

Spot Cleaning Guide

A. WATER SOLUBLE STAINS

First, blot thoroughly with a white cotton cloth or paper towel. Next, apply a solution of liquid dishwashing detergent to one quart of water. A spray bottle works well. Repeat until the stain is removed.

B. WATER SOLUBLE STAINS WITH ODOR

Same as A, but treat with a white vinegar before using detergent.

C. WATER SOLUBLE STAINS WITH HEAVY COLORS

Same as A, but treat with a household ammonia before using detergent.

D. GREASE

Blot as much as possible with a white cloth or paper towels. Apply a volatile solvent such as Perchloroethane (dry cleaning fluid), or citrus-based solvent to a white cotton cloth.

CAUTION: Do not apply the solvent directly to the carpet pile as permanent damage WILL result. Use with rubber gloves and adequate ventilation.

E. WAXES AND GUM

Freeze with ice or a commercially available product in a spray can. Shatter with blunt object and vacuum immediately. Repeat as necessary.

F. MEDICAL STAINS

Commercial preparations are available. A 5% Sodium Thiosulphate solution from a photography store may also be used. For stains more than a few hours old, this solution should be heated.

G. RUST

Most can be removed with a 10% solution of oxalic acid. More stubborn stains will require professional cleaning as restricted chemicals may be needed. Use of oxalic acid is not recommended for solution dyed products as damage may result. Certain household cleaners contain oxalic acid and should be used with caution.

Types of Stains: Please refer to corresponding letter for care instructions.

Alcoholic Beverage	A	Grease (food)	A	Paint (oil)	D
Asphalt	D	Ink (ball point)	D	Rust	G
Beer	A	Ink (washable)	A	Tea	A
Betadine	F	Lipstick	D	Urine	B
Berries	A	Milk	A	Vomit	B
Blood (wet)	A	Mustard	A	Wax	E
Blood (dry)	C	Paint Latex (wet)	A	Wine	C
Grease (auto)	D	Paint Latex (dry)	D	Other: Nail Polish, remove with Nail Polish Remover.	