

ATTACHMENT #1

THE WAY YOU LOOK AT CARPET...

Commercial carpet is a sizeable investment. Naturally, you want your carpet to remain attractive and highly functional long after it is installed. A well programmed maintenance schedule will extend your carpet's performance, appearance and life... so treat it like it's your own.

The longer carpet lasts... the less it costs

Maintenance costs for a carpeted floor, average 30 to 40 percent less than those for hard surfaces. To be truly cost-effective, maintenance must be carried out with systematic frequency over the life of the carpet. Therein lies the irony. Today's carpets are engineered to disguise soils and stains. This sometimes masks the need to vacuum and clean on a regular basis. A consistent and effective maintenance program can dramatically extend the life of your carpet.

An environmental note

The Mohawk Group, a subsidiary of Mohawk Industries Inc., is committed to manufacturing processes that have the least impact on our environment. We practice conservation of energy and recycle by-products of manufacturing – thus reducing landfill waste. Protect your investment and be environmentally conscious. The proper maintenance program will keep your carpet out of landfills longer, and provide a healthier environment in which to work.

Clean air

The cleaner the carpet, the better the air. Properly maintained carpet can act as a filter, improving the air in your work environment, resulting in better performance and morale.

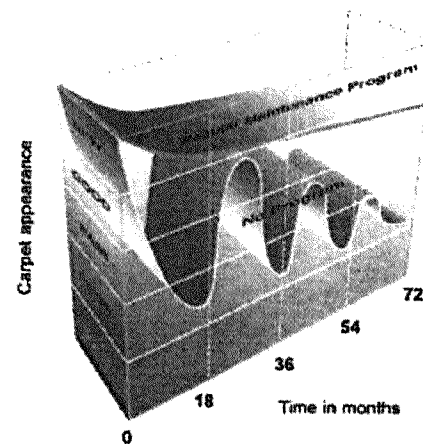
Employee ownership

Everyone in your company should treat the carpet as if it were their own. When problems arise from accidents that affect the floor, immediately address the problem. Ignoring a spill creates an even greater problem later for your maintenance staff.

A good reflection on your business

An effective maintenance program will protect your carpet investment. When your carpet looks good it's a positive reflection on your company.

CARPET APPEARANCE CHART
With and without planned maintenance



An effective maintenance program will protect your carpet investment.



Preventative Maintenance

Dirt is everywhere. Keeping it out of buildings is easier and less expensive than removing it.



Vacuuming

Regular vacuuming is the most important part of any maintenance program.



Spot Removal

Spots are inevitable, but they don't have to be permanent. Remove a spill quickly and there is less chance it will become a stain.



