

Stain Removal for a typical medium sized Motel Laundry

PROD Code	COLOUR	PRODUCT NAME/Order	DILUTION	USE / DESCRIPTION
Solution 1.	Purple Alkaline + water based Solvent	Aqua Clean 4033000 ACS1	In a 600ml Spray Bottle 300ml Aqua Clean 300ml Water	LAUNDRY: To be used as a laundry spotter. When sorting the wash to place in the washing machine if a stain is noticed spray the Solution 1. directly onto the stain and place the garment into the washing machine.
Solution 2.	Purple Alkaline + water based Solvent	Aqua Clean 4033000 ACS2	In a 600ml Spray Bottle 300ml Aqua Clean 100ml Methylated Spirits 200ml Water	LAUNDRY: To be used as a laundry spotter when the stain has been washed and appears again. Spray heavily into the stain on both sides of the fabric. Agitate to see if the stain is dissipating, if not pour some Napisan or equivalent onto the stain and place the stained area into a bucket of very hot water.
Solution 3.	Green Alkaline	Aqua Strip 4033005 ACS3	In a 600ml Squirt Bottle 400ml Aqua Strip 200ml Water Contains 2% caustic in neat solution	LAUNDRY: An aggressive laundry spotter for stubborn grease type stains. Squirt directly onto stain and place into wash. GENERAL: Dissolves grease and build-up on concrete and other similar surfaces.
Solution 4.	Pink Slightly Alkaline	Aqua Spray 4033009 ACS4	In a 600ml Spray Bottle Straight out of drum in diluted form To use as a glass cleaner: 100ml Aqua Spray 200ml Methylated Spirits 300ml Water	GENERAL: Excellent for removing daily stains from fabric and carpet in the rooms. Spray directly into stain and agitate with clean moist cloth, wash away solution with water. WINDOW CLEANER: Spray onto glass and wipe off with clean soft cloth.
Solution 5.	Blue Acidic	Aqua Cling 4033013 ACS5	In a 600ml Squirt Bottle Straight out of drum in diluted form	LAUNDRY: Substitutes an acidic de-stainer. Ideal for neutralising rust stains caused by blood coming in contact with Chlorine bleach. This product contains Phosphoric Acid. The Aqua Descale is a better combination of acids for all types of stains requiring acidic qualities.
Solution 6.	Blue Very Acidic	Aqua Descale 4033029 ACS6	In a 600ml Squirt Bottle 200ml Aqua Strip 400ml Water Contains a selection of acids including Oxalic & Phosphoric Acid.	LAUNDRY: Same as above except much stronger. If you are in a hard water area you may need this chemical which dissolves calcium build-up before your eyes. Cleans dishwashers, electric jugs and removes calcium carbonate from shower recesses.

Aqua Cleaning Solutions offers a proven quick method in controlling stains. Spray the stains as they are sorted in the prewash with ACS1 if stain persists apply Wonder a Napisan type of sanitiser in hot water.

- Aqua Clean Solution One = ACS1 **RapidClean products are highlighted in Green**
- Aqua Clean Solution Two = ACS2

This application will remove about 90% of stains in a typical motel wash. The most difficult area is deciding what has caused the stain. If the stain cannot be analysed we have set out the following instructions.

- If a stain cannot be identified, treat with cool to warm water first, sponging with Extreme a quality laundry liquid solution. Rinse well and if the stain persists spray with ACS2, testing first to note effect on colour and fabric. Finally, try a mild bleach, e.g. Wonder a Napisan type of sanitiser in hot water – check the manufactures maximum temperature for the fabric.

This has proven a stable stain remover method in the majority of busy Motel laundries.

Detailed Removal Instructions for particular Stains

Product Offering from RapidClean:



Wonder – Laundry Stain Soaker & Sanitiser - Wonder

Wonder Nappy Wash Soaker is suitable for all types of linen, excluding wool.
4kg Product Code: 818301 (Bucket)

Citra Solve – Heavy Duty Water Soluble Degreaser – Citra Solve

Contains d-Limonene for the removal of dirt and stains from fabric surfaces.
500ml Product Code: 814325 (Bottle)

Extreme – Concentrated Laundry Liquid - Extreme

Extreme is suitable for hot or cold water, being Grey Water Safe.
5L Product Code: 818001

Eclipse – Concentrated Laundry Powder - Eclipse

15kg Bag Product Code: 816701
12.5kg Bucket Product Code: 816702

Fome Chlor – Chlorinated Sanitiser – Fome Chlor

5L Bottle Product Code: 818101

Causes of stains listed in alphabetical order

Beer

Light brown discolouration and will in most cases be removed in the washing process, if stain persists spray with [ACS2](#) and rewash. When all fails resort to [Wonder](#) a Napisan type of sanitiser in hot water.

