



CARPET CARE 101

PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

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VACUUMING

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SPILL AND SPOT CLEANING

SEC. 3.0

INTERIM CLEANING

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DEEP CLEANING

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THE FIVE KEYS TO EFFECTIVE MAINTENANCE

1.0

PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

Keeping dirt off the carpet is easier and less expensive than removing it.

2.0

VACUUMING

Regular vacuuming is the most important part of a successful maintenance program.

3.0

SPILL AND SPOT CLEANING

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.

4.0

INTERIM CLEANING

Scheduled interim cleaning helps the carpet retain appearance, and improves performance.

5.0

DEEP CLEANING

Periodic deep cleaning, using hot water extraction is most effective at removing any embedded abrasive soil.

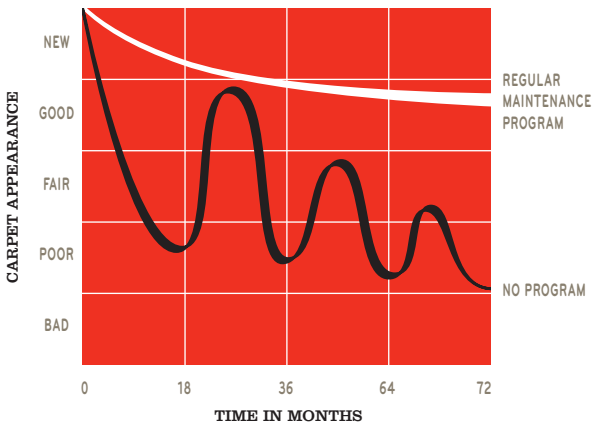


THANK YOU FOR CHOOSING MOHAWK CARPET!

We appreciate your choice and we will continually strive to earn your business through service after the sale. One of the ways we do that is by providing you with the best possible information regarding the care and maintenance of your carpet. We want you to have an enjoyable experience with your carpet throughout its life on your floor.

With this guide, we want to help you maximize your carpet investment by showing you how to implement an effective carpet maintenance program right from the start. A comprehensive maintenance program will extend your carpet's performance, appearance and life. The longer your carpet lasts, the less it costs.

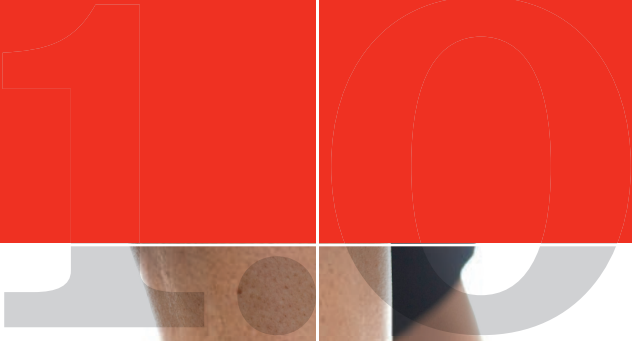
AN EFFECTIVE MAINTENANCE PROGRAM WILL PROTECT YOUR CARPET INVESTMENT



CARPET APPEARANCE

With and without a planned maintenance program

PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE



Mohawk Group offers walk-off tiles to fit any type of entrance situation. To learn more about our walk-off tiles contact your local sales representative or you can visit our website at: mohawkgroup.com

KEEP THE DIRT OUT

An often overlooked, but vitally important part of a maintenance program is preventive maintenance, which prevents soil from being deposited into the carpet. The best way to do this is with proper and adequate walk-off systems at all entrances and other sources of soil.

Proper walk-off material is able to scrape and hold large amounts of dry soil as well as absorb water or oil-based moisture. Mohawk walk-off tiles are made to do both, or you can use separate mats for soil containment.

Adequate walk-off material should capture five or six footsteps (roughly 10-15 feet). This amount has been shown to trap 80% of the soil and moisture that would have migrated into your facility.

Along with placing walk-off material at all entrances to your facility, you can use mats at other sources of soil, such as break rooms, water fountains and coolers, to prevent soil from being deposited into the carpet.

