

Removing day to day stains using the Aqua Cleaning Chemicals

Order No	Chemical Colour	PRODUCT NAME	USE / DESCRIPTION	APPLICATION / USE RATE
4033000	Purple	Aqua Clean	Low Foaming Heavy-Duty Non-Butyl degreasing detergent for any surface. It can be used on aluminium alloy surfaces. It is the ultimate stain remover in the laundry.	A 50/50 solution in a spray bottle is recommended. It can be used anywhere you see a stain or grime on white or coloured linen. A great stain remover when you are not sure what the stain is.
4033005	Green	Aqua Strip	Dissolves Soap Scum, Body Fat & Mould from Tile, Fibreglass & Glass surfaces. Contains 1.5% Caustic	This is the big daddy of the grime busters and is used more outside the laundry to remove fresh engine oil stains from concrete & bitumen. Wear gloves & goggles in neat solution
4033009	Pink	Aqua Spray	Ultimate Spray & Wipe. Cleans, shines and rejuvenates hard surfaces by just spraying & wiping off.	This product is mixed with Methylated spirits to give it the tenacity to remove solvent based stains such as boot polish and engine oil. A 50/50 solution in a spray bottle is recommended. It is possible the product could be flammable.
909	Blue	Aqua Cling	An acidic toilet bowl cleaner which is used to remove stains that require an acid solution.	Dilute 200ml with 400ml of clean water in a 600ml spray bottle. Spray on the stain and rewash – keep clear or chlorinated bleaches
910	Pale Blue	Aqua Descale	A extremely strong blend of acids that is designed to dissolve hard water calcium build up from dishwashers and electric jugs	The solution does have a small percentage of oxalic acid which is magic on stubborn stains. Use at 50/50 with water on stains. - keep clear or chlorinated bleaches

More Instructions for Particular Stain Removal

Bleach

Treat immediately in copious amounts of cold water. For chlorine bleach, add 30ml of Aqua Descale in each 500ml of water. If the colour has been removed by the bleach, it is doubtful if it will ever be restored.

Blood

If fresh, sponge with cool salted water (1 teaspoon: 600 ml water) and rinse with clear water. Should stain persist, soak in a **Napisan type of sanitiser** from the supermarket that contains sodium per carbonate - read label for the chemical make-up of the product (may state sodium carbonate peroxohydrate or oxygenated bleach). Sodium per carbonate is derived from a manufacturing process of concentrated solutions of sodium carbonate and hydrogen peroxide (sodium carbonate peroxohydrate) therefore you could try using the hydrogen peroxide suggestion first. Or you can try any of the following suggestions, and they are in no particular order...

- Dilute hydrogen peroxide (1 part : 9 parts water). Purchase the strongest solution available from a pharmacy - usually "20 Volume". Rinse well. (Note if you have a chemical injection system it may contain Hydrogen Peroxide 50% strength)
- Sponge with a **20% solution of Aqua Descale**, warmed to about 45°C. Rinse well.
- Sponge with dilute ammonia (30ml: 600 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 a **50/50 solution of Aqua Clean**. 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 will harden the gum and make this easier, especially on rugs and other heavy materials.

Chocolate & Cocoa

First scrape off as much as possible with a dull knife. Hot soapy water will then remove fresh stains from washable articles. If a brown stain remains, soak in a solution of **Napisan type of sanitiser** in hot water 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 Aqua Spray and Methylated spirits** (wood alcohol) and household ammonia (test on colours first). Follow with warm water. A spray-on dry cleaner may be used.

Coffee & Tea

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 a **Napisan type of sanitiser**. Tea stains on cottons and linens can also be removed by soaking in borax and water (30mg of borax in 500ml of warm water).

Correction Fluid

Use **50/50 Aqua Spray** on the stain. OR Try a little gasoline on the stain, with some good absorbent paper or old cloth behind it. Then use some dishwash 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. Always test an inconspicuous piece of material before proceeding.

Dyes & Running Colours

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

Washing and sunning will gradually bring results in some cases. Equal parts of **Aqua Spray and Methylated spirits** (wood alcohol) and ammonia may also succeed. White fabrics may be bleached. Use chlorinated laundry bleach or a **Napisan type of sanitiser** for linens and untreated cottons, **hydrogen peroxide for silk, wool and delicate fabrics**.

Dye - Setting

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 its many uses, salt minimises the risk of "running dyes" when laundering garments.

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 a Napisan type of 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 a Napisan type of 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 chlorinated laundry bleach.