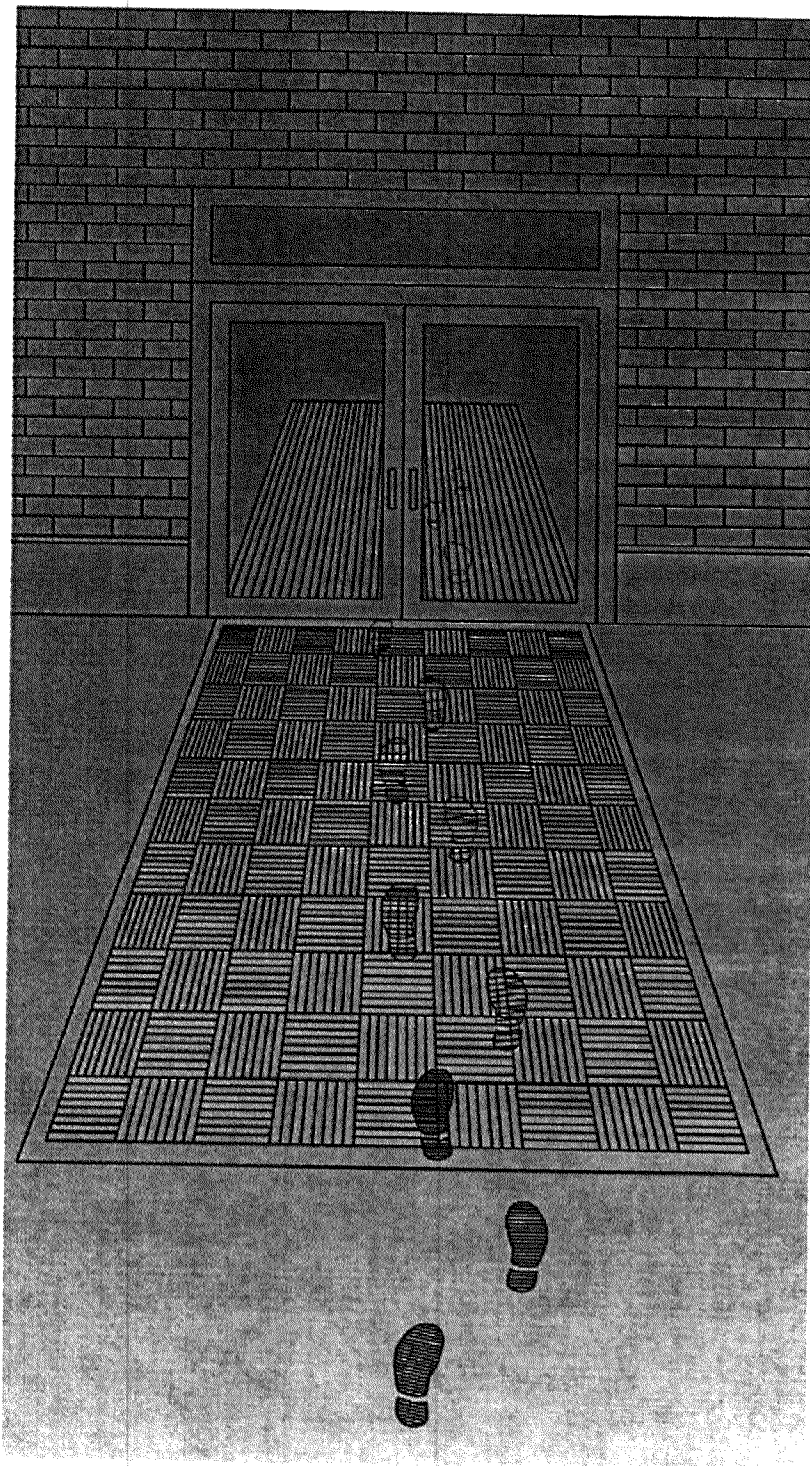
Interim Cleaning

Scheduled pile lifting, vacuuming, spot extraction, or dry cleaning in high traffic areas can help the carpet retain appearance and improve performance.



Restorative / Deep Cleaning

No matter how conscientiously you work at it, daily maintenance will still leave some soil behind. Periodic deep cleaning, using hot water extraction, is most effective at removing embedded abrasive soil.



PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

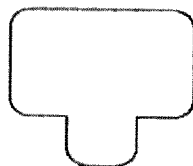
- Walk-off mats trap soil. It is easier to keep soil out and less expensive than removing it.
- The use of walk-off mats will significantly reduce your maintenance costs.
- Place a mat outside, in the vestibule and inside for best results.
- Today mats and removable grates are available to fit any type of entrance situation.
- It has been estimated that removing a pound of dirt, once inside a building, costs more than \$500.00.

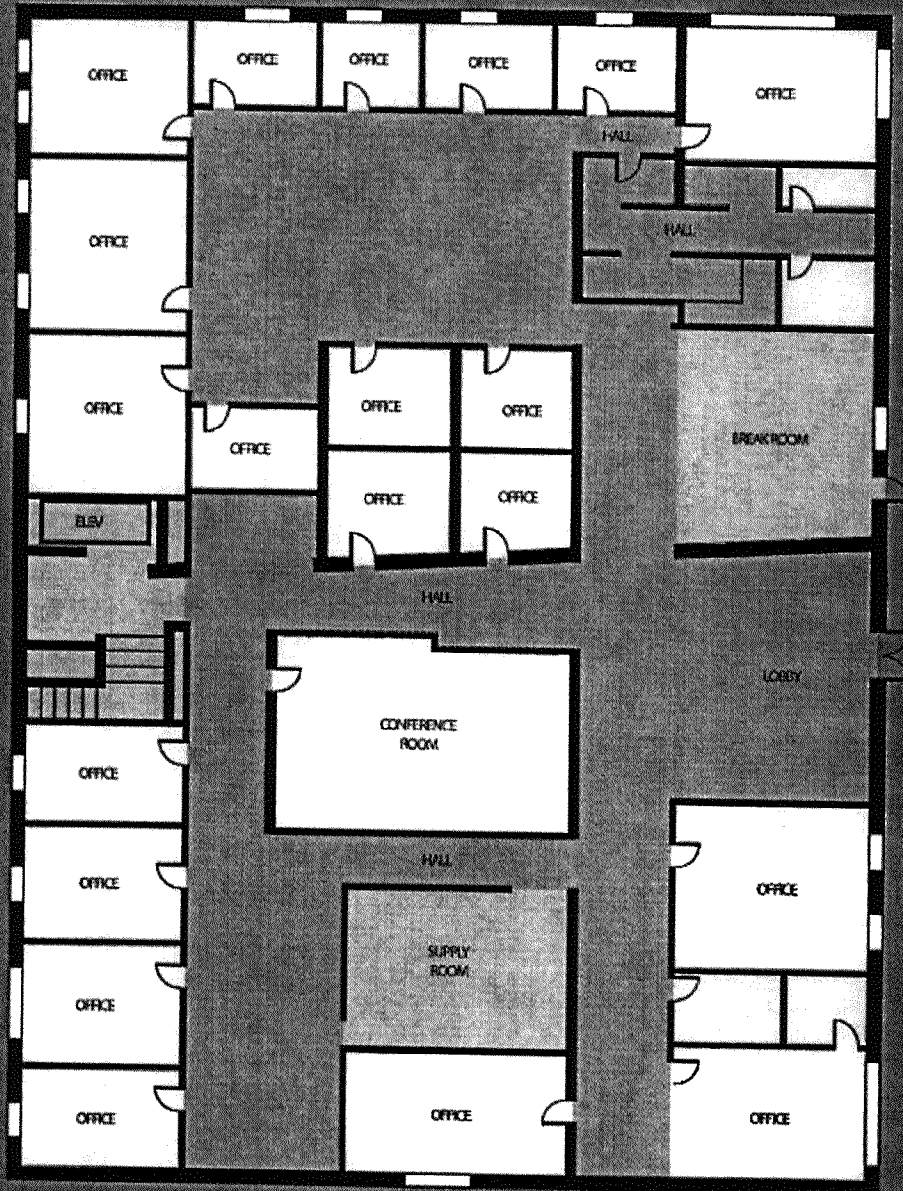
Mat Facts

- Up to 24 pounds of dirt can be tracked in by just 1,000 people coming through an entrance over a 20-day work period.
- An effective matting system is essential to improve the appearance of your entire building and help reduce maintenance costs.
- Consult your maintenance professional for proper mat selection.

Chair Mats

- The use of chair mats prevents casters from grinding soil into the carpet and breaking down the carpet's fibers.