For walk-off material to be effective, we recommend daily vacuuming, just as with your other surfaces. Actually, walk-off material requires more frequent cleaning because it is your first line of defense and accumulates soil much more quickly. If this accumulated soil is not removed, the walk-off material will become saturated with soil and lose its ability to prevent soil from entering your facility.

THOROUGH PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE INCLUDES

- Keeping sidewalks and parking areas clean
- Using chair pads to prevent casters from grinding soil into the carpet
- Placing trashcans in easily accessible areas

PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE FACTS

- A 15 ft. walk-off tile area effectively removes about 80% of soil and moisture before it reaches the carpet.
- Removing a pound of dirt once it is inside a building is estimated to cost more than \$500.
- It is estimated that up to 24 lbs. of dirt can be tracked in by 1,000 people entering a building over a 20-day work period.

VACUUMING

Proper vacuuming is the single most important part of any maintenance program.



When selecting vacuums, a great place to start is the Carpet and Rug Institute's (CRI) Seal of Approval list. The vacuums listed at www.carpet-rug.org have been tested in an independent, certified laboratory and have met minimum standards for cleaning efficacy.

THE MOST IMPORTANT MAINTENANCE TASK

Frequent and thorough vacuuming is the single most important component of a carpet maintenance program. Studies of the soil composition in a facility show that roughly 80% is dry, insoluble soil, or what most of us refer to as dirt. The most efficient way to remove this dry, insoluble soil is with frequent and thorough vacuuming.

Soil accumulation is inevitable if vacuuming isn't planned at routine intervals. The best way to plan your vacuuming is to identify high-, medium- and low-traffic areas. Continually monitor these areas for changes in carpet performance and make adjustments to the maintenance schedule as needed.

It is important to note that carpet is a three-dimensional product. Unlike hard, two-dimensional flooring, carpet has depth and the ability to hide soiling. Carpet can trap and hold up to one pound of dirt per square foot before it appears dirty, which is a major advantage that carpet has over other flooring types. Even though it may not appear dirty, carpet requires routine maintenance, particularly vacuuming, to remove soiling and keep it looking beautiful for years.

VACUUMING TIPS

- Vacuum with slow, deliberate passes in length and width for maximum effectiveness.
- Heavy traffic areas require multiple passes back and forth to sufficiently extract embedded soil.
- A vacuum with a brush roller will provide agitation to help with soil removal.
- Slow movement allows time for air to circulate through the face yarn and extract soil.

RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT

To adequately remove dry soil with routine vacuuming, you will need to ensure that you use the proper equipment. Mohawk recommends:

- An upright, dual-motor vacuum with a brush roller and high-efficiency filtration for the bulk of your vacuuming needs. Dual-motor vacuums have one motor for the vacuum suction and one for the brush roller.
- A wide-area vacuum for large corridors and other wide-open areas.
- A backpack or canister vacuum for stairs.

VACUUMING

EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE

Just as you maintain the floor, you need to perform routine maintenance on your vacuums. The crucial parts to pay special attention to are the bags, belts and brush rollers.

- Bags should not get more than two-thirds full before being replaced. The vacuum loses suction significantly and will not pick up much dirt when the bag is too full.
- Vacuum belts stretch out over time and become loose. They need to be changed regularly to keep the vacuum in good working condition.
- Check the brush roller periodically for a build-up of loose items, such as strings or hair, which could impair its function. Monitor the brush roller to make sure that it hasn't worn down to the point that it is no longer making contact with the carpet face fibers. You can easily check by running a straight edge, such as a driver's license or a credit card, across the vacuum suction opening to make sure it makes contact with the brush roller.

VACUUMING FREQUENCIES

The table below is provided as a general reference for how often different types of traffic areas should be vacuumed during normal situations.

