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Buying Carpet

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BUYING CARPET

We have come a long way from the 9 x 12 rugs that great-grandmother had in her parlor. Now you not only must decide which carpet to choose, but where you will use it, on the floor, the wall, on furniture, the ceiling, the boat dock, around the pool, or on the sidewalk in front of your home.

Selecting carpet for your needs, for the money you have to spend, is no easy task. You will be bewildered by the many fibers, colors, and styles from which you must select one. Before you shop for carpet, become as well informed as you can. Then take along samples of colors already used in the room. When you have eliminated all but a few of the possible choices, ask to take samples home with you to see if the carpet goes well with other things under different lights.

In making your final selection, you will want to have answers to the following questions:

1. Do you prefer the texture and appearance of the very popular shag carpets or do you like the smooth well-kept appearance of low pile traditional carpets?
2. What color will be best for your needs?
3. What size will it be, area, room size, or wall to wall?
4. Which fiber will be most satisfactory for your needs? Are you familiar with the new developments in what are termed second generation fibers?
5. How much will the carpet cost?
6. Which of the desirable characteristics are most important for you?
7. How will the carpet be kept clean and who will do the cleaning? Will your vacuum cleaner do the cleaning job on the carpet you are considering?
8. What kind of carpet cushion will you need and what will it cost? What are the installation costs?
9. What kind of service will the carpet need to withstand, light, medium or heavy?
10. Do you need carpet with fire-retardant and anti-static properties?

Color In Carpets

For many people, color is the chief determining factor in their selection of carpet. First, you will need to decide if you want to keep your floor neutral in tone so that you can build several different color schemes around it, or if you want to select a color, or a pattern that could limit later choices. Unusual colors and patterns are not as versatile as neutral colors, but they are far more exciting and interesting.

Multi-color and multi-level carpets show less soiling than plain smooth one-color carpets. A chart of colors and their soil concealability is below:

Color	Good	Fair	Poor
White			
pastel colors			X
Yellow, gold			X
Orange		X	
Green	X		
Blue	X		
Dark (shows dust)	X	X	
Multi-color	X		
Tweeds	X		

Some colors have been found to show less soil than others. They have high soil concealability. Blues and greens show the least soil, while yellows and golds show the most. All very light colors and white show soil and soon lose their original good appearance. Dark colors show lint and dust, if the carpet is darker than the soil that is tracked in. A good rule of thumb for the choice of color for any floor is to select a color value, between the lightest and the darkest, that exactly matches the color value of the soil that is tracked in. This does not mean that you can neglect your carpet. Carpet still must be vacuumed to remove whatever soil accumulates before it is forced down deep into the pile yarns.

Prints And Patterns

We are seeing many more patterned carpets on the market. This has come about because of improved methods of printing carpets. Interest has been renewed in patterns used on floors. Patterns are particularly attractive and practical for use in kitchens, dinettes and family rooms. Some families enjoy patterns on floors and are using them in bedrooms and other areas of the home.

COST OF CARPET

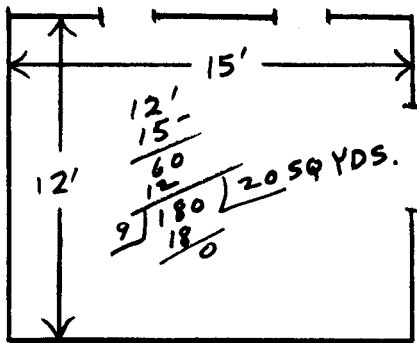
Buy the best carpet you can afford for the purpose. Wool is still the standard against which we measure all other carpet fibers; it is scarce and prices for good carpet wool have steadily risen so that for many people most wool carpeting is not feasible. See the description of two new wool carpets in the section titled "About Carpet Fibers."

If you have very little to spend for carpeting you may consider buying carpet that you can install yourself. Cut-and-fit carpeting and carpet tiles have their own foam attached to the back and tiles are adhesive backed. Carpet tiles range in price from about \$.50 to \$1.00 a square foot, or \$4.50 to \$9.00 per yard.

The following fibers are the most common on the market today, with a range of prices per square yard for each. Wool--\$10 to \$23; Nylon--\$4 to \$18; Olefin--\$4 to \$10; Acrylic--\$7 to \$19; Acrylic-Modacrylic--\$7 to \$13; Polyesters--\$9 to \$15.

