

Carpet Flooring

Everyday Care, Repairs & Stain Removal Guide

Carpet holds on to dust, dirt, and allergens more than hard flooring, so regular vacuuming and fast action on spills make the biggest difference in how long it looks and feels new. The golden rule for any spill: blot, don't rub, and always work from the outside of the stain toward the center.

Everyday Care

- Vacuum at least 1–2 times per week; twice that in high-traffic areas or homes with pets.
- Blot spills immediately with a clean, dry white cloth or paper towel — never scrub.
- Use walk-off mats at entrances to trap dirt before it reaches the carpet.
- Rotate or move furniture periodically to even out pile wear and prevent permanent indentations.
- Have carpets professionally deep-cleaned (hot water extraction) every 12–18 months.
- Groom or brush pile carpet occasionally to keep fibers standing upright.
- Address pet accidents right away to prevent odor and staining from setting in.

Simple Repairs

- **Snags or pulled loops:** Never pull — trim the loose fiber even with the surrounding pile using small scissors.
- **Small burns:** Carefully trim away only the charred fiber tips with scissors; for deeper burns, a small patch from a leftover remnant can be set in.
- **Loose seams:** Reactivate with a carpet seam iron and seam tape, or use carpet seam adhesive for small sections.
- **Flattened pile (from furniture):** Rub the indentation with an ice cube and let it air-dry, then gently fluff with a spoon or brush.
- **Wrinkles or rippling:** This usually signals the carpet needs re-stretching — this is a job for a professional installer with a power stretcher.

Stain & Spill Removal Guide

Stain / Spill	Recommended Method
Red wine	Blot excess, then apply a mix of cold water and a few drops of dish soap; blot repeatedly. Club soda also works well while the stain is fresh.
Coffee or tea	Blot, then apply a solution of 1 tbsp dish soap, 1 tbsp white vinegar, and 2 cups warm water; blot until lifted.

Stain / Spill	Recommended Method
Pet stains & odor	Blot up as much as possible, then treat with an enzyme-based pet stain cleaner formulated for carpet; avoid steam-cleaning fresh pet stains, as heat can set the odor.
Grease or oil	Sprinkle cornstarch or baking soda on the spot, let sit 15 minutes to absorb, vacuum, then treat any remainder with a drop of dish soap and water.
Chewing gum	Harden with an ice cube in a bag for several minutes, then gently break apart and lift with a dull knife.
Candle wax	Place a paper towel over the wax and press with a warm iron so the wax melts into the towel; repeat with a clean section until gone.
Blood	Use only cold water — hot water sets protein-based stains. Blot with cold water and a small amount of dish soap.
Ink	Dab gently with rubbing alcohol on a clean cloth, working from the outside in, then rinse with a damp cloth.

Avoid These Common Mistakes

- Never rub a stain — this pushes it deeper into the fibers and can spread it. Always blot.
- Avoid hot water on protein-based stains (blood, dairy, egg) — heat sets the stain permanently.
- Don't use chlorine bleach or harsh household cleaners, which can discolor carpet fibers.
- Avoid over-wetting during cleaning; excess moisture trapped in the padding can lead to mold or mildew.
- Don't walk on carpet immediately after deep cleaning — allow it to fully dry.

This guide covers general best practices. For manufacturer-specific finishes, warranty terms, or persistent issues, contact our team for personalized guidance.