

How to *effectively* remove stains

Prior to using it on the stain, test the solvent on an inconspicuous area to be sure that it does not damage the clothing. No matter what solvent is used to remove the stains, leave it on the fabric as little as possible then wash it in cold water and hang it out in the shadow to dry.



RECOMMENDATIONS

If there are still some rings, you can use **hydrogen peroxide** or **thin bleach** and then rinse.

COTTON

Wash with **cold water** before it hardens.

WOOL

Use **petrol** or **trichloroethylene**.



COTTON

Cover the stain immediately with **table salt** and then stroke it with warm **lemon juice**.

WATERPROOF FABRIC

Use **soap** and **water**.

SILK

Cover the stain with **table salt** and then stroke it with **water** and **vinegar**.

WOOL

Cover the stain with **table salt** and then stroke it with **diluted hydrogen peroxide**.

CARPET

Use **glycerin** to fade the stain, and then stroke it with warm **water** and some drops of **ammonia**.



IN CASE OF A STAIN EMERGENCY

Pour **sparkling water** on the stain immediately and cover it with **table salt**.



IN CASE OF A STAIN EMERGENCY

Dab the stain with **sparkling water** and **lemon** (or **vinegar**), then dab it using a warm wet cloth and dry it with a **hairdryer**.

WOOL

Use **still water** as soon as possible. If the stain is old, apply **glycerine** to fade the stain, and then water with some drops of **ammonia**.

COTTON

If the stain is fresh use **still water**, if it is old do the laundry.

VELVET

Use **still water** as soon as possible, then vaporise (iron the fabric reverse side using a wet cloth to lift the fabric up).

LEATHER AND HIDE

Use **still water**, then dry with a soft cloth and polish using a colourless polish.

CARPET

Use **glycerin** to fade the stain, then stroke gently with warm **water** and some drops of **ammonia**.



COTTON

If the stain is fresh use **hot water**, if it is old use **water** and **borax**.

WOOL AND SILK

Use **water** with few drops of **ammonia**.



RECOMMENDATIONS

To remove the stain it is often better to **dab** rather than **rub**.



FABRICS

Leave the chewing gum to dry completely (to accelerate the process, dab it with **ice** to freeze it or put the clothing in the freezer), then remove it using the **blade of a knife** or by dabbing it with **adhesive tape**. Remove the stains with a cloth soaked with **alcohol**.

ALTERNATIVELY

Another technique is to use an **iron**. Get hold of a cardboard (e.g. a pizza cardboard), put it under the area where the chewing gum is, set an intermediate temperature and iron the fabric; this way the chewing gum will transfer from the fabric to the cardboard.



RECOMMENDATIONS

Remove the stains from the clothing as soon as possible. Fresh stains are easier to remove (this is also because it is easier to remember where they come from).

COTTON

Do the laundry.

WOOL

Use **petrol** or **ether**.

LEATHER

Use **alcohol**.

VELVET

Use **ether**.

SILK

Use **petrol** or **alcohol**.



BE CREATIVE

If you didn't manage to completely get rid of the stains, don't despair! You can always buy fabric dyeing and let your fantasy run wild by drawing on the fabric. Alternatively, you can dye the clothing another colour to try and "hide" the stain.



WOOL

If the stain is fresh, stroke it with a hot solution of warm **water** (three parts), **alcohol** (two parts) and **ammonia** (one part), then rinse off with **water** and **vinegar**. If the stain is old and set, it is better to use a **dry cleaner**.

COTTON

Do the laundry.

