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Quick 'n Easy Stain Removal

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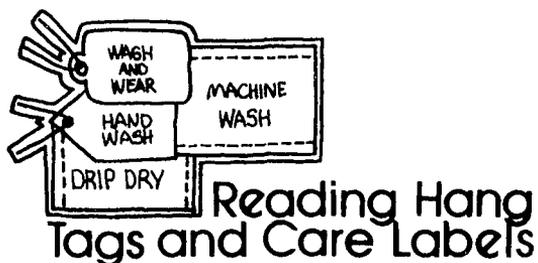
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QUICK'N EASY STAIN REMOVAL

As prices for clothing continue to increase, home stain removal done quickly and cautiously is a financial savings for the family clothing care bill.

The stain removal information in this bulletin is designed for you to use with normal home laundry supplies. **THE PROCEDURES APPLY ONLY TO WASHABLE ITEMS AND NOT TO GARMENTS DESIGNATED "DRY CLEAN ONLY."**



Hang tags and care labels are a source of valuable information on fabric care. Permanent care labels give specific care instructions and are required on most ready-to-wear. Hang tags often include information on special fabric finishes and properties. Fiber content must also be listed. Knowing the care properties of various families of fibers gives a clue to care. Read each permanent care label. The manufacturer's care suggestions should be carefully followed.



Knit Shrinkage

Knit fabrics frequently shrink. Wash knits in warm water. Dry at a low temperature setting for a short period of time. Overdrying and excessive high heat can cause

shrinkage as well as static electricity. Using a fabric softener will reduce static cling of synthetics.

To reduce shrinkage, dry on a warm setting. Remove garments from the dryer while they are still damp and hang on a rustproof or plastic hanger. Because many 100% cotton knits labeled "Do not tumble dry" shrink excessively, they should not be dried in a dryer. Read the label on each garment carefully for specific care instructions.

Polyester

Polyester fabrics easily absorb oily stains which penetrate the fiber or finish and can be hard to remove especially if the stain is dried with dryer heat. Pre-treat oily stains with a pre-wash soil-and-stain remover for easiest removal. Most polyester garments are machine washable in warm water and detergent. Dry on a low heat and remove from the dryer before completely dry. **AVOID OVERDRYING.**

A fabric softener will help reduce static cling. Read the label on each garment carefully for specific care instructions.

Permanent Press

Proper care of permanent press is the key to satisfaction. Wash items in warm water on a permanent press setting. Avoid overloading the washer. To keep a garment looking its best, turn it inside out before laundering. This will reduce frosting on creases and pilling of the fabric surface.

Oily stains are difficult to remove from fabrics of synthetic fibers and those with a permanent press finish unless they are pre-treated before laundering. Pre-treat oily stains with a pre-wash soil-and-stain remover or a concentrated liquid detergent.

A fabric softener will lubricate the fibers and help reduce wear on garments of permanent press items.

Wrinkling

Some "no-iron" garments can become so wrinkled during laundering they require ironing. Wrinkles are easier to prevent than to remove. Avoid overloading the washer. Clothes need room to move freely. A smaller wash load and permanent press cycle will reduce wrinkles in the washer. Dry on a permanent press setting. Remove from the dryer at the end of the permanent press cycle and hang on a hanger.

AVOID OVERDRYING.



General Instructions

The following instructions and techniques are for home use. More complete information on stain removal is given in U.S.D.A. Home and Garden Bulletin No. 62, "Removing Stains from Fabrics."

- ** Blot liquid stains immediately.
- ** Treat stains promptly. Fresh stains are more easily removed than old ones.
- ** **Take Non-Washable Items To Drycleaners As Soon As Possible.** Identify stain and fiber content.
- * Avoid using hot water on stains of unknown origin.
- * Do not press stained fabrics. Heat may set the stain.
- * Test stain remover on a sample of the fabric, on the garment seam allowance or another inside area of the garment. If the color is affected, do not use that product.
- * Always check laundry items for stains. Identify and pre-treat them before washing. Wash heavily stained items separately. Washing, drying, or ironing may set some stains especially oily stains in synthetics and blends.
- * Avoid excessive rubbing. Rubbing may break the fiber, damage the finish, remove the color, or spread the stain.
- * Allow all-drycleaning solvents to completely evaporate from the fabric before washing. Always use in a well-ventilated room.
- * Thoroughly rinse out the stain remover before laundering to avoid undesirable chemical reactions. Follow package instructions carefully.

