



You have chosen a rug manufactured in Aubusson-Felletin by the Ateliers Pinton. Please find hereunder advice for looking after this very special handmade product.

Ensuring that your rug has a long life is very simple. But if you were to give it the wrong treatment you would possibly damage the best and most beautiful rugs in a short time.

*1. It is normal that a new rug, regardless of the thickness or height of the pile, loses fibre after a short time of use. After a while this will settle and the rug's surface will be stronger.*

*2. It is possible that a strand of yarn sticks out from the mg, NEVER pull on it but cut it with scissors.*

*3. All cut pile rugs have a pile direction and counter direction which one can feel by passing one's hand on the surface of the mg, either the pile will lay flat or it will stick up. This can cause shading especially in plain colour rugs. To avoid this, the rug will need to be turned around from time to time so as to unify its appearance.*

### Cleaning Instructions

**A/** On a new rug, one must use a very soft brush and never go against the pile direction. Do not go overboard but brush moderately.

**B/** Once your rug will have been «broken in» (stop losing pile) you can use the vacuum cleaner and harder brooms (with the exception of rush brushes etc ... )

**C/** Only vacuum by following the pile direction and ensure that the vacuum cleaner bits are all smooth. Do not use a beating vacuum-cleaner for the first 10 weeks.

**D/** A though rough vacuum, depending on usage, every 5 weeks should be sufficient.

**E/** Regardless of the care given, spillages can happen. **ONE MUST AVOID THE SPILLAGE FROM BEING ABSORBED IN THE PILE-ATTEND TO THEM IMMEDIATELY.** Absorb the excess with kitchen towelling and then use the appropriate powder detergent. With tufted rugs one must prevent an over use of solvents (tetrachloride, ether,etc) as they can damage the latex backing.

To clean a mg, it is imperative to use non-ionic tensioactive agents that are as close to a neutral PH as possible.

**THE NON RESPECT OF THE ABOVE CANCELS ALL CLAIMS AND WARRANTIES.**

**Stain Chart : First, always remove excess liquids.**

<u>Sugar, beer, liquor, coffer, chocolate milk, wine, blood, albumin</u>	Warm distilled water with eventually non-alkaline soap, rinse with warm water, pat dry.
<u>Ball point pen</u>	Methylated spirits, rinse with warm water, pat dry
<u>Grease, oil, wax, dirty oil, butter, shoe polish, resin</u>	Carbon tetrachloride or ether, then apply talcum powder, wait 24 h before vacuuming.
<u>Cool and Soot</u>	Carbon tetrachloride.
<u>Varnish, oil base paint</u>	Pure turpentine or ether.
<u>Perfume</u>	Warm distilled water with eventually non-alkaline soap. Remove coloured traces with carbon tetrachloride.
<u>Paraffin wax, wax</u>	Apply blotting paper or absorbent kitchen towelling and iron on warm, remove traces with carbon tetrachloride.
<u>Acids</u>	Neutralise immediately with warm water that can have a little soda added to it.
<u>Ink</u>	Blotting paper then warm distilled water, eventually a commercial ink removing product, rinse well with out getting the backing wet. Dry.
<u>Rust</u>	A commercial rust removing product, but first do a test trial on a few strands.
<u>Urine</u>	Sponge immediately, apply white vinegar, rinse with water and dry.