

## Stain Removal Guide

### Stain Removal Guide for:

**Beer**  
**Beetroot**  
**Bleach**  
**Egg**  
**Excrement**

**Ice-cream**

**Mustard**

**Urine**

**Vomit**

**White-wine**

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Blot up the spill by applying pressure with non-coloured paper towels, tissues or dry absorbent cloths. Soak a small piece of cloth in a solution of one teaspoon of approved wool detergent (e.g.. Softly) with one teaspoon of white vinegar and one litre of warm water

Using a small amount of the solution at a time, and with a dabbing or blotting motion, work inwards from the edge of the stain to prevent it spreading. Do not overwet - excessive soaking may cause rings on the surface, spreading the stain further and may also damage the carpet, fabric or bedding.

Do not rub - rubbing will spread the stain over a larger area and may distort the surface texture of the wool product.

This step may need to be repeated and is dependant on the nature of the stain and the amount of staining present. Continue treatment until stain is removed, always remembering to remove excess moisture from your carpet, fabric or bedding prior to the next treatment.

Once the cleansing agent has removed the stain, blot up excess moisture from the treated area by applying pressure with non-coloured paper towels, tissues or dry absorbent cloths.

Rinse by applying clear tepid water using a small piece of non-coloured sponge or clean white cloth, again working inwards from the edge of the treated area.

Do not rub.

Once again, remove excess moisture. Hasten drying by placing a clean cloth on top of the area and blow dry with a fan or reversed cycle vacuum nozzle. When your wool product is completely dry, brush gently to restore pile.

**IF YOU ARE IN ANY DOUBT ABOUT THE CORRECT CLEANING PROCEDURES OR IF THE STAIN FAILS TO RESPOND TO THE RECOMMENDED TREATMENT, CALL A PROFESSIONAL CLEANER AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.**

Please note that while this advice is offered in good faith, no responsibility is accepted for claims arising from the treatments proposed.

### Stain Removal Guide for:

**Blood**

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Blot up the spill by applying pressure with non-coloured paper towels, tissues or dry absorbent cloths. Soak a small piece of cloth in cold water.

Using a dabbing or blotting motion, work inwards from the edge of the stain to prevent it spreading. Do not overwet - excessive soaking may cause rings on the surface, spreading the stain further and may also damage the carpet, fabric or bedding.

Do not rub - rubbing will spread the stain over a larger area and may distort the surface texture of the wool product.

If the cold water fails to remove the blood, then gently apply a solution of dye stripper - diluted 1 part to 50 parts cold water - using a dabbing or blotting motion, again working inwards from the edge of the stain.

**CAUTION: DO NOT USE DYE STRIPPER SOLUTION ON DARK SHADES OR PATTERNED FABRIC, CARPET OR BEDDING**

Once the cleansing agent has removed the stain, blot up excess moisture from the treated area by applying pressure with non-coloured paper towels, tissues or dry absorbent cloths.

Rinse by applying clear tepid water using a small piece of non-coloured sponge or clean white cloth, again working inwards from the edge of the treated area.

Do not rub. Once again, remove excess moisture.

Hasten drying by placing a clean cloth on top of the area and blow dry with a fan or reversed cycle vacuum nozzle.

When your wool product is completely dry, brush gently to restore pile.

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**Stain Removal Guide for:  
Ball-point ink**

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Soak a small piece of cloth in methylated spirits.

**ENSURE THAT NO FLAME OR LIGHTED CIGARETTE IS NEAR AND USE IN A WELL-VENTILATED AREA.**

Using a small amount at a time, and with a dabbing or blotting motion, work inwards from the edge of the stain to prevent it spreading.

Do not overwet - excessive soaking may cause rings on the surface, spreading the stain further and may also damage the carpet, fabric or bedding.

Do not rub - rubbing will spread the stain over a larger area and may distort the surface texture of the wool product.

This step may need to be repeated and is dependant on the nature of the stain and the amount of staining present. Continue treatment until stain is removed, always remembering to remove excess moisture from your carpet, fabric or bedding prior to the next treatment.

Once the methylated spirits has removed the stain, blot up excess moisture from the treated area by applying pressure with non-coloured paper towels, tissues or dry absorbent cloths.

Now soak a small piece of cloth in a solution of one teaspoon of approved wool detergent (e.g. Softly) with one teaspoon of white vinegar and one litre of warm water.

Using a small amount of the solution at a time, and with a dabbing or blotting motion, work inwards from the edge of the stain.

Blot up excess moisture from the treated area by applying pressure with non-coloured paper towels, tissues or dry absorbent cloths.

Rinse by applying clear tepid water using a small piece of non-coloured sponge or clean white cloth, again working inwards from the edge of the treated area.

Do not rub.

Once again, remove excess moisture.

Hasten drying by placing a clean cloth on top of the area and blow dry with a fan or reversed cycle vacuum nozzle.

When your wool product is completely dry, brush gently to restore pile.

