



**MAGIC
CARPET**

The Professional Carpet Cleaners Choice



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The Cleaning tips icon gives you specific insight into the specific carpet cleaning application and the best uses for this application.

CARPET CARE MANUAL

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The Cleaning tips icon gives you specific insight into the specific carpet cleaning application and the best uses for this application.

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BONNET CLEANING METHOD

“The Bonnet Method is one of the best methods to quickly clean carpet as the carpet dies faster than other methods.”

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There are two common surface cleaning (interim) systems on the market: Bonnet Cleaning and Fast Extraction Cleaning. Each is designed to remove the 10% of oily soil that cannot be vacuumed from carpeting. The frequency of cleaning with one of these methods needs to be adjusted to the rate of soil accumulation. Therefore, heavily trafficked areas need to be cleaned more often than lightly trafficked areas.

BONNET CLEANING

Bonnet cleaning is a surface cleaning system particularly suited for commercial use. It's worker-friendly, fast, quick-drying and requires no special equipment - only a 175 rpm floor machine. Since bonnet cleaning can lead to detergent build-up, extraction cleaning should be performed after every two or three bonnet cleanings.

There are two methods used for bonnet cleaning: spray and immersion. The spray method generally dries in one-half hour, the immersion method in one hour.

MAGIC CARPET - Bonnet Cleaner

Is an environmentally friendly bonnet carpet cleaner formulated with oxygen boosters for use with bonnet applications. Easily picks up dried on and embedded dirt, stains and soils trapping them directly on the pad. Contains anti-soiling agents to prevent stains from re-appearing on carpet fibers. Effective on both water and oil based stains and is safe for use on carpets, rugs, upholstery and other fabrics. Bonnet cleaning with Magic Carpet will raise carpet nap and leave fibers looking new.





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BONNET CLEANING METHOD

“The Bonnet Method is one of the best methods to quickly clean carpet as the carpet dries faster than other methods.”

Step 1: Vacuum

Vacuum and remove all spots from the carpet.

Step 2: Pre-treat

Pre-spray traffic lanes using the **Magic Carpet - Traffic Lane Cleaner** -or- **Magic Carpet - Extractor** at the recommended label dilution.

Step 3: Prepare Bonnet

Mix the bonnet solution in a pump sprayer. Lightly pre-spray **Magic Carpet - Bonnet Cleaner** to lubricate it.

Step 4: Divide Cleaning Area

Visually divide the carpet into areas approximately 10' x 10' and spray the area to be cleaned.

Step 5: Let Chemical Work

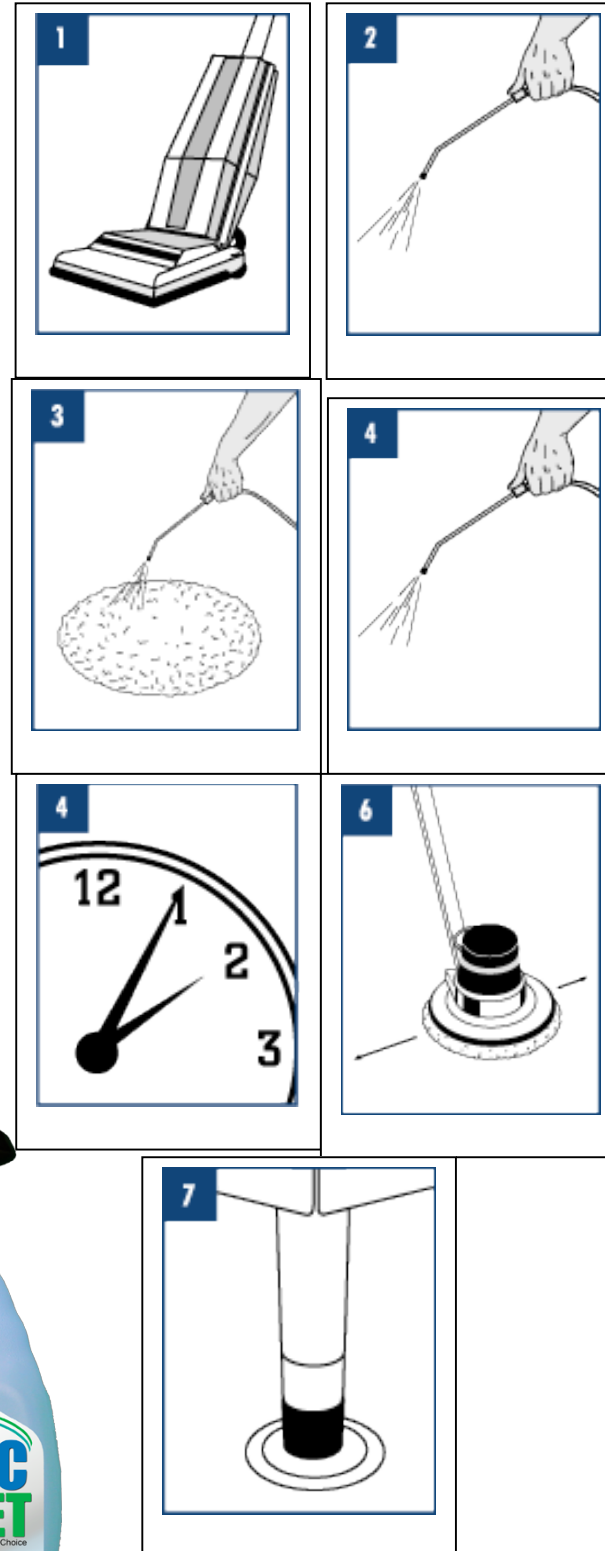
For light soil, buffing can begin immediately. For heavy soil, let the chemical work for five minutes before buffing.