- * Do not use chlorine bleach on fabrics containing silk, wool, or spandex fibers. Chlorine bleach also damages urethane fabrics and polyurethane foam.
- * Do not treat suede, leather or fur. Take to a drycleaner skilled in leather or fur care.



These stain removal techniques are for washable fabrics. Treat each stain promptly.

- * Place stain next to absorbent surface, such as white paper towels. Work from the underside of the stain to avoid driving the stain through the fabric. Rotate the paper towel under the stain with each application of stain remover to avoid redeposition of the stain in the fabric.
- * Feather (work from outside in toward center) the outer edge of the area that was dampened with solvent to prevent formation of solvent rings.
- * Pre-treating is a special treatment for removal of heavy soil and stain before laundering. It consists of applying liquid detergent or dissolved granular detergent to heavily soiled areas before laundering. Another method of pre-treating is to apply one of the commercial laundry products by following instructions on the container.
- * To remove greasy stains, sponge with a drycleaning solvent. Launder. Repeat if necessary.
- * Drycleaning solvents may dull fabric luster or dissolve dyes and finishes.
- * Use of pre-wash soil-and-stain removers before laundering will also remove many greasy stains.
- * To remove non-greasy stains, sponge with cool water. If stain remains, soak in cool water for 30 minutes. Treat with soap or detergent. Launder.

- * Combination stains such as gravy, or coffee with cream contain both greasy and non-greasy substances. First treat for the non-greasy portion. Allow to dry. If a greasy stain remains, treat as for greasy stain. If stain remains, use a bleach safe for the color and fabric.
- * Stains of unknown origin may become permanently set by use of the wrong treatment. When you do not know the origin of a stain, sponge the area first with a non-flammable drycleaning solvent to remove any possible oil content. Let the fabric dry. If the stain remains, sponge with cool water. If the garment is a favorite or would be costly to replace, it would be wise to take it to a dry cleaner for professional help rather than continue treatment.



Since the removal of many stains depends upon prompt treatment, you may want to keep some of these supplies available.

Absorbents

Chalk
 Cornstarch
 Talcum powder

Bleaches

Chlorine (powdered & liquid)
 Color remover
 Hydrogen peroxide
 Perborate or oxygen

Detergents

All-Purpose
 (These are suitable for the entire wash - granular, liquid or tablet form.
 Available in normal, intermediate or low sudsing detergents.)

Heavy Duty Liquid

(This combination of ingredients will clean the entire wash even in hard water.)

Light Duty Liquid

(These detergents used primarily for hand dishwashing.)

Other Cleaning Aids

Enzyme pre-soak

Household ammonia

Rust remover (Commercial rust remover found in grocery stores.)

Turpentine or paint remover

White vinegar

Soaps

All-Purpose

(These can be used for all washable fabrics in soft or softened water only.)

Light Duty

(These soaps are mild and are designed for delicate fabrics and lightly soiled fabrics.)

Bar Soaps

(These soaps are good for pre-treating a stained item before machine washing.)

Solvents for Non-Greasy Stains

Acetone

Alcohol (rubbing or denatured)

Special Solvents for Greasy Stains

Pre-wash soil-and-stain removers (aerosol, liquid, pump, spray, solid stick)

Liquid detergent

Trichloroethane (drycleaning solvent available at drug and grocery stores)

Pre-wash Soil-and-Stain Removers

Some pre-wash soil-and-stain removers take much of the guesswork out of stain removal. They are particularly effective for oily stains on resin finishes and synthetic fabrics. Follow the manufacturer's directions carefully. Do not spill or spray pre-wash soil-and-stain removers on table tops, washer or dryer, since they damage some plastics. Put directly on stained fabrics.