Acrylic carpets are more expensive than nylon but less expensive than wools. Good quality acrylic carpets will cost more than low-priced wools and will be better buys. The quality of the fibers and yarns used and the amount of the fiber on the surface determine the quality of the carpet. There are variations of quality within each fiber category. Polyester carpet prices are comparable to acrylic. Felt-like carpets made by the needle-punch method are much less expensive than woven or tufted carpets.

FIGURING YARDAGE



There are usually three items of cost to be figured in estimating approximate cost of your carpeting. The carpet itself costs by the square yard and can be estimated by measuring your room and arriving at the number of square yards needed to cover the area in question. Add some extra for carpet that extends into the doorways.

If a room is not exactly 9 feet, 12 feet or 15 feet, the usual widths carpeting is made, you will lose what has to be trimmed off to make the carpet fit your room. Some of the trimmed sections can be pieced for use in hallways. Sometimes there is considerable loss to keep the carpeting all running in the same direction in "L" shaped rooms or in adjoining hallways.

To the cost of the carpeting you will need to add two more costs, those for cushioning and for installation. Installation costs will add \$1.50 to \$3.00 per yard. There are four methods of installation, tacking, stapling, tackless with a wood strip and application with adhesive. Cushioning materials will cost between \$1.25 and \$3.50 per yard. Some carpets have factory applied foam rubber cushions. With these you need no additional cushioning.

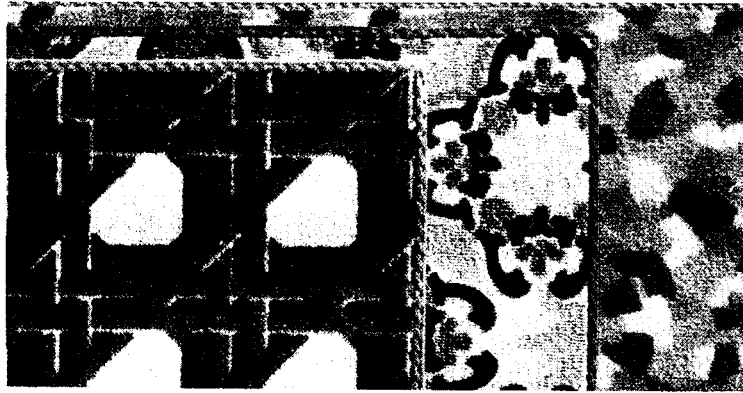
Carpet Construction

Most of the carpets available are made by weaving, tufting, or knitting. Some are made by the needle-punch method, and by flocking.

Woven carpets are made on looms which produce the backing and pile in one operation. Among the woven carpets are Axminster, Velvet, Wilton, and Chenille.

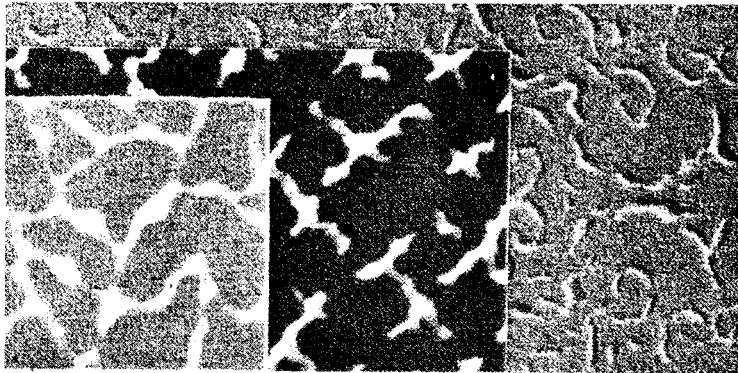
Knitted carpets have pile and backing made in the knitting process which keeps most of the pile yarn on the surface.

Needle-punched or non-woven material is made from layers of fibers laced and looped into chains of entanglement by multi-needle punching. The finished material has the appearance of felt. Presently olefin and wool carpets are made by this method.