Step 6: Buff Cleaning Area

Buff from side-to-side in overlapping circular motions. Remember to turn and change the bonnet pads as they become soiled. Continue spraying and buffing 10' x 10' areas until your entire work area is cleaned.

Step 7: Replace Furniture

Replace furniture on carpet tabs to prevent legs from causing discoloration or rust spots on carpet.





EMERSON CLEANING METHOD

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EMERSON CLEANING METHOD

Step 1: Vacuum
Vacuum and remove all spots from the carpet.

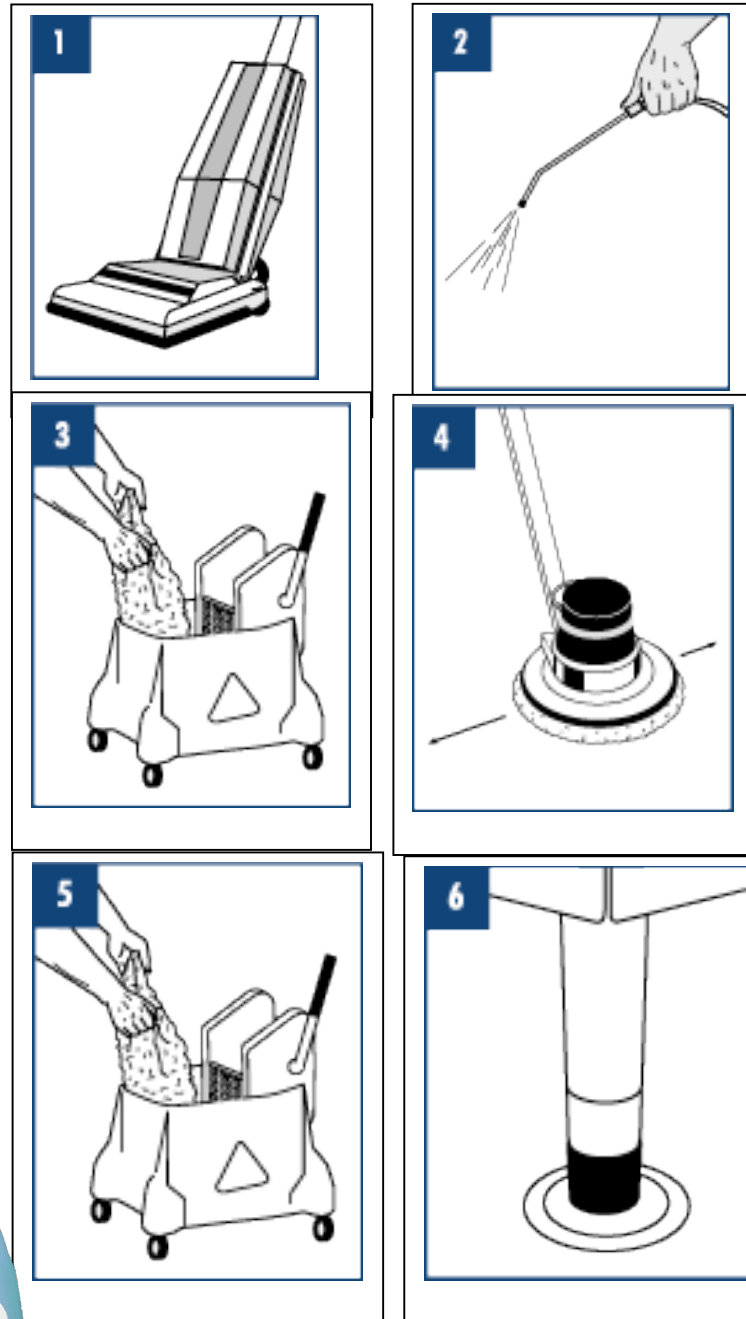
Step 2: Pre-treat
Pre-spray traffic lanes using the Carpet Prespray (#321) -or- En-Case™ (#329) cleaner at the recommended label dilution.

