



# Maintenance & Installation

Broadloom Carpet Maintenance &  
Installation Guide



# The **IMPORTANCE** of Proper Maintenance

Proper maintenance is one of the most important factors to ensure good performance of carpet. Proper care can protect carpet from invasion of certain dirt and preventing the dirt from destroying the carpet. Proper maintenance can prolong their service life, retain a good appearance, maintain indoor air quality and decrease bacterial blooms.

## **Prolong Carpet Service Life**

Carpet service life is influenced by many factors, such as its construction, traffic flow, texture, style colour, yarn, pattern, padding, installation, maintenance, etc. The longer the service life, the lower the cost. Effective care could much prolong its service life.

## **Retain A Good Appearance**

Carpet appearance is influenced by dirt, smudge, pressure and color fade. Proper maintenance is the most important factor to retain a good appearance for a long time. Improper care of the carpet will never meets user's expectation of retaining a good appearance, even if we are using the best carpet.

## **Maintain Indoor Air Quality**

Proper maintenance can improve indoor air quality. As an effective air filter, carpet can temporarily retain air particles outside our breathing area before regular cleaning. Proper care can perform a function of clean air, create healthy living environment and comfortable workplace.

## **Decrease Bacterial Blooms**

The air will be filled with dust without regular cleaning of the carpet, thus this will cause bacteria and acarid to spread everywhere. Proper maintenance can decrease bacterial blooms.

## **Daily Preventative Maintenance**

Our daily action will gradually dirty the carpet. Preventative maintenance can play a major role in

retaining good appearance and longer the service life which include the following five important blooms.

**Outside Maintenance:** Minimize the source of soil around the building perimeter. A clean parking areas, garages and the adjacent paved approaches to lessen the soil being tracked indoor. Bitumen will seriously destroy our carpet, so it would be better to keep building far away from places with bitumen. Thus, this can prevent bitumen or oily material to soil or stain the carpet. Be careful!!! Salt and soil are harmful to the fibres of the carpet.

**Soil Barriers:** Correct positioning of specified walk-off mats, barrier grates and removable protection mats in the reception lobbies and lift areas will help collect 80% of soil before it is tracked into the building. The depth of walk-off mats should allow at least 6 steps across before contact with the carpet. It is essential that all these 'Barriers' should be vacuumed at least once daily with the correct equipment.

**Chair Foot Pad:** Put foot pads under chairs to prevent dust from getting into fibres when foot wheel moving around on the carpet. Meanwhile, it can prevent the change appearance caused by friction between foot wheel and floor.

**Restricted Areas:** Restricted areas for eating, drinking or smoking should help to confine the resultant soil and stain to specific locations.

**Reduce Dust In The Air:** Air conditioning maintenance should include regular replacement and cleaning of filters to remove as many airborne particles as possible.



# DAILY VACUUMING

Vacuuming is the single most important part of any Carpet Maintenance program. Proper routine vacuuming is of great importance to the life of the carpet.

## Recommended Vacuum Cleaners

Two-Motor Upright Heavy Duty Commercial Vacuums, heavy suction, be fit for various kinds of carpet.

Single-Motor Upright Commercial vacuums, to meet traffic flow in light and medium areas.

Back vacuum, to be used in light traffic areas and remove fragment but not workable for base of furniture and room corner. So this is the auxiliary equipment for above first vacuum.

Carpet sweeper, non-electric sweeper, only use for removing face solid substance or clean-up leavings in food service and not for regular vacuum.

## Maintenance Vacuum Equipment

In order to perform very well and retain a good working routine, we need to check vacuum at least once weekly and see if its belt and brush are workable. Anyway, the belt and brush needed to be prepared to ensure a good vacuum, it should be clean and change it's vacuum bag often.

TRAFFIC FLOW	ESTIMATED DAILY FLOW	VACUUMING SCHEDULE
Medium Traffic Areas	<500	Twice Weekly
High Traffic Areas	500 - 1000	Once Daily
Extreme Traffic Areas	>1000	Twice or more Daily





# Spots and Stains Removal

Spots and Stains removal is most difficult step in carpet maintenance, which can be seen as a science. If spots and stains could be treated properly, it can retain a good appearance. Otherwise it will bring permanent damage to carpet or let it be color-fade or color-changing. Therefore, it need a careful plan to remove spots and stains and treat them seriously. Here are several tips that may help.

