

Express
with yourself
carpet &
rugs



CRI

CARPET AND RUG INSTITUTE



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HOW TO SELECT CARPET

Carpet. For beauty, warmth, and comfort, nothing else compares with it. Nothing else creates such an inviting atmosphere in your home. And nothing else expresses your own sense of style so attractively.

Carpet comes in almost every color, pattern, and texture you can imagine. It offers many practical benefits. It enhances the peace and quiet of your home by absorbing sound. It insulates against the cold, cushions your feet with comfort, and adds safety—helping to prevent slips and falls and protecting dropped objects from being damaged.



When purchasing carpet, you have an infinite array of choices. Perhaps the most important things to consider are these: Does it fit your taste, and does it match your lifestyle?

WHERE WILL IT BE USED?

Before choosing a carpet, consider how the room will be used. Will it have heavy or light traffic? Will the room be the center of activity for family and entertaining? Is there direct access from outside, or will the carpet be away from entrances? Will the carpet receive direct sunlight?

In heavy traffic areas, such as the family room, hallways and stairways, choose the best carpet you can afford. When shopping for carpet, look for performance rating guidelines with various brands of carpet. This rating system offers guidance on choosing the carpet that will perform best for various traffic needs. Most will be based on a five-point scale, with the number 4 or 5 rating being best for the highest traffic areas. A 2 to 3 rating is good for areas with less traffic.



HOW MUCH TO BUY?

To get an estimate of how much carpet you will need, multiply the length (feet) of the room by its width (feet) for the square footage. Add about 10 percent to account for room irregularities and pattern match. To make sure you purchase the correct amount, have your retailer or installer make the final measurements. As professionals, they know how to include hallways and closets, match patterns, plan seam placement, work with room irregularities, and account for large rooms. (Most carpet is produced in 12-foot or 15-foot widths.)

WHAT WILL IT COST?

Carpet comes in a wide range of choices and costs, so consider your budget carefully in making your selection. Ask yourself how long you expect to keep your carpet before replacing it. A better grade of carpet will give you a greater length of service than one of lesser quality. For the heavy traffic areas



of your home—halls, stairs, family rooms—buy the best carpet your budget allows. A medium grade will provide good service in rooms with less traffic, like bedrooms and guest rooms.

The cost of carpet is based on many factors, including fiber, construction, quality, and design. The total project will include the cost of cushion and installation. Be wary of the cheapest products or services.

Your retailer can give you a complete cost estimate in writing that includes cushion, installation, moving of furniture, and disposing of old floor covering materials. Remember that a high-quality, professional installation can extend the life of your purchase.





LOOK FOR THE SEAL OF APPROVAL

Get started on the right foot by shopping for carpet where you see the Carpet and Rug Institute's Seal of Approval. It's your best assurance of having a satisfying carpet buying experience, from the selection, to the installation of your carpet, to having your carpet professionally cleaned. The Carpet and Rug Institute (CRI) created the Seal of Approval Program to help identify carpet retailers, installers and carpet cleaners who have pledged to offer a higher standard of service. Retailers, Installers and Carpet Cleaners authorized to display the Seal of Approval are committed to providing:

- Expert assistance from honest, knowledgeable, well-trained people.
- Assistance in selecting the right carpet to suit specific needs.
- Quality installation services in compliance with carpet industry standards.
- Carpet cleaned in accordance with carpet manufacturer's instructions and in compliance with industry standards.

CRI provides a toll-free automated information line (1-800-882-8846) to provide helpful information to assist in making the best decision about your floor covering needs. To obtain a list of Seal of Approval representatives in your area go to CRI's website www.carpet-rug.com.



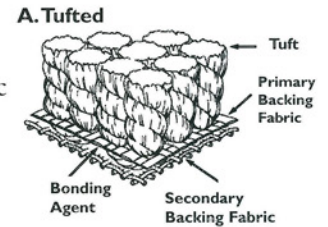
HOW CARPET IS MADE

WEAVING

Carpet and rugs are still made using the ancient method of weaving. Today, looms making Axminster and Wilton constructions are very large, technologically advanced machines that are fast and use a multitude of colors in a single pattern through computerization.

