

caring for your new carpet

Maintenance

The key to good carpet maintenance is to avoid particles of loose dirt and dust from working their way into the carpet pile where they will act abrasively on the fibres and discolour the carpet.

Vacuum your new carpet regularly at least two or three times a week.

A large, strong doormat will reduce dirt from outside being spread around the house.

Avoid where possible laying light coloured carpets next to external entrances.

Loop pile carpets should be vacuumed with a cylinder cleaner using the suction head only.

Cut pile carpets should be vacuumed with an upright cleaner with beater bar and brush.

Man-made fibre carpets and wool twist pile carpets should be vacuumed regularly as soon as they are laid to pick up any isolated particles.

Cleaning

Follow these general rules below for dealing with spillages. For more persistent or unusual stains contact a professional carpet cleaner.

Spillages are more easily removed if tackled immediately so act promptly and blot off all the liquid stain with dry kitchen roll or a clean dry white cloth.

Semi solid substances should be removed with a plastic spatula.

To clean off any remaining stain use a clean damp cloth soaked in warm water to blot the stain. Use a dabbing action with the cloth and then blot out the remaining liquid with dry kitchen towel.

Do not rub the pile surface or oversoak the stain.

Always work from the outside of the stain inwards to minimise the stain spreading.

understanding your new carpet

SHEDDING

All carpets using a spun yarn will shed excess fibre when first installed.

This is to be expected and does not mean there is a defect. The short fibres given off, represent a very small fraction of the pile.

LONG TUFT

Occasionally you may find a stray tuft extending above the pile surface.

Provided your carpet is a cut pile, carefully cut the tuft with sharp scissors to the level of the surrounding pile.

NATURAL FIBRES

As a natural fibre, pure new wool is washed and scoured before being spun into carpet yarn. Throughout the manufacturing process it is also inspected and natural minor imperfections removed. Even so, fitted wool carpets may, on rare occasions, contain slight traces of the sheep's outdoor environment. As such Cormar reserve the right to carry out small on site rectifications. Your statutory rights are not affected.

SHADING

Cut pile carpets after use can develop light and dark patches, known as shading. This is as a result of the pile surface laying in varying directions, and the light refraction on the surface of the pile creating a 'shaded' appearance. Shading is not detrimental to the wear of the carpet.

FADING

Most textiles will fade very gradually over time due to natural light. To reduce fading of carpets in rooms with strong exposure to the sun, (i.e. south facing rooms with patio windows), judicious use of sun blinds or curtains is recommended.

ABRASION

Pet paws, claws, rubber soled shoes and heels can be abrasive on carpets, particularly where use is constantly concentrated to small areas (i.e. in front of armchairs). Move furniture occasionally to avoid any distortion to the carpet pile.

PILLING

Pilling can sometimes occur on loop pile and wool blend carpets. The expression is used to describe the little balls of fibres which collect on the pile surface. It is similar to the type of pilling which can occur on a sweater. Carefully remove these pills with scissors - the durability of the carpet will not be affected.

MATCHING

Identical matching between consecutive production batches is not possible and nominal deviation from original samples and patterns must be anticipated.

INDENTATIONS

The feet of furniture will create indentations on any carpet. To help reduce marking, regularly move the position of furniture and other heavy objects where possible. To help lift the pile back up, use a coin to 'gently' tease the pile upright.

STATIC ELECTRICITY

When the atmosphere is dry, static electricity can build up in a carpet. This may be rectified by keeping the humidity high with a humidifier or indoor plants in water trays.

FLATTENING

All cut pile fabrics of any fibre type will flatten to some extent in traffic lanes although regular vacuuming will help to allay this. This flattening is a normal reaction to localised traffic and is not detrimental to the wear of the carpet.

STAIRS

Stair carpets receive heavy wear especially on the nosings. In some cases shifting the stair carpet can help compensate for this, ask your carpet retailer for further details.

TREATMENTS

Care must be taken if applying stain guards or other such treatments after installation. Over saturation can result in damage to the structure of the carpet.

the importance of underlay

New carpets require new underlay. Fitting a new carpet to British Standard BS5325 requires the services of a competent fitter. **This is extremely important to the life of your carpet.**

Jute backed carpets require to be stretched evenly across the room from wall to wall. For the best results a new and firm underlay should be laid on a clean dry floor, preferably with a paper lining to the floor. The paper and underlay, should be fixed by tacks or tape, with joins butted together. This will stop movement of the underlay when the carpet is laid. The carpet should be stretched evenly and held on carpet gripper which has been pre-nailed to the perimeter of the room. This will ensure the pile of the carpet will sit upright, giving the best resilience to foot traffic. This also helps to reduce wear.

carpet styles

TWIST PILE

A twist pile carpet is made from yarn that has been tightly twisted and set to form a pile with a slightly textured surface. Twist piles are produced in both plain and heather colours (Heathers are created using a combination of complimentary coloured fibres to obtain a tonal effect).

LOOP PILE

In a loop pile carpet the yarn forms loops on the surface of the carpet, either in uniform height, creating a level loop pile, or with differing heights creating a textured loop pile. Variations include a rustic tweed style loop known as a Berber which contains highlight flecks. Wool loops are a popular alternative to coir and sisal floors because they have the added comfort, warmth and durability of natural wool.

VELVETS

Velvets are carpets with a smooth cut pile finish, also known as a velour. This finish is achieved by the yarn only having a slight degree of twist. This carpet style brings a luxurious feel to the home, making it an ideal choice for bedrooms and bathrooms.