STAIN

Adhesive Tape, Chewing Gum, Rubber Cement



WASHABLE FABRICS — METHOD OF REMOVAL

Apply ice to harden stain. Scrape off excess. Place stain face down on absorbent paper towel or clean cloth. Sponge with non-flammable dry-cleaning solvent. Change absorbent material as it picks up stain. Let dry. Launder.

Alcoholic Beverage



Caution: Treat Immediately. Alcohol May Remove Fabric Dye. Sponge stain promptly with cool water. If stain remains, soak 15 minutes in a solution of lukewarm water, light duty liquid detergent and a few drops of white vinegar. Launder. If stain remains, use chlorine bleach if safe for fabric. Rinse.

Blood



Caution: Treat Immediately. Stains Set By Heat Will Be Difficult To Remove. Soak in cool water 30 minutes or longer. If stain remains, soak 30 minutes in lukewarm water with enzyme pre-soak. Rinse. Rub detergent into any remaining stain. Rinse. If stain still remains, put a few drops of 3% hydrogen peroxide on stain for 3 - 5 minutes. Rinse thoroughly. Launder.

Candle Wax



Remove surface wax with the dull side of a table knife. Place stain between paper towels and press with a warm iron. Rotate towel as it picks up stain. Sponge back of stained area with non-flammable drycleaning solvent. Let dry. If stain remains, soak in an enzyme pre-soak product or oxygen bleach. Launder, using chlorine bleach if safe for fabric.

STAIN

Carbon Paper



Catsup, Tomato-Based Stains



Chlorine

[Yellowish stains caused by use of chlorine bleach on resin finished fabric]



Chocolate



WASHABLE FABRICS —

METHOD OF REMOVAL

Sponge with non-flammable drycleaning solvent or apply a pre-wash soil-and-stain remover. Launder. This stain often contains oil more easily removed with drycleaning solvents than water. If stain remains, put a few drops of ammonia on stain. Repeat detergent treatment. Rinse. Launder.

Sponge with a non-flammable drycleaning solvent or apply a pre-wash soil-and-stain remover. Launder. This stain often contains oil more easily removed with drycleaning solvents than water. If stain remains, apply a light-duty liquid detergent to stain. Launder. If stain remains, soak 30 minutes in enzyme pre-soak. Rinse.

Note: White Or Faded Spots On Colored Fabrics Caused By Excess Use Of Chlorine Bleach Cannot Be Restored To Original Color. For White Or Colorfast Fabrics: Rinse fabric thoroughly with water to remove bleach, then use a commercial color remover. Follow directions on package.

For Other Fabrics: Rinse fabric thoroughly with water. Soak 30 minutes or longer in a solution containing one teaspoon of sodium thiosulfate (sold at photo chemical store or drugstore) to each quart of water. Rinse thoroughly. Launder.

Sponge with a non-flammable drycleaning solvent or apply a pre-wash soil-and-stain remover. Launder. If greasy stain remains, apply a light-duty liquid detergent to stain. Launder. For remainder of stain soak 30 minutes in enzyme pre-soak. Rinse. Launder.

STAIN

Coffee, Tea [black]

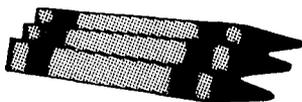


Coffee, Tea [with cream]

Cosmetics, Make-up



Crayons



WASHABLE FABRICS — METHOD OF REMOVAL

Sponge Immediately With Cool Water. Soak 15 minutes in cool water. If stain remains, soak in warm water with enzyme pre-soak. Launder. If stain remains, use chlorine bleach if safe for fabric.

Soak in a solution of 1 quart warm water, ½ teaspoon light-duty liquid detergent, and 1 tablespoon vinegar for 15 minutes. Rinse. Launder. If stain remains, soak in warm water with enzyme pre-soak for 30 minutes. Launder. Use chlorine bleach to remove final stain if safe for fabric. Launder.

Sponge with a non-flammable drycleaning solvent or apply a pre-wash soil-and-stain remover to stain. Launder. Repeat treatment if necessary. If stain remains, put a few drops of ammonia in light-duty liquid detergent solution and apply to stain. Rinse. Launder.

