

ABC SPOT CLEANING GUIDE

ABC Oriental Rug & Carpet Cleaning Co.

607-272-1566

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

Spills & spots should be treated **IMMEDIATELY**. The longer the spot remains, the more difficult it will be to remove.

BLOT UP spills with clean, white, absorbent materials (towels, napkins, tissues, etc.)-BLOT thoroughly after each step before going to next step.	REMOVE SOLID BUILT-UP materials with a rounded tablespoon, spatula or edge of a <i>dull</i> knife.	DO NOT OVERWET Use small amounts of the cleaning agent & blot frequently. Always <i>blot</i> , do not rub or brush.	WORK FROM OUTER EDGE TO CENTER to prevent rings.	BEGIN WITH STEP 1. Treat stained area with each spotting solution until spot is removed. May not be necessary to complete entire series of steps.	Always BLOT after each step.-- FINAL STEP -gently rinse area with water then absorb all remaining moisture with absorbent material.
NOTE: BE PATIENT: Some spots respond slowly. All spots cannot be removed from every fabric due to differences in fibers, dyes, construction, finishes, composition of the spot, length of time the spot has remained on the article, etc. SOME SPOTS REQUIRE PROFESSIONAL TREATMENT!					

SPOTTING SOLUTIONS:

AMMONIA : Mix 1 TBL of <i>clear</i> household ammonia with ½ cup of water	BLEACH: Use hydrogen peroxide or sodium perborate (ex. <i>Clorox II</i>). NOT chlorine bleach!	DETERGENT: Mix 1 drop of <i>Liquid Joy</i> dish washing soap in a cup of lukewarm water.	DRY CLEANING SOLVENT: Volatile dry spotter or commercial dry spotter such as <i>Carbona</i> or <i>K2R</i> . Use in small amounts because it can be harmful to sizing backings or stuffing materials. Do NOT use gasoline lighter fluid or tetrachloride.	ENZYME: Mix a solution of powdered enzyme detergent (<i>Era</i> or <i>Biz</i>) following the directions on the box label. Do NOT soak or overwet. Allow the solution to remain on the stain for the recommended length of time before removing.	POG: Paint, oil & grease remover, available in hardware stores.	VINEGAR: Mix 1/3 cup of white household vinegar with 2/3 cup of water.
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CAUTION: NEVER MIX AMMONIA & BLEACH DURING ANY CLEANING OPERATION!!

SPOT	CONTAINS	APPEARANCE	SOLUTION
BEER	Hops-malts-alcohol-albumin-tannin.	Colorless to light yellow-slightly stiff.	1. Detergent. 2. Vinegar.
BLOOD	Albumin-fat-iron.	Reddish when fresh-dries to a dark brown with irregular edge.	1. <i>Cool</i> detergent. 2. <i>Cool</i> ammonia. 3. Enzyme detergent.
BUTTER & MARGARINE	Vegetable dye-corn oil-milk-salt-preservatives-vegetable-fats.	Greasy, yellowish-red-sometimes built-up.	1. Dry-cleaning solvent. 2. Detergent. 3. Vinegar solution.
CANDLE WAX	Petroleum-animal fats & oils-vegetable fats & oils-basic dyes.	Stiff & built-up.	1. Remove built-up materials. 2. Dry-cleaning solvent. 3. POG. 4. Dry-cleaning solvent..
CATSUP & TOMATO SAUCE	Tomatoes-salt-sugar-spices-tannin-vinegar-onions.	Reddish-brown-absorbed & built-up.	1. <i>Cool</i> detergent. 2. Ammonia. 3. Enzyme detergent. 4. If spot remains, bleach with 3-5% hydrogen peroxide or sodium perborate (<i>Clorox II</i>).
