



Maintenance

Solution Dyed Nylon (SDN) Carpet Tiles

Preventive Care

About 80% of all dirt that has to be cleaned from the floor is brought in from outside. 90% of this can be removed by effective and correctly dimensioned entrance matting. **The expression “the less dirt that comes in through the entrance, the less that needs to be cleaned up” cannot be too strongly emphasised.** If consideration is not given to this when planning a new-build or renovation project, then soiling and wear become much greater than necessary. Efficient entrances or building access should be based on the three-stage principle. Nearest the outside there is a scraper grid, in the centre a “grass” mat and finally a fibre mat to trap and absorb the remaining dirt. The total length of the three mats should ideally be approximately 7-8 metres where possible for heavy traffic entrances.

Daily Cleaning

Vacuuming

- Remove dirt and dust from the floor.
- Commercial premises require vacuuming with a commercial upright vacuum cleaner. The brush section of such a cleaning machine will dislodge the soil and grit particles from the base of the carpet to restore the upright appearance of the pile, whilst the suction removes the contaminants.
- Removal of spots and spillages must be done in conjunction with vacuuming.

Stain removal

- Use a clean white cloth with a neutral detergent and/or specific spot removers. Then dab, do not rub, and rinse with clear water.
- Stains should be treated on a daily basis with the appropriate stain remover.

Interim Cleaning

Use one of the following three methods on a regular basis, depending on traffic, location and soiling:



Dry Powder system

- Prepare the carpet pile using an upright vacuum cleaner.
- Spread and brush the powder into the carpet pile with the machine.
- Leave in place for up to 60 minutes.
- **Advantage:** Can be used during office hours, minimum disruption, less pile distortion and penetrates deeper into pile.

Bonnet cleaning

- Prepare the carpet pile using an upright vacuum cleaner.
- Spray the surface with a specially formulated solution and clean with the machine.
- The soiled liquid will be removed by the bonnet.
- **Advantage:** Cost-effective maintenance method. Disruption of area minimised - only 1-2 hours to dry.

Rotocleaner

- Prepare the carpet pile using an upright vacuum cleaner.
- Spray diluted detergent or clear water through the rotocleaner and clean with the machine.
- The system extracts the soiled liquid.
- **Advantage:** Cost-effective maintenance method. Area disrupted for only 2-3 hours during drying.

Periodic Cleaning

If the carpet has been allowed to become soiled to such an extent that regular cleaning becomes impossible, then hot water injection/extraction will be necessary. The frequency will depend on the traffic, location and soiling. **Use one of the following three methods.**

Injection/extraction, no brush

- Remove all dirt and prepare the carpet pile using an upright vacuum cleaner. Pre-spray with a traffic lane cleaner as required.
- Inject water and diluted detergent into the pile of the carpet, or onto the face of fibre bonded textiles. The soiled liquid is extracted to the recovery tank.
- Rinse thoroughly with clean water, or apply textile rinse as required to neutralise the alkalinity.

Combination cleaning

- Remove all dirt and prepare the carpet pile using an upright vacuum cleaner.
- Pre-spray with a traffic lane cleaner as required.
- Use a rotary triple brush system to shampoo the carpet, or an adapted rotary monobrush machine.
- Rinse using hot water injection/extraction.

Industrial combination cleaning

- Used for large areas (e.g. airports, large corridors, offices and department stores).
- The frequency will depend on the traffic, location and soiling.

Please note: Incorrect use of rotational brushes/bonnets may cause distortion to certain fibres.



Jacobsen

Auckland
41 Morrin Rd, Mt Wellington
Ph 09-574 0640

www.jacobsens.co.nz

Wellington
Level 1, 23 Marion St, Te Aro
Ph 04-495 4300

Christchurch
Unit 7, 142 Ferry Road, Waltham, Christchurch
Ph 03-366 4153



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Spot and Stain Removal Chart

Spots & Stains	Scrape dirt/soil or dab with clean cloth	Methods	Rinse
Coffee - cola - wine - fruit juice	X	1 or 2 + 3	X
Oil - shoe polish - lubricant - grease	X	1 or 2 or 7	X
Solid food	X	1 or 4 + 11	
Blood - excrement - vomit - grass - egg	X	1 or 6 (8 for blood if more difficult)	X
Chocolate - mustard	X	1 or 6	
Varnish - paint - glue	X	7	X
Rust	X	8	
Chewing gum	X	9	X
Wax - white fluid	X	20	
Spots from unknown origin	X	1 or 2 then 3 if marks still appear + 7 if still needed	X
Urine	X	4 + 6 + 11	
Ink	X	7 + 2	

Solvent	Dry-cleaning (= spot remover)
Detergent	Crystallising carpet shampoo, diluted as required
Method 1	Spray detergent onto spot then hot water injection/extraction
Method 2	Blot with carpet detergent soaked cloth
Method 3	Spray with anti-coffee stain or anti-tannin agent
Method 4	Blot with amonia* based detergent soaked cloth or equivalent (*hi -Ph detergent)
Method 5	Blot with acid detergent soaked cloth
Method 6	Blot with enzyme detergent soaked cloth for biological action
Method 7	Blot with a spot remover soaked cloth
Method 8	Blot with an anti-rust soaked cloth
Method 9	Harden with freezing gel and scrape with spatula
Method 10	Cover with absorbing paper - and med-warm iron + Method 7 and repeat if necessary
Method 11	Rinse with pure white vinegar (alcohol based)



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