Christopher Farr

Regular cleaning is essential to maintain the appearance of your carpet. The most important step in caring for your carpet is vacuuming. Properly vacuuming carpet is the easiest and most effective way to keep your carpet clean. We recommend vacuuming areas often that receive the most traffic, such as hallways, stairs, and exterior entryways in the home. Ideally, vacuum all the floor coverings a minimum of once a week, and the high-traffic areas more often, based on the usage. If you have pets, you may need to vacuum some area daily. Removing loose soil while it remains on the carpet's surface is important so that it is not walked into the carpet pile.

During the first months it is normal that pilling may occur. This is not a manufacturing defect; it is another common characteristic of natural and synthetic fibers. The quantity of the pilling will start diminishing after some weeks of use and it does not affect the quality of the carpet. Vacuuming the carpets not only cleans it but it also helps to recover the pile and improve the quality of the carpet.

Steam cleaning or any other methods which involve a substantial increase of temperature are not recommended.

VACUUM CLEANER RECOMMENDATIONS

For loop pile wool or wool-blend carpets. We recommend the use of a strong suction vacuum without a beater bar. Carpets with thick, loop pile construction may be sensitive to brushing, rubbing or scraping of the pile surface, which may cause fuzzing and pile distortion. If any loops become loose, then this might snag on furniture. You should use scissors to cut off the knots or loose loops that extend above the carpet surface to even off the carpet.

For cut pile wool and wool-blend carpets. You should vacuum in one direction so the carpet color is consistent. We recommend vacuum cleaners with a rotating brush or beater/brush bar. Adjust the beater bar height so it will lightly brushes the surface of the carpet.

BASIC SPOT CLEANING

Blot liquids with a dry, white, absorbent cloth or white (not printed) paper towels. Do not scrub the area! Scrubbing can cause pile distortion in the affected area. Continue to use a dry cloth or paper towels until the area is completely dry. If the stain persists, apply water and blot again with a clean towel. Complete removal of many common spills may require this step to be repeated several times. Continue to use a dry cloth or paper towel until the area is dry. Do not walk on the carpet until it is completely dry.

It may be necessary to contact a carpet-cleaning professional for assistance with the more severe stains that require a great deal of extra effort to remove.

SILK CARPETS

Vacuum both the high and low pile areas carefully. Avoid vacuum cleaners with beater bars or rotating brushes when vacuuming these carpets as they may harm delicate fibers. After vacuuming, if required, gently rake cut pile carpet with a hand rake to lift and restore fibers to their original shape and condition.

We not recommend spot cleaning for silk carpets. Water or water-based cleaners can damage these fibers. Liquid spillages should be absorbed into a clean towel using a blotting action until no more can be absorbed. Solid spillages should be tackled using a flat blade or spatula to remove the substance. Please remove as much of the stain as possible and call a professional.

OUTDOOR CARPETS

Outdoor carpets naturally dissolve the moisture away, helping it to remain dry and therefore free of mold, mildew, and stains, which makes it an ideal material for a lowmaintenance carpet.

Regularly cleaning your outdoor carpet with a vacuum cleaner remains one of the best ways to keep it clean.

You can try to spot clean your outdoor carpet as soon as you or someone else spills something on it. Immediately absorbing liquid with a soft cloth, sponge, or paper towel helps to prevent it from setting in the carpet's fibers, but if a liquid stain sets, a carpet cleaner can effectively remove it. A liquid detergent solution works best for non-oily stains, as you can rub it into the stain, let it dry, and vacuum the affected area.