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**Stain Removal Guide for:  
Burn or scorch marks**

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Brush the burn or scorch marks from the surface with a stiff brush. Soak a small piece of cloth in Hydrogen Peroxide (20 vol) diluted 1 part to 10 parts of cold water. Using a dabbing or blotting motion, work inwards from the edge of the stain to prevent it spreading.



Do not overwet - excessive soaking may cause rings on the surface, spreading the stain further and may also damage the wool carpet or fabric.

Do not rub - rubbing will spread the stain over a larger area and may distort the surface texture of the wool product.

**CAUTION: DO NOT USE HYDROGEN PEROXIDE SOLUTION ON DARK SHADES OR PATTERNED FABRIC, CARPET OR BEDDING. CALL A PROFESSIONAL CLEANER AS**

## SOON AS POSSIBLE.

Once the cleansing agent has removed the stain, blot up excess moisture from the treated area by applying pressure with non-coloured paper towels, tissues or dry absorbent cloths.

Rinse by applying clear tepid water using a small piece of non-coloured sponge or clean white cloth, again working inwards from the edge of the affected area.

Do not rub. Once again, remove excess moisture.

Hasten drying by placing a clean cloth on top of the area and blow dry with a fan or reversed cycle vacuum nozzle.

When your wool product is completely dry, brush gently to restore pile.

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<p><b>Stain Removal Guide for:</b></p> <p><b>Butter</b></p> <p><b>Cooking oils</b></p> <p><b>Crayon/colour marker</b></p> <p><b>Cream</b></p>	<p><b>Furniture polish</b></p> <p><b>Grease</b></p> <p><b>Lipstick</b></p> <p><b>Metal polish</b></p>	<p><a href="#"><u>BACK</u></a></p> <p><b>Oil</b></p> <p><b>Rust</b></p> <p><b>Salad dressing</b></p> <p><b>Shoe polish</b></p>
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Scoop off as much of the stain as you can with a knife or spoon. Soak a small piece of cloth in dry-cleaning fluid, lighter fuel or mineral turpentine.

**CAUTION: ENSURE THAT NO FLAME OR LIGHTED CIGARETTE IS NEAR AND USE IN A WELL-VENTILATED AREA.**



Using a dabbing or blotting motion, work inwards from the edge of the stain to prevent it spreading. Do not overwet - excessive soaking may cause rings on the surface, spreading the stain further and may also damage the carpet, fabric or bedding.

Do not rub - rubbing will spread the stain over a larger area and may distort the surface texture of the wool product.

Once the cleansing agent has removed the stain, blot up excess moisture from the treated area by applying pressure with non-coloured paper towels, tissues or dry absorbent cloths.

Now soak a small piece of cloth in a solution of one teaspoon of approved wool detergent (e.g. Softly) with one teaspoon of white vinegar and one litre of warm water. Using a small amount of the solution at a time, and with a dabbing or blotting motion, work inwards from the edge of the stain. Then blot up excess moisture from the treated area.

In the case of **rust**, soak a small piece of cloth in a weak solution of white vinegar or lemon juice mixed with cold water. Using a small amount of the solution at a time, and with a dabbing or blotting motion, work inwards from the edge of the stain. Then blot up excess moisture from the treated area.

Rinse by applying clear, cold water using a small piece of non-coloured sponge or clean white cloth, again working inwards from the edge of the treated area.

Do not rub.

Once again, remove excess moisture.

Hasten drying by placing a clean cloth on top of the area and blow dry with a fan or reversed cycle vacuum nozzle.

When your wool product is completely dry, brush gently to restore pile.

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<b>Stain Removal Guide for:</b>  <b>Candle wax</b>	<a href="#">BACK</a>
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Scoop off as much of the wax as you can with a knife or spoon. Soak a small piece of cloth in an equal mixture of mineral turpentine and dry-cleaning fluid.

**CAUTION: ENSURE THAT NO FLAME OR LIGHTED CIGARETTE IS NEAR AND USE IN A WELL-VENTILATED AREA.**

Using a dabbing or blotting motion, work inwards from the edge of the stain to prevent it spreading. Do not overwet - excessive soaking may cause rings on the surface, spreading the stain further and may also damage the wool carpet or fabric.

Do not rub - rubbing will spread the stain over a larger area and may distort the surface texture of the wool product.

Once the cleansing agent has removed the stain, blot up excess moisture from the treated area by applying pressure with non-coloured paper towels, tissues or dry absorbent cloths.

Rinse by applying clear, cold water using a small piece of non-coloured sponge or clean white cloth, again working inwards from the edge of the treated area.

Do not rub.

Once again, remove excess moisture.

Hasten drying by placing a clean cloth on top of the area and blow dry with a fan or reversed cycle vacuum nozzle.

When your wool product is completely dry, brush gently to restore pile.

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<b>Stain Removal Guide for:</b>  <b>Chocolate</b>	<a href="#">BACK</a>
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Scoop off as much of the stain as you can with a knife or spoon. Soak a small piece of cloth in a solution of one teaspoon of approved wool detergent (e.g. Softly) with one teaspoon of white vinegar and one litre of warm water. Using a dabbing or blotting motion, work inwards from the edge of the stain to prevent it spreading.