AREA TYPE	TRAFFIC CONDITION
Entry	Heavy
Ground Floor Halls	Heavy
Breakroom or Food Areas	Heavy
Above Ground Halls	Medium
General Office Areas	Medium
Classrooms/Guest Rooms	Medium
Hospital/School Corridors	Medium
Conference Rooms	Medium
Nursing Stations	Medium
Supply Rooms	Medium
Patient Rooms*	Medium
Executive Offices	Light
Boardrooms	Light

* Occupancy and traffic will determine frequency



CLEANING FREQUENCIES FOR A TYPICAL CORPORATE OFFICE

VACUUMING
FREQUENCY

Daily
Daily
Daily
3 Times / Week
3 Times / Week
3 Times / Week
3 Times / Week
3 Times / Week
3 Times / Week
3 Times / Week
Weekly
Weekly

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, casinos, assisted living and retail facilities.

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

LIGHT COMMERCIAL TRAFFIC
Light commercial traffic areas include cubicles, executive offices and board-rooms. Traffic is minimal, thus reducing the soil in this area.

SPILL AND SPOT CLEANING



NOTE:

When cleaning a spot always work from the edge toward the center of the spot. Always blot, never scrub, as it may spread the spot or distort the fibers.

EFFECTIVE SPOT REMOVAL STARTS WITH THE PROPER PRODUCT SPECIFICATION

If you specify one of Mohawk Group's stain resistant fiber systems you are specifying the best stain resistant systems available. These products allow 96% of all spills to be removed with water only, ensuring that your carpet will last longer, look new longer, be less expensive and more environmentally friendly to maintain.

SPOT CLEANING IS ESSENTIAL

Dry soil often hides within the carpet pile, but spots and spills can stand out, depending upon the carpet's color and pattern. Therefore, to keep your carpet looking as good as possible it's essential that spot cleaning become an important part of your maintenance program. Since most carpet manufactured today has mill-applied stain blockers and soil-resist treatments, your chances for success with spot cleaning are greatly improved if you act quickly and use the proper products, tools and techniques.

TAKE IMMEDIATE ACTION

Spot cleaning is often regarded as a cumbersome chore and very often the same large equipment used to perform deep cleanings of a large areas ends up being used to clean spots that should be attended to sooner. Don't delay cleaning spots until your regularly scheduled cleaning. The best time to treat a spot is when you see it, and a simple way to extract it is by blotting it with a plain, white absorbent towel. If your cleaning staff has towels at their disposal, they can quickly blot up as much of a fresh spill as possible.

If the spot has dried, blot it with a towel that has been dampened with plain water or a general-purpose spotter. This is a great first step to get as much of the contaminant out of the carpet as possible, and it can remove many common water-borne spots. If a residue remains, a spot extractor can be used at a more appropriate time and the spot will disappear with much less effort.

Another simple but effective option for spot cleaning is through the use of an absorbent compound. This method, often called dry extraction, uses an absorbent material that is applied to the affected area. The compound absorbs and dislodges the soil and is then easily vacuumed away. This cleaning method has the advantage of no drying time since little water is used.

SPILL AND SPOT CLEANING

PROPER TOOLS FOR SPILL AND SPOT CLEANING

We recommend you have a “spot kit” on hand to deal with your most common spots and spills. You will need the following list of materials:

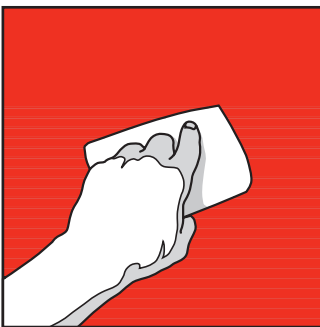
- Absorbent towels
- Water
- General purpose spotter or absorbent compound
- Bone spatula or soft bristle brush
- Small extractor or vacuum

MECHANICS OF MOST SPILL REMOVAL

The spill removal instructions below should work for most spills.



1. Blot or scrape up the substance (DO NOT SCRUB)



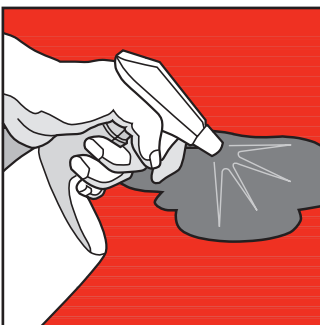
2. Use a water moistened towel to blot up remaining spill

MECHANICS OF SPOT REMOVAL.