Washer Or Dryer Load Of Crayon-Stained Clothes. Remove crayon-stained garments from washer or dryer. Scrape off excess with the dull side of a table knife. Take the clothes to a coin-operated or regular drycleaner. Much of the crayon is more soluble in solvents than washing. If stain remains, fill washer with hot water. Add a water softener to hard water. Use the amount of soap [**Not Detergent**], for a washer load. Add ½ cup baking soda. Run washer for 10 minutes. If stain remains, work in soap paste. Run machine for 5 minutes. Launder as usual.

White Or Colorfast Fabrics: Individual Garments. Scrape off excess with dull side of a table knife.

STAIN

Crayons
(continued)

**Deodorants,
Anti-Perspirants**



Dye Transfer



Eggs



Fabric Softener
[Greenish or bluish gray
stain caused by undiluted
fabric softener]

WASHABLE FABRICS — METHOD OF REMOVAL

Apply soap [**Not Detergent**] to stain, working until outline of stain is removed. Launder in hot water using chlorine bleach. Repeat process if necessary. If stain remains, take to cleaners.

Light Stains: Rub in undiluted, light-duty liquid detergent. Launder.

Heavier Stains: Apply a paste of ammonia and perborate bleach. Let stand for 30 minutes. Launder.

Note: May Be Impossible To Remove.

White Fabrics: White fabrics that have picked up dye from a colored fabric which "bled" may be restored by using a commercial color remover. Launder. If dye remains, launder again using chlorine bleach if safe for fabric.

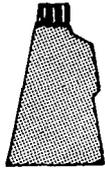
Other Fabrics: May be impossible to remove. If dye transfer occurs during laundering, immediately bleach the discolored item before garment has dried.

Scrape off excess with dull side of a table knife. Soak in cool water with enzyme pre-soak at least 30 minutes. Rinse thoroughly. Let dry. If greasy stain remains, sponge with a non-flammable drycleaning solvent or apply a pre-wash soil-and-stain remover. Launder with detergent.

CAUTION: NEVER POUR FABRIC SOFTENER DIRECTLY ON FABRIC. DILUTE BEFORE CONTACT WITH FABRIC. Saturate stain with concentrated detergent and water. Launder in hot water. If stain remains, sponge area with rub-

STAIN

Fabric Softener
(continued)



**Fruits,
Berries**



Grass



Grease

Oil



Ice Cream



WASHABLE FABRICS — METHOD OF REMOVAL

bing alcohol or a non-flammable drycleaning solvent until the stain has lightened. Rinse. Launder with detergent and warm water. If several items are stained, take to a drycleaner.

Caution: Do Not Use Soap On Fruit Stain. It will set stain. **Fresh Stains:** Rinse stain under cool running water. Soak at least 30 minutes in warm water with enzyme pre-soak. Rinse. Launder. **Old Stains:** Sponge with white vinegar. Rinse. Repeat with above treatment for fresh stains. If stain remains, use chlorine bleach if safe for fabric.

Soak at least 30 minutes in cool water with enzyme pre-soak. Launder, using detergent and hottest water safe for fabric. Rinse. If stain remains, bleach with 3% hydrogen peroxide. Rinse. Launder.

Use talcum powder to absorb as much grease as possible. Brush thoroughly. Sponge with a non-flammable drycleaning solvent or soil-and-stain remover. Launder in hottest water safe for fabric, using plenty of detergent. If stain remains, a second treatment may be necessary.

Blot excess while stain is fresh. Sponge with drycleaning solvent or a pre-wash soil-and-stain remover. Launder. Repeat if necessary. If stain remains, apply a few drops of light-duty liquid detergent and a few drops of ammonia. Blot with absorbent material. Rinse. Soak in enzyme pre-soak 30 minutes. Launder.

STAIN

Ink [ballpoint]



Ink [felt tip pen]

Ink [fountain pen]



Ink [India]



Lipstick



WASHABLE FABRICS — METHOD OF REMOVAL

Caution: Avoid Use of Acetone On Acetate, Triacetate, Or Modacrylics. Treat While Fresh. Laundering May Set Stain. Sponge stain continually with acetone, rubbing alcohol, or a pre-wash soil-and-stain remover until all bleeding stops. Let dry. Repeat if necessary. Launder. If stain remains, bleach if safe for fabric.

