

SIMRICK.

CARE & MAINTENANCE

A hand-tufted carpet made of wool or silk is a premium product. Whereas wool is known for its durability, silk is characterized by its elegant sheen and softness. Both materials require special care to maintain their beauty in the long term.

Be aware that these are natural materials and that their appearance can fade and wash out due to heavy use, incorrect use of detergents or extended exposure to sunlight.

GENERAL MAINTENANCE

1. Vacuum cleaning

Vacuum your carpet carefully and regularly to maintain its original beauty. A wool carpet should be vacuumed at least once a week or after every flight so that no soiling remains. Please use a vacuum cleaner with a rotating brush.

If the carpet is made of silk, it should be cleaned at the same frequency, but only with low suction power or a hand vacuum cleaner to protect the delicate fibers.

Initially, wool may fluff slightly – this is a normal occurrence and will decrease over time.

1. Preventive protection measures

Try to avoid direct sunlight as much as possible, especially with silk, as it causes the colours to fade more quickly and leaves a dull appearance.

Always use entrance rugs made of wool or mats in places where the carpet is subject to heavy wear and tear.

Have the carpet professionally cleaned and refreshed once or twice a year to maintain the original appearance as much as possible.

SPOT TREATMENT

When treating minor soiling caused by liquid spillage or other soiling caused by dirt residues, food residues or other soiling, immediate treatment is necessary to remove the soiling in the best possible way.

1. Liquid spill

Dab off liquids immediately with a clean, white cloth or kitchen paper. Please do not use coloured cloths as these can leave colour residues on the carpet.

Only dab and do not rub, otherwise the liquid will be worked into the carpet fibers and will be difficult to wash out again.

Treat the area with cold or warm water and avoid using hot water, as this can damage the latex backing of the carpet.

Please only use mild detergents designed for wool carpets to treat stains. Larger stains should always be treated by professional carpet cleaners.

For silk carpets, please use only distilled water and special cleaning solutions.

After treatment, dab carefully with a dry white towel and allow to air dry. Please do not walk on the cleaned area until it is completely dry.

2. Solid spill

Solid spillage should be tackled using a flat blade or spatula to remove the substance. Please remove as much of the stain as possible.

Always work from the outside towards the center of the soiling.

Treat the area with cold or warm water and avoid using hot water, as this can damage the latex backing of the carpet.

Please only use mild detergents designed for wool carpets to treat stains. Larger stains should always be treated by professional carpet cleaners.

For silk carpets, please use only distilled water and special cleaning solutions.

After treatment, dab carefully with a dry white towel and allow to air dry. Please do not walk on the cleaned area until it is completely dry.

STAIN CHECKLIST AND TREATMENT

The following table lists some common stains and the recommended treatments. Please refer to the corresponding number in the "how to treat stains" list for the appropriate treatment type. Treat stains in the recommended order where applicable.

Type of Stain	Order of Treatment		
	1st	2nd	3rd
Beer	1		
Beetroot	1		
Butter	2	1	
Chewing Gum	7		
Chocolate	1	2	
Cocoa	2	10	1
Coffee	2	10	1
Cream	2	1	
Curd	13		
Egg	1		
Fruit Juice	9	1	
Gravy / Sauce	9	1	
Ice Cream	1		
Milk	9	2	1
Mustard	1		
Salad Dressing	2	1	
Soft Drinks	9	1	5
Tea (Black or White)	2	10	1
Wine (Red)	12	9	6
Wine (White)	1		
Crayon/Colour Marker	2	1	
Ink - Ballpoint	4	1	
Ink - Fountain Pen	9	1	6
Lipstick	2	1	
Paint - Emulsion	2	10	1
Paint - Oil Based	3	2	1
Bleach	1		
Cooking Oils	2	1	
Furniture Polish	2	1	
Grease	2	1	
Metal Polish	2	1	
Nail Polish	8	2	
Oil	2	1	
Shoe Polish	2	1	
Blood	10	6	
Excrement	1		
Urine	1		
Vomit	1		
Burn or Scorch Mark	5		
Candle Wax	3		
Grass	4		
Mildew	1	5	
Rust	2	1	11
Tar	3	2	1

1. Solution of one teaspoon of approved wool detergent with one teaspoon of white vinegar and one liter of warm water.
2. Dry-cleaning fluid, lighter fuel or mineral turpentine. Caution: Ensure that no flame or lighted cigarette is near and use in a well-ventilated area.
3. Mineral turpentine. Its effectiveness is increased if mixed with an equal quantity of dry-cleaning fluid. Caution: Ensure that no flame or lighted cigarette is near and use in a well-ventilated area.
4. Denatured ethanol. Caution: Ensure that no flame or lighted cigarette is near and use a well-ventilated area.
5. Hydrogen peroxide (20 volume). Dilute 1 part to 10 parts cold water. Caution: Do not use on dark or patterned fabric.
6. Dye stripper. Dilute 1 part to 50 parts cold water. Caution: Do not use on dark or patterned fabric.
7. Chewing gum remover (freezing agent).
8. Nail polish remover.
9. Clean warm (not hot) water.
10. Cold water.
11. Weak solution of white vinegar or lemon juice with.
12. Absorbent powder (e.g. salt or talc). Sprinkle on the spillage, leave overnight and vacuum next day.
13. To remove that, wash the affected area thoroughly with tap water and rinse it by pressing by hand in the downward side of pile. Don't press the pile towards upright position, then make it dry (if possible in sunlight) or it can be used hair dryer.