

# STAIN GUIDE

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**HAMMER**  
CARPETS

# STAIN GUIDE

## 1. Remove any loose dirt

If the stains are new, first remove any loose particles and then wipe up spills with a dry, white cloth or non-dyed absorbent paper. It is important not to rub the stain. Instead, the stain should be blotted off. Dried or concentrated stains should be treated with a brush and a vacuum cleaner.

## 2. Dissolve in lukewarm water

The next step is to apply lukewarm water (without soap, washing powder, liquid detergent or any similar agents). Dab the area gently with a damp cloth and then absorb as much of the liquid as possible by blotting with a dry, white cloth. Then drizzle potato starch on the stain and leave to dry for 24 hours before vacuuming.

## 3. Carpet stain remover

If the stain cannot be dissolved in water, your next step is to try a universal stain-removing agent. See the instructions for use on the product's packaging for further guidelines.

## 4. Special agents

If none of the preceding three "first-aid" steps works, the stain must be treated using a special stain-removing agent. In general, the use and dosage instructions must be followed closely, and treatment should not take place on moist areas. Instead, the area should be left to dry before the special agent is applied to the stain. If the treatment leaves a mark, this may indicate that the carpet is generally soiled and needs to be cleaned. If the stain re-appears after treatment, this is usually because there is still some stain-removing agent or stain residue left in the carpet. In this case, the area should be treated again according to the guidelines described in step 3.

The first time a new cleaning agent or stain remover is used on the carpet, you should check whether the agent may damage the

carpet. Damage may occur as a result of colour bleed, discolouration, bleaching or dissolution. It is therefore recommended to test both cleaning agent and stain remover on an area the size of a postage stamp. This might be in a corner, under a radiator or in a similar area. The test should be made according to the prescribed dosages and action times.

### Important

Always work from the edge of the stain towards the centre. To prevent the cleaned area from quickly becoming soiled again after treatment, it is important to rinse off and blot up the remaining stain-removing agent. To remove stains from larger areas, an extraction machine should be used.

The faster you take action to remove a stain, the greater the chances of successfully removing the stain. Note that certain types of stains are very difficult to remove, and that such stains will often be more visible on a light, plain-coloured carpet than on a similar darker, patterned carpet.

Some types of stain, such as coffee, tea, soft drinks and red wine may still be visible, due to remaining colourants, even after cleaning with a universal stain remover or special agent. These remaining colourants can often be removed with a special bleaching product.

### NB!

Never use chlorinated agents or bleaching agents.

If first-aid steps 1-3 do not remove the stain, check the following stain-removal chart. Always use only clean, white cloths for the following procedures.

**Ash**

Avoid using liquids on the stain. After vacuuming it may be beneficial to apply a dry-cleaning agent, such as Sapur.

**Beetroot juice**

Treat the stain with sodium dithionite. Dissolve 1 tsp. in 1 cup of lukewarm water. Dab the stain using the solution. Then dab with water and wipe with a dry cloth.

**Biro/ballpen ink**

Dab using a cloth dipped in ethanol.

**Bitumen**

Use margarine to soften the stain for about 12 hours. Then remove the stain using a very small quantity of a solvent containing n-heptane.

**Blood**

Blot immediately and then dab with a cloth dipped in a solution of cold water and salt (2 tbsp. salt per litre of water).

**Brick dust**

Avoid using liquid on the stain. After vacuuming it may be beneficial to apply a dry-cleaning agent, such as Sapur.

**Butter**

Dab using a cloth dipped in a solvent containing n-heptane.

**Candle wax**

Remove as much candle wax as possible using e.g. a blunt knife while vacuuming at the same time. Dab using a cloth dipped in a solvent containing n-heptane.

**Cellulose varnish and adhesive**

Dab using a cloth dipped in acetone.

**Chewing gum**

Place an ice pack on the stain until it freezes hard. Remove as much as possible using e.g. a blunt knife. Then dab with a cloth dipped in a solvent containing n-heptane.

**Chocolate and chocolate ice cream**

Dab using a cloth dipped in a solvent containing n-heptane.

**Coffee**

Any colour residues can be bleached with ege bleaching recipe or Chemspec Dye Gone.

**Cooking oil**

Dab using a cloth dipped in a solvent containing n-heptane.

**Cream**

Dab using a cloth dipped in a solvent containing n-heptane.

**De-icing salt**

Stains caused by de-icing salt must be removed using an extraction machine. Use a solution consisting of 15 litres of water and 1 litre of acetic acid 25 %.