CHEWING GUM	Chicle flavoring-sugar.	Grayish or pink-rubbery-sticky-built-up.	1. Harden gum with an ice cube until brittle enough to scrape off. 2. Dry-cleaning solvent.
CHOCOLATE	Oil-grease-cocoa-butter-coloring-sugar-milk.	Brown with irregular edge-absorbed or built-up.	1. Remove built-up materials. 2. <i>Cool</i> detergent solution. 3. Ammonia. 4. Vinegar 5.Enzyme detergent.
COCKTAILS	Alcohol-tannin-sugar.	Colorless or light brown-absorbed.	1. Detergent. 2. Vinegar.
COFFEE	Tannins-sugar-fatty acids-alcohol-oils-milk-cream.	Brown with irregular edge-darkening with heat & age.	1. Detergent (Use enzyme detergent if cream used). 2. Vinegar. 3. Enzyme detergent. * <i>Ammonia will set stains on wool & silks.</i>
COUGH SYRUP	Honey-sugar-syrup-menthol-alcohol-flavoring-coloring.	Usually absorbed with irregular edge-sticky when wet- stiff when dry.	1. Detergent.. 2. Ammonia. 3. Vinegar. 4. Enzyme detergent.
CRAYONS	Wax-grease-pigment-coloring.	Built-up-sometimes shiny.	1. Dry-cleaning solvent. 2. POG. 3. Dry-cleaning solvent. 4. Detergent.
EGG	Albumin-oils-fats-coloring.	White &/or built-up-coagulates with heat.	1. Blot up as much as possible. 2. Detergent. 3. <i>Cold</i> ammonia. 4. If stain remains, enzyme detergent.
FOOD COLORING	Coloring-propylene glycol..	Absorbed-irregular edge.	1. Detergent.. Blot frequently-dried spot will probably spread when wet. 2. Repeat step 1 until color no longer transferred. 3. Ammonia.
FRUIT JUICE	Tannin-acids-pulp-sugar-coloring.	Light yellow or color of fruit-absorbed & splotchy with irregular edge.	1. Detergent. 2. Ammonia. 3. Vinegar. 4. Rinse with water, blot until dry. 5. If spot remains-enzyme detergent.
FURNITURE STAINS	Petroleum distillate-coloring.	Brownish or reddish-absorbed-irregular edge.	1. Dry-cleaning solvent. 2. POG. 3. Dry-cleaning solvent. 4. Detergent. * <i>Almost impossible to remove completely.</i>
GLUE (School)	Starches-gelatins-albumin.	Stiff & shiny-usually built-up.	1. Water. 2. Detergent. 3. If spot remains-heat detergent solution slightly & repeat step 2.
GRASS	Tannin-acids-oils-chlorophyll.	Green and/or brown smudges.	1. Enzyme detergent. 2. Rinse with water-blot. 3. Ammonia. 4. Vinegar.* <i>Bleaching (or professional stripping) may be necessary.</i>
GRAVY	Meat extracts-starch-proteins-milk-flour-seasoning.	Brownish-absorbed & built-up.	1. Detergent. 2. Ammonia. 3. Vinegar. 4. Enzyme detergent.
GREASES	Tannin-acids-oils-chlorophyll.	Green and/or brown smudges.	1. Enzyme detergent. 2. Rinse with water, blot. 3. Ammonia. 4. Vinegar. * <i>Bleaching (or professional stripping) may be necessary.</i>
ICE CREAM	Cream-milk-sugar-fruits-extracts-coloring.	Absorbed & built-up-stiff when dry.	1. Detergent. 2. Ammonia. 3. Vinegar. 4. Enzyme detergent. 5. Small amount of dry-cleaning solvent or alcohol to prevent possible damage to sizing, etc. * NOT GASOLINE LIGHTER FLUID. 6. Blot until dry. Weight down. Dry at least 6 hours.