Do not overwet - excessive soaking may cause rings on the surface, spreading the stain further and may also damage the carpet, fabric or bedding.



Do not rub - rubbing will spread the stain over a larger area and may distort the surface texture of the wool product. Remove excess moisture from the treated area by blotting with non-coloured paper towels, tissues or dry absorbent cloths.

Now soak a small piece of cloth in dry-cleaning fluid, lighter fuel or mineral turpentine.

**CAUTION: ENSURE THAT NO FLAME OR LIGHTED CIGARETTE IS NEAR AND USE IN A WELL-VENTILATED AREA.**

Using a small amount of the solution at a time, and with a dabbing or blotting motion, work inwards from the edge of the stain. Then blot up excess moisture from the treated area.

Once the cleansing agent has removed the stain, blot up excess moisture.

Rinse by applying clear cold water using a small piece of non-coloured sponge or clean white cloth, again working inwards from the edge of the treated area.

Do not rub.

Once again, remove excess moisture.

Hasten drying by placing a clean cloth on top of the area and blow dry with a fan or reversed cycle vacuum nozzle.

When your wool product is completely dry, brush gently to restore pile.

**IF YOU ARE IN ANY DOUBT ABOUT THE CORRECT CLEANING PROCEDURES OR IF THE STAIN FAILS TO RESPOND TO THE RECOMMENDED TREATMENT, CALL A PROFESSIONAL CLEANER AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.**

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<b>Stain Removal Guide for:</b>  <b>Cocoa</b>  <b>Coffee-black or white</b>	<a href="#">BACK</a>  <b>Water based paint</b>  <b>Tea-black or white</b>
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Scoop off as much of the stain as you can with a knife or spoon or blot up with clean rags. Soak a small piece of cloth in dry-cleaning fluid, lighter fuel or mineral turpentine.

**CAUTION: ENSURE THAT NO FLAME OR LIGHTED CIGARETTE IS NEAR AND USE IN A WELL-VENTILATED AREA.**

Using a dabbing or blotting motion, work inwards from the edge of the stain to prevent it spreading.



Do not overwet - excessive soaking may cause rings on the surface, spreading the stain further and may also damage the carpet, fabric or bedding.

Do not rub - rubbing will spread the stain over a larger area and may distort the surface texture of the wool product.

Blot up excess moisture from the treated area by applying pressure with non-coloured paper towels, tissues or dry absorbent cloths.

Rinse by applying clear, cold water using a small piece of non-coloured sponge or clean white cloth, again working inwards from the edge of the treated area.

Do not rub.

Now soak a small piece of cloth in a solution of one teaspoon of approved wool detergent (e.g. Softly) with one teaspoon of white vinegar and one litre of warm water.

Using a small amount of the solution at a time, and with a dabbing or blotting motion, work inwards from the edge of the stain. Then blot up excess moisture from the treated area.

Rinse again with clean, cold water using a small piece of non-coloured sponge or clean, white cloth, again working inwards from the edge of the treated area.

Do not rub.

Once again, remove excess moisture.

Hasten drying by placing a clean cloth on top of the area and blow dry with a fan or reversed cycle vacuum nozzle.

When your wool product is completely dry, brush gently to restore pile.

**IF YOU ARE IN ANY DOUBT ABOUT THE CORRECT CLEANING PROCEDURES OR IF THE STAIN FAILS**

**TO RESPOND TO THE RECOMMENDED TREATMENT, CALL A PROFESSIONAL CLEANER AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.**

Please note that while this advice is offered in good faith, no responsibility is accepted for claims arising from the treatments proposed.

<b>Stain Removal Guide for:</b>  <b>Fruit juice,</b>  <b>Gravy/sauce</b>	<a href="#">BACK</a>
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Blot up the spill by applying pressure with non-coloured paper towels, tissues or dry absorbent cloths. Soak a small piece of cloth in warm - not hot - water. With a dabbing or blotting motion, work inwards from the edge of the stain to prevent it spreading.

Do not overwet - excessive soaking may cause rings on the surface, spreading the stain further and may also damage the carpet, fabric or bedding.

Do not rub - rubbing will spread the stain over a larger area and may distort the surface texture of the wool product.

Once the water has removed most of the stain, blot up excess moisture from the treated area by applying pressure with non-coloured paper towels, tissues or dry absorbent cloths.

Now soak a small piece of cloth in a solution of one teaspoon of approved wool detergent (e.g. Softly) with one teaspoon of white vinegar and one litre of warm water.

Using a small amount of the solution at a time, and with a dabbing or blotting motion, work inwards from the edge of the stain.

Once the cleansing agent has removed the stain, blot up excess moisture from the treated area by applying pressure with non-coloured paper towels, tissues or dry absorbent cloths.

Rinse by applying clear tepid water using a small piece of non-coloured sponge or clean white cloth, again working inwards from the edge of the treated area.

Do not rub.

Once again, remove excess moisture.

Hasten drying by placing a clean cloth on top of the area and blow dry with a fan or reversed cycle vacuum nozzle.

When your wool product is completely dry, brush gently to restore pile.

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