

# LECA FLOR

CARPETS

30 YEARS OF PRODUCT AND SERVICE EXCELLENCE

## Poodle

*Cleaning & Maintenance Manual*

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING PAGES.

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR YOUR INFORMATION.  
IT HIGHLIGHTS ESSENTIAL CLEANING AND SERVICING REQUIREMENTS SPECIFICALLY  
DESIGNED TO AID IN PROLONGING THE LIFE , EFFICIENCY AND APPEARANCE OF THE  
SUPPLIED PRODUCTS.

THIS DOCUMENT SHOULD BE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE DATA ISSUED BY THE  
MANUFACTURER SPECIFIED.

Lecaflor Ltd • Alanbrook Industrial Park • Station Road  
Topcliffe • North Yorkshire • YO7 3SE  
Tel: 01845 577522 • Fax: 01845 577193  
Email: [sales@lecaflor.com](mailto:sales@lecaflor.com)

**[www.lecaflor.com](http://www.lecaflor.com)**

## PROJECT DETAILS

CLIENT / MC / CA : Lecaflor

SITE LOCATION :

CARPET : Poodle

INSTALLATION BY :

DATE OF INSTALLATION :

GENERIC SPECIFICATION : Commercial carpeting

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION : Poodle ([www.lecaflorpdfs.com](http://www.lecaflorpdfs.com))

## INTRODUCTION

The majority of dirt in a building originates from the shoe soles of people entering the building. The amount of soil brought in obviously varies according to the volume of traffic and external conditions.

The role of entrance flooring systems is to clean and dry foot traffic effectively as it enters the building. This requires a number of qualities from the materials selected. Often these qualities are not found in one material alone, and so components are utilised.

Removing soil requires a scraping and/or brushing action. This can be achieved by various means such as a metal grid system incorporating flexible rubber and abrasive fibres. The removal of moisture depends upon material absorbency or drainage facilities within the mat and matwell.

Good practice for cleaning and maintenance begins by creating a barrier at the entrance of a building. If dirt and moisture can be halted and trapped at this point, then the cleaning tasks in the rest of the building can be considerably reduced.

However the dirt and moisture held within the entrance mat, will if not removed regularly begin to track into the building. Further if the entrance matting becomes saturated with soil it will be difficult to clean. For these reasons regular and thorough cleaning as appropriate to the system is strongly advised.

Clean Admission harnesses the required combination of attributes and characteristics to give the highest performance in all applications and functions, together with unique design aspects, tailored shapes and sizes, and suited to exacting specialist needs.

## PERIODICAL CLEANING

Just like for instance a car, carpet needs a thorough maintenance every now and then. How often this should be done depends on the use, but usually once every 1 or 2 years is sufficient. Leave this periodical clean-up preferably to a specialist. There are different cleaning methods.

Examples of cleaning systems:

### DRY-SPRINKLER SYSTEM

With this system about 40 to 50 ml/m<sup>2</sup> Dry-Polymer-liquid is vaporized onto the carpet under low pressure and rubbed in it by means of contrarily turning cylinder brushes. The polymers in this cleaning liquid lock in the solid parts. After drying the residue is removed by vacuum cleaning with a brush.

Advantage: short drying time

Disadvantage: no rinsing capacity

### EXTRACT-SPRINKLER METHOD

With the extract-sprinkler method a detergent is vaporized over the carpet. Afterwards the loosened dirt is removed from the carpet by rinsing with clean water (max. 40° C). With a portable system, the drying time is very long because of the low suction power of the machine.

Advantage: large rinsing capacity

Disadvantage: long drying time (when using a portable system)

### POWDER CLEANING

When powder cleaning is applied sawdust among other things moistened with a detergent is used. The powder is scattered on the carpet and then brushed into it. The dirt at the surface is absorbed by the detergent. After vaporization the powder, together with the dirt, is vacuumed with a brush.

Advantage: no drying time

Disadvantage: no rinsing capacity, the residue is left behind in the carpet.

### PAD CLEANING

By this method about 100 ml carpet spray per m<sup>2</sup> is vaporized under low pressure onto the carpet. Then the tips of the fibres are cleaned optically by using polyamide or cotton pads and an 1-discmachine.

Advantage: short drying time

Disadvantage: no rinsing capacity

### REMOVAL OF STAINS

Good maintenance extends the lifespan of the carpet. Wrong maintenance can damage new carpet irreversibly. Generally speaking: the quicker a stain is being treated the better. Mud and sand can better be left to dry first before vacuuming the carpet.

## WHAT ALWAYS CAN BE DONE TO REMOVE STAINS:

*Step 1:* remove the stain as good as possible with a spoon, or dab carefully from the outside of the stain to the inside with white kitchen paper or a white towel. DON'T rub as this can damage the structure of the carpet irreversibly.

*Step 2:* Moisten a white towel. Put it on the stain and leave it to dry. Through the vaporization the stain moves into the towel. Repeat when necessary.

*Step 3:* leave the carpet to dry and then vacuum clean it afterwards.

When the stain cannot be removed with water it can be necessary to use a carpet cleanser. Some carpet cleansers that are on the market make the problem worse. Soap residue attracts dirt so that a new stain emerges within a short period of time. Other products damage the carpet irreversibly because they contain for example chlorine.

## ALWAYS TEST THE CLEANING SOLUTION ON A SMALL SAMPLE OF CARPET BEFORE APPLYING TO LARGE AREAS

### THINGS YOU SHOULD NOT DO TO REMOVE STAINS:

- Do not rub or scrub. This can damage the structure of the carpet irreversibly. When the yarn is untwisted or damaged it can not be repaired.
- Don not sprinkle salt on the stain. Salt damages the yarn so that the pigment of for instance red wine soaks in the carpet. Then the stain can never be removed again.
- Using lots of soap, detergent or cleanser. A lot of water is needed to remove these products out of the carpet. Soap residue is sticky and attracts dust and dirt. Although the stain seems to be gone at first, after a period of time a new stain emerges.
- Using products that contain chlorine. Some carpet cleansers that are on the market contain a small percentage of chlorine. This does not only bleach the stain, but the carpet as well. Exceptions are special, bleach-resistant carpets like our SDX-collection. Try the cleanser first at an inconspicuous spot or consult your carpet specialist.
- Using benzene, nail polish remover or other domestic cleansers. These cleansers are often very aggressive and they can fix the stain and damage the carpet irreversibly.
- Using coloured kitchen paper or a coloured towel. The colorants of the paper can soak into the carpet.

### NOT RECCOMENDED

### Frequently occurring but unknown causes of stains:

- Juice of fruit. When small splatters of juice fall onto the carpet they will attract dust and in this way cause small black spots after a while.
  - Cleansing sprays. The haze that comes off can cause stains immediately. Other sprays are sticky as a consequence of which they attract dirt. Spraying the spray first on a cloth prevents the haze to land on the floor.
- Carpet cleansers. When too much carpet cleanser is used and the residue is left behind in the carpet, then the carpet will in most cases attract dust. The result is that after some time a new stain emerges. It is very important to rinse well with water.

- PROJECT ADVICE
- IMPARTIAL PRODUCT REFERENCE
- SITE ASSESSMENT / REPORT
- SAMPLES
- TECHNICAL DATA
- SPECIFICATION DATA
- A PROMPT REFURBISHMENT QUOTATION