



HASAN'S RUGS

# RUG CARE GUIDE





*Hasan's Rugs Showroom*



*An area rug, by nature and design, is a delicate item. Machine or hand made, wool or silk, antique or brand new – it needs to be taken care of, regularly and with special attention, if you want to keep its value for years to come.*

## *Regular Care is the Key*

If oriental rugs have survived centuries in comparatively good condition, it is because of careful treatment. Oriental rugs will provide remarkably long service if treated with proper consideration. Their two enemies, apart from the inevitable destructive effect of wear, are moths and dampness. The former is best kept at bay by frequent rotation and by regular exposure to light and air. If rugs must be stored, then inspection at intervals is essential. A carpet in use is rarely in danger from moths. Certain chemical applications will render the wool inedible to moths. Dampness will in time rot the threads and destroy the fabric but it can be avoided by obvious means.

If any mechanical damage is sustained such as a cut or a burn, the damage should be dealt with as soon as possible by a competent person before each lesion get worse very quickly. In ordinary use, quite apart from an accident, the ends and sides often tend to wear and fray in which case the parts should be overcast. Places in the middle of the carpet are locally worn or damaged can have new knots inserted and even large holes can be resorted so as to be almost as good as new, though such work is rather expensive. In carpets of lesser value, instead of new knotting, patches cut from a suitable rug can often be inserted at less cost and sometimes a serviceable small rug can be made from a larger worn one by cutting away the bad parts.

## *Storing*

*If you are planning on storing your rug for a long period of time, use cloth to wrap it, be sure not to use an airtight plastic bag. Handmade rugs need to breathe and they will sometimes rot or mildew if not able to. Your rug could also be rolled up and kept cool dry place with some moth crystals, which should be replaced every few months. Ideally, large rugs should be rolled around a pole, let the protruding ends rest on blocks or trestles. It is suitable to let carpets lie flat on top of one another for any length of time.*

*DO NOT store rugs in a hot and humid or poorly ventilated room. This will cause mildew, which has a musty odor, and also discolor the fabrics, and weakens the rugs. Never leave a rug wet. Failure to remove all the moisture might result in mildew. DO NOT store a hand-made rug in a hot closet, this could result in the base of your rug drying out and becoming brittle, and also destroying its strength and durability.*

# ROTATION

Frequently rotate the rug from sunny areas to the other side of the room to equalize the effect of the sun. Continuous exposure to bright hot sun rays and even indirect sunlight will cause damage to the dyed fabrics used in Oriental rugs.

On bright sunny days, use window shades, shutters or heavy curtains to reduce sun damage. Also, in terms of fading, sometimes gases and fumes (from furnaces cooking stoves, chimneys and auto exhausts) mix with oxygen and humidity in the atmosphere to form an acid.

This acid reacts on the wool and causes deterioration and discoloration. Usually faded areas are hidden by soil and will not be apparent until the surface has been cleaned. In this case, contrast of color fading could be avoided by rotating rugs from time to time to make fading or soiling uniform and by changing their places do that all parts of the rug will have a chance for equal exposure.

# PADDING IS IMPORTANT

Because of

Safety, longevity, protection, comfort, cleanliness.

Good quality padding protects the rug especially in heavily trafficked areas. The best padding is a hair or fiber filled pad with rubberized surfaces to keep the rug from sliding or wrinkling. The life of an Oriental rug can be doubled with the use of a good quality padding.

Putting an area rug on a floor without underlayment or padding can result in damage to the rug as well as danger to those who walk on it, because of slippage. Underlayments vary, and selecting the right one is important.





# STORING

It is important, especially with your investment wool and silk rugs, to have a routine for their care to keep them in great condition for this generation, and the next, and perhaps the next.

And if you have any rugs in storage. If you did NOT store them very soon after washing, then plan to get them out of storage to have them cared for right away. The most common damage that we see rugs disposed of over is improper storage. And it is always heartbreaking when it happens, because most people put their rugs into storage in order to protect them, and yet, it usually is the reason why they end up losing them.

## MOTHS



Moths can cause extensive damage to Oriental rugs. Not only do moths eat the pile but they also eat the knots on the back of a rug. Moths are especially attracted to areas such as those under furniture that remain relatively undis-

turbed. It is quite simple to eliminate these pests and safeguard against their return. Both front and back of a carpet should be sprayed about every six months with any one of number of available moth sprays. The most effective way to prevent an infestation and inhibit growth is to keep textile furnishings

The most effective way to prevent an infestation and inhibit growth is to keep textile furnishings clean. Spills should be removed immediately. Carpet, rugs, draperies, upholstery, etc., should be brushed or vacuumed regularly, as insects do not generally attack clean materials.