5/64 gauge--Tufted

Tufted carpets differ from woven ones in that the pile is applied to the backing material by multi-needled machines, much as hooked rugs are made. Tufting machines of 1/10, 1/12, and 5/64 gauge make very small tufts very close together. The resulting carpet is ideal for kitchens because food particles cannot get down into the



Flocking is a method of making carpeting. Fibers of a precision length are introduced into an electrostatic field and projected under high pressure onto a backing fabric. The fibers become embedded in backing which is coated with an adhesive. The result is a smooth appearing one-level velour-like surface. Most flocked carpets are being shown in embossed or printed designs. Since flocked carpets tend to show marks from furniture or crushing in traffic lanes, printed or other designs help to reduce this disadvantage.

Latex coatings may be applied to carpets and are usually applied to tufted and knitted carpets to hold the tufts securely in place and to give the carpet body. Some carpets have a secondary backing applied to give greater dimensional stability. Secondary backings may be of jute or olefin fibers. High density foam rubber padding is applied to the backs of some carpets. These carpets do not need extra padding when they are laid.

Three of the flame retardant foam backing materials now available are: Firebrake, Saf-Foam and Safety Cushion.

Desired Characteristics

1. Resistance to abrasive wear is the ability of a fiber to withstand hard wear from dirt, footsteps, heels, and chair legs. Nylon and olefin fibers have high resistance to abrasion.
2. Resilience is the ability of a fiber to return to its original position after it has been crushed. Wool excels in resilience. How much crushing shows depends on the construction. Short, closely packed dense pile surfaces show the least crushing.
3. Resistance to soil is highly desirable. Wool carpets have very good resistance to soiling and for this reason wool retains its good appearance longer than most other fibers. Dull textured nylon fibers show less soil than shiny ones. Second generation manmade fibers such as Antron II, Cadon, Enkalure, Anso, Stayloft and Avlin are claimed to have increased soil-hiding ability. For more information concerning these fibers see the chart of Second Generation Fibers.
4. Resistance to staining is highest in polypropylene olefin fibers. Spills and spots can easily be blotted up and removed without fear of stains. Most stains on manmade fibers are easily removed.
5. Flame resistance depends largely upon the density of construction. Wool, nylon, and acetate have excellent flame resistance. Nylon and acetate will melt but will not promote a flame. Any sparse pile provides a chance for fire to travel. Carpets made of 100 percent acrylic fibers have lower resistance to fire than some other fibers. Because modacrylics have high resistance to fire, they are blended with acrylic to make a safer carpet.

The National Carpet Flammable Standards were set in April 1970 under the Flammable Fabrics Act, and become effective April 1971.

To lower fire-spread some flammable fibers are blended with fire-resistant modacrylics such as Verel. Denser constructions are being made. Some experiments are trying fire-retarding treatments. These increase the cost and alter the feel of the fibers.

6. Static is generated by wool and most manmade fibers. This undesirable characteristic is more noticeable in the wintertime in homes having low humidity. The static holds onto dust particles and dulls the color of the carpet. A few manufacturers are using metal fibers of either stainless steel or copper blended with other fibers to make their carpets free from static. Static-Gard and Zefstat are two of the anti-static treatments you will find on carpets.

About Carpet Fibers

Wool has been the standard for the industry because carpets made from wool retained their good appearance. Wool combines outstanding resilience with good abrasion resistance and moderate strength. Wool carpets made today are treated with a moth repellent, such as siliconfluoride compound, which lasts the life of the carpet.



Wool burns slowly and extinguishes quickly without smoldering. Burned wool has the odor of scorched feathers and leaves a crusty ash. The wool trade mark is awarded by the Wool Bureau, Inc., to carpets of pure wool, tested for quality of pile yarn used, backing construction and permanent moth-proofing.

Wool is attacked by weak alkalies and is destroyed by strong cold alkalies.

Programmed Pile is a new wool with a super crimp. It was developed by the International Wool Secretariat and the Wool Bureau, Inc. It is programmed to produce greater bulk and density, a more luxurious feel, and increased crush resistance. The special properties are the result of an extra crimp or kinkiness put into the fiber. The extra crimp in the fiber gives it greater covering power in the pile yarn making it possible to use fewer ounces per yard. The resulting carpet has a luxurious look and feel that gives the impression of expensive carpet at \$12.00 price tag.

One company is making a felt-like wool carpeting by the needle-punched method. It is light weight, economical and possesses wool's natural flame-retardant and soil-hiding qualities.