The spot removal instructions below will work on a majority of the spots you may encounter.



1. Blot or scrape up the substance (DO NOT SCRUB)



2. Apply cleaning solution or absorbent compound to the affected area

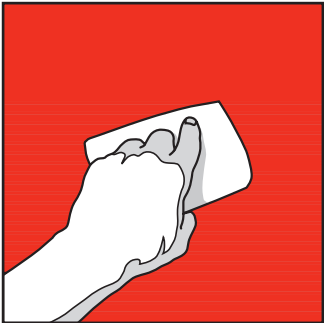


NOTE:

See section 3.2 on the next page for more detailed instructions about how to remove specific types of spots.



3. Agitate with bone spatula or soft bristle brush



4. Blot or extract the affected area or vacuum if absorbent compound was used
(Repeat 2-4 if necessary)

TYPES OF SPOTS & HOW TO REMOVE

■ CATEGORY “A” SPOTS

Water based spots such as catsup, fruit juice, etc.

STEP 1: Blot or extract to remove substance. Rinse thoroughly with clear water. Apply a mild carpet spotter cleaning solution sparingly and gently agitate the discolored area. Blot or extract to remove substance. Rinse thoroughly with clear water to remove residue. Blot or extract to remove remaining excess moisture.

STEP 2: Repeat if necessary.

■ CATEGORY “B” SPOTS

Petroleum based spots such as grease, oil, shoe polish, etc.

STEP 1: Blot or extract to remove substance. Try implementing cleaning procedure for Category “A” spots using a mild carpet spotter.

STEP 2: Blot or extract to remove substance. Apply only enough cleaning fluid to dampen the discolored area. Gently agitate. Blot or extract to remove substance. Rinse thoroughly with clear water. Repeat as long as the spot continues to transfer from the carpet to the towel. Rinse thoroughly with clear water. Blot or extract to remove remaining excess moisture.

STEP 3: Apply a specific POG (Paint, Oil and Grease) Dry Solvent Cleaner sparingly to a clean white towel or paper towel and apply to the discolored area. Gently agitate. Blot or extract to remove substance. Rinse thoroughly with clear water. Blot or extract to remove remaining excess moisture.

■ CATEGORY “C” SPOTS

Coffee and tea based spots.

STEP 1: Blot or extract to remove substance. Rinse thoroughly with clear water. Apply coffee stain remover according to manufacturer’s recommendations. Rinse thoroughly with clear water to remove residue. Blot or extract to remove remaining excess moisture.

■ CATEGORY “D” SPOTS

Biological spots such as blood, urine, vomit, etc.

STEP 1: If solids are present, first remove these with a Bone Spatula.

STEP 2: Blot or extract to remove substance. Rinse thoroughly with clear water. Apply an alkaline disinfectant type cleaner (below 10 pH) according to manufacturer’s recommendations. Rinse thoroughly with clear water to remove residue. Blot or extract to remove remaining excess moisture.

MOST COMMON SPOTS AND THEIR CATEGORIES

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

* These difficult spots must be treated immediately to ensure removal of the spot.

NEED ASSISTANCE? Contact the Mohawk Group Technical Department at **800.833.6954** for any further information.

4.

CAUTION: Mohawk Group does not recommend the use of a spin bonnet, as it can damage the fibers in your carpet.



When selecting chemicals and equipment, a great place to start is the Carpet and Rug Institute's (CRI) Seal of Approval list. The chemicals and equipment listed at www.carpet-rug.org have been tested in an independent, certified laboratory and have met minimum standards for cleaning efficacy.

INTERIM CLEANING METHODS

Interim cleaning is a cost effective way to keep your carpet attractive and odor free between hot water/wet extractions. Mohawk recommends two different methods of interim cleaning. The absorbent compound cleaning method, and the low moisture encapsulation cleaning method. Both methods use various chemicals to dissolve and absorb water and oil based soils, holding them until they are removed by vacuuming (dry extraction).