TUFTING

Most of today's broadloom (wall-to-wall) carpets are made with a process called "tufting." Today's tufting machines, although complex and sophisticated, work much like a giant sewing machine. They use up to 2,000 threaded needles in a row to insert yarn into a fabric backing, 12 to 15 feet wide.



Thanks to new computer-controlled devices, tufting has now achieved an extraordinary variety of patterning and styling capabilities.

DYEING

Color can be added to carpet at two different times during the manufacturing process: before construction, fibers can be dyed as they are made (solution dyeing) or with several methods after the fibers are made into yarns. Rugs are primarily made with yarns dyed before construction.

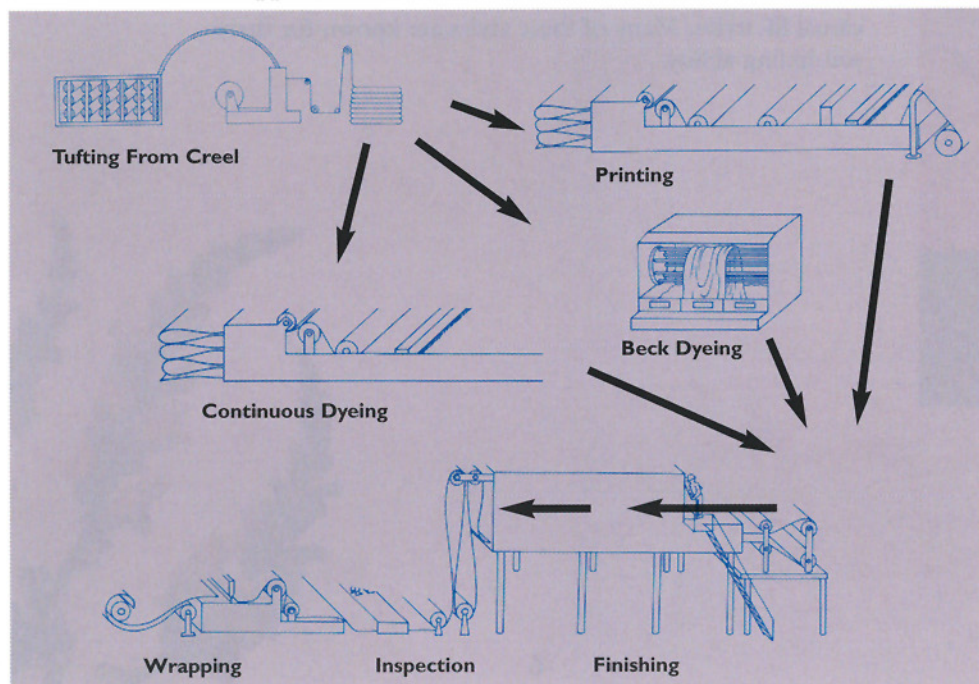
After the carpet is constructed with undyed yarns, it can be dyed three ways: (1) beck dyeing – placing the carpet in a large tank or beck of dye and then drying it; (2) printing with color jets or silk screening; or (3) continuous dyeing – the fastest method in which the color is applied with jets across the width as the carpet passes by on a continuous conveyor belt.

FINISHING

This is a multi-step process, giving the carpet a "finished" appearance before being shipped to the customer. As the carpet moves along rollers on a conveyor belt, it passes through a lint vacuum. A series of spiral cutting knives remove loose carpet fibers, shearing the tips of the fibers at a precise, controlled height for cut pile carpet styles.

A second backing fabric (A) is attached with a bonding agent to provide stability to the carpet. Then the carpet and a secondary backing are finished in a specially designed oven. Some carpet (B) has a cushion attached instead of a second fabric backing. With woven carpet (C) the pile is woven with warp and weft to create the face and the backing together.

The finished carpet is inspected, measured, cut, wrapped, and prepared for shipping.



COLOR AND TEXTURE

Because it covers so much living space, carpet is the foundation of your room's décor. It can be a neutral color, blending in with the fabrics and other surfaces; or it can be a vibrant focal point of the room, making a statement that reflects your style.

BEIGE AND BEYOND

Ever-popular beige carpet can make a room look spacious; but for a bolder statement, look for a common color in your furniture and draperies, and choose carpet in a similar hue. Environmental colors like blues, deep greens, rosy quartz, and stony neutrals are becoming increasingly popular.

