HALBMOND

DESIGN. QUALITY. INNOVATION.

Laying, Cleaning and Care Guide

for Printed Carpets, Bed Surrounds and Rugs

1. Carpets, rugs and bed surrounds must be laid down on a clean, dry floor.

2. Depending on the floor surface, carpets, rugs and bed surrounds can be prone to slip or move. In these cases, a suitable underlay (e.g. carpet gripper) should be used.

3. Stair carpets should be laid with the pile direction leading downstairs. The stair nosing radius must measure at least 10 mm.

4. Care and Cleaning

   Use of suitably sized, dirt trapping, doormats that can be cleaned or changed regularly, reduces the amount of dirt that is carried into the house. Particular attention should be paid to adequate ambient humidity (ca. 60%).

4.1 Daily Maintenance

Maintenance cleaning has a decisive effect on the cleanliness of the carpet and should be carried out daily with a powerful vacuum cleaner floor brush. This not only sucks up loose dirt from the carpet's surface, but also draws out dirt particles from deeper in the pile. When vacuuming wool carpets, the brush should either be set on its lowest setting (hard floors/smooth surfaces), or a powerful vacuum cleaner with a smooth floor nozzle should be used in order to avoid matting and tangling. Wool carpets can be vacuumed from the first day onwards.

4.2 Stain Removal

Each stain should be removed immediately whenever possible and should not be allowed to dry. Dab liquids away or soak them up with absorbent cloths, vacuum loose dirt. Always work a stain starting from outside to the middle using an absorbent microfibre cloth. Do not use conventional household cleaning agents or detergent to remove stains. Water-soluble stains should only be removed with distilled water. Water-insoluble stains should be removed with a suitable stain remover. Do not spray stain remover directly onto the stain, but instead spray the stain remover onto a cloth and dab the stain, working it out of the carpet. Remove loosened dirt with a dry area of the cloth. Work over the area with clear water and dab dry (if necessary with absorbent kitchen paper). Repeat this procedure for stubborn stains. When removing stains, do not rub or soak the carpet surface.

4.3 Intensive Cleaning

Powder dry-cleaning:
Alongside full surface treatment, powder dry-cleaning makes targeted cleaning of specific surface areas possible (e.g. visible pathways, surfaces around seating areas). Wool rich and deep pile carpets should be tested for suitability for this procedure beforehand to rule out the possibility of matting or tangling, which could be caused by the mechanical action of the cleaning equipment. First, thoroughly vacuum the carpet with a powerful vacuum cleaner floor brush. Then sprinkle the moist powder evenly onto the carpet and work in intensively with a rotary brush. Loosened dirt is taken up and bound by the cleaning powder. After the powder has completely dried (approx. 1h), thoroughly vacuum the carpet with the vacuum cleaner floor brush several times.

Spray extraction wet cleaning:
Spray extraction cleaning is particularly hygienic and deep cleaning and should not be carried out on moisture sensitive floor coverings, glued floors and subfloor structures (e.g. chipboard, parquet, laminate floors etc.). First, remove loose and easily removable dirt with a powerful vacuum cleaner floor brush. Then, directly spray a suitable, low-surfactant cleaning agent onto the carpet surface. Do not add any cleaning agent to the fresh water tank of the spray extraction machine! Now use the spray extraction machine to extract the loosened dirt from the carpet with clear water. The carpet must be completely dry (minimum 24h), before it can be walked on. After the carpet has dried, we recommend vacuuming it once more with a vacuum cleaner floor brush.

5. During cleaning of subfloor structures (e.g. the cleaning of parquet with a floor polishing machine), textile carpets should be removed out of the way to prevent any transfer of cleaning agent or damage to stitching or fringing.