HEAVY COMMERCIAL TRAFFIC

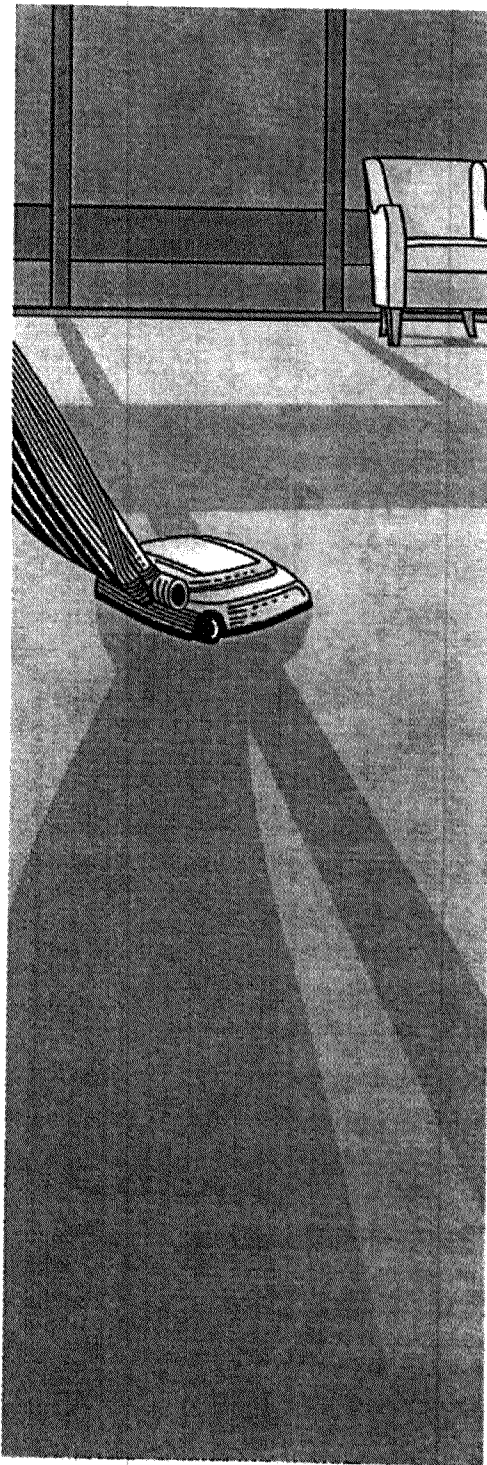
The classification of Heavy Commercial traffic refers to public spaces such as main corridors, lobby and entrance areas, vending machine areas, airports and retail facilities.

MEDIUM COMMERCIAL TRAFFIC

Medium Commercial areas are those that must withstand high foot traffic such as school corridors and classrooms, administrative and general office areas.

LIGHT COMMERCIAL TRAFFIC

Light traffic areas include executive offices, boardrooms and conference rooms. Traffic is minimal, thus reducing the soil in this area.



VACUUMING

Vacuuming is the most effective way to remove soil. How often you vacuum is influenced by soil type and traffic patterns. Soiling at entry areas and ground floors has high levels of dirt and sand, while executive offices generally are not as heavily traveled and will require less frequent vacuuming. Please refer to frequency chart for effective vacuuming.

Train personnel on proper vacuuming methods and techniques.

METHOD

- A slow pass against the carpet pile is more effective than several quick strokes.
- Heavy traffic areas may require multiple passes (forward and backward) to sufficiently extract embedded soil.
- A vacuum brush will open up the tufts.
*Agitation will loosen the soil.
 Slow movement allows time for air to circulate through the face yarn and extract soil.*

Vacuuming Frequency To Properly Remove Soil

Area	Traffic Condition	Vacuuming Frequency
Entry	Heavy	Daily
Ground Floor Halls	Heavy	Daily
Above Ground Halls	Medium	3 times per week
Administrative Offices	Medium	3 times per week
Classrooms	Medium	3 times per week
General Office Areas	Medium	3 times per week
School Corridors	Medium	3 times per week
Boardrooms	Light	Weekly
Conference Rooms	Light	Weekly
Executive Offices	Light	Weekly

RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT

- 2 Motor Upright Vacuum with Rotary Brush
 - Proper vacuum set up should extend the rotary brushes 1/8" below the casing.
 - Periodically check brushes for wear.
 - For maximum efficiency, change disposable bag when it is half full
 When a vacuum bag is over half full it loses 80% efficiency.

Carpet is more efficiently cleaned when using a vacuum with a beater bar.



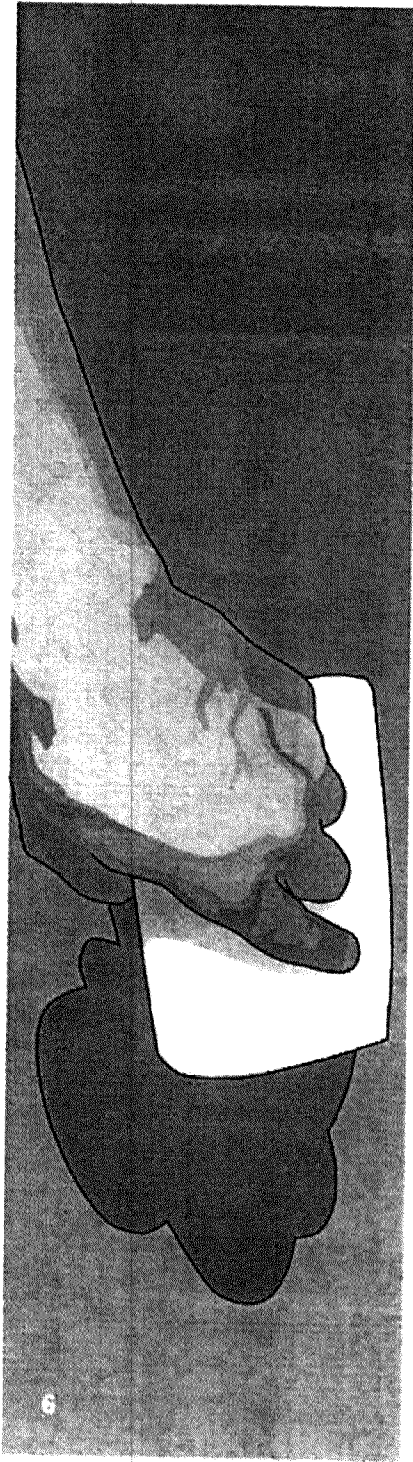
SPOT REMOVAL

- Spills should be extracted or blotted up and rinsed with water immediately.
- Absorbent powders or spotters should then be applied and rinsed thoroughly with clear water.

