



AU | **modulyss**

CARPET TILE | MINITUFT TILE

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MAINTAINING YOUR FLOOR

Preventative measures

The lasting and beautiful character of a modulyss® carpet tile is often determined by the right choice of colour. In rooms with intensive foot traffic, it is best to opt for darker colours. The carpet has a greater dirt-concealing capacity in such a case.

Clean-off zone

The protection of an interior starts with an optimal protection of the entrance. 85% of the dirt is brought in by shoes, and that is why we recommend installing an efficient and sufficiently long clean-off zone (ideally a minimum 4 footfalls) where an entrance from the outside or from heavily soiled areas is possible, using a quality entrance matting.

We recommend you opt for a carpet tile with a darker colour and an irregular pattern. In-groove carpet tiles, made of sturdy, soil resistant yarn, are ideally suited or clean-off zones.

Daily maintenance

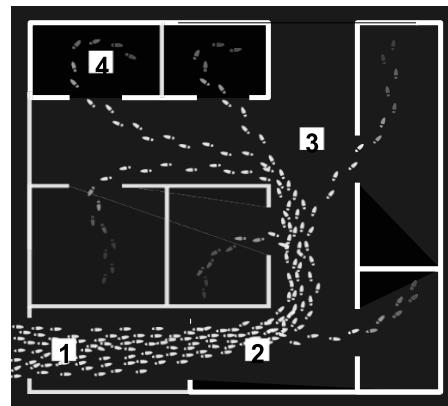
Vacuum cleaning using a brush vacuum cleaner constitutes the basis of daily maintenance. It can remove about 80% of the dirt from the carpet. Furthermore, a brush vacuum cleaner helps to retain the appearance of a carpet tile's pile. Do not forget to regularly replace the vacuum cleaner bag.

The vacuuming frequency is determined by the foot traffic and the soiling of the carpet:

- Heavily intensive traffic: 1 x per day
- Intensive traffic: 2 to 3 x per week
- Normal traffic: 1 x per week

Types of traffic areas

An (office) space can be divided in 4 traffic areas:



1. Clean-off zone
2. Heavily intensive traffic area
3. Intensive traffic area
4. Normal traffic area

CAUTION: Bonnet Head (or horizontal) cleaning methods CAN ONLY BE USED on MINITUFT Ranges – use 100% cotton bonnet – only for light soiling.

The circular scrubbing action **WILL DAMAGE** all other modulyss ranges and **WILL VOID** the warranty.



SPOT CLEANING

Spot removal

We recommend that marks be removed from the carpet immediately, as old spots are far more difficult to clean.

Take the following tips into account:

- remove solids using a spoon or spatula;
- remove liquids using a clean white cloth or blotting paper;
- always treat the mark using a clean damp cloth;
- work from edges towards the middle of mark, with the pile;
- dab the mark, but never rub it.

When removing marks, carefully follow the instructions mentioned on the cleaning products. Always use products that are pH neutral and avoid products with chlorine (e.g. bleach) or chemically aggressive oxidants. We recommend pre-testing an inconspicuous area for colour fastness and material durability.

Removing oil-based marks

To remove oil-based marks such as paint, fat, tar, asphalt, etc., use specialist carpet stain removers. Sprinkle the remover on a clean, white cloth and press it onto the carpet. Do not use the remover if the carpet leaves a coloured mark on the cloth. Subsequently use the stain remover as follows:

- 1 Wipe carefully inwards from the outside edge of the mark. Repeat the procedure until the mark has been removed. Following chemical treatment, rinse the mark with water to remove cleaner residue. Protect the cleaned part until the carpet is completely dry.
- 2 Afterwards treat with a dry cleaner as described under 'removing water-based marks'.

Removing stubborn marks

Marks that are hard to remove like rust, varnish, coffee, chewing gum and soft drinks require specialist treatment (see spot removal chart).

In case the stubborn mark cannot be removed, call in an expert who can use the right products to avoid damaging the carpet. For recommended products, see specialised maintenance on the following pages.