Follow procedure for Ballpoint Ink.

Run cool water through stain until all loose pigment is removed. Rub lemon juice and detergent into stain. Let stand 5 minutes. Launder. If a yellow stain remains, use a commercial rust remover if safe for fabric. Test first on inside hem or seam. **Do Not Use Rust Remover In Washer.**

Treat Immediately. May Be Impossible To Remove If Dry. Force water through stain until all loose pigment is removed. Let dry. Sponge with non-flammable drycleaning solvent. Wash repeatedly with a light-duty liquid detergent. Soak stain in warm water containing one to four tablespoons of ammonia to a quart of water. Rinse. Repeat until all stains are removed. Dried stains may require soaking overnight.

Apply non-flammable drycleaning solvent or a pre-wash soil-and-stain remover. Blot with absorbent material. Continue treatment until pigment is removed. Rinse. Rub light-duty liquid detergent in stain until outline is gone. Launder. Repeat if necessary.

STAIN

Make-up

Mercurochrome, Merthiolate



Mildew



Milk, Cream



Mud



Mud

[red]

WASHABLE FABRICS — METHOD OF REMOVAL

See Cosmetics

Hold under cool running water to rinse out as much stain as possible. Soak for 30 minutes in a solution of one quart warm water, ½ teaspoon light-duty liquid detergent and one tablespoon ammonia. Rinse. If stain remains, soak in a solution of one quart warm water and one tablespoon vinegar for one hour. Rinse thoroughly. Let dry. Bleach with chlorine bleach if safe for fabric. Launder.

Note: [Old Mildew Stains Are Almost Impossible To Remove Since The Fungus Actually Destroys Natural Fibers And May Weaken Other Fibers.] Brush off mildew out-of-doors. Pre-treat with detergent as soon as possible. Launder, using detergent, hot water, and bleach if safe for fabric. An alternative to bleach is to treat with salt and lemon juice and dry in direct sunlight. Rinse. Launder.

Sponge with a non-flammable drycleaning solvent or apply a pre-wash soil-and-stain remover. Rinse. Soak 30 minutes or longer in warm water with enzyme pre-soak. Launder.

Let mud dry thoroughly before treating. Brush well to loosen and remove soil. Soak 30 minutes or longer in warm water with enzyme pre-soak. Launder. If stain remains, bleach if safe for fabric.

See Red Clay Soils and Rust.

STAIN

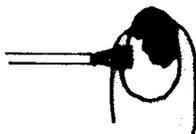
WASHABLE FABRICS — METHOD OF REMOVAL

Mustard



Caution: Treat Immediately. Scrape off excess mustard. Sponge with non-flammable drycleaning solvent or apply a pre-wash soil-and-stain remover. Rinse. Work a light-duty liquid detergent and a few drops of vinegar into stain. Rinse well. If stain remains, apply 3% hydrogen peroxide. Rinse. Launder.

Nail Polish



Caution: Do Not Use Nail Polish Remover On Acetate, Triacetate, Or Modacrylic Fabrics. Place stain face down on paper towel. Sponge back of stain with acetone or amyl acetate (may be purchased at drug store) rotating paper towel as stain is absorbed. Repeat sponging until stain disappears. Launder. If stain remains, sponge with alcohol mixed with a few drops of ammonia. Launder.

Paint [oil base]



Treat Stain While Still Wet. If unable to treat immediately, wrap in plastic or air-tight wrap to prevent drying. Sponge with a non-flammable drycleaning solvent. Rinse. If a particular solvent is recommended as a thinner, treat stain with this solvent. While the stain is wet with the solvent, work liquid detergent into it. If stain remains, soak article in hot water overnight. Launder. Repeat procedure if necessary. Alcohol will remove most shellac stains.

Paint [water base]

Treat Stain While Still Wet. These Paints Are Difficult To Remove From Fabrics After They Have Dried. Sponge with a non-flammable drycleaning solvent. Soak in cool water to loosen paint. Launder.