This chart illustrates the procedures to use in the most common types of spots:

Stain	Category	Stain	Category
Asphalt	B *	Copier Toner	Vacuum only
Ball Point Pen	A	Cosmetics	B
Beer	A	Glue, Latex	A
Bleach	A	Grass	A
Blood	A	Grease	B *
Brass Stain	A	Ink, Copying	B
Betadine	B	Ink, Permanent	B
Butter	B	Mildew	A
Calcium Chloride (De-Icer)	A	Oil	B *
Candle	B	Paint, Latex	A
Candy	A	Paint, Oil	B *
Carbolic Acid (Disinfectant)	A	Peanut Butter	A
Carbon, Black	B	Perfume	A
Catsup	A	Salad Dressing	B
Cement, Building	A	Shoe Polish	B
Cement, Contact	B	Soy Sauce	B
Chewing Gum	A	Tea	C *
Children's Drink Mix	A	Tomato Juice	A
Chocolate	A	Tomato Paste	A
Cigarette Burn	A	Urine	C *
Clay	A	Vomit	C *
Coffee	C *	Wine	A
Coke	A		

*These difficult stains must be treated immediately to ensure removal of the stain.



THE MECHANICS OF SPOT REMOVAL



1. Identify the spill



2. Blot or scrape up the substance
Do Not Scrub



3. Rinse with water



4. Apply cleaning solution



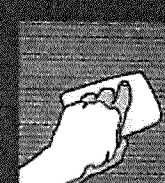
5. Agitate Gently
Start at the edge and work in



6. Blot or extract



7. Final rinse with water



8. Blot or extract the water

CATEGORY "A" STAINS

Step 1

Blot or extract to remove substance. Rinse thoroughly with clear water. Apply an all-purpose cleaning solution sparingly, and gently agitate the stained area. Blot or extract to remove substance. Rinse thoroughly with clear water to remove residue. Blot or extract to remove excess moisture.

Step 2

Repeat if necessary.

CATEGORY "B" STAINS

Step 1

Blot or extract to remove substance. Try implementing cleaning procedure for Category "A" stain using an all-purpose cleaner.

Step 2

Blot or extract to remove substance. Apply only enough cleaning fluid to dampen the stained area. Gently agitate. Blot or extract to remove substance. Rinse thoroughly with clear water. Repeat as long as the stain continues to transfer from the carpet to the towel. Rinse thoroughly with clear water. Blot or extract to remove excess moisture.

Step 3

Apply a specific POG (Paint, Oil and Grease) Cleaner sparingly to the stained area. Gently agitate. Blot or extract to remove substance. Rinse thoroughly with clear water. Blot or extract to remove excess moisture.

CATEGORY "C" STAINS

Step 1

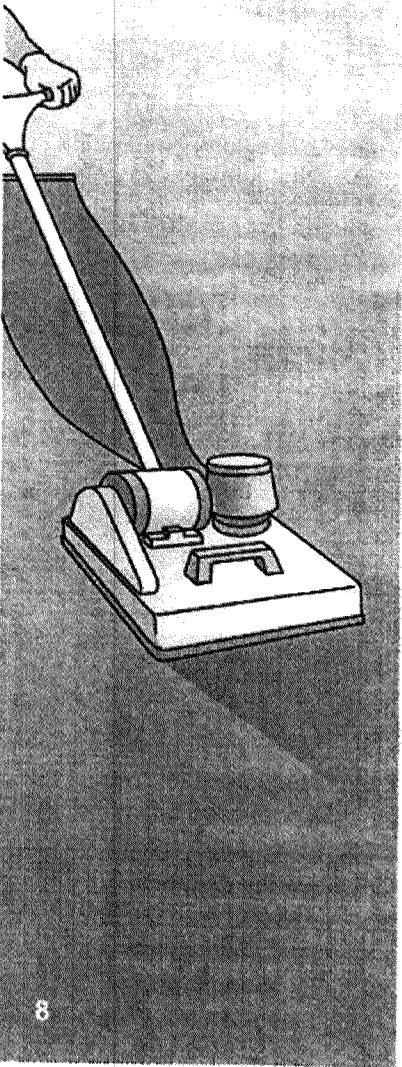
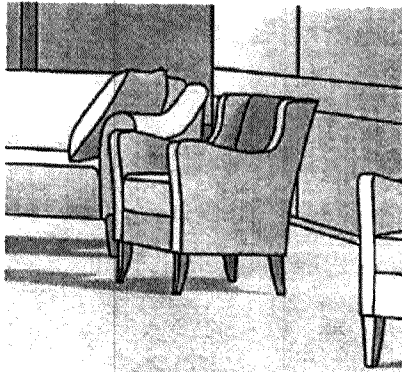
Blot or extract to remove substance. Rinse thoroughly with clear water. Apply a tannin remover according to manufacturer's recommendations. Rinse thoroughly with clear water to remove residue. Blot or extract to remove excess moisture.

Work from the edge towards the center of the spill. Never rub. It may spread the stain.

If these methods fail, contact your local certified cleaning company for recommendations.



**Respond
immediately
to spills!**



INTERIM

A well planned maintenance program includes regular interim and deep cleaning methods.