Step 3: Soak Bonnet Pad
After filling one mop bucket with properly diluted Carpet Prespray (#321) -or- En-Case™ (#329) and a second bucket with clean rinse water, submerge the bonnet pad in the cleaning solution and wring out tightly.

Step 4: Buff Cleaning Area
Place the pad on the floor and center the machine over the pad. Buff from side-to-side in overlapping circular motions. Remember to turn and change the bonnet pads as they become soiled.

Step 5: Rinse Pad
When both sides become soiled (usually around 200 square feet per side), rinse the pad in the rinse water bucket. Wring it out tightly and re-submerge it in the cleaning solution. Wring the pad out tightly and proceed cleaning.

Step 6: Replace Furniture
Replace furniture on carpet tabs to prevent legs from causing discoloration or rust spots on carpet.





FAST EXTRACTION CLEANING

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FAST EXTRACTION CLEANING

Fast extraction with a self-contained/self-propelled extractor or automatic-scrubber cleans large carpeted areas quickly. Many of these battery-powered units can clean between 5,000 to 7,000 square feet per hour, making it an ideal surface cleaning method.

Step 1: Vacuum

Vacuum and remove all spots from the carpet.

Step 2: Pretreat

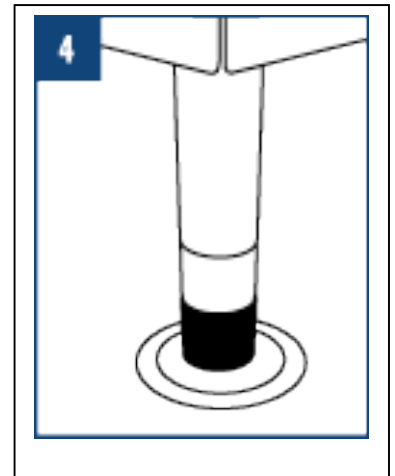
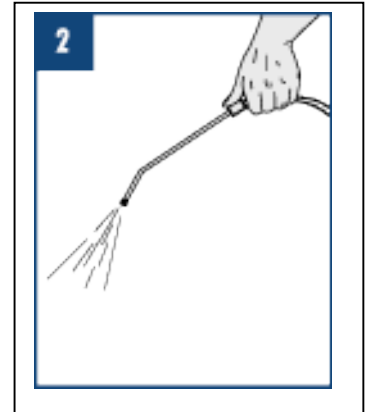
Pretreat traffic lanes and spots with Carpet Prespray (#321) at the recommended label dilution. Allow about five minutes of dwell time before extracting. Heavily soiled traffic lanes may need to be agitated with a carpet rake.

Step 3: Prepare Machine

Extract the carpet with a machine filled with a solution of Extractor Rug Shampoo (#311) -or- En-Case™ (#329) mixed according to label instructions.

