

Made in Heaven

Finishing Touch



Synthetic Product & Care Guide

February 2024

Care & Maintenance

Prevention:

Placing mats at the front of the house will trap any dirt before it is brought in from outdoors. Also bear in mind that a darker carpet won't show dirt and stains as much as a light carpet.

Regular cleaning:

The secret to keep your carpets beauty and apperance for a long time is to carry out cleaning and maintenance frequently. Ideally you should be vacuuming your carpet twice a week. For a cut pile carpet we recommend a vacuum cleaner with a rotating brush (although not advised for high pile saxony carpets).

For dense carpets we recommend a suction only vacuum as this will allow you to change the suction power for easier usage.

Deeper cleaning:

Sometimes no matter how well we look after our carpets, they need a bit more attention. That is why we recommend having your carpet professionally cleaned every two to three years.

Reaction time:

The quicker you act, the easier a stain will be to remove. Do not allow them to dry! As soon as the accident happens, blot up any liquids with a clean kitchen cloth and remove any solid elements with a spoon.

Bleach cleaning:

We always say that this should be a last resort on a stubborn stain. Only use bleach on a 100% polypropylene carpet and dilute the bleach with water before using. The ratio should be 1 part bleach and 9 parts water.

Do not rub:

Never rub a stain as this can cause it to spread. Instead using a clean kitchen cloth, blot the area and work from the outside of the stain inwards.

Treatment Table

This table shows which methods to use depending on the substance that has caused the stain:

	A	B	C	D	E
Beer		X			
Beetroot Juice	X				
Biro				X	
Blood	X				
Butter		X		X	
Chocolate		X			
Coffee	X				
Fruit Juice	X				
Gravy		X			
Ink		X		X	
Lemonade	X				
Milk		X			
Nail Varnish					X
Oil				X	
Paint			X		
Shoe Polish		X		X	
Tea	X				
Tomato Ketchup		X			
Urine	X				
Vomit		X			
Wax				X	
Wine		X			

Next page for method details.

Method Details

Method A - Warm water:

Dab the stain to get as much off as possible, with a clean white kitchen cloth. Then treat the stain with a damp cloth and dab it off again, until no further dirt adheres to the cloth.

Method B - Soap powder solution:

(1 tablespoon soap powder to 1/4 litre water)

Dab off the stain as far as possible with a clean white kitchen cloth. Then treat the stain with a cloth soaked in soap suds and then dab it off again, until no further dirt adheres to the cloth. Important: Only repeat dabbing with clean water and remove soap residues with a clean cloth.

Method C - Thinner:

Dab/rub the stain with a cloth soaked in thinner. Repeat until no more dirt is visible on the cloth. Important: Never apply care products directly to the stain!

Method D - Dry cleaning solvent:

Dab/rub the stain with a cloth soaked in dry cleaning solvent. Repeat until no more dirt is visible on the cloth.

Important: Never apply care products directly to the stain!

Method E - Acetone:

Dab/rub the stain with a cloth soaked in acetone. Repeat until no more dirt is visible on the cloth.

Important: Never apply care products directly to the stain!