



## CDC DISTRIBUTORS, INC.

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*We Help You Sell Beautiful Floors!*

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### **MAINTENANCE AND CARE INFORMATION**

#### **PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE**

- Use walk-off mats at all entrances to absorb soil and moisture. Clean mats regularly so they don't become the source of soil themselves
- Use a quality pad under your carpet, particularly on stairs. A good pad gives better resilience underfoot and extends the life of your carpet.

#### **REGULAR VACUUMING**

The most important step in the care of your carpet is vacuuming. Vacuum thoroughly and frequently, especially in high traffic areas, to remove the dry soil. As particles of dry soil work down into the pile, they are more difficult to remove and can damage the fibers leading to premature wear. High traffic areas should be vacuumed daily; the whole house should be vacuumed once a week. Change the direction of vacuuming direct occasionally.

#### **PROFESSIONAL CARE**

- Even though vacuuming can remove most of the dry soil it is also necessary to clean your carpet on a regular basis to remove the more oily or sticky soil which builds up in the pile
- Professionally clean your carpet once a year to remove embedded dirt and grime.
- It is to your advantage to use a professional.

#### **STAIN REMOVAL GUIDE**

- Olefin and Polyester have no dye sites and are resistant to staining. They are therefore solution dyed for best performance. Nylon is an amorphous fiber and has dye sites which causes to stain easier which lends it to being dyes and then treated afterwards for stain by the use of a stain blocker to seal the dye sites.
- Cleaning of a solution dyed product is very different from a dyed product in that bleach and other aggressive cleaning agents can be used to remove the stain without harming the fiber.

***“YOUR SUCCESS IS OUR SUCCESS”***

**MAINTENANCE AND CARE INFORMATION, cont.**

**STAIN REMOVAL GUIDE, cont.**

- Treat spots and stains promptly. Blot wet spills with an absorbent tissue, paper towel or clean cloth. If you find a hard or crusty stain, work the spot to break up the dried stain so you can remove as much of it as possible before using a cleaning solution.
- Try to determine the nature of the stain so you can choose the appropriate cleaning agent.
- Working from outside to the center of the stain with the appropriate cleaning agent blot the carpet until the stain is removed. Use the minim amount of cleaning agent as possible and make sure you let the affected area dry thoroughly before walking on it.
- Hot water extraction will remove most soiling problems and a treatment of baking soda applied generously to the stain, allowed to sit for 24 hours and then vacuumed will remove the stain in most cases.

<b><u>STAIN &amp; CLEANING AGENT GUIDE</u></b>			
<b>Stain</b>	<b>Agent</b>	<b>Stain</b>	<b>Agent</b>
Beer	2,6	Iron Rust	1,7
Berry Stain	1,3	Lipstick	5
Blood	1,2,3	Milk	2
Butter	4	Mustard/Ketchup	2
Carbon Black	2	Nail Polish	4
Chewing Gum	4	Oil	4,5
Chocolate	1,2,3	Paint (Latex)	1,2,5
Coffee	2,4,6	Paint (Oil)	5
Soft Drink	2	Rubber Cement	1,2,4
Crayon	5	Shoe Polish	1,2,4
Egg	2	Tea	2
Furniture Polish	2,5	Vomit	1,2,6
Grape Juice	2,5	Water Color	1,2,6
Ink (Permanent)	2,4,5	Wine	1,3,6
Ink (Washable)	1,2		

**KEY TO CLEANING AGENTS**

1. Water
2. Detergent solution
3. Detergent/ ammonia solution (3-6%)
4. Volatile-type solvent
5. Paint, oil, grease remover
6. Undiluted white vinegar
7. Oxalic or citric acids