

RUGS | *Buying guide*

HOW TO
GUIDE

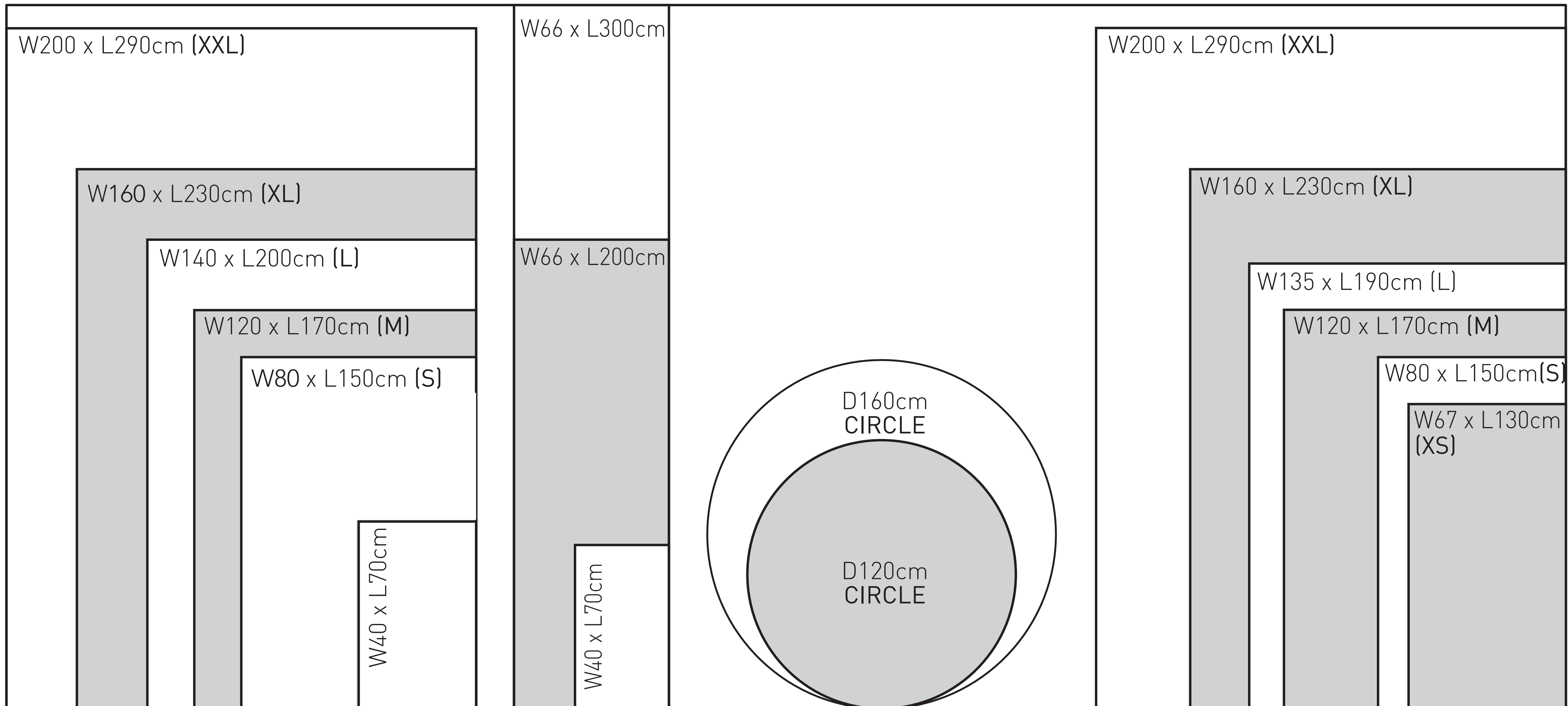
- Vacuum your rug regularly as this will prevent any surface dirt from finding its way into the pile creating damage to the fibres. We recommend that this is done weekly using a cylinder cleaner as this has a gentler action than upright cleaners. If using an upright cleaner, use the tools to ensure a gentle vacuum action.
- Attend to any everyday stains and spillages promptly by blotting rather than rubbing stains. This will prevent the stain from spreading. Clean stains from the outside in with paper towelling and allow this to dry. This may need to be repeated until the stain has been completely removed.
- For more persistent stains, use specialist cleaners who can often remove any stubborn stains. Always ensure that the rug has dried thoroughly after cleaning. Products are not suitable for machine washing or dry cleaning.
- Do not place your rug near open fires that may discharge burning embers.
- Always follow the care instructions provided.



A. RUG SIZES

Our rugs are sold in the following sizes;

COSY RUG SIZE GUIDE



B. MANUFACTURING PROCESS

There are a number of simple factors to take into consideration before you buy - colour, material, size and shape. The quality and the cost of a rug is all built upon the material it is being produced from and how it is manufactured. The design, yarn density and pile height are also contributing factors.