**Egg**

Dab the stain with a cloth dipped in a solution of lukewarm water and ammonium hydroxide. Use 50 ml ammonium hydroxide 8% in 2.5 litres of water. Then dab with clean water and finally blot with a dry cloth.

**Faeces**

Dampen the stain with equal parts water and white vinegar. Allow to soak for 10 minutes. Then blot alternately with moist and dry cloths. Finally, dab with water to which a disinfectant containing benzalkonium chloride has been added.

**Fat**

Dab using a cloth dipped in a solvent containing n-heptane.

**Felt pen**

If the ink is water-based, dab the stain with a cloth dipped in water and gently wrung. If the ink is alcohol-based, dab the stain with a cloth dipped in ethanol.

**Fruit juice**

Any colour residues can be bleached with ege bleaching recipe or Chemspec Dye Gone.

**Grass**

Any colour residues can be bleached using ege bleaching recipe.

**Gravy browning**

Dab using a cloth dipped in a solvent containing n-heptane.

**Ice cream**

Dab using a cloth dipped in a solvent containing n-heptane.

**Ink**

On synthetic carpets, dab using a cloth dipped in ammonium hydroxide 8%. On carpets containing wool, dab using a moist cloth (dipped in water). Any colour residues can be bleached with ege bleaching recipe or Chemspec Dye Gone.

**Lamp oil (petroleum-based)**

Dab using a cloth dipped in a solvent containing n-heptane.

**Lipstick**

Dab using a cloth dipped in a solvent containing n-heptane.

**Liqueur**

Any colour residues can be bleached with ege bleaching recipe or Chemspec Dye Gone.

**Mascara**

Dab using a cloth dipped in a solvent containing n-heptane.

**Motor oil**

Dab using a cloth dipped in a solvent containing n-heptane.

**Nail polish**

Dab using a cloth dipped in acetone.

**Oil - black lubricant oil**

Dab using a cloth dipped in a solvent containing n-heptane.

**Paint**

If the paint is water-based, follow steps 1-3 of the first-aid guide. If the paint is solvent-based, remove using the agent recommended on the packaging.

**Plaster**

Avoid using liquid on the stain. After vacuuming it may be beneficial to apply a dry-cleaning agent, such as Sapur.

**Resin**

Dab gently with a solution of equal parts turpentine and ethanol.

**Rust**

Treat the stain with a proprietary rust remover. Follow the manufacturer's instructions.

**Sauce**

Dab using a cloth dipped in a solvent containing n-heptane. Any colour residues can be bleached with ege bleaching recipe or Chemspec Dye Gone.

**Shoe polish**

Dab using a cloth dipped in a solvent containing n-heptane. Any coloured residue can be bleached with ege bleaching recipe or Chemspec Dye Gone.

**Silicone**

If the silicone is only on the surface of the carpet, leave it to harden and then scrape off using a blunt knife. If the silicone is trodden into the carpet, scrape off as much as possible using a blunt knife. If necessary, use silicone remover (although not on carpets containing polyamide). Follow the manufacturer's instructions carefully.

**Soft drinks**

Any colour residues can be bleached with ege bleaching recipe or Chemspec Dye Gone.

**Soot**

Dab using a cloth dipped in a solvent containing n-heptane.

**Tar**

Dissolve the stain in margarine for about 12 hours. Then remove the stain using a very small quantity of a solvent containing n-heptane.

**Tea**

Any colour residues can be bleached with ege bleaching recipe or Chemspec Dye Gone.

**Tomato ketchup**

Any colour residues can be bleached with ege bleaching recipe or Chemspec Dye Gone.

**Urine**

Dampen the stain with equal parts water and white vinegar. Allow to soak for 10 minutes. Then dab alternately with wet and dry cloths. Finally, dab with water to which a disinfectant containing benzalkonium chloride (without chlorine bleaching agent) has been added.

**Vomit**

Dampen the stain with equal parts water and white vinegar. Allow to soak for 10 minutes. Then dab alternately with wet and dry cloths. Remove any odour using a disinfectant containing benzalkonium chloride (without chlorine bleaching agent).

**Wax polish**

Dab using a cloth dipped in turpentine.

**Wine**

Any colour residues can be bleached with ege bleaching recipe or Chemspec Dye Gone.

**Wood stain**

If the wood stain is water-based, clean the stain using a cloth dipped in water and gently wrung. If the wood stain is alcohol-based, clean the stain using a cloth dipped in ethanol.

**Wood primers**

If the product is water-based, follow steps 1-3 of the first-aid guide. If the product is solvent-based, remove using the agent recommended on the packaging.

**HAMMER**  
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