

Gelvenor - Stain First Aid		
Acids	Immediately sprinkle baking soda onto the wet patch to neutralise the acid. Alternatively rinse with plenty of fresh water. Wash after neutralisation.	Acids can be corrosive - handle with care. Acid spills can lead to fibre tendering.
Adhesive Tape	Harden with ice and remove bulk of adhesive. Soak in perchloroethylene, methylated spirits or kerosene. Follow with a good wash.	
Alcohol	Treat as soon as possible. Alcohol stains, if left, will turn brown. Remove fresh stains with plenty of warm water. If the stain persists, rub with glycerine, leave to stand for 30 minutes and rinse. Older stains may be removed by sponging on methylated spirits, surgical spirits or commercial pre-wash stain remover, followed by washing. Bleach should be a last option.	* Glycerine is usually available at pharmacies or hair dressers. *Surgical spirits is available at most pharmacies. * Ask your representative for the technical advice on bleaches.
Baby Oil	Blot off excess with tissue or toilet paper. Rub lightly using dishwashing detergent and allow to stand for 10 - 15 minutes. Wash as per wash care instruction.	
Ball Point Ink	# Rinse in dettol. # Sponge with pure lemon juice. # The stain can also be soaked in milk. Sour milk is said to be more effective than fresh, but both will work. # Rinse in perchloroethylene.	Due to the varied nature of inks, a normal wash may work as well as any one of the suggestions above.
Bleach	Rinse immediately in a solution of 1 table spoon of vinegar in a litre of cold water.	Bleach stains cannot be fixed. In most fabrics, bleaching chlorine bleach may effect the tenacity of the fabric.
Blood	# Fresh stains - sponge with a cool saline solution (2 teaspoons of salt per litre of water) and rinse with plenty of fresh water. # Older stains:- Make up a solution of 1 part - 20 Vol. Hydrogen Peroxide and 9 parts water. Rinse affected area in the solution, then rinse well. # If the stain persists, make a solution of one teaspoon oxalic acid in 50 mls water at 50 degrees, and sponge on.	* If only a weaker solution of peroxide is available from the pharmacy make up a stronger solution, and check colour fastness on a corner or hem before use. * Oxalic acid powder and solution should be handled with suitable rubber gloves.
Butter	Scrape away excess, then wash in warm water with normal detergent. If the stain persists, DO NOT IRON. Rinse in perchloroethylene or professionally dryclean.	Once ironed in, fatty stains are very difficult to remove.
Candle Wax	Scrape away excess. Place effected item into a freezer until the wax is hard. Shatter away wax. Wash with detergent or dryclean. If wax stain persists, place fabric between paper dish towels and iron. The towels will absorb the wax. Replace towels frequently. If a colour stain persists sponge with a 50% / 50% solution of methylated spirits and water.	
Chewing Gum	Harden with ice, and remove as much as possible. Remove excess by soaing in kerosene, then wash.	
Coffee	Rinse in warm water until the stain fades. Then, apply glycerine, and rub lightly. Let stand fo 30 minutes then wash as normal. If stain persists, sprinkle borax onto the stain and pour boiling water through the stain.	* Glycerine is available from most chemists or hair dressers.
Correction Fluid	Allow to dry, crush and remove dust. Soak in perchloroethylene to remove excess.	
Crayon	Scrape away excess. Place effected item into a freezer until the wax is hard. Shatter away wax. Wash with detergent or dryclean. If wax stain persists, place fabric between paper dish towels and iron. The towels will absorb the wax. Replace towels frequently. If a colour stain persists sponge with a 50% / 50% solution of methylated spirits and water.	
Curry	Rinse in warm water until the stain fades. Then, apply glycerine, and rub lightly. Let stand fo 30 minutes then wash as normal. If stain persists, sponge with a solution of borax and water.	* Glycerine is available from most chemists or hair dressers.

Egg	Sponge with warm water. Do not use of water as this hardens the stain. If the stain persists, make up a paste of cream of tartar and crushed aspirin. Apply to the stain and leave for 30 minutes then rinse.	
Fat	Scrape away excess, then wash in warm water with normal detergent. If the stain persists, DO NOT IRON. Rinse in perchloroethylene or professionally dryclean.	Once ironed in, fatty stains are very difficult to remove.
Grass	Sponge with methylated spirits then wash as normal.	
Grass Stains	Sponge with methylated spirits, then wash as normal.	
Ink	# Rinse in dettol. # Sponge with pure lemon juice. # The stain can also be soaked in milk. Sour milk is said to be more effective than fresh, but both will work. # Rinse in perchloroethylene.	Due to the varied nature of inks, a normal wash may work as well as any one of the suggestions above.
Margarine	Scrape away excess, then wash in warm water with normal detergent. If the stain persists, DO NOT IRON. Rinse in perchloroethylene or professionally dryclean.	Once ironed in, fatty stains are very difficult to remove.
Mildew	# If caught early enough, mildew will wash out with normal detergent. # A mild chlorine bleach solution should be used in a hot wash. This will bleach the fabric, but kill the mildew. Rinse in a mild vinegar solution.	In the case of mildew, prevention is better than cure !!
Nail Polish	Apply acetone to remove and then wash as normal.	NOT SUITABLE FOR VISCOSE RAYON AND VISCOSE BLENDS.
Oil	Blot off excess with tissue or toilet paper. Rub lightly using dishwashing detegent and allow to stand for 10 - 15 minutes. Wash as per wah care instruction.	
Paint	# PVA - waterbased paint, rise immediately with copious amounts of water. If dried, apply glicerine to soften, then attempt to wash out. # Oil based enamels, soak area in turpentine or kerosine, then wash as normal.	Once dry, paints are virtually impossible to remove.
Perspiration	Very fresh stains should wash out easily. If the stain persists, sponge with a strong ammonia solution and rise immediately. Older stains should be sponged with a weak warm vinegar solution, then washed. A borax solution will assists to kill odour.	Test for colourfastness when using either ammonia or vinegar solutions.
Rust	Rinse spot in a warm solution containing 1 teaspoon of oxalic acid per litre of water.	Use suitable rubber gloves.
Tar	Sponge with a solution of 1 part Jeyes fluid and 3 parts water. Perchloroethylene may be tried.	
Tea	Rinse in warm water untill the stain fades. Then, apply glycerine, and rub lightly. Let stand fo 30 minutes then wash as normal.	* Glycerine is available from most chemists or hair dressers.
Urine	Urine composition differs - so the remedy will also differ. First soak in a solution containing 1 tablespoon of ammonia in a cup of warm water. If unsuccessful soak in a solution containing equal amounts of vinegar and water. Wash as normal.	

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By Stefan