Effective interim cleaning includes:

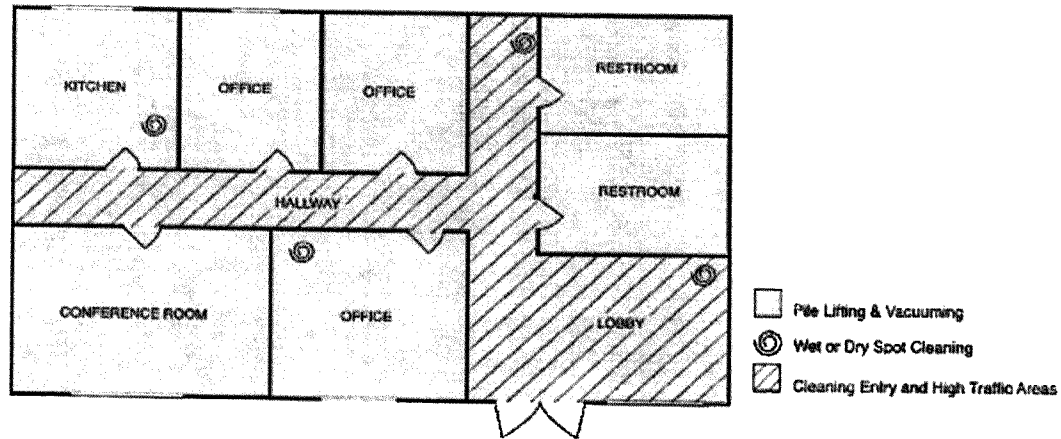
- Pile lifting & vacuuming
- Wet or dry spot cleaning
- Dry cleaning or hot water extraction in high traffic areas

METHOD

For interim cleaning Mohawk recognizes that there are many dry cleaning methods available in the marketplace. We suggest that you analyze several methods for effectiveness and cost, to determine which best suits your facility.

An effective dry cleaning method involves the application of a dry cleaning substance that dissolves and absorbs both water and oil based soils, holding them until they are removed by vacuuming. The cleaning agent contacts all surfaces of the soiled carpet fibers, breaking down the bond that causes the soil to stick to the carpet fibers.

- Thoroughly pre-vacuum all areas, paying particular attention to the heavily soiled areas.
- Apply cleaner only to soiled areas.
- Brush the cleaner gently through the carpet to remove stains and soil.
- Vacuum up the loose soil and the cleaning agent.



DRY EXTRACTION METHOD - "Can work well to remove stains and spots".

The Dry Extraction Method utilizes small porous particles saturated with cleaning solvent and/or detergent that absorb soil and grime from carpet fiber. It can be used to keep traffic lanes clean between water extraction cleaning, and where constant traffic doesn't allow ample drying time for a wet system. Closely follow the manufacturer's user instructions for dry extraction system. As with other systems, dry extraction improperly carried out can lead to poorly maintained and damaged carpet.



DEEP CLEANING

Deep Cleaning is restoring the carpet's appearance by extracting soil and substances that can damage your carpet.

Mohawk recommends hot water extraction as the most effective method to give restorative deep cleaning results.

METHOD

Hot water extraction is the industry's most frequently used method of deep cleaning. A hot water and light cleaning solution, in the manufacturer's recommended mix, is sprayed into the carpet. This solution mixes with the soil as powerful extraction removes the solution and the loosened soil in the process.

Caution must be used with this method to avoid over wetting.

HOT WATER METHOD

- Test the cleaning chemical to be sure it dries without stickiness, otherwise, it can cause rapid re-soiling. Simply put some detergent in a saucer and allow to dry. If sticky to the touch, do not use.
- Use only detergents that have a pH factor below 10 and contain low levels of volatile organic compounds (VOCs).
- With proper hot water extraction equipment, carpet should be dry within 4-6 hours. Extractors incorporating a brush between the water jet and vacuum are recommended.
- Avoid machines that recycle the water. These may leave behind an oily residue that will cause rapid soiling.
- If a pre-spray is needed to address spots prior to deep cleaning, use a product specifically formulated to remove detergent residue and mineral deposits.

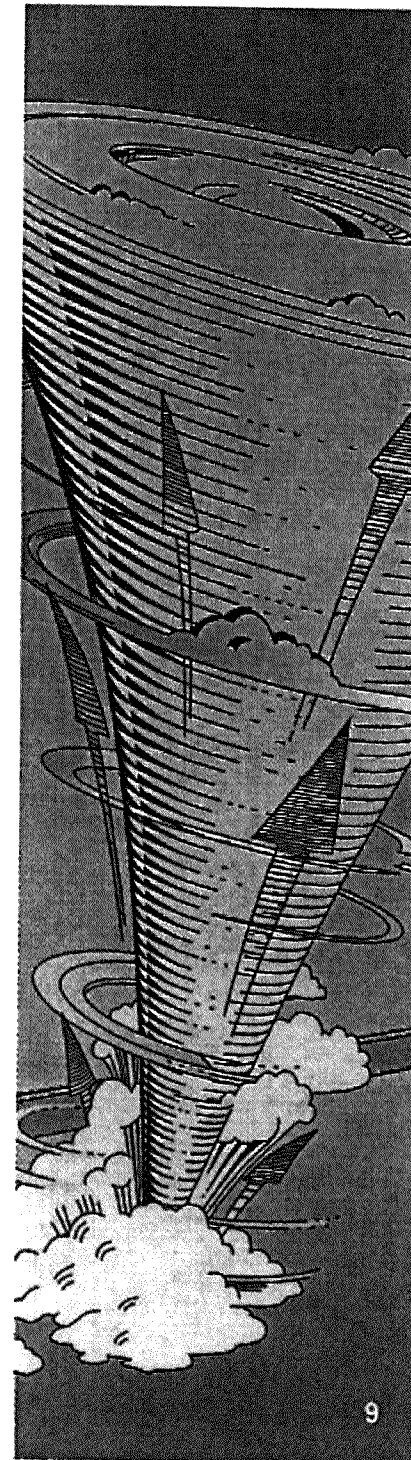
RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT

- 120 PSI (pounds per square inch) or more of water delivery.
- 150 inches of mercury lift or more vacuum.
- Should have a clear sight glass to observe the return water. If the equipment does not have observation glass, this can be easily installed in the return hose.
- Must be able to reach all carpeted area.