Warm colors can turn up the heat in a room that lacks light, while cool greens and blues have a calming effect. Lighter colors make the room seem larger; darker colors provide coziness. There are also a number of practical considerations to make. With today's stain- and soil-resistant technology, light color carpet is much easier to clean than it once was. Medium and darker colors, tweeds, and bolder patterns will help disguise common soil in your home's high traffic areas.

MAKE AN IMPRESSION

Today's carpet offers much more than conventional loop pile. To add to a room's sophistication and interest, consider choosing a textured pattern. New technology can produce multi-level loop and cut/loop patterns. Choose diamonds, bows, pin dots or fleurs-de-lis designs that "pop out" in sculptured effects. The texture, colors, and pattern of the carpet can be made to complement or contrast with patterns of your furniture and window treatments. Using a solid-color, textured carpet is a great way to provide interest and pizzazz, without going to a multicolor, overall pattern.

Textured styles also fit well with today's active and casual lifestyles. Many of these styles are known for their soil-hiding ability.



A:



B:



C1:



C2:



C3:



D:



Textured carpet can be created through the use of several construction techniques:

- A: Level loop pile: Loops are the same height, creating an informal look. This carpet generally lasts a long time in high traffic areas. Many of today's popular Berber styles are level loop styles with flecks of a darker color on a lighter background.
- B: Multi-level loop pile: Two to three different loop heights create interesting, dimensional effects. This is a durable, casual look.
- C: Cut pile: Ever popular, this durable construction features loops that are cut, leaving individual yarn tufts.
 1. Plush: This rich-looking cut pile is deep and luxurious, with a smooth, level surface that creates a formal atmosphere.
 2. Saxony: This top-selling cut pile carpet has a smooth, level finish. Pile yarns have a heat-set twist so the yarn tips are visible, creating a less formal look. Footprints are minimized.
 3. Friezé: In this cut pile, the yarns are extremely twisted, forming a "curly" textured surface. This informal look also minimizes foot prints and vacuum marks, yet is very durable.
- D: Cut and loop pile: A combination of cut and looped yarns provides a variety of surface textures, including sculptured effects. The crisp definition hides wear, making this carpet ideal for high-traffic areas.

REALLY EXPRESS YOURSELF!

Perhaps you are ready to express yourself a little more boldly with a floral, fleur-de-lis, or multicolored carpet that will enhance plaids, stripes, or solids in other furnishings. European, English, French Country, and Colonial are some of the descriptive words used to describe the beautiful combinations of patterned carpet used with patterned furnishings.





F I B E R S

Fiber is a carpet's basic ingredient. The type of fiber used and the way the carpet is constructed determine how well the carpet will stand up to spills, pets, and daily family traffic. Most carpet is made with synthetic fibers that offer attractive style, easy maintenance, and excellent value.

T H E B A S I C T Y P E S O F C A R P E T A N D R U G P I L E F I B E R S A R E :

NYLON: The most popular synthetic fiber, nylon is attractive and durable. Wear-resistant and resilient, nylon withstands heavy traffic and provides brilliant color. Able to conceal and resist soils and stains, nylon is generally good for all traffic areas. Solution-dyed nylon is colorfast, providing extra value where sunlight is intense.

OLEFIN (polypropylene): This fiber is strong, resists wear and permanent stains, and is easily cleaned. Notably colorfast, olefin has low static electricity and is often used in both indoor and outdoor installations. It resists moisture and mildew. It is used in synthetic turf for sports surfaces, and in the home for patios and game rooms. Many Berbers are made of olefin.

POLYESTER: Noted for its luxurious, soft "hand" when used in thick, cut-pile textures, polyester has excellent color clarity and retention. It is easily cleaned, and resistant to water-soluble stains. A major source of polyester fiber is from recycled PET bottles.

WOOL: A natural fiber noted for its luxury and wear performance, wool is soft, very resilient, and available in many colors. Other features include excellent soil resistance, stain resistance, flame resistance, and unique hand and look. Generally, wool is somewhat more expensive than synthetic fibers.



Your home's interior starts from the ground up and the carpet you choose adds warmth and luxury to any room. Today, there are thousands of options available in a variety of styles, colors, patterns and constructions. Shopping for carpet can be a bewildering experience. To help make your carpet purchase a more pleasant experience, use the following tips for purchasing durable carpet.