Nylon is noted for abrasion-resistance and offers outstanding value in medium-priced carpets for heavy-traffic use. There are two types of nylon, staple and continuous filament. Carpets made from staple nylon fibers were introduced in 1947. Continuous filament nylon carpets first appeared in 1958. Nylon has a tendency to generate static, and staple nylon forms pills that stay attached to looped-pile textures because of nylon's high strength. Continuous filament nylon eliminated pilling.

The newest of the nylon fibers are termed second generation fibers. They are generic fibers modified to improve performance and aesthetics. They are textured fibers with soil-hiding ability, retain their new look longer and are claimed to have long-lasting texture, color, and pattern. The brand names of some of these second generation nylons are Antron II, Cadon, Enkalure and Anso.

Acrylic fibers are close to wool in appearance and feel or hand. All acrylic fibers used in carpets have good abrasion resistance, medium to high resiliency and good resistance to soil and stains. Acrylics compare favorably with wool for durability.

A variety of stain removing chemicals may be used on acrylics because they are resistant to common solvents and dry cleaning fluids. Acrylics have a tendency to pill and beard with loss of texture. When pills form, they usually wear off under moderate traffic because acrylic fibers are less strong than nylon.

A new improved acrylic is called 2000+ Acrilan. It is solution-dyed for colorfast qualities, and is claimed to have high resistance to moisture, soil, stains and flames. It was developed for use in indoor-outdoor carpets.

Although there are two classes of olefins, polypropylene and polyethylene, only the polypropylene has been introduced in a fiber form suitable for use in carpet construction.

Polypropylene olefin is considered comparable to nylon in strength, wear resistance and durability. It is less resilient than nylon. There is an absence of static buildup in this carpet fiber and it has excellent stain resistance. There have been fewer colors to choose from because polypropylene fibers are not as easily dyed as other manmade fibers. Many improvements have been made since the fiber was first introduced in 1962, as a bulked continuous filament solution-dyed fiber. Staple fiber that can be pieced-dyed was introduced in June 1965. A special class of dispersed dyes were developed for use with the staple form of polypropylene fiber. Made inexpensively by a non-woven method of needle punching, indoor-outdoor carpeting has been used extensively in the last few years. It can easily be cut with heavy scissors to fit any space and can be loose laid. When it becomes soiled, it can be moved outdoors, shampooed and rinsed by hosing, and hung over several clotheslines to dry. Conventionally constructed carpets of olefin fibers are used the same as any other kinds of carpets and are about the same price as nylon of like construction.

Claims for olefin fiber outdoor carpets state that they won't rot, mildew, stain, stretch, shrink, fade or discolor even under three feet of snow.

A new second generation improved Herculon olefin fiber is claimed to be superior in soil-hiding power and crush resistance and to have a much broader range of bright colors.

Polyester fibers are high in strength and have a soft luxurious appearance close to wool. They are claimed to be resilient, to resist shedding, soil and stains. They clean easily without distortion of pile or texture, are colorfast and versatile. Many of the present market offerings in plush and shag constructions are made of polyesters.

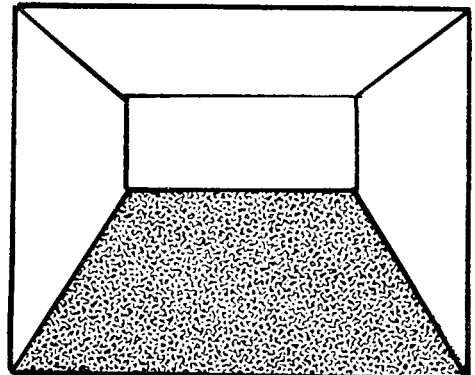
Second generation improved polyesters have greater soil-hiding power and crush resistance. Among these new polyesters are Avlin SCF, Encron MCS, Fortrel ECF, Tough Stuff and Enkalite.