ABSORBENT COMPOUND CLEANING METHOD

This cleaning method uses an absorbent compound moistened with water and other cleaning agents. The compound absorbs the soil and spots as they are brushed into the carpet, and then removed by vacuuming.

ABSORBENT COMPOUND PROCESS

1. Vacuum thoroughly to remove as much dry soil as possible. (Pile lifter will help remove embedded soil)
2. Apply the absorbent cleaning compound to the carpet. This may include the use of a pre-spray, depending on the type and severity of soiling.
3. Agitate with a counter-rotating brush machine, working the absorbent compound throughout the carpet to suspend and absorb the soil.
4. Vacuum thoroughly to remove the soil and dirty compound.

LOW MOISTURE ENCAPSULATION CLEANING METHOD

Low moisture encapsulation uses special chemistry formulated to encapsulate the soil and dry it into a crystalline form, which is then removed by vacuuming.

LOW MOISTURE ENCAPSULATION PROCESS

1. Vacuum thoroughly to remove as much dry soil as possible. (Pile lifter will help remove embedded soil)
2. Apply the encapsulation pre-spray to the carpet.
3. Agitate the area with a counter-rotating brush machine.
4. Vacuum thoroughly once the carpet is dry.

INTERIM CLEANING TIPS

- Operate equipment with slow, deliberate passes in length and width for maximum effectiveness.
- Heavy traffic areas may require multiple passes back and forth to sufficiently extract embedded soil.

RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT

- For interim cleaning the Mohawk Group recognizes that there are many absorbent compound and low moisture cleaning brands available in the marketplace. We suggest that you analyze several brands for effectiveness and cost, to determine which best suits the needs of your facility.
- Closely follow all the manufacturer's user instructions for the cleaning method you choose. Any cleaning method improperly carried out can lead to poorly maintained and damaged carpet.

INTERIM CLEANING FREQUENCIES

The table below is provided as a general reference for how often different types of traffic areas should be Interim cleaned during normal situations.

AREA TYPE	TRAFFIC CONDITION	INTERIM CLEANING FREQUENCY
Entry	Heavy	18 Times / Year
Ground Floor Halls	Heavy	18 Times / Year
Breakroom or Food Areas	Heavy	18 Times / Year
Above Ground Halls	Medium	9 Times / Year
General Office Areas	Medium	9 Times / Year
Classrooms/Guest Rooms	Medium	9 Times / Year
Hospital/School Corridors	Medium	9 Times / Year
Conference Rooms	Medium	9 Times / Year
Nursing Stations	Medium	9 Times / Year
Supply Rooms	Medium	9 Times / Year
Patient Rooms*	Medium	9 Times / Year
Executive Offices	Light	3 Times / Year
Boardrooms	Light	3 Times / Year

* Occupancy and traffic will determine frequency



CLEANING FREQUENCIES FOR A TYPICAL CORPORATE OFFICE

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, casinos, assisted living and retail facilities.

MEDIUM COMMERCIAL TRAFFIC

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

LIGHT COMMERCIAL TRAFFIC

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

DEEP CLEANING

CAUTION: Mohawk Group does not recommend the use of a spin bonnet, as it can damage the fibers in your carpet.



When selecting chemicals and equipment, a great place to start is the Carpet and Rug Institute's (CRI) Seal of Approval list. The chemicals and equipment listed at www.carpet-rug.org have been tested in an independent, certified laboratory and have met minimum standards for cleaning efficacy.

DEEP CLEANING

Deep Cleaning is restoring the carpet's appearance by extracting soil and substances that can damage your carpet. The Mohawk Group recommends hot water extraction as the most effective method to give restorative deep cleaning results. Soil is abrasive and will cause premature wear of the fibers if it is not properly removed and hot water extraction is the only method that can remove the soil and residue from deep down in the fibers.