- Dense Construction – refers to the amount of pile yarn in the carpet and the closeness of the tufts. Choose a dense, firm and heavy feeling construction.
- Twist – describes the winding of the yarn around itself. A tighter twist provides enhanced durability. Heat-setting, the process that sets a memory into the twist yarn or fiber, enables them to maintain the twist during use. Most nylon and polyester out-pile carpets are heat set.
- Shorter pile/yarn heights for cut pile carpet.
- Shorter, tighter/yarn loops for Berber style carpets.



B C F O R S T A P L E ?

When it comes to durability, there is little difference between bulked continuous filament (BCF) or staple (spun) fibers. The difference lies in the length of the fibers in the yarn, with staple having shorter lengths of fibers, giving the yarn more bulk, sometimes described as being more like wool.

When a carpet is manufactured with a staple fiber, there will be initial shedding of the shorter fibers. The shedding will soon cease, depending on the amount of foot traffic and the frequency of vacuuming. Wool is naturally a staple fiber; nylon and polyester can be either staple or continuous filament; and olefin (polypropylene) is usually a continuous filament.





HOW TO SELECT A RUG

To give your rooms an exciting new look, start from the ground up with an area rug. Besides providing warmth and comfort, rugs come in a versatile array of styles, colors, patterns, and textures. They allow you to express your unique style, and can establish the design scheme for a whole room. Choices may range from Oriental, Persian, Berber or Native American designs, traditional to contemporary, novelty, and children's patterns. Select a large or small size, a solid color or patterned design, rectangles, circles, or unique shapes. The choices are many, and quality rugs are available in nearly every price range.



BEFORE YOU SELECT A RUG :

- Visualize the look you want to create. Do you want a room that's uncluttered and monotone or a room rich with colors or textures? If you start with a totally empty room, choose a rug, then paint or paper the walls in colors found in the rug. Consider how the room is used, how much traffic the area gets, and who will view it under what light. For high-traffic areas, such as hallways and foyers, you may want a durable, patterned rug. Choose furniture that enhances the design or colors found in the rug.
- If you start with furniture, choose a rug that picks up the colors used in your furnishings or in a painting. Patterns can be mixed if they are coordinated by color. Elements of a rug's design can be further incorporated into the overall design scheme. For example, if the rug is floral, add framed prints or flowers in similar colors.
- A rug with a bold, overall design can be the focal point of a room with a chair and sofa in solid or subdued patterns. This can be a real asset over solid color carpet in rental units where the carpet cannot be changed.
- Light colored rugs make a room look more spacious, and deeper colors lend coziness to a room.
- Choose a rug that will perform well, with the right combination of density and fiber. The denser the pile, (with closer tufts or stitches), the better your rug will wear. Synthetic yarns - nylon, polyester, acrylic, and olefin - and the naturals - wool and cotton - are durable, soft, and easy to clean.
- To have a better idea of what will complement your existing décor, take with you a swatch of any fabrics you would like to match.
- Select a reputable rug dealer with a knowledgeable staff, wide selection, and a guarantee that the store will stand behind its merchandise. A good choice would be a Seal of Approval dealer.





CONSTRUCTION AND FIBER

Your rug should not only look great, it should perform well, too. To find the best rug within your budget, look for these factors in combination: construction, density, fiber, and design.

- Rugs can be created using a number of techniques: weaving, tufting, hand tufting, sculpting tufted fabrics, hand knotting, hooking, etc. The majority of rugs created domestically are woven. The second most used method is tufting.
- Density refers to the closeness of the stitches. The denser, the better.
- Fibers: Synthetic fibers provide brilliant colors, long-term performance, easy maintenance, softness, and outstanding value.
 - *Olefin*, the predominant synthetic fiber in machine-woven rugs, is affordable and colorfast, with a soft, wool-like feel. Resists wear and stains. May also be used in outdoor rugs.
 - *Nylon* is resilient, wear and soil resistant, easily cleaned, in brilliant colors.
 - *Acrylic*, soft and often washable, is most often used in bath rugs and mats.
 - *Polyester's* soft "hand" is not used in rugs as much as in carpet.