DEEP CLEANING FREQUENCIES

Cleaning Frequency	Foot Traffic	Location
9 Times/year	Heavy	Ground Floor Entrances
6 Times/year	Medium	Classrooms & General Office
3 Times/year	Light	Executive Offices & Boardrooms

*Please consult your local cleaning professional for more specific instructions.



COLOR, PATTERN AND CONSTRUCTION

Color, pattern and construction all help determine how well your carpeting stands up to daily use. The best carpet selection takes both performance and aesthetics into account. No maintenance program can overcome a poor carpet choice. Improper color selection could increase your maintenance costs.

Many factors govern a carpet's life and appearance from the fiber and construction to the way the carpet is installed. However, none pay more dividends than proper care. The small amount of time that it takes to implement a well planned maintenance program can dramatically extend the life of your carpet. And remember... the longer it lasts, the less it costs.

Observe the appearance of the carpet for a period of time. If soiling is apparent, increase the frequency of vacuum cleaning in that area.

CARPET TILE

The selection of carpet tile for your facility necessitates the implementation of programmed rotation in your maintenance schedule.

CAUTION: Over wetting carpet tile can cause dirt and detergent to be carried to the backing, which could affect the pressure sensitive adhesive bond.

CARE OF WOOL CARPET

The most important elements of maintaining your wool carpet investment includes the steps of thorough vacuuming, interim dry cleaning in high traffic areas and deep cleaning with warm (not hot) water.

Vacuuming of wool cut pile carpets is most effective with the use of a rotary beater bar/brush. For loop pile constructions, a suction only vacuum should be used to prevent fuzzing.

There are many cleaning agents, both dry and wet, that are suitable for use on wool carpet. Consult your local cleaning professional when selecting an approved cleaning agent for wool carpet. Your last step in deep cleaning must include a rinse with clear water.



Do not apply stain repellent treatments that contain silicone because they will accelerate soiling.

Care must be taken to not over wet wool carpet.

Immediate attention to spills will prevent the development of a stain. Remove the solid spill and use white absorbent cloth/towel to absorb all of the spilled substance. Apply spot cleaning agent sparingly as defined in the spot removal section of this maintenance guide. Work from the edge towards the center of the spill. Never rub, it may spread the stain.

Test all spot and cleaning agents in an inconspicuous area to be sure it will not remove the carpet color.

ADDITIONAL SAFEGUARDS

Always test for colorfastness in an inconspicuous area.

Test all cleaning agents by evaporating some solution in a clear glass container.

Residues should not feel sticky, or they can cause rapid re-soiling.

MAINTENANCE HOTLINE

800.553.6045 X-62347

Carpet Matting

In English

- Carpet Care Tips -

To help you get the best possible use of your mat and to maintain its appearance and usefulness over the longest possible time, manufacturer suggests:

WET SHAMPOOING

When daily care (vacuuming, etc.) fails to restore color of carpet surface due to excessive embedded soil, shampooing is recommended. Use any neutral synthetic detergent with tepid water (1/2 cup per gallon of water). Hand brush method will yield good results. Use sponge or cloth to remove suds.

If carpet is matted with excessive soil, use detergent with brushing as described and follow by rinsing with cool water until soil is removed. Remove excess water with floor squeegee and place in an inclined position to drain dry. If on-site maintenance is not available, manufacturer recommends mat be sent to reputable rug cleaner and be professionally shampooed for a nominal cost. If professional shampooing is required, use only flat washing equipment, and temperature not exceeding 120° F. Manufacturer cannot be responsible for damage resulting from cleaning in rotary laundering equipment.

SPOT REMOVAL STAINS

When a spill occurs, absorb as much liquid as possible with any clean absorbent material. On oil or grease based stains, use dry cleaning fluid in small amounts and blot until stain is removed.

VACUUM OR BROOM DAILY

This is important especially in heavy traffic areas. Best results are obtained when carpet surface is dry.

SHEDDING OR FUZZING

A shedding or fuzzing condition is not a carpet defect, but rather common to all new fabrics. This will disappear after a few vacuumings.

STORAGE & HANDLING

Roll carpet in compact roll with pile facing out. Lay flat. Do not crush. Store in a moderate temperature and dry area. CAUTION: If the borders on matting become broken or curled, the matting should be removed from service until the tripping hazard can be corrected.

Matting must never be stored on-end. This will cause the edges to curl and will void warranty. For proper storage, roll mat with top surface to the outside and lay flat in a protected area. Do not stack any materials or other matting on top of a stored mat.

When placing a mat into service, be certain that the floor to be covered and the back of the mat are completely free of dirt and debris. Foreign material on the floor or the mat will cause slippage and possible injury. Manufacturer will not be liable for any injuries resulting from failure to follow recommended housekeeping procedures. Frequent cleaning under mats is also required to maintain warranty.

Note: After removing from box, mat should lay flat in a warm, dry environment for several hours to allow it to relax and uncurl before placing into service.