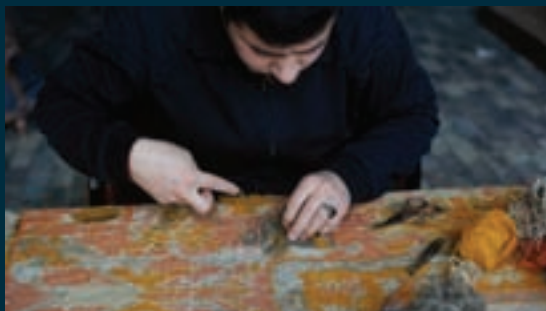
Regular dry cleaning of articles appropriate for dry cleaning will also decrease the chances of infestation because dry cleaning solvent is toxic to most textile pests. Regular carpet and rug cleaning will remove the nutritional contaminants that can attract and support insects.

## CRUSHED PILE

To up-right the piles that are indented or crushed by legs of heavy furniture, brush the depressed area with a soft brush and faintly moisten the area by a spray and follow up by brushing.

# Repair

Over time rugs get worn out and they can be destroyed. However there is a possibility that it can be fixed. We have an experienced weaver on staff to offer in-house constructive oriental rug repair services. Through our decades of experience and well-established relationships in the field we can also partner with a world-wide host of specialists for larger or more intricate repairs.



# Cleaning

The beauty and life of oriental rugs are vitally dependent on their cleanliness. Lack of maintenance will contribute to loss in the potential of investment. Cleaning a rug in the appropriate manner is crucial to the rugs survival. Here at Hasan's Rugs we offer cleaning services. Our professional rug cleaning department uses years of experience and knowledge to select the right treatment and care required to clean your rug, based on its fiber content (wool, silk, cotton, synthetic material, etc.) and the type of dirt /staining.





# HASAN'S RUGS

**HASAN TURKERI  
& NILE CANDAN**





Turkeri began working in the world famous and historic Grand Bazaar as a teenager. At night, he attended language school and now speaks English, Italian, and Spanish, as well as Turkish and Kurdish.

Nile Candan; born and raised in Istanbul, started to work at the Grand Bazaar in his father's store around the same ages. They are friends since then.

Being in the rug trade business as the second generation they moved to the US 20 years ago.

"It's something like a dream" Turkeri said. "It's taken a lot of work"

Hasan's Rugs became a well-known brand during this years through hard working, years of experience and knowledge.

In 2016 Hasan Turkeri and Nile Candan opened a big showroom in Edgewater. Their goal is to open showrooms in every major city in the US.

## CANDLE WAX

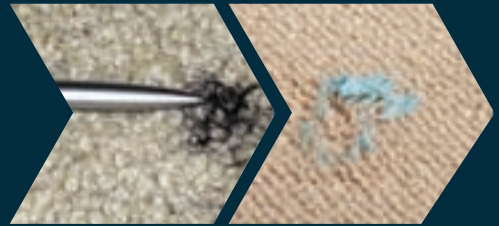
Place a blotter or brown paper bag over the spot. Put a hot iron over the blotter. Wait a few minutes until the wax is absorbed into the blotter. Repeat if necessary. Move the iron constantly and do not let it stay in one place.

## CHEWING GUM

Press ice cubes against spot. Wait until it becomes brittle and breaks off. Use spot remover to vanish last traces. Saturate the spot with cloth soaked in vinegar or alcohol.

## INK FROM BALLPOINT PEN

Saturate the spot with hairspray. Allow to dry. Brush lightly with a solution of water and vinegar.



## OIL, TAR, BUTTER, GREASE

Remove excess material. Apply a non-flammable dry-cleaning solvent. Blot dry, and brush pile gently.

## STAIN REMOVAL PROCEDURE

Ingredients: Mix 1 tablespoon mild detergent, 1/3 cup white vinegar, 2/3 cup water.

1. Remove excess material by absorbing liquids and scraping semi-solids.
2. Apply solution, blot the carpet, and gently brush pile.
3. Apply many layers of toweling over affected area, weight down, leave until dry.

## EGG, MILK, BLOOD, CANDY, ICE, CHOCOLATE, SUGAR AND SALAD DRESSING MIX

Ingredients: 1 cup water, 2 tablespoons ammonia, and 1 tablespoon mild detergent.

1. Remove excess material, absorbing liquids and scraping semi-solids.
2. Apply solution, blot the carpet, and gently brush pile.
3. Apply many layers of toweling over affected area, weight down, and leave until dry.
4. Apply a non-flammable dry-cleaning solvent, dry the carpet, and brush pile gently.