Natural fibers are wool, noted for luxury, softness and beautiful colors, and cotton, noted for its softness and washability.

RUG CUSHION OR "UNDERLAY"

It is important to put a cushion under a rug as you would with carpet. A quality rug cushion, or underlay will help the rug last longer, absorbs more noise, and will keep it from "creeping." There are products specifically designed to use between a rug and a hard surface and those that are specifically designed to use between a rug and a carpet.

RUG CARE

Taking proper care of your rug will prolong its life and appearance. Vacuum your rug regularly to remove loose soil, taking special care when vacuuming fringe and edges. Some throw rugs, especially for bathrooms, can be washed in your home washing machine. Always comply with your manufacturer's recommended cleaning methods to prevent warranty invalidation and damage to your rug.

Have a professional deep clean your rug often. Several cleaning methods will work, but to prevent rapid resoiling of your rug, it is important to completely remove any cleaning agents.

Your retailer can refer you to a cleaning specialist where your rug can be taken in your area.





LOOK FOR THE ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY LABEL

Today, indoor air quality (IAQ) is an important environmental consideration. Americans spend 90 percent of their time indoors, at home and at work, often in energy-efficient buildings that lack sufficient fresh air ventilation. Many new construction products, surface finishes, furnishings, floor coverings, and cleaning agents play a role in the quality of indoor air. Ventilation and cleanliness are important in maintaining good air quality.

Among the factors that may impact the quality of the indoor air in your home is the air drawn from outside. Renovating and redecorating products, such as wallpaper, furniture and cabinetry, carpet, paints, varnishes, particle board, wood finishes, caulking, and adhesives, have the potential to affect the indoor air because they emit volatile organic compounds (VOCs) into the air. The quality of indoor air also involves cleaning materials, building materials, ducts transmitting heat and air conditioning, and activities in the home.

As scientific studies have shown, new carpet is one of the lowest emitters of VOCs into the indoor environment, and these emissions dissipate very quickly, especially with good ventilation. The low-level VOC emissions and the harmless odor from new carpet dissipate within 48 to 72 hours after installation.

Carpet has been used happily by millions of satisfied customers for many years. It is made primarily of the same common materials found in clothing and other everyday fabrics, i.e., polyester, nylon, and olefin fibers, latex (synthetic rubber), and polypropylene (olefin) fabric backing.



**INDOOR AIR QUALITY
CARPET
TESTING PROGRAM**

product type:

FOR MORE INFORMATION
The Carpet and Rug Institute
1 - 800 / 882-8846





To help in your buying decisions, the CRI has three indoor air quality testing programs that identify very low-emitting products: carpet, cushion and carpet installation adhesives.

A fourth CRI testing program identifies vacuum cleaners effective in removing soil, containing dust within the vacuum cleaner, and preserving the carpet's appearance. Only products that meet the strict testing criteria can display the CRI IAQ "green" label. Look for the IAQ label on each product to help maintain good air quality in your home.

Proper cleaning of your carpet, other floor coverings, and furniture will help maintain the quality of the indoor air environment.

- Vacuum the carpet regularly (ideally twice a week in high traffic areas) with a vacuum cleaner that has adjustable brushes, powerful airflow, and an enclosed high filtration bag.
- Remove spills quickly to minimize staining.
- Have the carpet extraction-cleaned by a professional cleaning service before the carpet shows signs of soiling, at least every 12 to 18 months.