STAIN

Pencil Marks



Perfume, Cologne



Perspiration



Perspiration Odor



WASHABLE FABRICS — METHOD OF REMOVAL

Erase with a soft eraser, such as art gum. Sponge with a non-flammable drycleaning solvent or apply a pre-wash soil-and-stain remover. Launder. Repeat treatment if marks remain.

Follow directions for Alcoholic Beverages.

Caution: Remove Stains Before Ironing. Perspiration May Weaken Textile Fibers If Allowed To Remain On Fabric. Wash or sponge stain thoroughly with detergent and warm water. If perspiration has changed the color of fabric, use one of the following treatments:

Fresh Stains: Apply ammonia to fresh stains or hold stain in fumes from an open bottle of ammonia. Rinse with water. Launder to remove ammonia odor.

Old Stains: Apply white vinegar to old stains. Rinse with water. Launder to remove vinegar odor.

Perspiration odor may cling to washable garments even after laundering. Soak overnight in warm water containing three or four tablespoons of salt for each quart of warm water. Rinse thoroughly. If odor remains, pre-treat area with liquid detergent. Let stand for 30 minutes. For persistent odor apply hydrogen peroxide in a 3% volume (if it will not harm color) and let it remain on fabric 15 - 20 minutes. It may take 2 or 3 applications to remove stain which contributes to the odor itself. Launder.

STAIN

Pine Resin



Red Clay Soil



Rust



WASHABLE FABRICS — METHOD OF REMOVAL

Very Difficult To Remove. Scrape off excess with dull side of a knife. Sponge stain repeatedly with drycleaning solvent to remove oily content. Continual spotting with drycleaning solvent is necessary to remove all dry residue before continuing treatment. Use a paste of detergent and water on the remaining residue. Rinse. For further removal, sponge with ammonia. Rinse thoroughly.

Let Mud Dry Thoroughly Before Treating. Brush well to loosen and remove soil. Work a heavy-duty liquid detergent or a heavy concentration of any detergent into stain. Brush into stain. Let stand 15 - 30 minutes. Launder using the same detergent. Repeat if necessary.

White Or Colorfast Fabrics: Liquid rust removers available at grocery stores may be effective on some difficult stains. Test first on inside seam or hem.

Caution: Never Use Any Rust Remover In Or Around Appliances As Chemicals Will Damage The Finish.

White Or Colorfast Fabrics: Liquid rust removers available at grocery stores may be effective. Test first on inside seam or hem. Commercial color remover may also be effective. Follow the package directions.

Lemon Juice Method: Sprinkle salt on the stain, squeeze lemon juice on it and spread in the sun to dry. Rinse thoroughly. Repeat if necessary.

Commercial Rust Remover: Apply rust remover using manufacturer's directions carefully. Rinse article thoroughly before placing it in the washer.

STAIN

Rust

(continued)

Scorch



Shoe Polish



Soft Drinks

WASHABLE FABRICS — METHOD OF REMOVAL

Cream Of Tartar Method: If safe for fabric, boil stained articles in a solution containing four teaspoons of cream of tartar to each pint of water. Boil until stain is removed. Rinse thoroughly.

Note: Severe Scorch Cannot Be Removed. The Fabric Has Been Damaged. Some Synthetic Fibers Melt And Develop A Surface Shine Which Cannot Be Restored.

Light Scorch: Wet the stain with hydrogen peroxide in 3% volume. Let stand for several minutes. Full bleaching action may take up to an hour. Keep area moist with hydrogen peroxide. Rinse.

Another Method: Sprinkle salt on the stain. Wet with lemon juice and spread in the sun to dry. Launder.

Heavy Scorch: Cover stain with a cloth dampened with hydrogen peroxide in 3% volume. Cover with a dry cloth and press with iron as hot as is safe for fabric. Rinse well. Launder.

No One Method Will Remove All Stains.