RUG AND CARPET SIZES

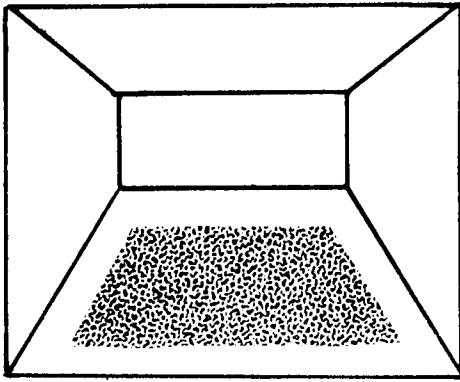
Carpet extends from wall to wall and is attached to the floor. A rug is a loose floor covering which does not usually cover the floor from wall to wall. Broadloom carpeting is made in widths of 9, 12, and 15 feet. Stair and hall carpeting may be found in 27-inch widths or may be cut from broadloom rolls.

Wall-to-Wall Carpeting

- Conceals bare or unsightly floors
- Unifies rooms and furnishings
- Makes a room appear larger
- Has a luxurious appearance
- Makes a floor warmer
- Gives a sense of security and performance
- Allows cleaning to be done in one operation with one piece of equipment
- Does not permit turning for distribution of wear
- Cannot be easily taken with you when you move
- Cannot be removed for commercial cleaning outside the home



Wall to Wall



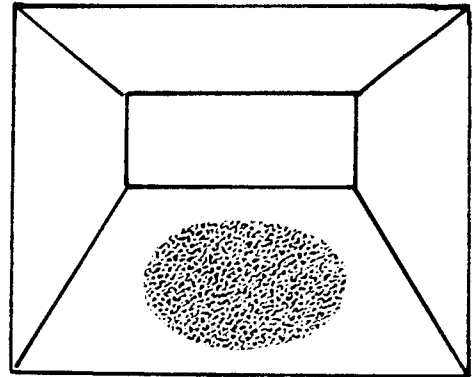
Room Size

Room-Size Rug

- Can be taken outside the home for cleaning
- Can be used in another room or home
- Eliminates installation costs
- Can be turned to distribute wear
- May be less expensive
- In small rooms the space left at the sides of the rug may be from 6 to 9 inches wide
- In large rooms the space left at the sides may be from 12 to 18 inches
- Two types of floors mean more work and equipment for cleaning

Area Rug

- Provides a concentrated area of color or pattern
- Shows attractive floors
- Unifies a conversational grouping
- Gives a furnished look when a larger carpet is not feasible
- Separates one area from another in a multi-purpose room
- Can be found in many sizes and shapes; such as round, oval, square, free form, rectangular or hexagon
- Is easy to clean
- May be inexpensive, but also can be extremely expensive
- Is priced as a unit, rather than by the yard
- Is easily moved from one home to another

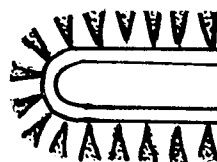


Area

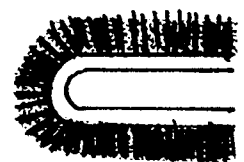
Quality in Traditional Carpets

There are five quality factors in carpets. The most important of these is the quality of the carefully selected and tested raw materials. Next in importance is the size or weight of the face or pile yarn. The height of the pile contributes to the overall quality. Rows or wires per inch refers to the number of rows of tufts per inch running lengthwise in the carpet. Pitch refers to the number of tufts per inch running across the width of the carpet. The greater the number of rows and tufts per inch, the higher the quality of the carpet.

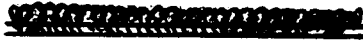
To get an idea of pile height and density of a sample of carpet, bend the carpet back on itself to expose the backing yarns. If the tufts within these rows separate noticeably, they are said to "grin" and reveal low quality in the carpet. All five quality factors must be considered as a whole in judging overall quality of carpet.



Poor
quality
"grins"



Good
quality



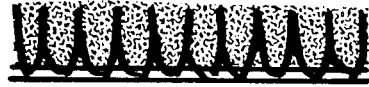
Shallow dense loops



Shallow sparse loops
will crush



Deep dense cut pile



High sparse cut pile
will crush

Quality In Shag Carpets

The information above applies to traditional carpet constructions. Good quality shag carpets will show much of the backing because the pile yarns fall down in all directions to cover the backing. This presents an interesting texture. Plush carpets have higher density than shags, but have a high pile and much of the appearance of the shags. The texture of shag carpets has added an extra dimension to carpets and has had a very high consumer acceptance. Presently shag carpets are the most popular surface style on the market.

