



TYPE OF STAIN	ORDER OF TREATMENT		
	1st	2nd	3rd
GRASS	4		
GRAVY/SAUCE	9	1	
GREASE	2	1	
ICE CREAM	1		
INK – ballpoint	4	1	
INK – fountain pen	9	1	6
LIPSTICK	2	1	
METAL POLISH	2	1	
MILDEW	1	5	
MILK	9	2	1
MUSTARD	1		
NAIL POLISH	8	2	
OIL	2	1	
PAINT – emulsion	2	10	1
PAINT – oil based	3	2	1
RUST	2	1	11
SALAD DRESSING	2	1	
SHOE POLISH	2	1	
SOFT DRINKS	9	1	5
TAR	3	2	1
TEA (black or white)	2	10	1
URINE	1		
VOMIT	1		
WINE – red	12	9	6
WINE – white	1		

## HOW TO TREAT STAINS TREATMENT (CLEANING AGENT)

1. Solution of one teaspoon of approved wool detergent with one teaspoon of white vinegar and one litre of warm water.
2. Dry-cleaning fluid, lighter fuel or mineral turpentine. Caution: Ensure that no flame or lighted cigarette is near, and use in a well-ventilated area.
3. Mineral turpentine. Its effectiveness is increased if mixed with an equal quantity of dry-cleaning fluid. Caution: Ensure that no flame or lighted cigarette is near, and use in a well-ventilated area.
4. Denatured ethanol. Caution: Ensure that no flame or lighted cigarette is near, and use a well-ventilated area.
5. Hydrogen peroxide (20 volume). Dilute 1 part to 10 parts cold water. Caution: Do not use on dark or patterned fabric.
6. Dye stripper. Dilute 1 part to 50 parts cold water. Caution: Do not use on dark or patterned fabric.
7. Chewing gum remover (freezing agent).
8. Nail polish remover.
9. Clean warm (not hot) water.
10. Cold water.

11. Weak solution of white vinegar or lemon juice with cold water.
12. Absorbent powder (eg salt or talc). Sprinkle on the spillage, leave overnight and vacuum next day.

### Notes:

1. When attempting to remove any stains always ensure that the fabric is dry before proceeding to the next step in the order of treatment.
2. The solvents normally used in dry cleaning are perchlorethylene, white spirit or fluorocarbons.

## MERINO WOOL IS...

### NATURAL

Wool is an entirely natural fibre grown year – round by sheep, consuming a simple blend of air, sunshine and grass.

### BIODEGRADABLE

Unlike most man-made fibres, when wool fibre is disposed of, it naturally decomposes back into the earth in a matter of years.

### RENEWABLE

Every year sheep produce a new fleece, making wool a completely renewable fibre source.

## BENEFITS OF WOOL

- Hard wearing and long lasting
- Retains its pile shape and height
- Recovers quickly from furniture compression
- Resists permanent markings
- Adsorbs and removes from the air, many noxious odours (indoor pollution)
- Flame resistant
- Reduces static
- Provides natural thermal and sound insulation
- Regulates air moisture content
- Reduces airborne dust



## A HEALTHY, COMFORTABLE, ENVIRONMENT

Wool – innovative, versatile and resilient. The perfect mix of natural performance, strength and comfort, wool is the ideal choice for floor coverings. There is nothing like the feel of wool under foot.

Wool floor coverings are the perfect companion to the healthy home. Studies show that wool's natural ability to regulate air moisture content and absorb pollutants improves the quality of the air we breathe.

Wool also has natural noise absorbing properties which help reduce the stressful hum of everyday life.

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**Disclaimer:** this advice is offered in good faith, no responsibility is accepted for claims arising from the proposed treatments. If stains fail to respond to the proposed treatments, please call a professional fabric cleaner immediately.

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# WALK ON WOOL

## FLOOR COVERINGS CARE GUIDE

## CARING FOR WOOL COVERINGS

Here are some simple instructions for looking after your wool floor coverings.

Always ensure you read the label for specific care instructions of your floor covering, as they may vary. The following hints on maintenance will considerably prolong the life of the rug/carpet.

## VACUUMING

Weekly vacuuming is recommended so that soil does not become embedded in the pile causing accelerated wear by abrading the fibres at the base of the tufts.

There are three types of vacuum cleaners; plain suction, beater bar, revolving bristle strip. All are efficient for regular cleaning, particularly dense pile carpet. For loop pile carpets, use a suction-only vacuum cleaner.

The last stroke of the vacuum cleaner should be in the pile direction. It is important to follow the manufacturer's instructions for the best results.

## CLEANING

If you have taken care to vacuum your carpet regularly and remove spills without delay, you may not need to clean your carpet for a year or more, even if it is a light colour. However, when the carpet does start to look soiled, you can either have it professionally cleaned or do it yourself. If you decide to clean the carpet yourself, make sure you use a good quality cleaning agent and carefully follow the manufacturer's instructions. No matter how careful one is, there is usually a small residue left on the pile after drying. The residue from a poor quality cleaning agent can accelerate soiling.