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INK (Ballpoint)	Basic or soluble aniline dyes-insoluble organic solvents-oils-resins-gums-binding agents such as shellac, varnish or petroleum.	Can be any color-usually blue-absorbed.	1. Dry-cleaning solvent. 2. POG. 3. Apply dry-cleaning solvent. 4. Acetone can be used but not on acetate fibers). <i>*Bleaching (or professional stripping) may be necessary.</i>
INK (India)	Pigment (carbon black) dispersed in water with binder.	Absorbed-usually black.	1. Dry-cleaning solvent. 2. POG. 3. Dry-cleaning solvent. 4. Detergent solution. 5. Ammonia solution, blot.
JAM & JELLY	Pulp of fruit-sugar-tannin-preservatives.	Reddish or bluish-absorbed & built-up.	1. Detergent. 2. Vinegar. 3. Rinse with water blot. 4. Enzyme detergent.
LIPSTICK	Pigment or dye in fat-waxes & oils.	Red-pink-orange-soft & greasy.	1. Remove built-up materials. 2. POG, blot, do not reapply spot onto fabric. 3. Dry-cleaning solvent. 4. Detergent. . Ammonia. 6. Vinegar. <i>*Try to avoid wet cleaning on wool Use POG and dry-cleaning solvents as long as possible.</i>
MILDEW	Grayish or brownish fungus with black spots	*May permanently damage fibers.	1. Enzyme detergent. 2. Ammonia solution. 3. Rinse with water, blot. 4. Solution of oxidizing bleach (chlorine) <i>*Do NOT use chlorine bleach on wool or silk.</i> Blot.
Milk	Fats-albumin-water.	Usually white-sometimes lighter in center with heavier buildup around edges.	1. Cool detergent.. 2. Ammonia. 3. Vinegar. 4. Rinse with water, blot until dry. 5. Enzyme detergent.. 6. Rinse with water, blot until dry. 7. Dry-cleaning solvent, blot..
MUCILAGE	Albumin-animal proteins & gums.	Either Built-up or slightly absorbed-stiff with irregular edge when dry.	1. Hot enzyme detergent. 2. Ammonia.
MUD	Soil with greases & oils-clay-iron.	Grayish, brownish or yellowish-absorbed & built-up.	1. Remove built-up materials. 2. Detergent. 3. Ammonia. 4. Rinse thoroughly with water, blot until dry. 5. If spot remains, apply POG & dry-cleaning solvent alternately, blot until dry.
MUSTARD	Mustard seed-vinegar-salt-turmeric-oils-spices-flavorings.	Yellowish-absorbed or built-up.	1. Detergent. 2. Vinegar. 3. Enzyme detergent. 4. If spot remains, bleaching may be necessary. <i>*Do NOT use ammonia or alkalis.</i>
NAIL POLISH	Red dye or pigment in a liquid cellulose acetate base-solvent-plasticizer.		1. Dry-cleaning solvent. 2. POG. 3. Nail Polish Remover – PRETEST FIRST. 4. If stain remains-Detergent. 5. Ammonia. 6. Vinegar.
OILS	Petroleum distillate or vegetable oil-polyglycerides-methyl silicate-preservatives.	Circular-elongated or cross-shaped-darkening with age.	1. Dry-cleaning solvent. 2. POG. 3. Alternate dry-cleaning solvent & POG, blotting frequently. 4. Detergent. 5. Ammonia. 6. Vinegar.
PAINT (OIL)	Pigments-drying oils-resins-gums-volatile solvents.	Usually built-up & stiff.	<i>*Check label on paint for specific thinner or solvent OR</i> 1. Dry-cleaning solvent. 2. POG. 3. Dry-cleaning solvent. 4. Alternate steps 2 and 3 until spot removed. 5. If spot persists, weight down with towels dampened with dry-cleaning solvent for several hours to loosen, blot with solvent. 6. Several drops of Detergent solution & work into the spot, blot. 7. Ammonia. 8. Alternate steps 2, 3 and 6 until spot removed.
PAINT (WATER)	Water-latex-pigments-emulsifiers-preservatives.	Absorbed or built-up-stiff when dry.	1. Detergent solution. 2. Ammonia. 3. Rinse with water, blot until dry. 4. POG. 5. Dry-cleaning solvent, blot.
RUBBER CEMENT	Rubber (synthetic or natural)-resin solvent.	White or clear-built-up-possibly sticky or shiny.	1. Roll glue off if it has hardened sufficiently. 2. Dry-cleaning solvent. 3. POG. 4. Dry-cleaning solvent. 5. Detergent.
RUST	Oxides of iron.	Reddish-brown-absorbed or built-up.	1. Rust remover or warm oxalic acid solution, if available. 2. Allow to stand for 10-15 minutes. 3. Repeat with hot solution. 4. Rinse thoroughly with water, blot until dry. <i>*Rust best removed professionally.</i>
SHOE POLISH	Waxes-resins-solvents-dyes-shellac-alcohol-tannin.	Usually black or brown-absorbed or built-up.	1. Dry-cleaning solvent. 2. POG. 3. Dry-cleaning solvent. 4. Detergent. 5. Ammonia. 6. If spot persists bleaching (or professional stripping) may be necessary.
SOFT DRINKS	Tannin-sugar-vegetable coloring-flavoring-fruit extracts.	Colorless-yellowish-reddish or brownish-darkening with age.	1. Cold detergent. 2. Ammonia. 3. Vinegar.
SOOT	Carbon-sulfur compounds-sometimes grease.	Black spots or smudges.	1. Dry-cleaning solvent. 2. Detergent. 3. Ammonia.
TAR & ASPHALT	Coal tar or petroleum-sulfur compounds.	Black, shiny-built-up or absorbed-distinctive odor.	1. Remove built-up materials. 2. Dry-cleaning solvent. 3. POG. 4. Detergent.
TOOTHPASTE	Soap-bleaching compound-flavoring-fluoride compound.	Whitish or greenish-absorbed & built-up.	1. Detergent. 2. Vinegar. 3. Ammonia. 4. Detergent.
URINE (WET) FRESH	Urea-uric acid-ammonia-organic acids-pigments-cholesterol-albumin-proteoses.	Yellowish-distinctive odor-absorbed.	1. Blot up as much as possible. 2. Detergent solution. 3. Ammonia. 4. Vinegar.
URINE (DRY) OLD* <i>*Urine spots may cause permanent dye removal from fibers.</i>	Urea-uric acid-ammonia-organic acids-pigments-cholesterol-albumin-proteoses.	Yellowish- distinctive odor-absorbed.	1. Vinegar. 2. Detergent. 3. Repeat steps 1 and 2 until spot removed. 4. Rinse thoroughly with water, blot until dry. 5. Bleaching with hydrogen peroxide or sodium perborate might be necessary.
VOMIT	Food-mucus-albumin-acids.	Various colors-absorbed & built-up.	1. Blot up as much as possible. 2. Enzyme detergent. 3. Ammonia. 4. Vinegar.
WINE	Alcohol-sugar-tannin-coloring.	Reddish or purplish-absorbed.	<i>*If wet still and a red wine: Neutralize pH by applying same amount white wine & proceed with the following:</i> 1. Detergent. 2. Vinegar. 3. Ammonia. 4. If necessary, bleach with 3-5% hydrogen peroxide or sodium perborate.

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