Bleach

Treat the fabric immediately with copious amounts of cold water. For chlorine bleach stains, spray [ACS6](#) onto the fabric. If the colour has been removed by the bleach, it is doubtful if it will ever be restored. **Note: If Descale is mixed with liquid bleach Fome Chlor it will react violently releasing dangerous fumes.**

Blood

If fresh, sponge with cool salted water (1 teaspoon of salt to 250ml water) and rinse with fresh water. Should stain persist, soak in [Wonder](#) a Napisan type of sanitiser from RapidClean that contains sodium carbonate. If the stain is persistent, try any of the following suggestions, and they are in no particular order...

- Always wash in cool water (Cold prewash – in case the stain is missed in sorting)
- Sponge with [ACS5](#). Rinse well.
- Sponge with dilute ammonia (30ml: 400 ml of water). Rinse well.
- For thick or unwashable articles, e.g. mattresses, carpets, sprinkle with pepsin powder (from your pharmacy), or spread with a thick paste of raw starch and water, leave to dry, and then brush off. Repeat if necessary.

Boot Polish

Sponge with [ACS2](#). If this does not remove the stain try dry cleaning fluid.

Chewing Gum

Scrape away as much as possible first. Rubbing the stain with ice which hardens the gum and makes it easier to remove especially on rugs and other heavy materials.

Chocolate & Cocoa

Scrape off as much as possible with a dull knife. Hot soapy water will remove fresh stains from washable articles. If a brown stain remains, soak in a solution of **Wonder** sanitiser followed by a good rinse in warm water.

For unwashable materials, sponge with dry cleaning fluid. Allow to dry. Repeat as necessary with a clean portion of pad beneath. If any mark remains, sponge with equal quantities of Methylated Spirits and household ammonia (test on colours first). **Follow with warm water.**

Coffee & Tea

Tannin stains are the most difficult to remove. Remove fresh stains from cotton and linen materials by first rinsing in warm water then pouring boiling water from a height of 2 - 3 feet onto the stain. Follow by washing in soapy water. If a trace remains, bleach in the sun, or with **Wonder** sanitiser. Tea stains on cottons and linens can also be removed by soaking in borax and water (30gm of borax in 250ml of warm water).

Correction Fluid

Use **ACS2**. OR Try a little gasoline on the stain, with some good absorbent paper or old cloth behind it. Then use some dishwashing liquid or a good quality laundry liquid to wash out the gasoline. OR Purchase some xylene, or toluene, these are some of the solvents used in making the correction fluid. Use as if using the gasoline. (**Xylene is highly flammable**) Always test an inconspicuous piece of material before proceeding.

Dyes

These are difficult to remove and no one treatment is successful in most cases. Immediate copious rinsing in tepid water, forcing the water through the stain, is sometimes effective.

Washing and sunning could gradually bring results in some cases. Equal parts of Methylated Spirits and ammonia may also succeed. White fabrics may be bleached. Use chlorinated laundry bleach **Fome Chlor** or **Wonder** a sanitiser for coloured linens and untreated cottons, hydrogen peroxide for silk, wool and delicate fabrics.

More about Dyes

Salt can be used to "Set Dyes" at a rate of quarter to half a cup per wash tub load. Leave to soak half an hour, rinse, and then hang to dry. Salt is a common additive to Laundry Powder formulations. Among it's many uses, salt minimises the risk of "running dyes" when laundering garments.

Food Dye

Artificial food colourings are usually water- soluble and are removed in washing.

Egg

Scrape away as much as possible. Sponge with lukewarm water. Never use hot water, as heat hardens the stain. If this does not succeed, spread the stain with a paste of cream of tartar and water, adding a crushed aspirin to the paste. Leave for 20 - 30 minutes. Rinse well in warm water. OR use **Wonder** sanitiser.

Fruit Juices & Berries

Fresh stains are easy to remove, but once dry, they are very obstinate. Treat with cool water first and follow up, if necessary, by soaking in a chlorinated laundry bleach or **Wonder** sanitiser. Rinse.