Sponge with a non-flammable drycleaning solvent or a pre-wash soil-and-stain remover. Let dry. Repeat if necessary. Rinse. Rub detergent into dampened stain. Launder. If stain remains, sponge with rubbing alcohol. Rinse. Launder. If stain remains, use chlorine bleach if safe for fabric.

Note: [Some Soft Drinks Are Invisible After Drying, But May Yellow With Age Or Heat. The Yellow Stain May Be Difficult To Remove.] Sponge immediately with cool water to remove all stain. If stain remains, soak 15 minutes in a

STAIN

Soft Drinks (continued)



WASHABLE FABRICS — METHOD OF REMOVAL

solution of lukewarm water, light-duty liquid detergent and a few drops of white vinegar. Launder. If stain remains, soak in a solution of warm water and an enzyme pre-soak for 30 minutes. Launder.

Tar



Note: [Stain May Be Impossible To Remove.] Treat Stain Before It Dries. Place stain face down on paper towel. Sponge with a non-flammable drycleaning solvent. Let dry. Repeat as long as stain remains. Launder in hot water. Bleach if safe for fabric.

Transfer Patterns



Polyester Fabrics: This fiber holds fast to oils and color and the stain may be difficult to remove. Sponge with a drycleaning solvent or apply a pre-wash soil-and-stain remover. Launder. Repeat if necessary.

Fabrics Other Than Polyester: Apply a pre-wash soil-and-stain remover. Launder. If stain remains, rub detergent thoroughly into the stain and allow to stand several hours or overnight before rinsing. For stubborn stains, sponge thoroughly with a non-flammable drycleaning solvent. If stain remains, bleach if safe for fabric.

Urine



Rinse with cool water. Soak in cool water with enzyme detergent. Launder in hot water. If fabric color has been changed, sponge stain with ammonia. Rinse. If stain remains, sponge with vinegar. Launder.

STAIN

Wine



WASHABLE FABRICS — METHOD OF REMOVAL

Caution: Do Not Use Soap And Water. [Permanent Discoloration May Result.] Sprinkle fresh stains immediately with table salt to absorb some of the stain. Sponge the stain promptly with cool water or with club soda if available. Blot thoroughly. Allow to dry.

White And Colorfast Garments: Commercial color removers are effective. Follow package directions. For light colors, sprinkle a little of the powdered bleach on the area and apply hot water. Rinse.

COMMON CARPET STAINS

These Stains Are Not Removable By Traditional Laundry Procedures.

Odors

[pet urine]



The urine stain may be absorbed by carpet padding or backing, and therefore, impossible to completely remove. The following procedures are not documented by research, but may mask the odors temporarily.

1. Sponge with club soda. This reduces the odor and does not leave a circle or stain. Use as soon as possible after area is stained. May help on old stains.
2. Sprinkle kitty litter on the stained area.
3. Deodorants may mask the odor as the urine evaporates
4. Baking soda sprinkled on carpet may act to neutralize the odor.

Pet Urine



Successful Removal Of Urine Stains Depends On: Content Of The Urine, Dyes Used, And Length of Time Before A Removal Attempt Is Made. Most urine stains on carpets can be removed if detected within a couple of hours.

1. Blot excess liquid with a clean white absorbent material such as tissues, paper towels or cloths.

2. Sponge the area with plain water. Blot until carpet is as dry as possible.

3. Mix one teaspoon of a granular detergent with one cup of lukewarm water. Use fingers to work small amounts of the solution into carpet pile. Blot. Sponge with plain water and blot again.

4. Mix equal parts of white vinegar and water and dampen the area. Allow to remain for 3 - 7 minutes. Blot as dry as possible.

5. Place a ½ inch layer of a dry absorbent material over the area and weight down with heavy books. Replace the material as it becomes wet and leave for eight hours.

6. When dry, brush area with hand to blend with surrounding pile.

[Not All Stains Can Be Removed, Nor Will All Accidents Result In Stains.]

Pine Resin



Scrape off as much residue as possible. Sponge stain continually with a cloth soaked in non-flammable drycleaning solvent. Use a light, upward, brushing motion in order to lift stain out of carpet. Change cloth as it becomes soiled. Continue treatment until stain is removed.

NOTES

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