When installing carpet,

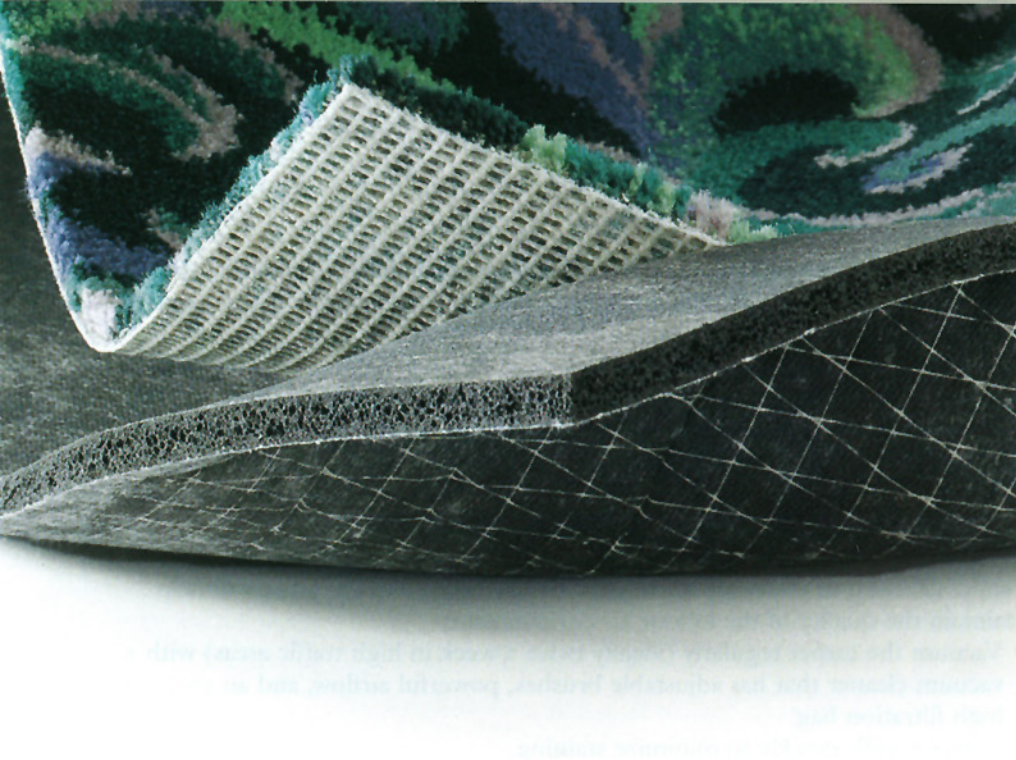
- Ventilate with fresh air (open doors, windows and fans) during removal and installation just as you would with any renovation.
- Vacuum the old carpet before removal to minimize airborne dust.
- Vacuum the floor after the old carpet and cushion have been removed.
- The installer should follow the installation guidelines in CRI's *Standard for Installation of Residential Carpet, CRI 105*. This publication is available on the CRI website, www.carpet-rug.com.

CONTROLLING ALLERGENS

House dust and pollen are a constant challenge in the home. Dust mites, a concern in house dust in humid areas, can be minimized or eliminated by maintaining the relative humidity below 60 percent. Mite allergens are more likely to be prevalent in bedding and upholstered furniture where skin flakes, their food source, are common. Carpet is likely to have fewer allergens; it actually helps by holding allergens out of the breathing zone, until they can be removed by vacuuming.

To minimize allergens, vacuum mattresses, furniture, carpet, and other floor coverings frequently. Use an effective vacuum cleaner with an enclosed high-efficiency filtration bag, a vacuum cleaner that bears the CRI Indoor Air Quality "green" label, showing that it meets the carpet industry Standard for soil removal, dust containment, while maintaining a favorable appearance of your carpet.





CUSHION YOUR INVESTMENT

A firm, resilient carpet cushion supports your carpet by absorbing the impact of foot traffic, increasing its comfort and extending its life. Cushion also adds insulation and reduces noise.

Select the appropriate carpet cushion, or pad, according to the carpet manufacturer's requirements for type, thickness, and density. An improper cushion can speed the loss of a carpet's appearance, can cause wrinkling, buckling, or separation of the carpet backing or seams — a complete breakdown of the carpet itself. Improper cushion selection also may void applicable warranties.

Carpet cushion is made primarily from polyurethane foam, fiber, or rubber and is available in a variety of styles and constructions to fit your needs. The type and thickness of cushion needed varies according to the type of carpet:

- Residential cut pile, cut and loop, or high-level loop carpet requires a resilient, firm cushion with a **maximum** thickness of 7/16 inch or less. Types of cushion may be polyurethane (prime or bonded,) fiber, or rubber.
- Berber, and other low-pile carpet, requires a thin, dense, and firm cushion. The thickness should not exceed 3/8 inch. Again, check with the carpet manufacturer to see if a specific cushion is required.





INSTALLING YOUR NEW CARPET

A quality installation can make all the difference in the performance of your new carpet.

