

## Cleaning and Care Instructions

for textile floor coverings in the commercial sector from

### Toucan-T Carpet Manufacture GmbH

#### 1. Preventative Measures

A large proportion of the usual dirt carried into a building can be avoided by fitting dirt trapper mats in front of the entrances and in the foyers. These must be cleaned or changed regularly in order to ensure their long-term usefulness.

#### 2. Routine Cleaning

Routine cleaning is of decisive importance for the cleanliness of the carpet and determines to a considerable extent the time intervals at which intensive cleaning will be required. A powerful brush vacuum appliance, such as the *CC-Tebo Brush Vacuum S* or the *HOST ExtractorVAC* should be used, as they not only remove loose dirt from the surface but also remove particles of dirt from deep within the pile. When cleaning pure wool carpets, the vacuum brush should be set to its lowest setting (hard/smooth flooring) or a soft brush should be used, as pure wool carpets are more sensitive to mechanical stress than synthetic fibre carpeting. A vacuum with smooth floor nozzles must be used if felting resulting from routine cleaning is to be ruled out. Corresponding considerations must be taken into account for deep-pile carpeting.

#### 3. Stain removal

Remove each stain *as quickly as possible; do not allow it to dry in*. Dab off or soak up any fluids using absorbent cloths and vacuum up loose dirt. When treating/removing stains, always start at the outer edges and work towards the centre of the stain. Do not use any of the usual household cleaning agents or washing up liquids to remove stains. Do not spray the stain remover directly onto the soiled area. Instead, dap this onto the stain using a cloth and massage it in. Take away loosened dirt by dabbing with a dry section of the cloth. Using clean water, thoroughly wipe the treated area and subsequently dab it dry (with absorbent white paper kitchen towels if necessary). When removing stains do not rub the carpeting and do not allow it to become wet through.

3.1 Use the gentle stain remover *CC-Alibaba* with the *CC Micro Fibre Towel* on pure wool qualities.

3.2 Use *CC-Floor Mate* to remove stains from synthetic fibre carpeting. It removes water-soluble and water-insoluble stains and has an active oxygen which is also effective against stubborn, strongly-coloured food stains such as coffee, tea, red wine, etc. *CC Floor Mate* is also available as practical, ready-to-use, impregnated stain removal cloths.

#### 4. Intensive Cleaning

In addition to regular routine cleaning and stain removal, the carpeting requires intensive cleaning at certain intervals in order to remove all surface staining or soiling.

4.1 Dry Extraction: In addition to cleaning the whole floor area covered by the carpeting, dry extraction also makes possible the specific treatment of partial sections of the carpeting (e.g. "walkways" leading from one place to another), without making the floor inaccessible during the cleaning process. The system is particularly suited for floor coverings for which wet cleaning is not possible or not advised (e.g. velcro backed or tightly woven carpeting, flooring with bonded fibre backing, where water soluble adhesives and fixing agents have been used, for false floor constructions and non-fixed or free-lying carpets). Deep-pile carpets and those containing wool should be checked prior to use with respect to the suitability of the described cleaning method in order to exclude the possibility of changes occurring to the nap and/or pile (e.g. felting) as a consequence of the mechanical effect of the cleaning apparatus. First vacuum clean the carpeting thoroughly using the *HOST ExtractorVAC* fitted with the appropriate brushes (white brushes for short-pile velours and loop-pile carpeting, white-gold or gold-coloured

brushes for more sensitive, e.g. deep-pile qualities und carpets containing wool). When treating deep-pile qualities, always work in the direction of the fibre (not lengthways and crossways). Heavily soiled areas (e.g. walkways) should subsequently be finely sprayed with *CC-tebo<sup>2in1</sup> Intensive Cleaner*. After this, distribute *HOST Sponge Cleaner* and massage in using the *HOST ExtractorVAC*. Immediately afterwards, thoroughly vacuum up the dirt bound up with the cleaning sponges using the *HOST ExtractorVAC*, taking care to empty the collection container of the appliance before it becomes too full.

**Note on Ray X:** This type of carpet should only be treated with more coarse dry cleaning materials such as HOST sponges. Complete removal of the cleaning material is not assured with the use of finer carpet powders (such as Tebo Active Powder) and leaves a conspicuous residue on the surface.

4.2 Wet Cleaning Using the Spray Extraction Method: Wet cleaning penetrates particularly deeply and hygienically into the carpet fibres but may not be used for moisture-sensitive (underfloor) constructions. Particular care should be taken with floor coverings with jute backings, whereby a soaking of the carpet should be avoided at all costs. For the cleaning of synthetic fibre carpeting, a particularly effective result is achieved through using the brush roller spray extractor appliance *CC-Premium F2* in conjunction with *CC-Concentrated Carpet Cleaner* in a dilution of 1:60 – 1:70. The cleaning solution is worked in with a rotating brush roller in one process and then taken up again using a suction nozzle, in the course of which procedure the dirt is rinsed out of the carpeting. Alternatively, the spray extraction cleaning can be carried out by using a *CC-Spray Vacuum* to spray on and suction off the cleaning solution. As the intensive cleaning effect of the brushes described previously is not present here, this process is preferred for deep-pile carpets or mechanically sensitive nap material. Wool qualities can be cleaned by using *CC-Spray Ex 2000* in a dilution of 1:40 together with a *CC-Spray Vacuum*. Carpeting cleaned using the wet cleaning method should not be walked on until completely dry.

## 5. Impregnation

After completion of intensive cleaning, the carpeting should be treated using a suitable impregnation agent, in order to further reduce the amount of routine cleaning that is needed in specific areas. Here there are two possible alternatives available, each with a different impregnation effect.

5.1 An impregnation of the floor covering with *CC-Baygard Carpet Protection Spray* while it is still damp induces an improved anti-soiling effect as a protection against dry dirt and brings about an increase in fibre stability and elasticity. Routine daily cleaning is made easier and more effective. This type of impregnation is particularly suited for sections of the floor subjected to more extreme use, such as corridors, etc.

5.2 As a result of the impregnation of the dry floor covering using *CC-Stain Guard*, liquids form into droplets and run off and/or can be more easily dabbed up using an absorbent cloth. Treatment with *CC-Stain Guard* is to be recommended for dining areas, for example, and for those places where there is an increased risk of drinks being spilled or knocked over.

## 6. Anti-static Treatment

Electrostatic charging (minor electric shocks) mainly occurs in winter when the air in rooms is dry and can be prevented by applying *CC Anti-Static Spray R*. Where there is a relative humidity of around 60%, in most cases electrostatic charging does not occur.

These Cleaning and Care Instructions have been drawn up following consultation between Toucan-T GmbH and Dr. Schutz GmbH. The quality, environmental friendliness and application areas of the CC cleaning and care agents mentioned have been confirmed by experts in independent testing institutes. **By passing on these Cleaning and Care Instructions to his customer, the party responsible for the laying of a new textile floor covering has complied with the regulations laid down in industrial standard DIN 18 365.**

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