1. Scrape off all solid materials with a spatula or a spoon.
2. Blot up all excess liquid with a white clean towel.
3. Apply certain amount of corresponding cleaning agent onto the treated area for 3 minutes.
4. Using towel to work from the edges into the center of the stain.
5. Using dry towel to remove the stain.

**Dry Stains:** Vacuum thoroughly to remove dry stains. Don't use liquid.

**Wet Stains:** Blot with absorbent white cloth, paper towel or use spatula to remove excess then blot. For larger spills, a portable extraction unit or wet/dry vacuum is most effective for removing spilled liquids.

**Dried Stains:** Gently remove as much as possible of the substance using a small, soft hand brush or spatula to break up any crusted material. Vacuum thoroughly to remove loosened particles.



# Spots and Stains Removal Programme

(Identify type of Stain from list below and apply as specified)

## Action A:

Step 1. Apply carpet detergent sparingly, agitating the stained area gently. Blot to remove substance and rinse thoroughly with clear water to remove detergent residue. Blot dry.

*Note: On acid toilet bowl cleaners or other highly alkaline substances, do not proceed past Step 1. Follow the cleaning with a thorough, clear water rinse. Blot dry.*

Step 2. Follow the detergent/rinse procedure with the recommended ammonia solution. Blot the stained area to remove the substance. Rinse thoroughly with clear water. Blot dry.

Step 3. Apply the white vinegar solution to entire area that has been cleaned. Blot to remove solution. Rinse thoroughly with clear water. Blot dry.

## Action B:

Step 1. Apply only enough dry cleaning fluid or alcohol to dampen the stain. Blot dry. Repeat as long as the stain continues to transfer.

Step 2. If stain is still visible, apply carpet detergent sparingly, agitating the stained area gently. Blot to remove substance and rinse thoroughly with clear water to remove detergent residue. Blot dry.

Step 3. Apply the white vinegar solution to entire area that has been cleaned. Blot to remove solution. Rinse thoroughly with clear water. Blot dry.

## Action C:

Step 1. Apply carpet detergent sparingly, agitating the stained area gently. Blot to remove substance and rinse thoroughly with clear water to remove detergent residue. Blot dry.

Step 2. Apply the white vinegar solution to entire area that has been cleaned. Blot to remove solution. Rinse thoroughly with clear water. Blot dry.

STAIN	TYPE	STAIN	TYPE
Asphalt	B	Ketchup	A
Barium Sulphate	A	Lipstick	B
Beer	A	Liquor	B
Berry Stain	A	Mascara	B
Betadine	B	Mayonnaise	B
Bleach	A	Medicines	A
Blood	A	Merthiolate	B
Butter	B	Methylene Blue	B
Carbon Black	B	Milk	A
Chalk	A	Motor Oil	B
Chocolate	B	Mouthwash	A
Clay (red)	A	Mustard	C
Coffee	C	Nail Polish	B
Copy Machine Toner	A	Oil	B
Cough Syrup	A	Ointment	B
Cranberry Juice	A	Orange Drink	A
Crayon	B	Paint (Oil Base)	B
Faeces	A	Paint (Water Base)	A
Felt Tip Marker	B	Petroleum Jelly	B
Fruit Drink	A	Plant Food	A
Fruit Juice	A	Pyridium	A
Furniture Dye	B	Rubber Cement	B
Furniture Polish	B	Salad Dressing	B
Gentian Polish	B	Shoe Polish	B
GentianViolet	B	Soft Drinks	A
Glue	B	Soup	B
Grape Juice	A	Soy Sauce	B
Gravy	A	Steak Sauce	C
Grease	B	Tomato Juice	A
Ice Cream	A	Toothpaste	A
Ink (Washable)	A	Urine	C
Ink (India)	B	Vomit	C
Ink (Permanent)	B	Water Color	C
Insecticides	B	Wax (Candle)	B
Iodine	B	Whiskey	A
Iron Rust	A	Wine	A
IV Solution	A		

A close-up photograph of several clear water droplets of varying sizes resting on a light-colored, textured carpet. The droplets are in sharp focus, reflecting light and showing the texture of the carpet fibers beneath them.

# Recommended Cleaning Agent

**Detergent:** Ordinary commercial carpet detergent, to follow its introduction to dilute and use.

**Ammonia:** Mix one big spoon of ammonia in one cup of water, to follow its warning not mix with other prohibited chemical substance.