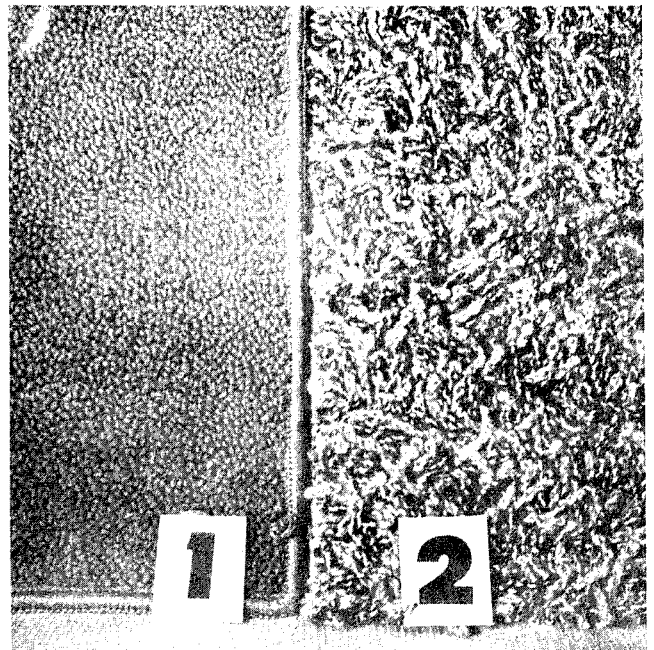
Shag carpets are called the magic carpet of the 70's because of their luxurious look and feel. Many people enjoy very casual living and do much living on the floor.

There are many questions concerning their upkeep. Those who have them say that shags require less work to keep them looking clean because their own yarns cover the soil. Surface litter falls into the open spaces in the background. Thick long-pile shags will require much longer drying time when they are wet-shampooed.

Carpet Styles

One of the basic decisions you will need to make concerns appearance--finding the color, texture, and pattern or design to go with furnishings you already have. When selecting patterns, use small patterns in small rooms and large patterns in large rooms.

A variety of surface stylings are available. You may choose: a twist, with a cut pile and a smooth appearance; a looped or uncut pile in a smooth all-over plain appearance; a combination of cut and uncut pile in one level or in a multi-level; an embossed design creating a pattern; a plush having deep luxurious cut pile; a shag made of long loops that fall in all directions; or tweeds having a number of colors.



1. Close low loop construction retains its smooth appearance.
2. Long looped shag pile falls in all directions.

Carpet Tiles

Carpet tiles are now readily available and are sold at supermarkets, mail order, discount, drug, hardware and specialty stores. They come in sizes ranging from 12 x 12- to 18 x 18-inch tiles and are backed with adhesive for easy installation. Carpet tiles have a number of advantages:

1. They are transportable. You can buy what you like and carry them home with you.
2. You get 100 percent wearability by moving and shifting tiles according to traffic patterns.
3. You can shift damaged or soiled squares in open view with clean squares found under furniture.
4. Do-it-yourselfers can save on installation costs.
5. There is no extra cost for padding since padding is attached to the backs of tiles.
6. Using two or more colors, you can get unlimited patterns.
7. You can very easily apply such tiles to one or more walls.

Carpets for Walls

Two companies have recently introduced carpeting especially made for walls. Wall material, considerably lighter than carpet, weighs 28 ounces per square yard. It has value as an insulator, reducing heat loss by 5 percent in winter and keeping rooms cooler in summer. It has noise reduction properties. Wallscaping distributed by Lees Carpets Division of Burlington Industries, Inc., is made of Verel modacrylic fiber which has high flame resistance. Made with an olefin backing material, this wall material has flame resistant latex applied to hold the tufts in place. It is made in 3-foot widths to permit tight seams.

Barwick Mills distributes wall materials of four types: Wallcraft of olefin fiber, acrylic in blends with polyvinyl chloride (PVC), flocked, and tufted nylon.

Caution: Be very sure that any materials used on walls have high flame-retardant properties, since fire could travel rapidly in fabric in a vertical position on walls.