# Vacuuming

- As a rule of thumb always vacuum with low level suction using a new bag.
- Never vacuum against the nap of the rug. Vacuuming against the nap also presses dirt back into the rug.
- The direction of the nap can be easily determined by running the hand across the pile from fringe to fringe.
- Never vacuum the rugs' fringes. The continued catching of the fringe in the suction of a vacuum cleaner causes the fringes to break and tear.
- Sweeping with a broom will give the best results.
- Never pull out long ends that may surface from vacuuming. Clip them off even to the carpet surface.



## SPOT & STAIN REMOVAL PROCEDURE GENERAL PROCEDURE

Always rub or brush lightly from the outer edge toward the center of the stain to prevent spreading or causing "the ring" when using solvents especially on twist rugs and pile carpets. On old, dry or stubborn stains, saturate, blot, and brush. Repeat this operation as often as necessary to remove the stain completely.

## STAIN REMOVAL PACKAGE

You have to move fast which means you should keep a little box containing the following close at hand at all times: Dry cleaning fluid, Clean Clothes, White Vinegar, Mild Detergent (containing no alkalis or bleaches), Alcohol, Sponges, Clothes brush, and Weak Ammonia 7% solution.

Key Concepts to Removing a Stain

- Do it fast.
- Blot up all excess spill with paper towels.
- Do not rub.
- Apply antidotes as shown on a list with a clean dry cloth, working from the edge to the center.
- Do not soak.
- Pat with paper towels. Dry with fan or hair blower.
- Restore pile with cloth brush.

## PROCEDURE A

For removal of alcoholic beverage, candy, chocolate, lipstick, perfume, milk, sauces or gravy, toothpaste, rush and washable ink

- Apply detergent solution and blot
- Apply vinegar solution and blot
- Apply detergent solution and blot
- Water and blot

## PROCEDURE B

For Removal of Butter, Oil, Shortening, Salad Dressing, Catsup, Soy Sauce, Egg, Fish, Ice Cream, Cosmetics and lotions, Crayon, Paint, Lacquer, Tar, Varnish, Vaseline, Vomit or Feces

1. Scoop up spill with a spoon.
2. Using a clean towel, blot up as much moisture as possible. Working from the other edge toward the center of the stain, blot or brush light. (Rubbing will spread the stain). Do not apply a spot remover until you have done a thorough job of blotting
3. Apply a dry cleaning fluid with a clean dry cloth. Do not soak. To prevent spreading the stain or causing a ring when using the cleaning solvents, always blot or burhs lightly from the outer edge towards the center of the stain (especially for pile carpets).
4. Blot
5. Apply detergent and blot
6. Water and blot
7. Apply ammonia solution and blot
8. Apply detergent and blot
9. Water and blot



## PROCEDURE C

1. Detergent and blot
2. Water
3. Vinegar and blot
4. Ammonia solution and blot
5. Detergent and blot
6. Water and blot



## PROCEDURE D

For removal of coffee, tea, acid, blood and urine

1. Apply detergent solution and blot
2. Apply ammonia solution and blot
3. Apply vinegar solution and blot
4. Apply detergent solution and blot
5. Water and blot

# ALPHABETICAL STAIN TREATMENT INDEX

Match each stain with its corresponding procedure;

Acid	D	Egg	B	Mud	A
Alcoholic Drink	A	Excrement	C	Mustard	E
Ammonia/Alkali	A	Fish Slime	B	Paint	B
Beer	E	Fruit Juice	E	Perfume	A
Berries	E	Furniture Polish	B	Rust	A
Bleach	A	Gravy	A	Salad	B
Blood	D	Hair Oil	B	Dressing	A
Butter	B	Hair Spray	B	Sauce	B
Candy/Sugar	A	Hand Lotion	B	Shortening	E
Carbon Black	B	Ice Cream	B	Soft Drink	B
Catsup	B	Lacquer	B	Soy Sauce	B
Charcoal	A	Lard	D	Starch	B
Chocolate/Cocoa	A	Lipstick	A	Tar	D
Coffee	D	Machine Oil	B	Tea	A
Cooking Oil	B	Mayonnaise	B	Tooth Paste	D
Cosmetic	B	Mercurochrome	E	Urine	B
Crayon	B	Methiolate	E	Varnish/Vaseline	B
Crème de Menthe	C	Metal Polish	A	Vomit	B
Dye-blue/black	E	Milk	A	Washable ink	A
		Mixed Drinks	E	Wine	E

ALL STATEMENTS PERTAINING TO RUG CARE AND STAIN REMOVAL ARE OF GENERAL NATURE ONLY.

*If all else fails, contact:*

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