

Caring for Your Mop Heads

Most mops do not wear out through use, but through abuse.

Wet Mops

- Break-in new cotton mopheads in warm, mild detergent solution for at least twenty minutes.
- Avoid scrubbing with the top portion of the mop. This tends to tear strands and shorten mop life.
- Avoid strong cleaning solutions (lye, bleach, caustics, etc.) They will break strands far more quickly.
- When mopping a rough surface, mop in a direction that minimizes snagging. If possible, reserve one particular mop for these surfaces.
- Cut off any loose strands to prevent snagging and splattering.
- Thoroughly rinse and wring out mops after each use. Never leave mop in chemicals, even for short periods of time.
- Store mops, strands hanging down, in a warm, dry, well-circulated area.
- Discard and replace worn out mop heads. Lost strands decrease mops ability to perform. If a mop is only 75% of its original weight, it will take 1/3 additional time to get the job done.
- DO NOT:
 - Leave mopheads in chemicals, even for short periods.
 - Twist mopheads in wringer, this will weaken fibers
 - Bleach mopheads

Dust Mops

- Shake out, vacuum or brush excessive dust/dirt in mop head.
- Place mops snugly in a net washing bag.
- Soak mop for 10 minutes in warm soapy water.
- Wash mop head 3 –5 minutes in warm soapy or detergent water at low machine speed Caution: Never machine wash mop head by itself. Over washing or the use of bleach will cause severe damage to the yarn and backing.
- Rinse thoroughly in lukewarm water.
- Remove head from washing bag and tumble in dryer not exceeding 150 F, (Excessive temperatures & drying times will cause rapid mop deterioration)
- Due to differences in the size of loads and the size and type of machinery, the length of time will vary. Mops should be pulled while they are slightly damp to the touch. Be sure temperatures changes are gradual to prevent “shock” or excess shrinkage.