Step 4:

Replace furniture on carpet tabs to prevent legs from causing discoloration or rust spots on carpet.





EXTRACTION CLEANING METHOD

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EXTRACTION CLEANING METHOD

Deep extraction cleaning provides the most thorough cleaning of any carpet maintenance system. It does this while reducing detergent residue, a prime consideration when choosing a cleaning system.

Extraction pumps force a solution of water and cleaning detergent into the carpet pile and recover the water and soil mixture with a powerful vacuum. This can be performed with self-contained or truck-mounted units.

There are two popular methods of extraction:

1. Extraction Clean (pretreat traffic lanes only and extract entire carpet with detergent).
2. Extraction Rinse (prespray entire carpet surface and rinse without detergent in extractor).

Step 1: Vacuum

Vacuum and remove all spots from the carpet.

Step 2: Prespray

Prespray traffic lanes and spots with Carpet Prespray (#321) at the recommended label dilution. Allow about five minutes dwell time before extracting. Heavily soiled traffic lanes can be agitated with a carpet rake prior to extraction.

Step 3:

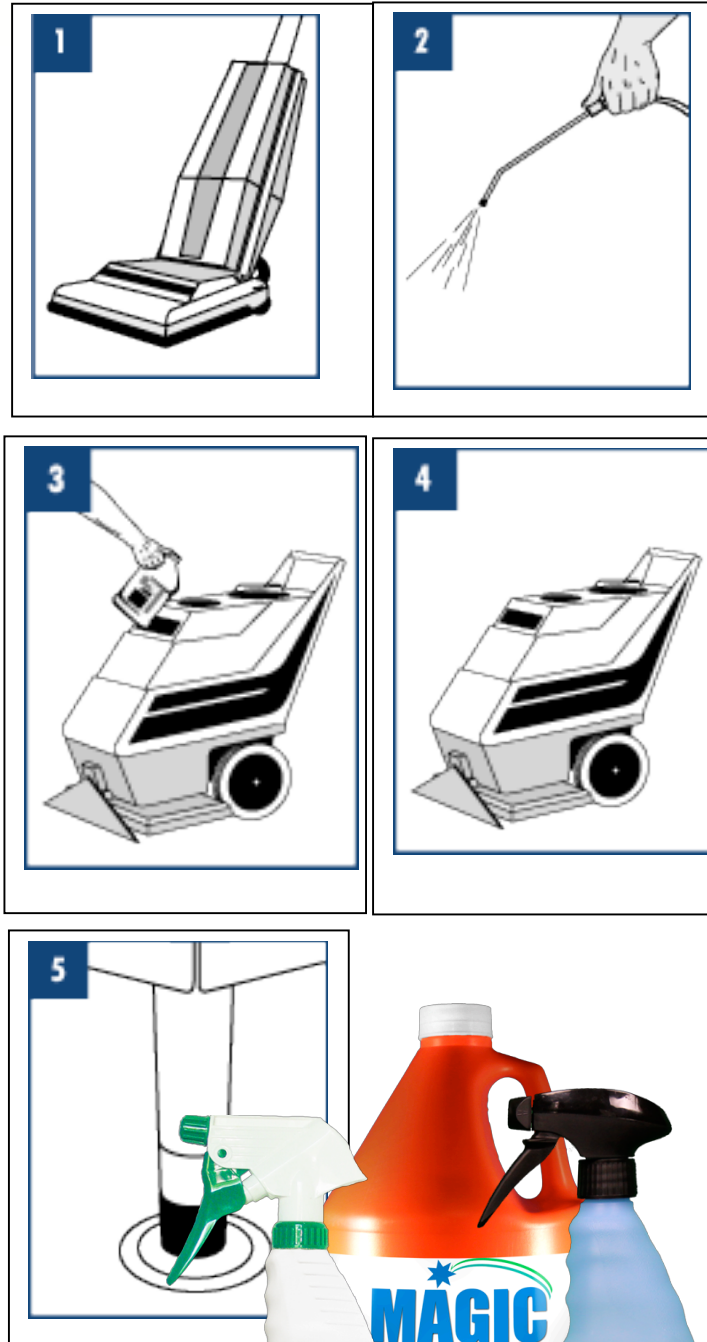
Mix the Extractor Rug Shampoo (#311) -or- En-Case™ (#329) in the tank according to label instructions.

