



Copenhagen Cleaning and Care

Regular Maintenance

- Vacuum the carpet immediately after it has been laid. This will prevent the dirt from penetrating the carpet and damaging the fibres.
- Wipe up spills promptly to avoid stains.
- Do not use dishwashing liquids or detergent soap cleaners, they can leave a sticky residue which attracts soil and causes a reduction of gloss.

Mats

A barrier mat is recommended to prevent dirt from being brought onto the flooring.

Minor Soiling

- Vacuum all loose particles if the stain is dry.
- Remove the solid particles with a spoon, then wipe off the stain with a dry absorbent cloth.
- Absorb as much as possible of the spilled liquids with a clean tissue or cloth.
- Always use a clean lint-free cotton or microfibre cloth, with sparkling or lukewarm water to remove stains.
- Always work from the outside into the stain to avoid smearing the stain and making it larger.

** To ensure a good result, especially on larger stains, we recommend that you contact a professional carpet cleaner. It is important that you indicate whether you have already tried to remove the stain, and any products used.

Major Soiling

Carbonation Cleaning Method

With the carbonation cleaning method, the carpet is cleaned by being applied to a hot (65-75 degrees) PH-neutral heavy carbon dioxide, producing an aqueous solution. The solution is worked into the carpet and sucked up. The carpet is then dried with a cotton disc.

Please Note: By carbonation cleaning, no soap or chemicals are used that can cause re-soiling and affect the indoor climate. The amount of water is very small, and the carpet is, therefore, not soaked. At the same time, it reduces the risk of bacterial and fungal spores. The drying time is only 1-2 hours.

The Extraction Method

The extraction machine cleans the carpet by first spraying the hot water and detergent onto the carpet under pressure, then absorbs the water, detergent, and soil. This is the most commonly used cleaning method, and it effectively removes loose particles.

Please Note: Excess cleaning agents/chemicals in the carpet attract soil and leave a greasy surface which causes rapid re-soiling. Humidity in the carpet will also attract soiling. There is a risk of malpractice and the drying time is long, typically at least a day. Please refer to the manufacturer's user guide when using a machine like this.

Dry Cleaning Method

A method whereby dry cleaning agent is distributed on the carpet. A mechanical brush processes the agent, which attracts the visible dirt. A vacuum cleaner is then used. Only a little or no water is used for this method.

Please Note: Dry cleaning affects air quality during and after work. After cleaning the carpet several times, the carpet contains excess cleaning agents. It will therefore be necessary to extract clean the carpet with hot water every one to two years.

Rotation-Shampooing Method (use with caution)

A method whereby the cleaning agent is worked into the carpet by a rotating brush, and loosens the dirt particles from the carpet fibres. In heavily soiled areas this method is used along with an extraction machine.

Please Note: Excess cleaning agents/chemicals in the carpet attract dirt and leave a greasy surface, which causes rapid re-soiling. Rotation shampooing requires the use of a heavy machine, which can damage the fibres. If the brushes dry out during cleaning, it will also damage the fibres. The drying time is long, typically at least a day.

Vacuum Cleaners We Recommend

Upright vacuum cleaners, with rotating brushes, are very efficient machines and they clean in depth. We recommend them for rooms with heavy and moderate traffic, to lift the fibres and extract the soil from the base of the carpet.