

What To Expect After Installation

Shedding

Most carpets retain some loose fibers after they leave the mill or store. These fibers often appear as balls of fluff on the surface of your carpet or in your vacuum cleaner. With time, they will work their way out of the carpet and no longer be a nuisance.

Sprouting

Occasionally, loose tufts will appear above the carpet surface. To remove the loose tufts, clip them to be even with the carpet's surface. **DO NOT PULL OUT LOOSE ENDS!** If you do, you will permanently damage the carpet.

Shading

You may notice some variations in the color of your carpet – one area may seem to change color when you look at it from different directions. This is because light reflects differently as the pile is pushed in a variety of directions. Foot traffic generally causes this to happen and the best solution is to sweep or vacuum the pile in a uniform direction.

Rippling

During times of high humidity, your carpet might experience some slight rippling. This situation usually resolves itself as the carpet settles. If the problem persists, please call your sales professional.

The New Carpet Smell

Like new cars, some carpets have a “new carpet smell.” It is nothing to be concerned about and usually goes away within a week, sometimes within days. There are some things that you can do to minimize the smell. Most importantly, be sure to ventilate the area as much as possible. You should open the doors and windows and use fans to keep the air circulating during installation and for up to 72 hours afterwards. Take advantage of your heating or air conditioning fans, if you have them. You should also vacuum your carpet often to help remove the odor.

Static Electricity

When your home's relative humidity is low, a static charge can build up in your carpet as you walk across it. If you touch something made of metal, you get zapped. There are commercially available products you can apply to your carpet to reduce or eliminate static electric build-up. Patience is also a good remedy. Your carpet will hold less of a charge as time goes by.

Crushing

Your carpet will display crushing in spots where heavy objects have been placed. To raise the pile back to its former height, you will have to do some vigorous brushing. You can also try passing a hot steam iron over the indentation – but bring the iron no closer than 6 inches above the carpet.

STAIN REMOVAL GUIDE

Stain	Method 1	Method 2	Stain	Method 1	Method 2
Asphalt	A		Lemonade	C	F
Beer	B		Lipstick	A	
Berries	B	F	Mascara	A	
Blood	B		Mayonnaise	B	
Butter	A		Mercurochrome	F	
Candle Wax	G	D	Merthiolate	F	
Candy (sugar)	B		Milk	B	
Catsup	C	F	Mixed Drinks	B	F
Chalk	H		Mud	B	
Chewing Gum	D	A	Mustard	C	F
Chocolate	B		Nail Polish	E	
Coffee	B	F	Paint - Latex	B	
Cooking Oil	A	C	Paint - Oil	A	
Dyes – Blue, Black, Green, Red	F		Pet Food	A	
Excrement	C		Paper Mache	B	
Foundation Makeup	A	B	Shoe Polish	A	F
Fruit Juice	C	F	Shortening	A	
Furniture Polish	A		Soft Drinks	C	F
Grease – Food	A		Tar	C	F
Grease – Auto	A		Tea	B	F
Glue – White	B	C	Urine – Dry	B	
Glue – Hobby	A	E	Urine – Fresh	B	
Ice Cream	B		Vomit	C	
Ink – Ball Point Pen	A		Wine – Red	F	
Ink – India, Marking Pen	A	F	Wine – White	B	
Artificially Colored Fruit Drinks	C	F	Unknown	A	B
Kool Aid	C	F			

METHOD A

1. APPLY a dry cleaning solvent, use dampened towel.
2. BLOT – don't rub.
3. REPEAT solvent application as above.
4. WATER – apply with dampened towel.
5. BLOT – finish with weighted pad of towels.

METHOD B

1. SCRAPE or blot up excess spill.
2. APPLY detergent – use damp towel.
3. BLOT – don't rub.
4. APPLY ammonia – use damp towel.
5. APPLY white vinegar (undiluted) – use damp towel.
6. BLOT – don't rub.
7. WATER – apply with damp sponge.
8. BLOT – finish with weighted pad of towels.

METHOD C

1. SCRAPE or blot up excess spill.
2. APPLY dry baking soda solution.
3. SCRAPE and vacuum.
4. WATER – use damp sponge to rinse remaining baking soda. Don't over-wet.
5. Blot – don't rub.
6. APPLY presoak solution – use damp towel.
7. WATER – rinse as above.
8. BLOT – don't rub – dry well.
9. APPLY dry powder cleaner.

10. VACUUM.

METHOD D

1. SCRAPE or blot up excess spill.
2. FREEZE with ice cubes.
3. SHATTER – with blunt object like the back of a large spoon.
4. VACUUM chips away before they melt.

METHOD E

1. APPLY nail polish remover (non-oily type) – use cotton swab to apply to the spill. Don't wet through to carpet backing.
2. PICK up softened materials – use clean, white paper towels and push toward the center of spill to avoid spreading stain.
3. REPEAT above – soften and carefully remove a layer of the spill each time. Haste may spread the stain and/or damage the carpet.

METHOD F

1. SCRAPE or blot up excess spill.
2. APPLY detergent solution – use damp towels, leave 3 – 5 minutes.
3. BLOT – don't rub.
4. APPLY hydrogen peroxide solution, let stand 20 – 30 minutes under a weighted pad of clean, dry, white paper towels.

5. REPEAT application of hydrogen peroxide and dry under weighted pad until removal is complete.

6. APPLY white vinegar (undiluted) use damp towels.

7. BLOT – finish with weighted pad of towels.

METHOD G

1. SCRAPE off excess material.
2. COVER with brown paper.
3. APPLY warm iron until material absorbed. Be sure paper is large enough to cover the stained area. Take care never to touch the iron to the carpet.
4. CHANGE paper or rotate to clean area and repeat until all material is absorbed.

METHOD H

1. VACUUM away as much as possible.
2. LOOSEN remaining material by tapping with a scrub brush or toothbrush. Tap with the brush – do not scrub.
3. VACUUM.
4. APPLY dry powder.
5. TAP with brush to work powder into carpet tufts. Don't scrub.
6. LET powder dry one hour or more.
7. VACUUM.
8. REPEAT dry powder application if necessary.