Step 4:

Extract the carpet.

Step 5:

Replace furniture on carpet tabs to prevent legs from causing discoloration or rust spots on carpet.





EXTRACTION RINSE METHOD

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EXTRACTION RINSE

Step 1: Vacuum

Vacuum and remove all spots from the carpet.

Step 2: Prespray

Prespray traffic lanes and spots with Carpet Prespray (#321) at the recommended label dilution. Allow about five minutes dwell time before extracting. Heavily soiled traffic lanes can be agitated with a carpet rake prior to extraction.

Step 3:

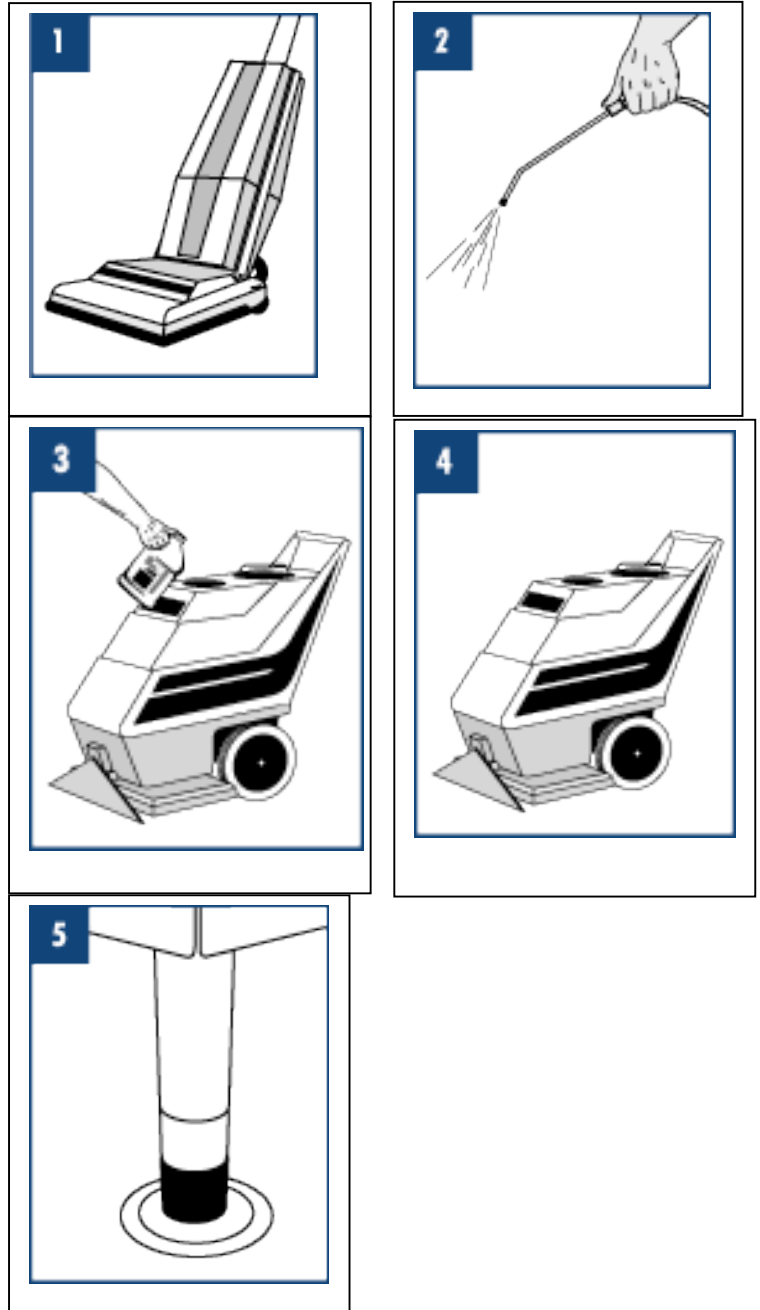
Add plain water or a rinse additive to extraction tank.

