



Product	
Supplier	Flooring2
Product Type	Carpet Tile
Number	LU
Name	Luminous

Carpet Tile Care and Maintenance Guide

Carpet tiles offer flexibility and ease of maintenance, especially since individual tiles can be replaced or rotated. This guide details how to care for and maintain carpet tile installations in a residential setting.

Routine Maintenance

- **Vacuuming Schedule:** Carpet tiles benefit from frequent vacuuming to remove dust and grit. Establish a schedule based on traffic: daily for high-traffic areas, a few times per week for medium-traffic, and weekly for low-traffic areas. Clean or replace filters often to maintain suction.
- **Routine Sweeping & Grooming:** In between vacuuming, sweep carpet tiles with a broom that has stiff synthetic bristles to loosen debris from the surface. A carpet sweeper (manual rotating brush device) is handy for quick touch-ups. Unlike plush broadloom, carpet tiles typically don't require pile raking for appearance, but you can groom them with a vacuum or carpet brush to keep the nap looking uniform. Rotate tiles from high-traffic to low-traffic areas to even out wear over time.

Spill & Stain Handling

- **Immediate Action:** Treat spills on carpet tiles with the same urgency as broadloom. Blot liquids right away with a white cloth, working from the outside in, to prevent the spill from spreading to adjacent tiles. Since carpet tiles often have a moisture-impermeable backing, liquid spills tend to sit in the face fiber and backing of that tile rather than soaking through to the subfloor. Continue blotting until no more moisture transfers. For solids or semi-solids, pick up or scrape away the excess carefully, then vacuum any dry debris.
- **Spot Cleaning on Tiles:** Use a gentle spot cleaning approach: water first, then a mild detergent solution if needed. Apply cleaning solution to a cloth, not directly onto the carpet tile, to avoid saturating the tile or seeping liquid under its edges. Dab the stain and do not saturate—carpet tiles are small, so it's easy to accidentally get the whole tile very wet. After treating with a cleaning agent, rinse by blotting with clean water on a cloth and then blot dry. For oil-based stains or adhesive residues, a citrus-based solvent or isopropyl alcohol on a towel can be used to dab the stain—follow by a water rinse. If a stain won't come out or a tile is heavily damaged, replace that tile with a spare one.

Deep Cleaning

- **Modular Carpet Deep Cleaning:** Carpet tiles can be deep cleaned with hot water extraction (steam cleaning). Inform the cleaning service or machine rental that you have carpet tiles. Adjust water pressure and vacuum level appropriately, as carpet tiles are usually low-profile and don't need as much solution to clean. Use as little water as possible to avoid moisture seeping between tile seams. A good technician might use an extraction tool that bonnets or agitates the surface then immediately vacuums moisture.
- **Low-Moisture Methods:** Encapsulation cleaning (spraying a solution that encapsulates soil, then vacuuming when dry) or dry compound cleaning (sprinkling a semi-dry cleaning compound, brushing it in, then vacuuming) is recommended for interim cleaning. These methods avoid excessive water and dry fast (often under 2 hours).

Climate & Environmental Considerations

- **Humidity:** Use a dehumidifier in damp basements to keep relative humidity ideally between 40-60%. High humidity can encourage mold growth under carpet tiles. If you notice a musty smell, lift a corner of a few tiles to check for mold on the backing or subfloor.
- **Temperature:** Maintain normal indoor temperatures. Extreme cold could make carpet tile backing materials less flexible or adhesives less tacky, potentially causing tiles to loosen. Very high temperatures might soften some backings or adhesives.
- **Subfloor Moisture:** Ensure your subfloor has proper moisture barriers if it's concrete. After any incident of water under the tiles, each tile should be lifted, dried, and the subfloor thoroughly dried and treated as needed.

Preventive Care Strategies

- **Tile Rotation and Replacement:** Rotate tiles from high-traffic to low-traffic areas to even out wear. Keep a stock of spare tiles from the original installation for replacements. Store spares flat and in a dry place to ensure they match when used later.
- **Adhesive Maintenance:** Keep extra adhesive tabs or a tube of compatible carpet tile adhesive to resecure loose edges promptly.
- **Protect From Moisture and Dirt Sources:** In basements, use a dehumidifier or seal the concrete to reduce vapor. In craft rooms,

keep food and colored drinks off the carpeted area. Place pet litter boxes or feeding areas on washable mats.

Common Mistakes to Avoid

- **Using Harsh Chemicals or Bleach Improperly:** Never soak a carpet tile with a solvent or chlorine bleach without guidance. Harsh cleaners can break down the backing glue or cause the tile backing to curl.
- **Mixing Up Tiles During Reinstallation:** Maintain the layout orientation when removing tiles for cleaning or rotating. Reinstalling a tile rotated 90 degrees can result in it looking obviously darker or lighter.
- **Assuming No Professional Cleaning Needed:** Over time, soil build-up can dull the overall look. Professional cleaners can refresh the entire installation more evenly.