

# Chem Max® Deodorization Tutorial

## RECOMMENDED PROCEDURES FOR URINE STAINS - ODOR & CONTAMINATION TREATMENT

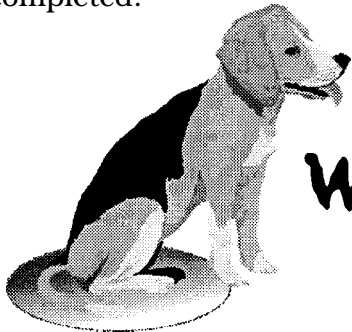
The treatment of urine stains is one of the most common and difficult problems faced. Many times urine stains can remain hidden by accumulated soil and will not become apparent until the cleaner removes this soil.

Hidden contamination emphasizes the need for a thorough inspection of the areas to be cleaned. A high intensity lamp should be used to detect any discoloration. A moisture sensor can detect any moisture and a black light can confirm that urine exists in the carpet.

Point out the results of your findings to the customer and inquire about the origin. Tell the customer that urine may react with the dye of the carpet to produce discoloration that can be permanent. These areas should also be treated to stop further discoloration and remove biological contamination and odors.

Cleaning and stain treatment are only the first steps to effective contaminant removal. Explain that your efforts will stop damage to the carpet dyes, reduce color loss, and in most cases, remove the odors. If odor persists after cleaning, additional steps are required for complete decontamination.

Additional treatment will require subsurface cleaning and application of a disinfectant, possible cushion replacement, surface sealing, and potential reinstallation of decontaminated materials. The customer should realize that for sake of economy and better results, cleaning and stain treatment are the necessary initial steps and further treatment should be performed only after these steps have been completed.



# WHOOOPS!

## CLEANING TOOLS AND DECONTAMINANTS

**Extraction Unit** - Unit must be strong enough to pull liquids up through the face fibers and backing or cushion as well. Many find a weighted or other flood restoration type tool (i.e. Water Claw) very helpful.

**Injection Syringe and Needle** - Deodorization and neutralization solutions must make physical contact with all affected areas. Subsurface injection can help. Sometimes it is possible to simply pour solutions onto affected areas as the original contaminant was applied.

### 1. Fresh Urine Stains

- Blot or extract liquid contamination first.
- Apply **Urine Neutralizer** in sufficient quantity to ensure physical contact with all urine contaminated areas. Apply at least as much Urine Neutralizer as the initial volume of contaminant. Allow at least 20 minutes dwell time, more if possible.
- Flush thoroughly with extraction unit using warm (100°F) water. Finish with vacuum-only extraction passes or use flood type tool.
- Dry-blot with cotton towels. For better results apply **De-Scent** as a deodorizing poultice and instruct customer to vacuum when dry.

### 2. Old Urine Stains

- Dry vacuum area as normal.
- Apply **UPT** solution to all contaminated areas. Inject or flood as necessary. Use tamping brush to work into fibers. Allow 10 to 15 minutes dwell time.
- Flush thoroughly with extraction unit using hot water. Finish with vacuum extraction passes or use flood type tool.
- Soak with diluted OdorOut. Inject or flood as necessary. Allow at least 10 to 15 minutes dwell time.
- Flush with extraction unit using hot water. Finish with vacuum only extraction passes or use flood type tool.
- Dry-blot with cotton towels. For better results apply **De-Scent** as a deodorizing poultice and instruct customer to vacuum when dry.

Complete subsurface decontamination using EPA registered disinfectants and sealers may be necessary at additional cost. However the above procedures are not a waste of time nor money as they are needed as the initial step in the process.

**NOTE: Urine may irreparably damage carpet or fabric dyes and/or wool, silk, or nylon fibers themselves.**