Step 4:

Extract the carpet.

Step 5:

Replace furniture on carpet tabs to prevent legs from causing discoloration or rust spots on carpet.





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ROTARY SHAMPOO METHOD

Rotary shampooing is a restorative method for extremely soiled carpet. It works best if used in conjunction with extraction equipment. If rotary cleaning is not followed with extraction, you should extract a minimum of every third time that you shampoo.

ROTARY SHAMPOO METHOD

Step 1: Vacuum

Vacuum and remove all spots from the carpet.

Step 2: Prespray

Prespray traffic lanes and spots with Carpet Prespray (#321) at the recommended label dilution. Allow about five minutes dwell time before extracting. Heavily soiled traffic lanes can be agitated with a carpet rake prior to extraction.

Step 3: Prepare Machine

Prepare the shampoo machine by mixing Dry Foam Rug Shampoo (#314) in the tank and attaching a broken-in shampoo brush (Follow the manufacturer's directions to break in a new brush).

Step 4: Shampoo Carpet

Beginning at the far end of your work area, shampoo the carpet by moving toward the exit using a side-to-side motion. If necessary, re-shampoo the work area in the opposite direction of the first pass.

Step 5: Wipe Splashes

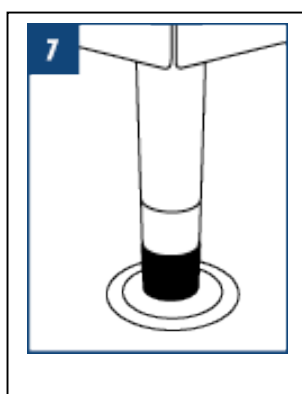
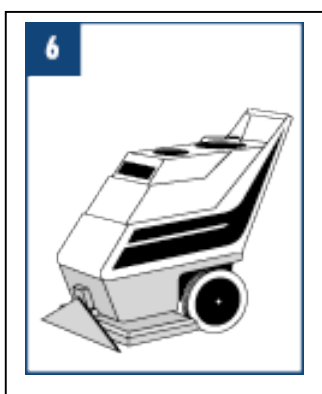
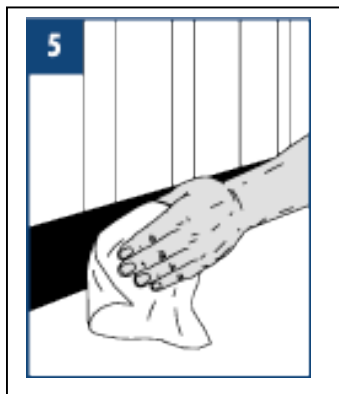
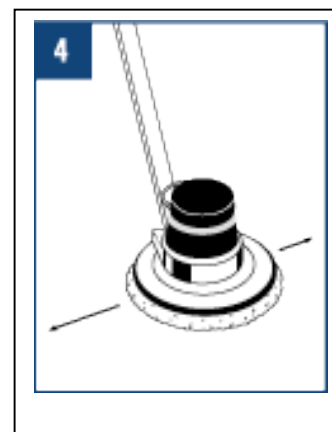
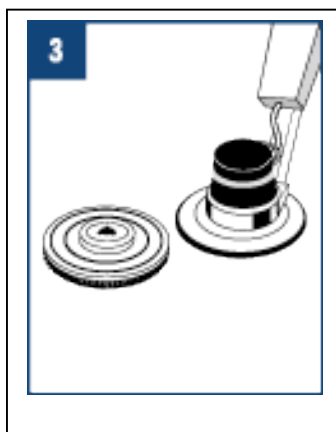
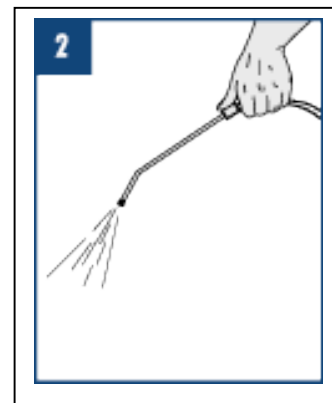
Be sure to wipe up any resulting splashes on baseboards and furniture.

