and to prevent particles becoming embedded in the pile. For extra heavy traffic areas and during the shedding process more often is best.

Use a static foot suction only vacuum for regular vacuuming on both cut pile and loop pile carpets. Occasional use of an adjustable rotating brush head will assist in the removal of released short fibre, ensure the rotating brush is adjusted so the brush is not touching the carpet pile.

Go slow, give the vacuum time to do its job.

Spot and Spill Removal

Don't panic! Spills happen and luckily wool is amazing at repelling most gunk.

Removing spills is essential to looking after your precious wool carpet. When faced with an incident, speed is of the essence. The following tips will help ...

We recommend you use our Spot Removal Chart (page three) for treating the most common stains and spills.

Spilled Liquids:

- Blot the spill with an absorbent, white cloth until dry. Don't rub.
- If you have one use an extraction spot cleaner. Always work from the outside of the spill inwards.
- After applying the required treatment, blot the area as dry as possible with a clean cloth and then cover with paper towels to dry. Leaving the carpet wet can leave a watermark.

Solids:

- Using a large spoon, scoop up as much of the solid matter as you can. Any remaining residue should then be treated as per the cleaning instructions contained in the spot removal chart below.

The following detergent solution is listed on the spot removal chart below as treatment B.

Detergent Solution:

- Mix one teaspoon of clear dish washing liquid or detergent powder (containing no bleaches or strong alkali) with one teaspoon of white vinegar to one litre of lukewarm water.
- Once the stain has been treated with this solution, it should be well rinsed with fresh water ensuring all the detergent has been removed.

Warnings

Some chemicals are hazardous. They should be used with great care strictly in accordance with their use and safety instructions.

When applying solvent-based cleaners ensure the area is well ventilated.

DO NOT apply a stain repellent treatment that contains silicone or bleach, as this can accelerate carpet soiling. **Use of this will void your warranty.**

Always pre-test a cleaning agent in an inconspicuous place to ensure it does not affect the colour of your carpet.

Spot Removal Chart

Offending Substance	Order of Treatment		
	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3
Alcoholic Drinks	A	B	-
Beetroot	A	B	-
Bleach	A	B	-
Blood	C	B	-
Butter	D	D	-
Chewing Gum	D	C	-
Chocolate	B	C	-
Coffee	A	B	C
Cooking Oil	C	B	-
Cream	B	C	-
Egg	B	-	-
Faecal matter, Bad dog!	B	J	-
Floor Wax	C	B	-
Fruit Juice	A	B	-
Furniture Polish	C	B	-
Gravy/Sauce	E	B	C
Ink			
- Ball point pen	C	G	B
- Fountain pen	A	B	C
- Felt tip	E	B	F
Lipstick	C	B	-
Milk	E	C	B
Mustard	B	-	-
Nail Polish	F	C	A
Oil	C	B	-
Paint Latex	A	B	C
Paint Oil based	I	C	B
Rust	C	B	H
Salad Dressing	B	C	-
Shoe Polish	C	B	-
Soft Drink	A	B	-
Urine*	A	B	J
Vomit	B	-	-
Wine	I	A	B
Tea	A	B	C
Tar	C	-	-

Type of Treatment

- A.** Blot with cold water.
- B.** Treat with detergent solution.
- C.** Treat with mineral spirits or turpentine.
- D.** Chill with aerosol freezing agent or ice cubes in a plastic bag. Pick or scrape off gum.
- E.** Blot with warm water.
- F.** Treat with clear nail polish remover (preferably acetone).
- G.** Treat with Isopropyl alcohol.
- H.** Apply rust remover.
- I.** Sprinkle absorbent powder (ie: salt, talcum).
- J.** Treat with dry compound cleaner.

* Act fast on pet urine as it can cause permanent stains