

4 Things YOU Can Do For Your CARPET.



1. Use entrance mats.

Place mats inside and outside entrances to trap soil before it can be tracked into your home. Soil is the greatest threat to your carpet's appearance.

2. Vacuum regularly.

You can't vacuum too often. Use a vacuum with a beater-bar which will raise the pile while it removes the soil. The most important thing you can do for your carpet is to vacuum it regularly.



3. Blot up spills immediately.

Immediate attention to spills and spots will make removal easier.

Follow the stain removal instructions beginning on page 2 of this brochure. Always blot the area being cleaned. Never rub, scrub or brush.



4. Clean periodically.

Have your carpet professionally steam cleaned before it shows traffic patterns. Soil particles can damage the carpet yarn.



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THE TRUTH...

ABOUT CARPET STAINS

“Easy as 1-2-3” Cleaning Method.



Most household spills and stains can be removed using this easy method. For best results, always clean up spots and spills immediately.

Locate your stain on the chart below, and follow the appropriate cleaning steps until the stain is removed.

WATER-BASED STAINS.			
For these stains, start with Step 1. If stain remains, proceed with Steps 2 and 3.			
Alcohol	Cologne	Gravy	Syrup
Beer	Cranberry Juice	Ice cream	Tomato Juice
Blood (general)	Food stains	Jelly	Vomit
Candy	Fruit juice	Latex paint	Water
Chocolate	Fruit Punch	Liquor	Water colors
Chocolate milk (water based)	Furniture polish	Milk	Whiskey
Clay	Grape juice	Soft Drinks	Wine
Cola	Graphite	Soil spills	



SPECIAL WATER-BASED STAINS.		
For these stains, start with Step 1. If stain remains, proceed with Step 3. Omit Step 2.		
Coffee	Tea	Urine

GREASY, OIL-BASED STAINS.		
For these stains, use dry cleaning fluid, such as Carbona® or Energine®. Follow directions on package. If stain remains, proceed with the 1-2-3 cleaning method.		
Butter	Glue*	Nail polish
Calamine lotion	Grease (black)	Ointment
Cooking oil	Gum*	Oil
Cosmetics	Hand cream	Oil paint
Crayon	Ink	Rouge
Felt tip marker	Lipstick	Salad dressing
Furniture dye	Margarine	Tar
Furniture polish (oil-based)	Mascara	Varnish
	Mayonnaise	Wax*

*Freeze and remove solid materials before using dry cleaning fluid.

STEP 1.

- Use a spoon or dull knife to remove solid materials.
- For large stains, work from the outside of stain to the center to prevent spreading.
- Blot up liquid spills with a white towel or paper towel.
- Mix a solution of 1 teaspoon of mild non-bleaching laundry detergent with 2 cups of water. Stir gently.
- Apply detergent solution directly to a white cloth. Dampen the carpet fibers in the stained area with the cloth. Avoid saturating the carpet.
- Wipe gently. Turn cloth frequently. Never rub, scrub or use a brush. This may damage the carpet fibers.
- If necessary, use your fingertips to work the solution to the base of the stain.
- Wet the stained carpet fibers with clear, lukewarm water to rinse.
- Cover the spot with an absorbent white towel and apply pressure to blot.
- Repeat the rinsing and blotting procedures until you are sure all traces of the detergent have been removed.
- If the stain is gone, place white paper towels over the spot. Weight the towels down with a heavy color-fast object, such as a weighted plastic wastebasket.
- Change paper towels until carpet dries.
- If the stain remains, proceed to Step 2. (For coffee, tea or urine, skip Step 2 and proceed to Step 3.)

STEP 2.

- Mix 1 tablespoon of non-bleaching, non-sudsing household ammonia with 1 cup of lukewarm water.
- Do not use on coffee, tea or urine stains. Always follow with the vinegar/water solution from Step 3 to neutralize the ammonia.
- Apply ammonia solution, rinse and blot as outlined in Step 1.
- Do not dry with paper towels. Proceed to Step 3 to neutralize the ammonia solution.

STEP 3.

- Mix equal parts of white vinegar and water.
- Apply vinegar solution, rinse and blot as outlined in Step 1.

