

Needle Felt Contract Modular Tile

Maintenance Guidelines 2003

Needle Felt Contract Modular Tiles *by DALTONIAN FLOORING, INC.*, are engineered to deliver long-term appearance under heavy traffic conditions.

A sound, consistent maintenance program is **VITAL** to the durability of any carpet.

A good care routine prolongs the life of carpet tiles by removing the “grit” of daily soiling on a frequent basis.



Recommended Vacuuming & Cleaning Schedules

Vacuuming:

Light Traffic Areas	.....	Every 3rd Day
Medium Traffic Areas	.....	Daily (or every 2 nd day)
Heavy/All Traffic Areas	.....	Daily (Thoroughly)

Cleaning:

Light Traffic Areas	.....	Every 6 Months
Medium Traffic Areas	.....	Every 3 Months
Heavy/All Traffic Areas	.....	Monthly



- *Cost studies have proven consistently that carpeted (tile or carpeting) areas are easier and cheaper to maintain than bare floors.*
- *A routine cleaning program to maintain a good appearance level is economical in the long run.*

Recommended Cleaning Methods

For Daltonian Flooring, Inc. Modular Carpet Tiles

*Dry Foam Cleaning , Dry or Powdered Cleaning
&
Warm Water Extraction System*

“Dry“ Foam Cleaning:

Utilizes equipment that generates a “dry” type of foam detergent.

Equipment Needed

Use of **foam applicators with built-in wet vacuum pick up** is recommended.

*With this type of applicator soil is immediately removed from the pile, preventing it to reabsorb into the carpet tiles.

How It Works

The foam is brushed into the pile and holds the soil in suspension in the pile and is immediately removed with the wet vacuum pick up.

Generally, this type of cleaning is not as thorough as wet shampooing, especially for removing deeply embedded dirt. *However; in Light to Medium Traffic areas, it performs satisfactorily.

Dry or Powdered Cleaning:

This involves the use of **spreading “powder” compounds** into the carpet tiles.

What Are dry/powdered compounds?

Compounds that are usually composed of filler or sawdust materials saturated with cleaning solvents.

Equipment Needed

This can be done by a **special machine** or for relatively smaller areas, a **long-handled stiff brush**.

How It Works

Once the compounds are spread, a vacuum is used to remove the cleaning compounds with the absorbed soil. ***This method does not require drying time.**

***Excellent for removing “greasy” soil.**

***Less likely to produce texture distortion.**

(However, some authorities have reservations about this method’s effectiveness in repeated usage, especially the ability to remove embedded dirt.)

****DRY FOAM CLEANING & DRY/POWDERED CLEANING REQUIRE**
COMPLETE REMOVAL of FOAMS & DRYING POWDERS to AVOID RE-SOILING
(Neglecting this important factor can lead to loss of Pile Resiliency, Pile Distortion & Carpet Matting.)**

Warm Water Extraction System

Over the past few years this method has become very popular.

This involves a combination of **Water at a certain temperature (under 150°)** and **Detergent and/or chemicals.**

Preferred Temperature

Under 150°, preferably 120° - 130°.

What Is The Key To Success With This Method?

Success for this method lies in the amount of moisture recovered in cleaning (**95% +**),
And the **type and percent of detergent utilized between .05% - 1.0% by volume of water.**

Double Glue Installations & Warm Water Extraction

No Cleaning should occur until adhesive has cured and set.

Approximated Time for Setting

30 Days

**Too much water will damage Hot Melt Tape Seams.*

**Care should be taken to Assure Proper Drying*



How to Assure Quick Drying after Carpet is Cleaned

Be sure room or area is ventilated.

Air must move over the surface of the carpet to assure quick drying.

The best drying temperature is 72° F - 78° F.

Lowering the humidity by means of a dehumidifier or air conditioner will aid the drying.





DO NOT
POINTERS



- **DO NOT** Allow Fabrics To Come In Contact With Carpet Tiles While Damp.

- **DO NOT** Close Off Room Until Carpet Tiles Are Dry.