Removing water-based marks

Sprinkle the agent directly on the carpet. Do not use the agent if the carpet leaves a coloured mark on the cloth. Subsequently, use the dry cleaning agent as follows:

- 1 After removing a semi-hardened or hardened mark, dab at the mark with a clean damp cloth. Then remove the remaining soiling with a small quantity of a dry cleaning agent. Sprinkle the cleaner over the mark and brush it in carefully with a hand brush.
- 2 Let the area dry for around 15 to 30 minutes and brush the cleaner in again. If the cleaner appears to be sticking to the carpet, brush carefully and vacuum the affected area. If necessary, repeat the process.

STAIN	TREATMENT
Coffee, tea, soft drinks and wine Blood, urine and vomit	Moisten a towel with cold water and let it absorb the fluid. Repeat until all fluid has been absorbed. Let the carpet dry and apply HOST Spot Remover®
Food and fruit	Remove all loose elements with a tea spoon. Spray the stain with the HOST Spot Remover®.
Chewing gum	Spray the stain with a gum freezer. Scrape off the chewing gum with a teaspoon. Follow up with an appropriate solvent or white spirit, blot with a dry cloth.
Shoe polish	Apply an appropriate solvent or white spirit, blot, with a dry cloth and dab the stain away. Then apply HOST Spot Remover®.
Stickers, paint, sealant and glue	(Remove the sticker). Let the (remaining) stain dry and scrape it off with a teaspoon. Apply an appropriate solvent or white spirit to a dry cloth and dab the stain away. Apply HOST Spot Remover®.

SPECIALISED MAINTENANCE

The primary focus is on frequent low-moisture pile lifting and removal of sticky residues that would trap soil in the carpet fibers. We recommend specialized maintenance 2 to 3 times per year depending on foot traffic and the soiling of the carpet.

Method 1

Low Moisture Extraction Method

Suited to ALL modulyss Ranges

Effective periodic maintenance uses low moisture and can be performed using various technologies and systems.

These low-moisture systems use 80%+ less water in the cleaning process over traditional hot water extraction methods.

Some systems use crystals or 'natural' sponges to encapsulate foreign soiling in the carpet fibre which is then vacuumed out. Another system uses hot carbonisation extraction technology where carbonated water with 'natural' chemicals brings the soiling to the surface and is vacuumed out.

Some systems use so little moisture you can walk on immediately while others take just a matter of hours (rather than sometimes days with wet cleaning) for the carpet to dry.

All low-moisture systems use technology where minimal detergents are used – avoiding issues of re-soiling which can happen when detergents are left in the carpet – and all these systems avoid using harsh chemical cleaners with high alkalinity which can damage the carpet fibres.

Benefits of Low Moisture:

- Clean, dry carpet - either immediately or within a short time
- No wick-back of spots
- No need for fans to dry the carpet (or the need to return later for the fans)
- Can be scheduled during business or outside business hours.
- **Recommended for the MINITUFT Ranges.**

Method 2

Hot Water Extraction Method

DO NOT use on MINITUFT Ranges: eg. Grind, Blaze, Opposite. To do so will void your warranty. (refer to Methods 1 or 3).

The Hot Water Extraction Method, removes soil deep in the pile. First, a solution of water and detergent, based on crystals, is sprayed on the carpet. Then, the carpet is rinsed thoroughly using the pressurised hot water extraction method.

Keep in mind:

- a higher volume of water is used;
- cleaning is scheduled after hours - longer drying times
- there is a chance of odour development;
- there is a risk of shrinkage;
- caution should be taken with under-floor wiring.

We recommend not to walk on the carpet or put furniture back in place until the carpet is completely dry, to avoid the risk of dirt on chair legs etc. rubbing off on the damp carpet. We advise against using shampoo detergent. High pH cleaners leave a residue, which may cause rapid resoiling and fibre damage.

Method 3

Bonnet Cleaning Method (MINITUFT® carpet tiles only)

The Bonnet Cleaning Method, a low-moisture cleaning system, is a rotary floor machine with a cotton cleaning pad. As it moves over the carpet, the agitation causes dirt to be absorbed into the cotton cleaning pad.

This cleaning method **must only be used** on the modulyss **MINITUFT® carpet tiles.**