Carpet Padding (Cushion Or Underlay)

A good underlay protects your investment by adding many extra years of wear to the life of your carpet. Padding provides more comfort under foot, increases the capacity of the carpet to absorb noise, and insulates against extremes of heat and cold. There are felt and rubber paddings available. Felted paddings are made in a variety of weights. For home use a 40-ounce hair pad is a good weight. Rubber paddings range in thickness from one-eighth to one-half inch. For home use rubber padding three-eighths inch thick is adequate. Heavier or thicker padding is used in halls or stairways where traffic is heavy. Though very thick padding gives a most luxurious feel under foot, maintaining your balance on thickly padded carpets is difficult. Elderly and disabled people have the most difficulty on such carpets. Extra thick padding may cause carpets to buckle or bulge in traffic lanes because of stretching.

Several companies are making flame-retardant carpet cushioning materials. They are high density foam rubber and sold under the brand names of Firebrake, Safety Cushion and Saf-Foam.

Carpet Labels

Textile labeling has been required of all carpet manufacturers since 1960. The label must contain the generic name and the trade name of the fiber.

Some carpets will bear the quality label of the fiber producer. Many trade marked fibers are produced by fiber manufacturers and sold to carpet manufacturers for making carpeting. If the carpet has a quality label it means that the manufacturer has met specific quality requirements in producing the carpet.

Serviceability

One key to satisfaction in your carpet purchase is in selecting the right carpet for the service or purpose. Carpet for a permanent home should be of better quality than that purchased for temporary use.

In heavy-traffic areas such as the living room, family room, kitchens, stairways, and halls, you would need to use better grades of carpet. Though better quality carpets cost more, they wear longer.

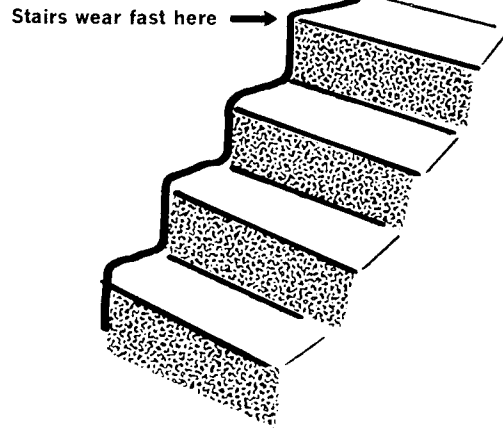
Medium grades are suitable for normal-traffic areas such as dining rooms, dens, and much-used bedrooms. Economy grades are suitable for guest rooms, light-traffic areas, or for temporary use.

Many carpets are made for use outside the home on steps, porches, around pools, and for patios. Use of carpet on the steps going into a home serves to remove soil from feet before it is tracked into the house. Such a carpet is cemented in place with all-purpose cement. However, unless your sidewalk and steps can dry out after a rain, the carpet may wet soles of shoes and soil carpets near the entrance.

Buying Guides

- * Remember that the top two dollars you spend per yard for carpeting will buy the most for the money.
- * Package prices that include padding and installation do not mean that the dealer will provide the two items free. To calculate the per yard price for the carpeting alone, deduct \$3.00 to \$3.50 from the package price.
- * Buy a well-known product from a reliable dealer. Good manufacturers and stores will stand behind their products.
- * Choose a color that can easily be maintained. But don't be afraid of trying some of the lovely colors now available.
- * Read the labels and become familiar with the information they provide.

- * Before going to shop for carpet make a definite decision on how much you can afford to spend for carpet. With the wide range of carpets available there is one that will meet your requirements for the money you have to spend.



- * Order enough carpet so that carpet on stairways can be shifted to distribute wear.
- * Buy carpet to last no more than 10 years because in that length of time of time there will be many improvements in fibers, and you will need and want a change of color.

Facts About Carpet Fibers

Fiber	Range of Prices/Square Yard	Abrasion Resistance	Resilience	Soil Resistance	Cleanability	Flame Resistance*
Wool	\$10 to \$23 and up	Good	Excellent	Very good	Good	Excellent
Nylon	\$4 to \$18	Exceptional	Good	Good	Good	Good Is heat sensi- tive Melts
2nd generation nylon	\$10 to \$18	Excellent	Very good	Very good	Good	Good Is heat sensi- tive
Acrylic	\$7 to \$19	Good to very good	Very good	Good	Good	Poor Melts
Modacrylic (fiber usually blended with others)			Adequate	Good	Good	Excellent Self-extinguish- ing Melts
Olefin (polypropylene)	\$4 to \$10	Very good	Fair	Good (excellent resistance to stains)	Very good	Poor Melts
Polyester	\$9 to \$15	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good Melts

*The degree of flammability of many carpets depends upon the denseness of the pile yarns. Open constructions allow more air to circulate and will promote flames. Remember--in a vertical position on walls, many carpet materials could be highly flammable.