Step 6: Vacuum / Extract

Vacuum carpet, or for optimum results, extract carpet using rinse additive diluted to label directions.

Step 7: Carpet Tabs

Replace furniture on carpet tabs to prevent legs from causing discoloration or rust spots on carpet.





FIBER IDENTIFICATION



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By knowing the type of fiber you'll be cleaning or spotting you can avoid potential damage. Using the burn test offers simple identification. **Test:** Cut a small tuft of carpet fiber. Hold it with a tweezers or paper clip and ignite it. Observe the flame, odor and ash. Use the chart below for identification.

FIBER	FLAME	ODOR	ASH
NYLON	Burns slowly while melting	Celery	Hard, tough bead
OLEFIN	Burns with melting	Asphalt or Paraffin	Hard, tough tan bead
POLYESTER	Sputters with melting	Sweet	Hard, tough black bead
RAYON	Burns fast without melting	Burning Paper	Almost none, like paper
ACRYLIC	Burns fast, white-orange color	Charred Meat	Irregular, hard crust
WOOL	Burns slowly and sputters	Burning Hair	Easily crumbled black bead

FIBER	CHARACTERISTICS
NYLON	Nylon is very durable, resilient and soil-resistant. It offers good colorfastness. Nylon tends to stain easily and dries slowly after cleaning.
OLEFIN	Olefin is naturally stain, fade and moisture-resistant and is extremely colorfast. It cleans easily and dries very quickly compared to most fibers.
POLYESTER	Polyester is naturally stain and fade-resistant and offers exceptional softness and color clarity. Polyester is not as resilient as nylon and yellows with repeated exposure to petroleum-based spotters.
RAYON	Seldom used carpet fiber since it's hard to dye.
ACRYLIC	Popular fiber in the 1960's since it looks and feels like wool. It tends to fill (fuzz), so is seldom used.
WOOL	Wool is a natural fiber that does not offer the same durability and resilience as nylon. Wool is not exceptionally stain or soil-resistant and should only be cleaned with neutral pH detergents. Always avoid excess moisture when cleaning.





MATTING CLEANING PROCEDURE



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Placement of walk-off mats at entrances is your first line of defense against soil. Be sure that you have the right type of matting. Walk-off mats fall into two categories: Those designed to trap particulate soil (grit, sand, clay), and those designed to absorb moisture. Depending on the season - one or more types should be incorporated into your maintenance program

MATTING CLEANING PROCEDURES

Step 1: Mat Location

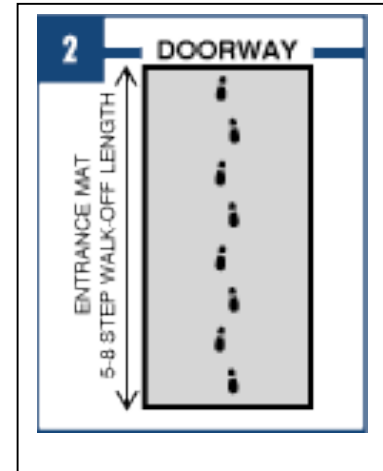
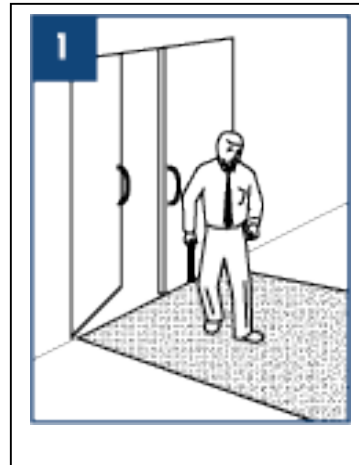
Be sure to place mats at all entrances and at service doors and elevators and place them inside and outside entryways.

Step 2: Mat Placement

Walk-off mats should run perpendicular to the doorway (see diagram) so at least 5-8 steps are taken on the matting. This removes the maximum amount of soil before moving onto carpet.

Step 3: Mat Maintenance

Mats should be maintained on a regular basis. When they become overloaded, they cannot trap soil and prevent it from entering the building. Regular vacuuming and periodic cleaning will greatly enhance the overall appearance and functionality of your mats.