- **DO NOT** Allow Traffic On Damp Carpet Tiles. *(Remove shoes or make sure they are clean if it is necessary to walk on the carpet tiles.)*

- **Paper** or **Plastic** Will Impede Drying and **Should Not Be Used** *(unless absolutely necessary.)*

- **DO NOT** Vacuum Damp Carpet Tiles.

***AFTER CARPET TILES ARE DRY, RESUME
SCHEDULED VACUUMING.***

*****Sponge Up Spills Immediately*****

Other Important Information

Carpet Crush

Carpet crush from the pressure of furniture legs, etc. can be brushed out with the use of a coin to rough it up. If not successful, place steam iron a few inches from the surface, spray with steam and brush with a stiff, non-wire bristled brush. Repeat the process until pile is standing up again. A hair dryer, set at medium temperature, can also be used in place of a steam iron. Never touch iron or hair dryer to carpet.

Mildew

To control and remove bacterial growth, we suggest scrubbing the affected area with a 50/50 mixture of house hold bleach and water, allowing it to set for 10-15 minutes before flushing thoroughly and vigorously with a hose.

Chlorine

Polypropylene (Olefin) fibers have excellent resistance to most acids and alkalis, as well as bleaches and most solvents. Nylon fibers generally are resistant to bleaches. Additionally, they are resistant to weak acids.

Cookie Cuts

Given linearity in many of our product lines, as well as randomization in others, some localized damage such as cigarette burns, contamination, etc. can be cut out another good piece of the same carpet construction placed into the affected area.



Ice Melt Pellets (Calcium Chloride) -are often used to enhance the melting of ice and snow on pathways and entrances. The pellets and associated products are often tracked indoors. The Calcium Chloride can cause discoloring and damage to carpets/tiles.

Problem & Maintenance Recommendations are Outlined Below:

The Problem: Ice melt pellets pull moisture out in the air and at the same time will leave oily residue on carpet. This attracts dirt causing the high traffic areas to become blackened. The retained moisture may eventually weaken adhesive that glues the carpet/carpet tiles to the floor.

Maintenance: If Calcium Chloride ice melt pellets are used, the following steps can help in maintaining the product: **Well Maintained Walk-Off Mats should be used.**

(They should be washed and changed frequently)

The Carpet/Tiles should be flushed with Clean Water Only.

(If the problem becomes particularly bad, allow the carpet to dry in between flushings..)

During the Winter Months, this should be done on a Regular Basis.

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Carpet Tile Spot & Stain Removal

Spot Cleaning & Stain Removal

FACT:

98% Of All Stains are easily removed if treated Immediately.

Cleaning Agents For Spot/Stain Removal

Detergent & Water Solution - Liquid Synthetic and Warm Water.

&

Household Solvent - Household Solvents, Spot Cleaner or Dry Cleaner Fluid.

Directions for Detergent & Water Solution

1 tsp. Of Liquid Synthetic Carpet Detergent (*not soap*)

1 qt. Of Warm Water

Mix Liquid Synthetic Carpet Detergent with the Warm Water.

Removal Procedure

1. Scrape up excess
2. Apply Cleaner sparingly and **Blot up** (*do not rub*) using a clean, white absorbent cotton cloth or towel. (*Repeat if necessary*)



Use Detergent & Water Solution :

*Mud.. Dirt.. Clay.. Fruit.. Berries.. Juices.. Candy.. Soft Drinks.. Mustard..
Alcoholic Beverages.. Washable Ink.. Blood.. Urine.. Excrement.....*

Use Detergent & Water Solution Followed By Household Solvent:

*Coffee.. Tea.. Milk.. Cream.. Gravy.. Chocolate.. Egg.. Ice Cream.. Sauces..
Catsup.. Salad Dressing.. Vomit.....*

Use Household Solvent Alone:

Oily Materials (*Butter, Grease, Oil, Hand Cream, Meat Juices, Wax, Tar*)

Use Household Solvent Followed By Detergent & Water Solution:

Heavy Grease & Gums (*Chewing Gum, Paint, Lipstick, Shoe Polish, Salad Oil, Heavy Grease or Oils, Asphalt, Crayon, Mascara*)