BEFORE INSTALLATION:

Have a clear understanding and signed contract of the services the retailer and installer will provide. (For example, there may be an additional charge for moving furniture.) Discuss who will remove the old carpet and cushion and be responsible for its disposal. Placement of seams is important. Reach an agreement with the installer or retailer about the location of the seams **before** the carpet is installed. Usually, seams are best laid toward the primary natural light source and clear of a major traffic path. When possible, purchase carpet in a width that is wide enough to minimize seams. Carpet is available in 12- and 15-foot widths.

Don't expect the seams to be invisible.

WHEN THE CARPET IS DELIVERED:

Check its texture, color, and style, and make sure it is free of visible defects before it is installed. According to industry standards, carpet **must** be power-stretched to minimize wrinkling and rippling. Seam edges **must** be sealed with an appropriate adhesive to prevent delamination and edge ravel. Buying your carpet from an authorized "Seal of Approval" retailer is one way to ensure a professional installation.

INSTALLATION:

Be sure that the installer will adhere to the *Standard for Installation of Residential Carpet, CRI 105*. Among other industry requirements, this Standard requires that, for proper installation, the carpet be "power-stretched" and the seams sealed. If your installer or retailer planning the installation is not aware of this Standard, find another installer.

AFTER INSTALLATION:

Vacuum your carpet to remove loose fibers. You may notice a slight new carpet smell, which should dissipate quickly. Ventilate the area for 48 to 72 hours. If you are allergy-prone or unusually sensitive to odors, avoid the installation area during this period.

In the months after installation, you may notice these characteristics:

- **SHEDDING** - The shedding of loose fibers is normal and should subside in a short time with vacuuming.
- **SPROUTING** - If a single tuft extends beyond the carpet's surface (usually along walls or at seams), simply clip it off. Do not pull.
- **PILE REVERSAL OR SHADING** - A color change that seems to occur in various parts of the carpet, caused by light being reflected in different ways as pile fibers are bent in various directions. This is not a defect, but a characteristic of plush carpet.
- **WRINKLING** - If ripples persist, call your retailer. It may be necessary to professionally re-stretch the carpet.

CARING FOR YOUR NEW CARPET

Proper maintenance will extend the time you can enjoy your carpet and help keep its fresh appearance. Vacuum regularly, remove spills promptly, and extraction clean periodically, before it shows soiling, or approximately every 12 to 18 months.

REGULAR VACUUMING

Use a strong, well-functioning vacuum cleaner with a powerful airflow, adjustable brushes, and an enclosed, high-efficiency filtration bag. It is best to purchase a vacuum cleaner that bears the CRI Indoor Air Quality Testing Program label, assuring that the cleaner will remove soil well, contain the dust within the machine, and protect the carpet's appearance.

LONG-TERM CARE

Extraction cleaning carpet every 12 to 18 months will help retain its luster and beauty. Carpet should be cleaned with the cleaning method recommended by the manufacturer of your carpet. If you do not know the manufacturer, check with neighbors, relatives, local retailers, or the Better Business Bureau to find a reputable, professional cleaner in your area.

REMOVING SPOTS AND SPILLS

Act Quickly! Most carpet available today has been treated with a stain-resist treatment, so many spills can be removed if immediate action is taken. The longer the delay, the higher the probability of a spill becoming a permanent stain. Remember, staining is influenced by many factors, and no carpet is completely stain proof.

Blot liquids with a dry, white, absorbent cloth or white (no printing) paper towels.

Do not scrub the area! Scrubbing can cause pile distortion in the affected area. Continue to use a dry cloth or paper towels until the area is completely dry. For semi-solids, gently scrape up with a rounded spoon. Solids should be broken up and vacuumed until completely removed.

If the spot can be identified, locate the substance in the spot removal computer and follow the directions carefully. Pretest any spot removal agent in an inconspicuous area to make certain the solution will not damage the fiber or the dye. After applying several drops to the testing area, hold a white cloth on the wet area for 10 seconds. Examine the carpet and cloth for color transfer, color change, or damage to the carpet. If a change occurs, another cleaning solution should be selected.

Apply a small amount of the selected cleaning solution with a white cloth, allow to sit for about 10 minutes, and work in gently. Work

from the edges of the spill to the center to prevent the spill from spreading. Do not scrub! Blot, absorbing as much as possible, and repeat if necessary.