SPOT CLEANING PROCEDURES

An aggressive spotting program, in conjunction with frequent vacuuming, is the best way to enhance appearance and promote the life of carpeting. Removing spots and spills before they become stains is crucial to a good maintenance program.

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SPOT CLEANING PROCEDURES

Step 1: Test Carpet

Always test carpet for colorfastness. Determine source of spot. Refer to spotting guide for spotter choice. Apply spotter in a small, inconspicuous area and lightly rub with a clean, white cloth.

Step 2: Remove Excess Soil

Begin by removing excess soil with a bone scraper or dull knife and soak up spills with a white, clean cloth.

Step 3: Apply Spotter

Spray a small amount of spotter directly on the spot.

Step 4: Tamp

Tamp spot with a tamping brush. Do Not Scrub.

Step 5:

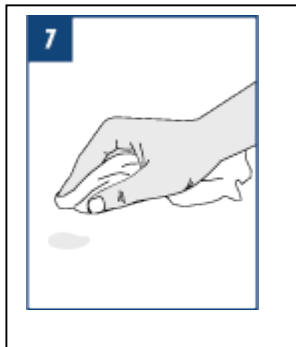
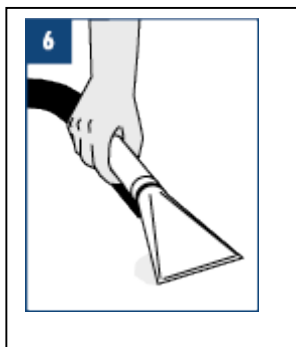
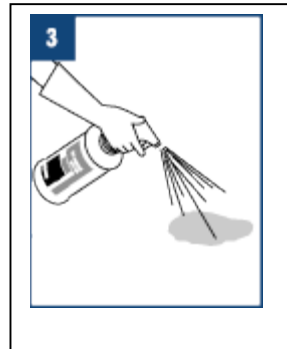
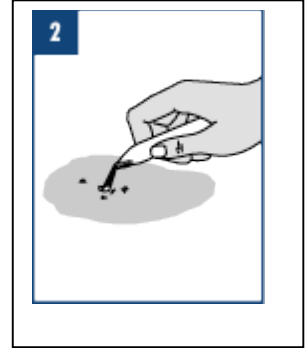
With a clean, white cloth blot the spot working inward from the edge to the center. Never scrub when removing a spot.

Step 6:

Extract the carpet with clean water.

Step 7:

Repeat Steps 3, 4 and 5 if visible soil still remains. Otherwise, rinse with water and blot dry with a clean cloth or extract.





VACUUMING PROCEDURES



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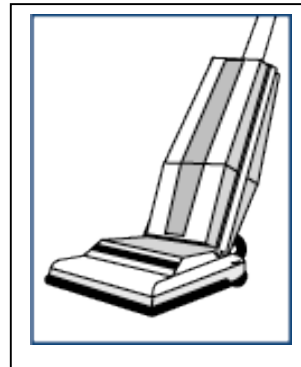
VACUUMING PROCEDURES

Vacuums with good suction and agitation work best. This can be achieved with dual- motor vacuums.

- A rotating brush should be used on carpet tiles and carpets glued directly to the floor without cushion.
- Vacuums with beater bars should be used on carpet installed over padding.
- Easily moved items, such as light furniture, should be moved to one side of the room for uninterrupted vacuuming of at least half the room.
- Check the bag frequently and replace it when it's half to two-thirds full.

At the heart of any successful carpet maintenance program is vacuuming. Research has shown that 90% of the soil entering a building is particulate or dry soil. The remaining 10% is oily soil. Vacuuming controls the dry soil. When soil is left on the surface of carpeting, foot traffic works it into the pile, creating abrasion of the fibers which causes a dull appearance. Frequent vacuuming removes particulate soil before fiber abrasion occurs. It also reduces the need for more labor-intensive cleaning and restoration methods.

Heavily trafficked areas should be vacuumed at least once a day. Lightly trafficked areas, such as offices, can be vacuumed less frequently - once or twice a week. This will allow labor hours to be concentrated on heavy traffic areas.





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