White cottons and linens may be stretched over a basin and boiling water poured through from a height. Any remaining stain may be removed with **Fome Chlor** a chlorinated laundry bleach.

Coloured fabrics or washable silk, etc., may be soaked in **Wonder** sanitiser or a warm borax solution (30ml borax to 500ml water), or covered with a paste of cream of tartar and warm water. Leave half an hour or until stain goes, then rinse well.

For persistent stains apply equal quantities of Methylated Spirits and ammonia. Rinse well after treatment. This method is safe for all fabrics, except triacetate type of fabric (e.g. Tricel – Brand name). Dilute mixture with an equal quantity of water for fabrics with fugitive dyes. Old stains may be softened in glycerine before treatment. Damp stain, apply glycerine, leave 1 - 2 hours, then add a few drops of vinegar, leave 5 - 10 minutes and rinse well.

Glues

Soaking in cool water will remove water-soluble glues, e.g. casein glue. For waterproof varieties, use spirit solvent, e.g. methylated spirits or amyl acetate (test before using on synthetic fabrics). Artificial Nail glue can be removed using acetone (test on an inconspicuous area first). Acetone evaporates quickly, so hold a wad of absorbent paper or soft cloth against the glue, and soak the acetate through from the other side. (The glue soaks on to the wad of absorbent)

Grass

Soak in a solution of **Fome Chlor** a chlorinated laundry bleach or Napisan type of sanitiser. OR sponge with Methylated spirits. Remove this with warm water and where possible wash the article using Laundry powder **Eclipse** or Liquid **Extreme**.

Grease & Heavy Motor Oil

Scrape away as much as possible. For washable materials, rub lard or Vaseline into stain or treat dry fabric with a laundry pre-soak (spot stain remover). Wash in a quality Laundry powder **Eclipse** or Liquid **Extreme**. On unwashable materials, such stains are difficult. Treat repeatedly with dry cleaning fluid, continuously changing the pad and the sponging cloth. Finish with a sponging of lukewarm water and **ACS1**, then warm water to rinse. If contaminated with metal particles, use **ACS6**. Treat as for Iron Rust.

Ice Cream, Milk & Cream

For washable materials, first sponge with lukewarm water, then wash as usual. If the material is not washable, sponge with dry cleaning fluid then with cold water.

Indelible Pencil

Do not use water as this spreads the stain. Sponge over a pad of soft cloth, using equal quantities of Methylated Spirits and household ammonia (test coloured fabrics first). Should the colours run, try Methylated Spirits alone. Rinse or sponge with warm water.

Ink

Because inks differ in composition it is impossible to find removers that are equally effective for all types of ink spots. The following is a range of suggestions from which you can choose. **The best treatment we have discovered is using a D'limonene based product - **Citra Solve**.** Dry the stained area. Mix together 3 parts dishwashing liquid with 1 part of **Citra Solve**. Soak the stained area in this solution for 10-15 minutes. After the soak time, rinse in water as hot as is suitable for the fabric, then wash as usual, but preferably with **Extreme** a Laundry Liquid. This treatment may require repeating. **Other treatments you can try include the following...**

INK - Ballpoint Pen Ink First, saturate material with an alcohol-based hair spray (this seems to be a very popular method). The alcohol content in the hair spray will break up the ink. Be sure to place an absorbent paper towel or rag under the stain to catch the excess. You then need to blot the stain with a rag. Repeat the process until the stain is removed, then launder as usual. A word of caution before trying this method: some fabrics may be damaged by the hair spray solution. If in doubt, test on an inconspicuous area first, or consult with a professional dry cleaner.

Lipstick

e.g. eye shadow, mascara, blusher - washing with your usual laundry product may remove these stains. Pre treat the dry fabric stain with **ACS1**. On an unwashable fabric, first try dry cleaning fluid.

If stains are stubborn, sponge with equal quantities of Methylated Spirits and household Ammonia. (Test on coloured fabrics first). If colour fades, reduce ammonia by half and test again. Rinse in warm water, or wash if possible.