Continue using the first cleaning solution as long as there is a transfer of the spill to the cloth. It is not necessary to use all of the cleaning solutions if the first solution removes the spill. Be patient! Complete removal of the spill may require repeating the same step several times.

After the spill has been completely removed, rinse the affected area thoroughly with cold water, and blot with a dry cloth until all of the solution has been removed. Some cleaning solutions will cause rapid soiling if the solution is not completely removed. Apply a one-half inch layer of white paper towels to the affected area, and weigh down with a flat, heavy object. Continue to change paper towels as needed.

Many fiber manufacturers provide toll-free cleaning assistance and advice (consult your warranty), or phone CRI for assistance. The spot removal guide below gives step-by-step procedures for removing many of the most common spills.



SPOT REMOVAL GUIDE

Find the spot source in the first column and read across that row for the correct spot removal method to try. Continue using the first method until there is no longer a transfer of stain to the cleaning cloth. Try the first method suggested, then the second, and third, etc., until the spot is successfully removed.

Spot	Method	Spot	Method
Acne Medication	1,3,6,5,4,8	Ink-ball point pen	2,1,3,6,5,4,7,8
Alcohol	3,6,5,4,8	Iodine	1,3,6,5,4,8
Bleach	3,4,8	Kool-Aid	9,3,5,4,7,8
Blood	6,3,4 (cold), 7,8	Lipstick	2,1,3,6,5,4,7,8
Butter	1,3,6,5,4,8	Medicine	2,1,3,6,5,4,7,8
Candle Wax Freeze with ice, chip away, then:	2,1,8	Milk	1,3,6,5,4,8
Catsup	3,6,5,4,7,8	Mud	3,4,8
Charcoal	9,3,8	Mustard	3,5,4,7,8
Chewing Gum Freeze with ice, chip away, then:	1,8	Nail Polish	2,1,3,4,6,7,8
Chocolate	1,3,6,5,4,8	Oil	1,3,8
Coffee/Tea with cream & sugar	3,5,4,7,8	Paint, latex	3,6,4,7,8
Cosmetics	2,1,3,6,5,4,7,8	Plant Food	3,6,5,4,7,8
Crayon Freeze with ice, chip away, then:	1,3, 8	Rust	5,3,4,7,8
Food	3,6,4,8	Shoe Polish	2,1,3,6,4,7,8
Fruit Juice	3,6,5,4,7,8	Soft Drinks	3,6,5,4,7,8
Furniture Polish (water base)	3,4,1,6,7,8	Tar	1,7,8
Furniture Polish (solvent base)	2,1,3,6,5,4,7,8	Toothpaste	3,5,6,4,8
Grass	2,1,3,6,5,4,7,8	Urine, wet	3,6,5,4,8
Grease	1,3,4,8	Urine, dry	3,4,5,6,8
		Vomit	3,6,5,4,7,8

KEY TO CLEANING METHODS:

1. Dry cleaning fluid
2. Nail polish remover (amyl acetate)
3. Detergent solution - Mix 1 cup water and 1/4 tsp. mild liquid dishwashing detergent (no lanolin, non-bleach)
4. Warm water
5. Vinegar solution - One cup white vinegar to two cups water
6. Ammonia solution - One tbs. to one cup water
7. Spot removal kit - Available from retail carpet stores or professional cleaners
8. Call a professional
9. Vacuum clean

RECORD OF PURCHASE

Just as with any significant household purchase, **you should keep complete records of your carpet purchase** for questions or assistance in the future. Consult your dealer for the following information:

Square Ft. Purchased _____ Date of Purchase _____

Carpet Retail Store _____ Phone Number _____ Sales Person _____

Carpet Manufacturer _____ Phone Number _____

Product/Style Name _____ Color _____ Type of Fiber _____

Fiber Producer _____ Phone Number _____

CRI Testing Label, Product Type # _____

Installer _____ Phone Number _____ Date of Installation _____

Warranties _____

Cleaning Recommendations from Manufacturer _____

Cushion Type/Producer _____

Floor Adhesive Type/Producer _____

CRI gratefully acknowledges
the following companies who
provided photography:

Beaulieu of America
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Product Concepts Residential / Constantine
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ISBN # 0-89275-080-4