## WET SHAMPOOING

It is important to use a neutral shampoo on wool carpets – certainly not one that is alkaline. Never use household detergents, and don't use shampoos which smell of ammonia. To check proprietary carpet shampoos, leave a little in a saucer overnight, pour off excess and allow to dry to see if it leaves a sticky residue to which house dust could cling.

If you use a shampooing machine, follow the instructions carefully. Where possible, remove the furniture from the room, and vacuum thoroughly before shampooing. During shampooing, it is important not to allow the carpet to get too wet in case the pile and backing become distorted. Allow to dry overnight before vacuuming and putting the furniture back in place. Ideally, the furniture should not be put back until the carpet is completely dry.

## ABSORBENT POWDER

There is a range of cleaning powders available which are either solvent-saturated or detergent-saturated. Check the manufacturer's instructions. After vacuuming, the powder is sprinkled liberally on the carpet, brushed into the pile and then vacuumed out.

It is not necessary to remove all the powder from the pile as it can help minimize further soiling. The powder method is an easy way of freshening up a carpet. It also distorts the pile less and, because the carpet is not wetted, the room is ready for re-use sooner.

## AEROSOL FOAM SHAMPOO

For light cleaning of small areas, aerosol foam shampoos can be used. It is advisable to test the shampoo first for sticky residue which may attract dust. Foam is usually sprayed sparingly on to the carpet and worked into the pile with a moistened sponge or brush.

Vacuum after the carpet is dry. In all cases, check the manufacturer's directions.

## SPRAY INJECTION – EXTRACTION

With this method, sometimes incorrectly referred to as "steam cleaning", the carpet pile can be injected with a hot water and detergent solution under pressure so that soil is suspended in the water which is extracted almost at once by a high suction, wet vacuum system.

This method is particularly useful for very dirty carpets as it removes deep-seated dirt, but it may not clean the surface as well as other methods. It is also useful for removing excess detergents from successive wet shampooing – and together the two methods can restore a very dirty, flattened carpet. Although a machine can be rented, it is best to have this type of cleaning done by a professional cleaner because care needs to be taken not to over-wet the carpet and thus distort the pile and backing.

If you do use a rented machine, it is important to follow directions and not exceed the concentrations of additives or the water temperature recommended by the chemical/detergent manufacturer.

## FACTORY CLEANING

Professional factory cleaning is ideal for rugs and carpet squares because all the dirt can be effectively removed. It is not as suitable for wall-to-wall carpet as on-site cleaning because of the inconvenience and expense of removing and refitting the carpet.

## CLEANING RECOMMENDATIONS

To make sure that your wool carpet keeps its good looks as long as possible, it is essential to maintain a regular cleaning schedule including the immediate removal of spillages to prevent carpet stains. Prompt action is important in order to avoid the spillage penetrating the pile fibres and becoming fixed. Therefore, a daily check of the carpet is recommended. Stain removal kits can often be obtained from carpet retailers, or you can make up your own which should contain the following items:

- a carpet shampoo for removing water-based stains
- a solvent for removing greasy stains
- a chewing gum remover (freezer or solvent type)
- special stain removers for ink, fruit, juice coffee etc.
- white tissues for mopping up spills
- small sponges for applying shampoo, solvents. etc.

## A STEP BY STEP CLEANING GUIDE

When spills occur, it is important that they are cleaned up immediately!

Here is a guide to help make your job easier.

Step 1 – Scoop up solids with a knife or spoon.

Step 2 – Blot up liquids by applying pressure with white paper towels or tissues.

Step 3 – Determine the method of stain removal from the chart.

Step 4 – Before treating the stain, test the treatments on an inconspicuous part of the carpet for possible colour change.

Step 5 – With blotting or dabbing motion, work inwards from the edge of the stain to prevent it spreading.

Step 6 – Do not rub the carpet pile during the stain removal or rinsing stages.

Step 7 – When attempting to remove stains, ensure that the carpet is dry before proceeding to the next step of the treatment.

Step 8 – Rinse by applying clear, tepid tap water using a clean cloth or sponge.

Step 9 – Once the stain has been removed, blot up moisture by applying pressure with white paper towels or tissues.

Step 10 – Do not walk on the carpet until dry.

## STAIN CHECKLIST AND TREATMENT

The following table lists some common stains and the recommended treatments.

Please refer to the corresponding number in the "how to treat stains" list for the appropriate treatment type. Treat stains in the recommended order where applicable.

TYPE OF STAIN	ORDER OF TREATMENT		
	1st	2nd	3rd
BEER	1		
BEETROOT	1		
BLEACH	1		
BLOOD	10	6	
BURN OR SCORCH MARK	5		
BUTTER	2	1	
CANDLE WAX	3		
CHEWING GUM	7		
CHOCOLATE	1	2	
COCOA	2	10	1
COFFEE (black or white)	2	10	1
COOKING OILS	2	1	
CRAYON/COLOUR MARKER	2	1	
CREAM	2	1	
EGG	1		
EXCREMENT	1		
FRUIT JUICE	9	1	
FURNITURE POLISH	2	1	