



Spills and Cleaning



Blot - Dilute - Blot

Never rub or scrub.

Never over wet or saturate contaminated textile.

It is important to know that even though your textiles have been treated by PSP, certain care should be taken when dealing with spills. Certain loose weave textiles may allow liquids to “seem” as they have penetrated.

Our products are best suited for protection against organic types of spills; however, will provide easier removal for non-organic spills such as oils or grease.

Using water to clean up waterbased spills:

Water based spills like tea, coffee, and most other beverages need nothing more than water to clean up with.

Simply blot us as much of the spill as possible and then dilute with just a little bit of water and then blot out that water.

Blotting

Blotting is performed first by lightly applying an absorbent paper towel or even toilet paper to the spill or the PSP chamois sponge. Allow the towel to pick up the liquid naturally; all the while, turning the towel to a clean area as the towel is applied to the spill.

Once all the surface liquid has been absorbed, you may (with a clean portion of the towel) apply pressure to the textile, to “squeeze” the spill into the towel. Make sure there is enough absorbency in the towel and repeat as needed.

Please follow manufacturers textile specific cleaning instructions as some compositions can be permanently damaged by using incorrect methods and even collapse with the addition of water.

If there are no instructions available from the manufacturer, following is a guideline for cleaning textiles treated by the Premium Surface Protection Team.

Wet Liquid Spills

Whether liquid is beaded up on the textile, or soaked in, simply blot the liquid up with a paper towel or absorbent cloth or the PSP chamois sponge. If there is any remaining residue take a new, clean damp paper towel and lightly blot spill. Repeat as necessary. For fatty or oily contamination such as icecream or gravy, use the WonderSpot spray or a mild PH neutral cleaner. Follow up with just plain water and dry, blotting to remove any remaining residue.

Dried Liquid Spills

You will need to “re-wet” the spill. Lightly re-wet the spill with a light mist of water, a little at a time and blot with a clean paper towel each time (Or ideally the PSP chamois sponge). Repeat until clean. With dried liquids it will probably be necessary to use the WonderSpot spray or a mild PH neutral cleaner to remove all traces of the spill.

What can remove the PSP Textile Treatment from my textiles?

Excessive abrasion and alkaline, or high PH cleaners, cause the most common damage to textiles.

Excessive abrasion is most often caused by not vacuuming enough. Abrasive grit acts like sandpaper and can mechanically destroy the integrity of your upholstery fibres and rug fibres as well as remove the treatments.

Alkaline cleaners (PH of 8+) such as Oxi-clean or anything with bleach in it, chemically destroy the integrity of the fibres as well as strip it of dyes, natural colour and the textile treatments.

We generally recommend re-application at around 4 to 5 years or after the second or third clean, depending on the use it is getting.

Our treatments will not wear off with general use like most common coater products. For example 3M suggest their Scotchgard product when used on upholstery, carpet and rugs should be re applied every 9-12 months or more often in high traffic areas, or after any cleaning process.

So in comparison the PSP textile treatment products have a VERY HIGH LEVEL OF PERMANENCY.

Vacuuming

The single best thing you can do for your rugs & carpet (other than treating it with PSP Textile Treatments) is DAILY vacuuming. Always follow any specific guidelines from the manufacturer.

This information is offered in good faith to help minimise the damage caused by the spills; therefore, no responsibility can be accepted for claims arising from, or the results of the use of any suggested processes. If you are not confident about any process, we would recommend seeking professional help.



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Professional Cleaning

This industry is not regulated and many cleaners do not understand the intricacies of cleaning different fibres.

Rugs are almost always wool, and many contain silk and artificial silk, therefore Upholstery, Rug and Carpet cleaning should be performed by professionals.

Please insist that your carpets be cleaned by an IICRC certified (Institute of Inspection Cleaning and Restoration Certification) technician, using Woollsafe Processes, Products, and Personnel, and in accordance with New Zealand standards.



Woolsafe have an extensive network of Industry leading rug, carpet and upholstery professionals across New Zealand. Please feel free to give us a call, or call Woolsafe directly for a contact in your area. Or search on the Woolsafe website.

Dry Cleaning

Dry cleaning can be a great option for certain fabrics that do not take well to wet cleaning, or for stubborn non-organic stains like oil or grease. Use a reputable dry cleaner. Professional Dry cleaning will not harm your PSP Textile Treatments.