Mildew

Treat as soon as discovered, before the mould has time to weaken the cloth. Slight, fresh stains can often be removed by washing with your usual laundry product and drying in the sun. Otherwise, try these methods in turn, proceeding carefully with coloured articles:

- a] **Fome Chlor** chlorinated laundry bleaches may be used for white untreated cottons and linens, according to general instructions given by the manufacturer. Rinse thoroughly before washing.
- b] Vinegar added to the final rinse will help remove any traces of smell remaining from the bleach.
- c] **Wonder** a Napisan type of sanitiser on all white and coloured fabrics.

Mud

Allow to dry, then brushing off. Any remaining stain may be removed by washing or sponging with your usual laundry powder or liquid or if greasy dirt, pre-treat dry fabric with **ACS2** or use a grease solvent, e.g. dry cleaning fluid.

Nail Polish

Apply acetone or amyl acetate (polish removers), but take care with synthetic fibres, as both of these dissolve some type of rayons. Wash or sponge with your usual laundry product after treatment.

Remove any remaining colour with bleach, using **Fome Chlor** a chlorinated laundry bleach for white cottons and linens. **Wonder** a Napisan type of sanitiser for colours, and hydrogen peroxide for wool and silks.

Paint

Modern paints vary greatly in composition and it is not possible to give one treatment for all types. As a guide, use the solvent suggested on the paint tin label for thinning paint and cleaning brushes. Treat promptly, as set stains are very difficult to remove. If paint has dried, soften with glycerine before applying treatment.

For oil paint, enamels and alkyd type paints scrape off as much as possible and soak remaining stain in turpentine, or kerosene. Then wash in usual way.

Latex or plastic water-base paints, e.g. Acrylic and P.V.A. will wash out easily with cold water when fresh. Remove any remaining stain with Methylated spirits (test first to see that acetate fabrics are not affected). Once dry, these paints are virtually impossible to remove.

Pencil Marks (lead)

Use **ACS1** on lead pencil marks, but never for indelible pencil. If not successful, follow instructions for Indelible Pencil shown above.

Perspiration

New perspiration stains are normally acidic and may be removed by washing. If the dye is affected, hold the mark in fumes from an open ammonia bottle.

Older perspiration stains turn alkaline and sponging with **ACS5** will often restore the colour. This treatment also helps to remove perspiration odours.

To remove perspiration stains from unwashable garments or for any stubborn marks, apply a paste of 1 Table spoon of cream of tartar, 3 crushed aspirins and warm water. Leave for 20 minutes. Rinse well in warm water. Repeat if necessary. Follow this with vinegar and water to restore the colour if necessary.

Shoe Cleaners

Scrape off any excess with a dull knife. Shoe creams can frequently be removed from washable materials by washing with your usual laundry product.

If this is not successful, treat washable fabrics with glycerine. Pour on to the stain, rub lightly between the hands, leave for half an hour, then wash or rinse in warm water.

On unwashable fabrics or for very stubborn marks, sponge with equal quantities of Methylated spirits and household ammonia. (Test on coloured fabrics first). Then sponge with warm water.

Soft Drinks

Pre-treat dry fabric with **ACS1** prior to washing with a quality laundry product **Extreme** in the usual way. Alternative treatment: sponge with **ACS2**. Old or obstinate stains may be softened in glycerine before treatment as above.

Soy Sauce

Dry the soya sauce-stained area. Mix together 3 parts dishwashing liquid with 1 part of **Citra Solve**. Soak the stained area in this solution for 10-15 minutes. After the soak time, rinse in water as hot as is suitable for the fabric, then wash as usual, but preferably with a Laundry Liquid. **Extreme** This treatment may require repeating.

Urine

These stains differ in composition, so that the same method may not be successful in all cases. Normal urine is usually acid. First soak in a solution of **Wonder** or sponge with a solution of 30ml of household ammonia in 250ml warm water. Rinse well.

If this is not successful because the stain may be alkaline, try **ACS5** and rinse in warm water. For stubborn stains, sponge with diluted hydrogen peroxide, then wash or sponge - rinse with clear warm water. Old stains may destroy the colour of the cloth and nothing can be done to restore it in this case.

Vomit

Sponge with warm water containing a little ammonia. If extensive, dampen and sprinkle with pepsin powder, leave half an hour, then rinse off. OR soak washable articles in **Wonder**

Wine

- Red Wine? Straight away pour White Wine on the affected area and soak up. Then wash in cold water and ammonia.
White Wine? Wash in cold water and ammonia.
- Try mild measures first
- Rinse thoroughly

For further information contact the following RapidClean Branches.

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