



Syn-Coir Synthetic Coco Fiber

Entrance Mat

Installation & Maintenance

Prior to Installation

- Even though our carpet does not have to be brought to room temperature in order to be properly installed, the carpet will be more pliable and easier to work with when at room-temperature or warmer. After carpet has been rolled up for some time, it has a “memory” from being rolled up. This shows when unrolling the carpet because the carpet tends to curl either up or down (whichever way it was rolled during shipment). To remedy this, we recommend the carpet be rolled out and be brought to room temperature. In extreme cases, we recommend the carpet be “reverse-rolled” for 24 hours.

Sub-Floors

- Always make sure that the carpet is installed over firm, flat, clean, smooth, hard surfaces (free of cracks or foreign substances).

Installing the Carpet

- Our carpet can be cut to any size, shape or form with a sharp razor blade knife. We do recommend all installations be directly glued-down (with the exception of mats). Please refer to our adhesive recommendation sheets for adhesive suggestions. Please take time out to read the manufacturer’s recommendations and follow these recommendations closely. We highly recommend that the seams be sealed with a premium latex-based seam-sealer. Make sure to install the entire job with the nap all in one and the same direction; for this purpose, arrows are marked on the backside of the carpet. We recommend that a 75 lb. to 100 lb. rollers be used after the initial installation.

Maintenance

- Proper specification carpet color – in heavy traffic areas such as entrances, a darker color will retain its appearance longer. Survey your facility and determine heavy, medium and light soil traffic areas then choose your carpet accordingly.
- Heavy duty for outside entrances, corridors, elevator lobbies, stairway and main aisles.
- Medium duty for secondary aisles, office spaces, meeting rooms, atriums.
- Light for back offices, conference rooms and executive areas.
- Preventive maintenance – for long term appearance, plan areas to trap soil before it reaches the carpet. Provide adequate walk-off matting at all building entrances. These should be used year-round for wiping soil and water.

Routine Cleaning – Vacuuming

- Equipment – use a dual motor upright vacuum with a beater-bar or brushes with high suction. Because the carpet is highly abrasion resistant, low settings are acceptable.
- Method – slow deliberate vacuum passes are more effective. A minimum of four passes, forward and back, are recommended for effective dirt removal.
- Frequency – heavy traffic, vacuum daily.
- Medium traffic, vacuum every other day.
- Light traffic, vacuum once or twice a week.

Spots and Stains

- Remove spills and stains immediately. Solid substances should be removed first with a spoon. Liquid spots can be dabbed with white blotting paper. Repeat the dabbing until blotting paper is no longer wet. If spot is still visible, use a carpet spot remover (as little as possible) and dab spot simultaneously with wet cloth or sponge. Never use commercial stain removers which could penetrate through the backing and damage the carpet. Do not walk on the wet spot. For more difficult stains, contact your sales representative.
- If possible, establish a 'hot line' for employees to call for immediate response to spills.
- Spot cleaning should be done daily. The best time to identify stains is during regular vacuuming.

Deep Cleaning – Restoring

- Equipment – hot water extraction is the most effective method of removing deep soil. Units with heavy water pressure (psi) and strong suction (water lift) are recommended for best results. Water temperature should not exceed 100 F.
- Method – when extracting, do not over wet the carpet and extract as much water as possible with dry passes following the final wet pass. Avoid cleaning chemicals that leave residues. Remaining residue can attract and soil and cause more frequent cleaning.
- Frequency – heavy traffic, extract a minimum of 4 times a year.
- Medium traffic, extract a minimum 2 times a year.
- Light traffic, extract once a year.

Monitoring Your Carpet

- Do a walk-through inspection of all areas monthly. For optimum appearance and protection of your carpet, it may be necessary to adjust the frequencies of vacuuming, spot cleaning and extraction.

Spot Removal

- Select the proper cleaning agent. Test a small portion of the carpet. Remove excess buildup of stain. Lightly apply the cleaning agent always blotting, never rubbing. Allow sufficient time for the cleaning agent to work. Blot out any excess cleaning agent. Flush with water.

Cleaning Agent Stains

- Water, berry stains, blood, chocolate, grape juice, ink (washable), iron rust, paint (latex), rubber cement, shoe polish, vomit, wine a detergent solution beer, blood, carbon black, catsup, chocolate, coffee, cola drinks, egg, furniture polish, grape ; juice, gravy, ink (ball point), ink (washable), milk, mustard, paint (latex), rubber cement, shoe polish, tea, urine, vomit a detergent/ammonia (3-8%) solution, berry stains, blood, chocolate, wine volatile solvent – tri-chloromethane or xylene butter, chewing gum, coffee, ink (ball point) nail polish, oil, rubber cement, shoe polish a paint, oil or grease remover – mineral spirits beer, crayons, furniture polish, ink (ball point), lipstick, oil, paint (latex), paint (oil) undiluted white vinegar coffee, urine, vomit, wine 8% oxalic acid iron rust