En Español

- Consejos Para El Cuidado De La Alfombra -

Para ayudarle a obtener el mejor uso posible de su alfombra y hacer que su apariencia y utilidad se mantengan por el mayor tiempo posible, el fabricante sugiere lo siguiente:

LAVADO HUMEDO

Cuando el cuidado diario (aspiración del polvo, etc.) ya no restaura el color de la superficie alfombrada debido a que tiene manchas incrustadas, se recomienda el lavado. Use cualquier detergente sintético neutro con agua tibia (1/2 taza por 1 galón de agua). El uso de un cepillo manual dará buenos resultados. Use una esponja o trapo para remover la espuma de jabón.

Si la alfombra tiene una capa gruesa de manchas, use detergente y un cepillo manual como se describe y después enjuáguela con agua fría hasta que las manchas desaparezcan. Remueva el exceso de agua con un trapeador de pisos y póngala en posición inclinada para que el agua escurra y se seque. Si no hay servicio de mantenimiento en la ubicación de la alfombra, el fabricante recomienda que la alfombra se envíe a un limpiador de alfombras de buena reputación para que la lave profesionalmente a un costo nominal. Si el lavado profesional es necesario, use solamente equipo para lavado no rotatorio y una temperatura que no exceda lo 50 grados C (120 grados F). El fabricante no se hace responsable por los daños que se den como resultado de la limpieza con equipo de lavado rotatorio.

PARA QUITAR MANCHAS

Cuando algo se ha derramado en la alfombra, absorba tanto líquido como sea posible con cualquier material absorbente limpio. Cuando las manchas son a base de aceite o grasa use fluido de limpiado en seco en poca cantidad y séquelas hasta que las manchas desaparezcan.

ASPIRELA O BARFALA DIARIAMENTE

Esto es de especial importancia, especialmente en áreas de mucho tráfico. Los mejores resultados se consiguen cuando la superficie de la alfombra está seca.

PELUSAS

Las pelusas no son un defecto de la alfombra sino que son comunes en todos los tejidos nuevos. Desaparecerán después de que se pase la aspiradora unas cuantas veces.

ALMACENAMIENTO Y MANEJO

Enrolle la alfombra en un rollo compacto con la parte de arriba hacia fuera. Déjela descansar plana. No la aplaste. Guárdela a una temperatura moderada en un lugar seco.

PRECAUSION: Si los bordes de la alfombra se rompen o se encrespan, la alfombra tiene que retirarse de servicio hasta que se corrija el peligro de tropezarse.

Al guardarse los tapetes nunca deben descansar en sus orillas. Esto puede causar que las orillas se enchuequen y la garantía deja de ser válida. Para almacenarla correctamente, enrolle el tapete con la superficie superior hacia afuera y colóquela plana en un lugar que este protegido. No ponga ningún material ni otros tapetes encima de un tapete guardado.

Cuando active el tapete para servicio, asegúrese que el piso a cubrirse y la parte de atrás del tapete este libres de impurezas y polvo. Materiales ajenos al piso o a la alfombra pueden causar que el tapete resbale y causar lesiones. El fabricante no es responsable por lesiones causadas por no seguir nuestros procedimientos recomendados. La limpieza frecuente debajo de los tapetes también es requerida para mantener la garantía.

- Conseils D'Entretien Des Tapis -

Pour vous aider à obtenir le meilleur usage de votre tapis et pour maintenir son apparence et son utilité le plus long temps possible, le fabricant suggère:

SHAMPOOING LIQUIDE

Quand les soins quotidiens (aspirateur, etc.) ne restaurent plus la couleur de la surface du tapis à cause des saletés qui sont imprégnées dans la fibre, un shampooing est recommandé. Utiliser un détergent synthétique neutre avec de l'eau tiède (environ 1/2 tasse pour 41 d'eau). La méthode de brossage à la main apporte de bons résultats. Utiliser une éponge ou un torchon pour retirer la mousse.

Si le tapis est encroûté d'un excès de saletés, utiliser le détergent et la brosse comme décrit et continuer en rinçant à l'eau froide jusqu'à ce que toute la saleté disparaisse. Retirer l'excès d'eau avec une raclette à sol et placer le tapis en position inclinée pour qu'il s'égoutte et sèche. Si l'entretien sur place n'est pas possible, le fabricant recommande d'envoyer le tapis à un nettoyeur de tapis qualifié pour un shampooing professionnel. Si un shampooing professionnel est nécessaire, utiliser seulement de matériel de lavage à plat et une température qui ne dépasse pas 48° C (120° F). Le fabricant n'est pas responsable des dommages qui résulteraient de l'usage d'un matériel de lavage rotatif.

ENLÈVEMENT DES TACHES

Si un liquide est renversé sur le tapis, absorbez autant de liquide que possible avec une matière absorbante propre. Sur des taches à base d'huile ou de graisse, utilisez de très petites quantités de fluide de nettoyage à sec et épongez jusqu'à ce que la ou les taches disparaissent.

PASSER L'ASPIRATEUR OU LE BALAI TOUS LES JOURS

Ceci est important surtout dans les zones de grand passage. Les meilleurs résultats sont obtenus quand la surface du tapis est sèche.

LE TAPIS PELUCHE OU MOUTONNE

Un tapis qui peluche n'est pas un mauvais tapis. C'est une situation commune à tous les textiles neufs qui disparaîtra après quelques passages de l'aspirateur.

RANGEMENT ET MANIEMENT

Roulez le tapis en un rouleau compact avec le côté poil vers l'extérieur. Posez à plat. Ne pas écraser. Rangez dans un endroit sec et de température modérée.

ATTENTION: Si les bords de la thibaude s'effrangent ou se roulent, la thibaude doit être retirée pour éviter de trébucher jusqu'à ce que le puisse être réparé.

Les tapis ne doivent jamais être stocker ou entreposer en position debout car cela cause un effet de tassement sur les bordures et annulera la garantie.