MAJOR MANMADE CARPET FIBERS*

Generic Name	Fiber Trademark	Fiber Manufacturer
Nylon	Caprolan	Allied Chemical Corp. Textile Div.
	Celanese Nylon	Celanese Corp.
	Cummuloft	Monsanto Fiber Co. Textile Div.
	Dupont "501"	DuPont de Nemours
	Enkaloft	American Enka Corp.
	Phillips 66 Nylon	Phillips Fibers Corp.
	Beaunit 66	Beaunit Corp.
	Vivana	Dow Badische
Acrylic	Acrilan	Monsanto Co. Textile Div.
	Creslan	American Cyanimide Co.
	Orlon 33	DuPont de Nemours and Co., Inc.
	Zefran, Zefkrome	Dow Badische
Modacrylics (used in blends)	Dynel	Union Carbide Corp.
	Verel	Tennessee Eastman Chemical
Polyester	Kodel	Tennessee Eastman
	Fortrel	Fiber Industries, Inc., Celanese Corp.
	Avlin	American Viscose
	Encron	American Enka
	Dacron	DuPont de Nemours
Olefin (polypropylene)	Herculon	Hercules Powder Co.
	Marvess	Alamo Industries, Inc., Subsidiary of Phillips Petroleum Oil, Inc.
	Polycrest	Uniroyal, Inc., Fiber and Textile Div.
	Vectra	National Plastics

*Trade names used throughout this leaflet are listed only for convenience of the reader. Inclusion does not signify endorsement and exclusion does not constitute discrimination by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

NEW IMPROVED (SECOND GENERATION) CARPET FIBERS

Generic Name	Fiber Trademark	Characteristics (claimed by makers)	Manufacturer
Nylon	Enkalure 3000	15 denier, staple, continuous filament, heat-set, textured, soil-hiding	American Enka Corp.
Nylon	Antron II ATP (alternate twist ply)	Resists fading, stains, wear, is soil-hiding, crush-resistant	DuPont de Nemours
Nylon	Cadon	Soil-hiding, monofilament	Monsanto Co.
Nylon	Stayloft	6000 denier, bright luster, good bulk, texture retention, continuous filament, resilient	DuPont de Nemours
Nylon	Anso	Staple, soil-resistant	Allied Chemical Co.
Polyester	Avlin SCF (shaped continuous filament)	Resilient, soil-hiding, bulky, lustrous, bright colors	Avisco Fibers
Polyester	Encron MCS (modified cross section)	Staple, can be multi-color dyed, super resilience	American Enka Corp.
Polyester	Fortrel ECF (engineered carpet fiber)	Superior resilience	Celanese Corp.
Polyester	Tough Stuff	Filament, staple, improved soil and stain release properties, low static, high fire resistance	Beaunit Corp.
Polyester	Enkalite	Filament, high luster	American Enka Corp.
Polyester	Super Stuff	Improved soil and stain release, high fire resistance, is extremely tough and has low static factor	Beaunit Corp.
Olefin	Herculon (new)	20 denier, staple, high bulk, twisted and heat-set, vivid colors, solution-dyed, resilient, wear-resistant	Hercules Powder Co.
Acrylic	2000+ Acrilan	Solution-dyed, high resistance to moisture, soil, mildew, stains, flames and fading. Made for hard use indoors or out.	Monsanto Fiber Co.
Acrylic	Zefchrome with Zefstat	Anti-static	Dow Badische
Acrylic and Nylon	Zefron CR4 with Zefstat	Blend of two fibers, anti-static	Dow Badische
Wool	Programmed Pile	Has extra crimp, greater bulk, increased crush resistance, luxurious look and feel, skein dyed in multi-color combinations	Developed by Wool Bureau, Inc., and International Wool Secretariat

New developments are being made all of the time. This is a partial listing of the new fibers now available.