**Vinegar:** Mix  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of white vinegar with  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of water.

**Alcohol:** Undiluted regular rubbing or denatured alcohol.

## Carpet Cleaning

All carpet, no matter how resistant to soil and stains, will eventually build up a layer of soil. This is usually oily or sticky soil. If allowed to remain, it will cause matting and show as a dirty traffic lane. Do not wait until the carpet is badly soiled before beginning Periodic Planned Maintenance.

## Cleaning Agent

1. Residue are in form of powder, without viscosity
2. PH scale is neutral, not much acidic or alkali
3. Low VOC
4. Being harmless to humans and animals

## Cleaning Schedule

Cleaning schedule depends on several factors: weight capacity, terminal function, dust amount entering into building, vacuum frequency and degree and type of stains and spills.

Medium Traffic Areas → once / twice yearly

High Traffic Areas → twice / 4 times yearly

Extreme High Traffic Areas → 4 times yearly / once monthly







# Wet Cleaning Methods

Wet cleaning is most common method of carpet deep cleaning. Choosing such method, we should consider carpet water-intake and drying time after cleaned. There are following methods of wet cleaning.

## Rotary Brush Method

Cleaning stuff can control the agent flow judged by foam formed on the carpet face. The cleaning principle is that brush agitates the face yarn to loosen dirt to let cleaning foam deeply invaded, then the dirt particle will suspend, finally vacuum dried suspended dirt particles. The agent and stains will be retained in the carpet if the agent didn't turn to non-viscous powder after drying. We do not suggest use this cleaning method for cut pile carpet since pile yarns will be destroyed by rotary brush.

## Absorption Pad - Subordinate For Rotary Brush

After treated by rotary brush, use such absorption pad to absorb moisture. Thus it can help to clean out cleaning agent, stains and water on carpet surface. But it doesn't work for deep cleaning agent. We do not suggest cleaning in this way for cut pile carpet.

## Wet Extraction

The carpet need to be treated by hot water extraction equipment after using rotary brush method, thus it can clean-up the stains and detergent reminder. However, it should be paid high attention that it's easy to make

carpet over wetting to possibly cause dirty again and easy to bloom bacteria. And we do not suggest cleaning in this way for cut pile carpet.

## Hot Water Extraction - Portable Equipment

Often referred to as steam-cleaning, a hot detergent solution is injected under high pressure deep into the carpet pile. A steam wand and vacuum operated simultaneously to extract the solution and suspended soil. Heavily soiled sections and key traffic areas should be treated with a variety of stain removers prior to steam cleaning. Thoroughly trained, skilled operators are needed to prevent damage to the carpet. Poor maintenance of equipment can result in streaking and over wetting.

## Hot Water Extraction - Maneuvering Equipment

Hot water extraction maneuvering equipment is very effective for regular maintenance and recovery of seriously destroyed carpet. Commonly, the water temperature of such equipment is higher than those of portable equipment which reach 71 degrees centigrade, with higher water pressure and extraction capacity. In some case the usage for such equipment is limited by height of building and distance to parking space.





# Dry Cleaning Methods

Dry cleaning is the way by using absorption compound or crystal desiccant to absorb water-base stain and oil spots, then leaving no residue by rotary machine with shampoo in a vacuum cleaner or pads.

## Absorption Compound

Absorption compound needs to be sifted on some parts of the carpets by hand or a special spray device and carpet pile can be cleaned by a brush. Absorbed by such compound, stains will be isolated from fibers in the cause of brush cleaning. Dry the absorption compound with stains for an hour and a half, and clean up them with upright heavy duty commercial vacuum. After a while, vacuum the loosen particles of remained stains mixtures. Commonly there are three cleaning methods to treat extremely destroyed part of carpet. Such method is a good maintenance tool to care carpet continuously and temporarily.

## Crystal Desiccant

The dry extraction method, often referred to as absorbent compound cleaning, is primarily a maintenance tool rather than a system for periodic deep cleaning. When employing this

method, granules or powdery particles are saturated with water, detergent and a small amount of solvent and brushed into and through the carpet pile by a cylindrical, twin brush machine. Soil and grit then adheres to the compound particles and are extracted with a beater bar type vacuum. Any remaining compound continues to absorb soil until later vacuuming. This system is best for removing oily contaminants that sit on the pile surface rather than water-soluble soils.

