

The 5 Most Important Principles of Carpet Cleaning

Dry Soil Removal - Using an upright vacuum with brush agitation and high-efficiency filtering.

Soil Suspension - Incorporating four basic components

- (a) Chemicals – Selecting the appropriate detergent to do the job.
- (b) Temperature – Heat speeds up most chemical reactions.
- (c) Agitation – Cleaning agents must be uniformly distributed
- (d) Time – Dwell time for cleaning agents to separate from fibers, generally, 10-15 minutes.

Extraction - Every Method of cleaning must physically remove soil if it is to be effective. Extraction techniques include absorption (dry compound; bonnet), wet vacuuming (dry foam; shampoo), or rinsing (hot water extraction).

Grooming - This eliminates matting and improves appearance, while uniformly distributing additives like carpet protector. This is not usually necessary with level-loop commercial carpet.

Drying - The job isn't complete until clients are able to use the carpet again without re-soiling or slip hazards. Drying should occur in 4 – 6 or before the building is reoccupied.