

CARPET STAIN REMOVAL GUIDE

Main Group	Cleaning Material & Treatment
<p>1. INDISSOLUBLE PARTICLES Soot, ashes, earth dye, hydrated calcium sulphate, common dust.</p>	<p>Most of these particles can be removed by ordinary vacuum cleaning. The rest can be removed by suspension in a shampoo which is removed by suction.</p>
<p>2. WATER-SOLUBLE PARTICLES Ex: Browning, syrup, liquor, jam, sugar, Lemonade</p>	<p>Is removed by means of hydrous cleaning materials-possibly with water only. It is useful however to add a bit of shampoo.</p>
<p>3. SOLUBLE IN ALKALINE CLEANING MATERIALS Ex: Oils, animal & vegetable fats, butter, Margarine, salad oils, fat and fallow</p>	<p>These can be affected by alkaline detergents, household ammonia, etc. Solvents such as chlorothene or stain remover containing a solvent can also be used.</p>
<p>4. SOLUBLE IN ORGANIC DETERGENTS Ex: Mineral fats – lubricating oil, fuel oil, Car greases, natural and synthetic wax, Asphalt tar</p>	<p>Solvents like onorothene or stain removers containing a solvent can be used. Dry stains of asphalt tar is first and carefully rubbed with butter, and after a couple of hours the stain is removed by using one of the above agents.</p>
<p>5. SOLUBLE IN ACID DETERGENTS Ex: Water discoloration (light calcium Precipates), ceratain types of building dust, Lye</p>	<p>Are removed by means of 25% acetic acid, 1 part tp 15-20 of water, if necessary with an admixture of acid synthetic detergent. Do not use shampoo as this can result in precipitates.</p>
<p>6. SPECIAL TYPES OF DIRT</p>	<p>Belong to group 3 animal fats. Can however not be removed in the same way as they contain casein which forms a membrane after wiping up. This membrane can be dissolved by acetic acid stains and then ready for sucking up. Ex. Spot remover is most suitable for these.</p>
<p>6.1 With calcium Milk, cream, ice cream</p>	<p>Soften by means of acetic acid then soak up and treat with shampoo ex.Spot Cleaner</p>
<p>6.2 With protein Blood, egg</p>	<p>Dab with 8% acetic acid and the color will immediately disappear. Rinse with cold water and vacuum. If this is not done the stain will appear again when the acetic acid has evaporated.</p>
<p>6.2 Color Stain: Ink</p>	<p>First use ege Spot Cleaner. Follow by an application of EGE Katan as directed. DO NOT use on wool.</p>
<p>6.4 Coffee, tea, red wine, lemonade and fruit juices</p>	<p>Is removed by means of organic solvent such as e.g. Chlorothene. Then use colour stain remover as mentioned under 6.4.</p>
<p>6.5 Carbon paper</p>	<p>Dab with a solution of 20% of hypo in water - the stain disappears immediately.</p>
<p>6.6 Brown iodine</p>	<p>Is almost impossible to remove. The best agent is shampoo with an admixture of acetic acid. Colour stain removed (6.4) makes the colour yellow.</p>
<p>6.7 Mareurochrome</p>	<p>Consists of minerals and are (most often) black pigments, etc. Very difficult to remove. Can be treated with chlorothene.</p>
<p>6.8 Duplicator ink and printing ink</p>	<p>Small stains can be treated with dressing agent fir textile.</p>
<p>6.9 Rust</p>	<p>Use an acid synthetic detergent which dissolves the salt. Then suck with an extraction machine and rinse and suck several times. Use warm water with an admixture of 1 part of 25% acetic to 20 parts water.</p>
<p>6.10 Street salt</p>	<p>Soak with 10% citric acid with water. Wait 5-10 minutes. Then rinse with water and suck. Then rinse the stain with a fluid detergent. 1 part for 100 parts of water and suck. Ex. Spot Cleaner is also very useful.</p>
<p>6.11 Vomit, feces, urine</p>	<p>In order to avoid bad smells, if any, the are is treated with a solution of 1g of chlotamine, 1 litre of water, 1ml of 25% acetic acid.</p>
<p>6.12 Removal of bad smells, if any</p>	<p>When the carpet is dry colour residues, if any, are removed by means of a colour stain remover (6.4)</p>
<p>6.13 Removal of colour residue, if any</p>	