## Absorbing Stains Padding

Make use of a rotary or swing device for driving a damp or wet padding. Firstly spray cleaning agent on the carpet, meanwhile, put the padding into water and press it, then located it under such device to absorb stains from carpet. It's important to choose cleaning agent and padding, the thick pure cotton padding has the nature of greatest absorption. We do not suggest cleaning in this way for cut pile carpet.





# WHY USE BROADLOOM CARPET?

## **Key Benefits of Broadloom Carpet:**

- \* High aesthetics**
- \* No visible seams**
- \* Provides great comfort underfoot when installed with proper padding**

## **Our Broadloom Carpet is:**

- \* Ideal for all rooms**
- \* Hard-wearing**
- \* Easy to clean**
- \* Stain resistant**
- \* Anti-static**
- \* Anti-bacterial**
- \* Flame resistant**
- \* Versatile**
- \* The perfect solution**



# Installation

## Installation Conditions

1. Interior decorations should be finished before carpet installation. Appliances, like air-condition, need to be installed and in good condition.
2. For the ground floor or basement, moisture-proof treatments need to be taken before carpet installation. Generally, floors of cement, wood and other materials should be flat, smooth and clean. Specifically, for cement floors, there should be some intensity. In addition, moisture rate should be less than 8% and the floor level warp rate is no more than 4mm per square meters.
3. The baseboards in rooms and porches should be fixed before carpet installation. A crevice about 7mm width is necessary between baseboards and floor to conceal the rough edges of carpets.

## Unfixed Installation Procedures For Broadloom Carpet

1. Floor treatment → Pattern matching → Carpet fitting → Fixing the stay nail → Installing pad → Laying Broadloom → Detail treatment and clean.
2. Unfixed installation means combining the broadloom and floor without any adhesive. Broadloom will be modified on edge along with the walls and corners.
3. Cutting broadloom precise measurement of the rooms is required and records of the all results in sequence. Broadloom should be put and cut based on size and construction feature of each room. 2cm long of each side should be set aside. For large room, edge joints need to be modified in each working spot.
4. A stay nail should be fixed on floor along the walls or baseboards. And 5mm width to the wall need to be set aside to wall for inserting the carpets to baseboards.
5. Cover the pad with fitted carpets and fix an edge of broadlooms on pad by the stay nail. Insert the carpets into the baseboards and lay the broadloom by a kneekicker, in case carpets are laid uneven.

### Types Of Backing

1. PP
2. JUTE
3. FOAM
4. CUSHION

### Installation Mate

#### Type of Underlay

1. Rubber
2. Synthetic
3. Fett

#### Laying Method

1. Direction
2. Jointing

## Quality Criterion Of Installation

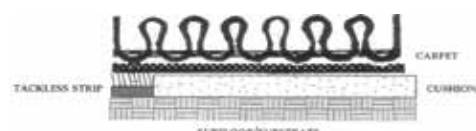
1. Guarantee the combination between the carpet and floor, no bubbling and rucking.
2. Make sure the carpet surface is flat and clean and no obvious seam can be seen.

## Product Protection

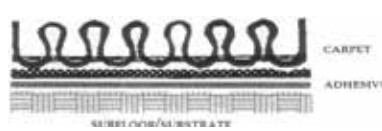
1. Attention should be paid to protect the completed or ornament constructions. Door frame, wall paper and baseboards need to be especially cared in the course of transportation and installation. Stack Height of carpets also should not be so high and protection measures also should be taken to prevent carpets exposure to rains, carpets moistures and too much pressure on carpets.
2. Post responsibility system needs to be applied so that trash on carpet will be removed promptly, stains on carpet will be washed on time, doors and windows will be closed once finished the installation.
3. Preparations should be made at beginning. Smoking is not allowed in working place. For each different task, careful installation, carpet protection are required and only constructors are access to the working place.

## Broadloom Installation

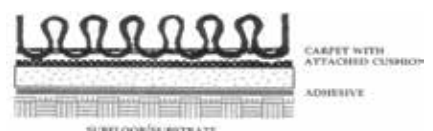
### 1. Tight Stretch



### 2. Direct Binding



### 3. Double Binding







# BROADLOOM CARPET