Coloured fabrics or washable silk, etc., may be soaked in a Napisan type of 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 (e.g. Tricel). 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, Gums & Cellulose Adhesives

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 & Other Garden Foliage

Soak in a solution of 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 or Liquid.

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 **Aqua Spray and Methylated spirits** (wood alcohol) and household ammonia (test coloured fabrics first). Should the colours run, try Methylated spirits (wood alcohol) 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.** Dry the stained area. Mix together 3 parts dishwash liquid with 1 part of **D'limonene**. 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. This treatment may require repeating. **Other treatments you can try include the following...**

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.

Water Based Inks: Try an all-purpose cleaner instead of hair spray. 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 cleaning solution. If in doubt, test on an inconspicuous area first, or consult with a professional dry cleaner.

NOTE: If the stain is still wet, apply an absorbent - french chalk, talcum powder, starch or salt - to absorb excess ink and stop it from spreading. Continue this treatment, removing the discoloured powder and applying fresh, until there no further change is achieved. Alternatively, take up excess ink with blotting paper, pressing fresh patches of blotter into the stain until it no longer discolours. Then treat as required.

These suggestions are also suitable for dried writing ink, ball point pen, or marking ink. Soak the stain in "sour" milk - this is an old fashioned, but effective method. Fresh milk also works, but sour milk is faster. Sponge or dip the stain in equal quantities of Methylated spirits (wood alcohol) and household ammonia (test on coloured fabrics first). Rinse in warm water. Rinse again in warm water containing a little ammonia, then finally in fresh water. Sponge with pure Dettol. If not effective, try isopropyl alcohol or dry cleaning fluid (from chemist).

Lipstick & Other Cosmetics

e.g. eyeshadow, mascara, blusher - washing with your usual laundry product may remove these stains. Pre treat the dry fabric stain with a laundry pre-soak (spot stain remover). 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:

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] Napisan type of sanitiser on all white and coloured fabrics.

Motor 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 or Liquid. 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 **50/50 Aqua Clean Solution**, then warm water to rinse. If contaminated with metal particles, use **Aqua Stain Remover Solution**. Treat as for Iron Rust.

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 **50/50 Aqua Clean Solution** 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 chlorinated laundry bleach for white cottons and linens. 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 using equal quantities of **Aqua Spray and Methylated spirits** (test first to see that acetate fabrics are not affected). Once dry, these paints are virtually impossible to remove.

Pencil Marks (lead)

Try a soft rubber for unwashable garments. Use a quality laundry powder or liquid on lead pencil marks, but never for indelible pencil. If not successful, follow instructions for [Indelible Pencil](#).

Perfume

Wet area, apply glycerine and rinse out well, or sponge with equal parts of full-strength hydrogen peroxide and water. If the colour has already been removed from the fabric by the alcohol in the perfume, it may be helpful to add a few drops of Methylated spirits to cheesecloth pad and sponge fabric lightly, working towards the centre of the stain, thus distributing remaining colour evenly.

Perspiration Stains

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 [Aqua Stain Remover Solution](#) or 30ml of vinegar in 250ml water 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 using equal quantities of [Aqua Spray](#) and [Methylated spirits](#). (Test on coloured fabrics first). Then sponge with warm water.

Soft Drinks

Pre-treat dry fabric with a laundry pre-soak (spot stain remover) prior to washing with a quality laundry product in the usual way. Alternative treatment: sponge with equal quantities of Methylated spirits and water. 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 dishwash liquid with 1 part of a [D'limonene](#) based product. 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](#). This treatment may require repeating.

Unknown

If a stain cannot be identified, treat with cool water first, then sponge with a good quality laundry liquid solution. Rinse well and if stain persists try equal quantities of [Aqua Spray](#) and [Methylated spirits](#), testing first to note effect on colour and fabric. As a last resort, try mild bleach, e.g. [Napisan type of sanitiser in hot water](#)

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 Napisan type of sanitiser or sponge with a solution of 30ml of household ammonia in 250ml warm water. Rinse well.

If this is not successful, try equal quantities of vinegar and warm water in case the stain is alkaline. Rinse well 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 Napisan type of sanitiser.

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

Wood SAP

Turpentine (enamel paint thinners) 1 part and dishwash liquid 4 parts. Mix together and rub in to the sap stain. Leave for 20 minutes and then wash in water and your usual laundry detergent as hot as the fabric will allow. You may have to repeat this process.