Afin d'éviter d'endommager le rouleau, il est conseillé de rouler le tapis, face supérieur vers l'extérieur, et de le coucher au sol. Ne pas stocker de matériel ou d'autres tapis sur les rouleaux mis de côté.

Lors de l'installation du tapis au sol, vérifiez que la zone à recouvrir et le dos du tapis sont totalement propres et libres de tout débris.

Tout autre matériel ou objet se trouvant sur le sol ou sur le tapis peut causer un risqué de glissade et voire-même un accident. Le fabricant ne peut être reconnu responsable pour toutes blessures/accidents résultant d'un manquement aux conseils d'utilisations. Un nettoyeur régulier sous le tapis est également requis afin de maintenir la garantie.

- Hinweise Für Die Teppichpflege -

Der Hersteller empfiehlt folgendes, um den bestmöglichen Gebrauch von Ihrem Teppich zu erzielen und um sein Aussehen und seine Zweckmäßigkeit solange wie möglich zu erhalten:

NASSREINIGUNG

Falls die tägliche Pflege (Staubsaugen, usw.), aufgrund von übermäßig viel eingelagertem Schmutz, die Farbe der Teppichoberfläche nicht wieder herstellen kann, wird die Nassreinigung empfohlen. Verwenden Sie hierfür ein neutrales, synthetisches Reinigungsmittel mit lauwarmem Wasser (ca. 100 ml auf 4l Wasser). Das Bürsten per Hand erzielt dabei gute Ergebnisse. Verwenden Sie einen Schwamm oder Lappen, um den Schmutz zu entfernen.

Falls viel Schmutz tief im Teppich sitzt, bürsten Sie ihn mit Reinigungsmittel wie oben beschrieben und spülen Sie die Fläche mit kühlem Wasser nach, bis der Schmutz entfernt ist. Entfernen Sie übermäßiges Wasser mit einem Gummiröller and legen oder hängen Sie den Teppich in eine schräge Position um die Feuchtigkeit ablaufen und den Teppich trocknen zu lassen. Falls Sie vor Ort keine Möglichkeit zur Pflege haben, empfiehlt der Hersteller, den Teppich von einer Teppichreinigungs-Firma fachmännisch reinigen zu lassen. Wenn eine professionelle Reinigung notwendig ist, darf nur eine flache Reinigungs-ausrüstung verwendet werden und die Temperatur darf 48° C nicht übersteigen. Der Hersteller übernimmt keine Verantwortung für Schäden, die durch eine Reinigung in kreisenden Reinigungsgeräten entstehen.

FLECKENTFERNUNG

Falls ein Fleck durch Verschütten entsteht, saugen Sie mit einem sauberen, absorbierenden Lappen soviel Flüssigkeit wie möglich auf. Bei Flecken auf Öl-oder Fettbasis, verwenden Sie eine kleine Menge von Reinigungsmittel und wischen damit solange, bis der Fleck entfernt ist.

TÄGLICHE PFLEGE MIT STAUBSAUGER ODER BESEN

Dies ist besonders wichtig in den Hauptverkehrs-Bereichen. Die besten Ergebnisse erzielen Sie, wenn der Teppich trocken ist.

FASER-ODER FUSSELABLÖSUNG

Eine Faserablösung ist kein Defekt des Teppichs, sondern bei allen neuen Stoffen ganz normal. Nach ein paar Mal Staubsaugen hört das Fusseln auf.

LAGERUNG UND HANDHABUNG

Rollen Sieden den Teppich in eine kompakte Rolle, wobei die Teppichfasern nach außen zeigen. Legen Sie die Rolle flach hin. Nicht zerdrücken. Lagern Sie den Teppich in einem trockenen Bereich mit mäßiger Temperatur. **VORSICHT:** Wenn die Teppicheinfassung abreißt oder sich wölbt, sollte Sie entfernt werden, bis die Stolperfalle behoben werden kann.

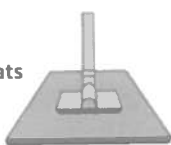
Bei Lagerung von Matten dürfen diese nicht auf die Kantenleisten gestellt werden. Das führt dazu, dass die Ränder sich wellen and beschädigt werden. Zur richtigen Lagerung wird die Matte mit der Oberfläche nach außen aufgerollt und dann flach in einen geschützten Bereich gelegt. Bitte keine anderen Gegenstände oder Matten auf die aufgerollte Matte legen.

Wenn die Matte in Gebrauch genommen wird muss sichergestellt sein, dass der Boden und der Rücken der Matte frei von Staub und kleinen Steinchen sind. Ist das nicht gewährleistet kann die Matte auf dem Boden rutschen wodurch die Unfallgefahr steigt. Der Hersteller ist nicht haftbar für Unfälle, die aus einer fehlerhaften Handhabung entstehen. Regelmäßiges Reinigen unter der Matte ist auch Voraussetzung für eventuelle Garantieansprüche.

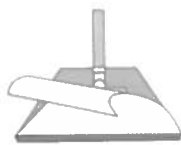
Why this is important...

- Regular cleaning will prolong the life of carpet mats because of the reduced abrasion effect on the fibers
- Regular cleaning will maintain the mat's effectiveness over long periods of time thereby preventing accumulated dirt and moisture from being tracked into a facility
- Regular cleaning will improve the overall appearance of entrances where visitors get their first impression of your business

(Outdoor) Non-Absorbent Mats



Vacuum Cleaning
Top Surface Daily

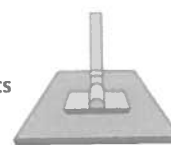


Vacuum Cleaning
Underneath Weekly



Water Jet w/Soap
Periodically

(Indoor) Absorbent Mats



Vacuum Cleaning
Top Surface Daily



Inject/Extraction
Cleaning Periodically