HOT WATER EXTRACTION CLEANING METHOD

Hot Water extraction, performed with truck-mount, portable, or self-contained equipment, uses the high-pressure force of water injected into the carpet followed by powerful vacuum suction to remove suspended soil. The process happens almost instantaneously and does not allow cleaning agents to have adequate dwell time. Therefore, the only cleaning agent you should use in the machine's tank is an acidic rinse agent to help return the pH to neutral, or a de-foamier to cut down on the accumulation of detergent foam in the machine. Instead, use your cleaning agent as a pre-spray, agitate, and then rinse with your extractor using plain water.

HOT WATER EXTRACTION PROCESS

1. Vacuum thoroughly to remove as much dry soil as possible
2. Pre-spray with cleaning agent
3. Agitate with a counter rotating brush or carpet rake to work the pre-spray throughout the carpet pile and suspend the soil
4. Rinse with plain water

NOTE: During extraction, it is essential to extract as much moisture as possible with dry passes (3 to 4 dry passes per each wet pass). Enhance the drying time by using air movers allowing three to four hours drying time after the last extraction before traffic is allowed on the carpet.

DEEP CLEANING

HOT WATER EXTRACTION TIPS

- Test the cleaning agent to be sure it dries without stickiness or residue; otherwise it can cause rapid re-soiling.
- Use only cleaning agents that have a pH factor below 10 and contain low levels of volatile organic compounds (VOCs).
- When preformed properly, carpet should be dry within 4-6 hours.
- We recommend the use of portable or truck-mounted equipment or self-contained extractors. Extractors incorporating a brush between the water jet and vacuum are recommended.
- Remove as much moisture as possible with dry passes.
- Enhance drying time by using air movers and, if possible, do not permit traffic on the carpet until it is dry.

RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT

- Presprays are a vital part of a good hot water extraction.
- Dual cylinder brush scrubber is recommended to agitate and pile lift the yarn.
- All equipment and chemicals must be CRI approved.

DEEP CLEANING FREQUENCIES

The table below is provided as a general reference for how often different types of traffic areas should be Deep cleaned during normal situations.

AREA TYPE	TRAFFIC CONDITION	DEEP CLEANING FREQUENCY
Entry	Heavy	6 Times / Year
Ground Floor Halls	Heavy	6 Times / Year
Breakroom or Food Areas	Heavy	6 Times / Year
Above Ground Halls	Medium	3 Times / Year
General Office Areas	Medium	3 Times / Year
Classrooms/Guest Rooms	Medium	3 Times / Year
Hospital/School Corridors	Medium	3 Times / Year
Conference Rooms	Medium	3 Times / Year
Nursing Stations	Medium	3 Times / Year
Supply Rooms	Medium	3 Times / Year
Patient Rooms*	Medium	3 Times / Year
Executive Offices	Light	1 Times / Year
Boardrooms	Light	1 Times / Year

* Occupancy and traffic will determine frequency



CLEANING FREQUENCIES FOR A TYPICAL CORPORATE OFFICE

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, casinos, assisted living and retail facilities.

MEDIUM COMMERCIAL TRAFFIC

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

LIGHT COMMERCIAL TRAFFIC

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

BEYOND VACUUMING AND ROUTINE SPOT CLEANING

In addition to preventive maintenance, proper vacuuming and spot cleaning, a planned program of both interim and deep cleaning is the best approach to maintain your carpet's appearance by extracting soil and substances that can damage your carpet.

When deciding on the right carpet for your business, it was necessary to consider many factors unique to your own needs. The same is true when considering the most appropriate cleaning method for your carpet. Just as there is no "one-size-fits-all" carpet, there is no "one-size-fits-all" maintenance program.

However, there are cleaning principles that apply across the spectrum, and apply to carpet the same way they apply to cleaning any other object. We refer to these principles as **TACT...**

➡ **TIME** ➡ **AGITATION** ➡ **CHEMISTRY** ➡ **TEMPERATURE**

TIME is for dwell time, allowing the cleaning agent to do its work in breaking the bond between the soil and fiber and either dissolving it, absorbing or encapsulating it. Just as we don't apply toothpaste to our teeth and immediately spit it out, we can't expect good results if we apply cleaning agents to the carpet and then immediately remove them.