MACHINE-MADE RUGS

Are produced in large volumes using traditional weaving construction methods on modern looms sourced from Egypt and Europe.

HANDMADE RUGS

These are commonly hand tufted, hand-woven or hand-knotted. These are generally produced in India and China in much lower volumes on traditional frames and looms. Each may be slightly different in construction and appearance due to the nature of the hand-crafted technique.



C. RUG TECHNIQUES

TUFTED

Handmade by inserting the yarn through a mesh base ground using a handheld tufting gun. The yarns are then fixed in place with a latex backing covered with plain fabric to finish the product. There are numerous types of techniques and yarns used within our designs to create different tufted looks.

LOOPED

Rugs where the tufted yarns are left in loops on the surface of the rug.

SHAGGY

Tufted products using a longer pile creating a soft and fluffy feel and appearance. The lengthy yarns will give your floor a luxury look adding a cosy attractive texture. These are available in both natural and man-made yarns.

HAND CARVED

This design is created by cutting the pile into various heights, producing great design details and a 3D effect.

CUT PILE

Tufted yarns are cut to a desired length leaving individual tufts on the surface of the rug.

FLAT WEAVES

Rugs that have no pile and can be hand or machine woven.

KILIM

Hand crafted using traditional methods to create a flat woven wool product. Each rug is unique through the combination of geometric design and authentic weaving skills.



D. FABRICATIONS; Natural or Man-made, we can help you decide...

NATURAL RUGS

Wool – Hard-wearing and a good choice for high traffic areas. Rugs made from wool, if cared for properly, will last for years.

Cotton – Makes soft, lightweight rugs and is generally used in flat weave production.

Jute / Sisal – Made from natural fibres and are strong and durable. Fibre is not processed chemically and is therefore environmentally friendly.

Coir - Made from natural fibres taken from coconut husk and is strong and durable. Fibre is not processed chemically and is therefore environmentally friendly. Commonly used in the production of doormats.

E. RUG GRIPS

Rugs can cause slips and trips. We recommend the use of Next rug grips to increase the durability and comfort of your rug and to help prevent the rug from slipping on hard floors and reduce rolling. The grip can also be cut to any size so it is suitable for most rug sizes and shapes.

MAN-MADE RUGS

Viscose – A high shine man-made fibre, can be used to create interesting techniques and textures. Often referred to as ‘faux silk’ it is commonly used with other fabrications to add highlights of interest within the design.

Acrylic – A cheaper alternative to wool but similar for look and feel. A hard-wearing man-made fibre but softer and more luxurious than polypropylene. The pile can be hand-cut to add design and texture to a product.

Polypropylene – Is a man-made product and generally machine-made. It is hard-wearing, has strong abrasion properties, high stain resistance and is colourfast. Products are unlikely to fade and are low maintenance, because unlike other fibres it does not shed. The yarns can be heatset to create interesting textured yarns.

Polyester – Man-made, hard-wearing, long-lasting and a good choice for medium to heavy traffic areas. The product has a soft handle used to produce luxurious pile products.

F. GENERAL TIPS FOR CLEANING AND CARE OF YOUR RUG

Extend the life of your rug by following our simple care guide and tips;

- Rugs, especially those with a high wool content and longer pile will shed fibre during use. This is a natural characteristic of the yarns and should not be considered as a fault. This is normal and is not an indication that your rug is falling apart. Light vacuuming will keep the rug looking as good as new.
- Shedding is created from excess fibres that have not been spun fully into the yarn during the spinning process. This should reduce in the first few weeks of use, but some rugs due to their manufacturing technique and chosen material may continue to shed lightly.
- Due to the inherent nature of rug components, you may notice a slight odour when opening the packaging of your item. This is normal, harmless and will disappear over time once the packaging is removed and the product is aired on the floor.
- Remove dirt and debris regularly to help keep the rug looking at its best.
- Some rug materials may have creases in them when new due to being rolled for shipping purposes. Creases should disappear once the item is laid out for a few days in the home. Laying the rug face side down may speed up this process and re-rolling the rug in the opposite direction may help any stubborn rugs that do not lie flat.
- Remember to rotate your rug on a regular basis. This prevents it from becoming worn or faded in any particular area.
- Shake shaggy or long pile rugs to help them stay looking at their best. Rugs with a longer or looped pile are not recommended for regular vacuuming as this may lead to pile damage and increase the amount of shedding. For best results, beat the rug to loosen any ground dirt and then vacuum lightly using a reduced suction setting.
- Do not pull loose ends or snags, we recommend that you trim with scissors if necessary to prevent faults and damage from forming.