

LECA FLOR

CARPETS

30 YEARS OF PRODUCT AND SERVICE EXCELLENCE

Sentry Secondary Entrance Matting

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.

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Sentry Secondary Entrance Matting

PROJECT DETAILS

CLIENT / MC / CA : Lecaflor

SITE LOCATION :

Secondary Entrance Matting : Sentry

INSTALLATION BY :

DATE OF INSTALLATION :

GENERIC SPECIFICATION : Secondary Entrance Matting

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION : Sentry (www.lecaflorpdfs.com)

INTRODUCTION

Daily maintenance

Daily maintenance is very important to keep your carpet in a top condition.

For maintenance and cleaning it is important to:

- prevent the entrance of street dirt
- vacuum clean intensively on a regular basis
- remove stains immediately

PREVENT THE ENTRANCE OF STREET DIRT

Did you know that sand is one of the worst enemies of your floor? It damages in fact the top layer of the floor. This is the yarn of a soft floor. Therefore it is important to keep the dirt which is walked in under the shoes, outside as much as possible. A good doormat is half of the job. Lecaflor Clean Admission is recommended

VACUUM CLEAN INTENSIVELY ON A REGULAR BASIS

For most kinds of carpets a vacuum cleaner with an electrically driven brush is most ideal. Depending on the intensity of the traffic and the pollution to which the carpet is exposed, the frequency of vacuum cleaning be adjusted. Carpets with high piles can be vacuum cleaned best with a vacuum cleaner with a normal mouthpiece.

REMOVE STAINS IMMEDIATELY

The treatment of stains depend on of the material of which the carpet is made and the type of stain. In almost all cases it applies that the quicker action is being taken the better. Only mud and sand can better be left to dry first before vacuum cleaning. For a more detailed advice about stains see "stain removal" below .

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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/m² 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 m² 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.

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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

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