AGITATION is for mechanical agitation, which serves to work the cleaning agent throughout the carpet pile and to help break the bond between the soil and the carpet fibers.

CHEMISTRY is any carpet-appropriate cleaning agent that is used to remove soil. Different types of soiling require different types of cleaning agents. We use chemistry in cleaning every day of our lives and should not be afraid to use it appropriately when cleaning carpet.

TEMPERATURE means using the appropriate temperature for the type of soiling. This mainly applies to wet extraction and does not always mean heat. Heat is a catalyst that speeds up chemical reactions and aids in the cleaning process by helping to lower surface tension and loosen most soiling bonds.

These principles apply regardless of the cleaning method you employ. Optimal cleaning results will be achieved when using all of these principles together. Should you find that one of the principles is not available to you such as lack of hot water, you will need to increase the use of the other principles, i.e., more agitation or dwell time to achieve equitable results.

ANNUAL INTERIM & DEEP CLEANING FREQUENCIES

The table below is provided as a general reference for how often the three different types of traffic areas (Heavy, Medium & Light) should be cleaned during normal situations.

WEEK	CLEANING TYPE
01	Interim
02	Interim
03	Interim
04	Interim
05	
06	Interim
07	Interim
08	Deep
09	
10	Interim
11	Interim
12	Interim
13	
14	Interim
15	Deep
16	Deep
17	Interim
18	
19	Interim
20	Interim
21	Interim
22	
23	Interim
24	Interim
25	Deep
26	

WEEK	CLEANING TYPE
27	Interim
28	Interim
29	Interim
30	Interim
31	
32	Interim
33	Deep
34	Deep
35	
36	Interim
37	Interim
38	Interim
39	
40	Interim
41	Interim
42	Deep
43	Deep
44	
45	Interim
46	Interim
47	Interim
48	
49	Interim
50	Deep
51	Deep
52	

TRAFFIC CONDITION

Heavy Commercial Traffic
Medium Commercial Traffic
Light Commercial Traffic

MOHAWK MAKES IT WORK

NOTES

EXCEPTIONAL FLOORING FOR DEMANDING SPACES

Regardless of the space, the demand for maximum flooring performance remains critical. The Mohawk Group specializes in fitting the right high performance and the longest possible life cycle. With proper routine maintenance, such as vacuuming and following simple cleaning instructions, carpet from the Mohawk Group will maintain its beauty for years. In fact, carpet will allow your custodial crew to clean more space in the same eight-hour shift than spaces with hard surfaces. Let us show you the value of our carpet and how easy it is to protect your investment.

OUR ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITMENT

The Mohawk Group, a subsidiary of Mohawk Industries Inc., is committed to manufacturing processes that have the least impact on our environment. We practice energy conservation and reduce landfill waste by recycling manufacturing by-products. We encourage you to join us in our environmental commitment by properly maintaining your carpet. A planned maintenance program will keep your carpet looking good longer so it stays out of the landfill. Properly maintained carpet can also help improve the air in your workplace by acting as a filter. The end result is much better performance, higher employee morale and a healthier work environment.

**TO LEARN MORE ABOUT THE MOHAWK GROUP AND
THE PRODUCTS WE OFFER, CONTACT YOUR LOCAL
SALES REPRESENTATIVE OR VISIT OUR WEBSITE AT:
MOHAWKGROUP.COM**

WARNING!

Do not use these cleaning products on any Mohawk carpet:

- Chlorinated cleaning solutions
- Quarternary solutions
- Oil-based de-foamers
- Petroleum distillates
- Toxic or flammable solvent-based cleaners

Cleaning products should have a pH level below 10 for nylon carpet.
Water temperature should never exceed 160 degrees.

MOHAWK GROUP MAINTENANCE HOTLINE: 800.833.6954

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FIELD TECHNICAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT TELEPHONE: 1.800.833.6954

ADDRESS: 160 SOUTH INDUSTRIAL BLVD., CALHOUN, GA 30701 TELEPHONE: 1.800.554.6637

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