

HOME CARE OF WOOL





To be assured of obtaining the maximum use and satisfaction from wool products it is necessary to care for and treat wool correctly.

Care instructions for wool clothes

These instructions appear on the sew-in label stitched on to the garment and their importance should not be under-estimated or disregarded.

Damage to articles can often be avoided by following the instructions carefully. The information is there to help you in the correct washing, ironing or dry-cleaning method. It is therefore essential to understand the meaning of the symbols.

The four following basic symbols are used and always appear in the same order:

- Washtub  (washing)
- Triangle  (chlorine bleaching)
- Iron  (ironing)
- Circle  (dry-cleaning)

Washing

This symbol indicates that the article can be washed by machine. The figure in the washtub indicates the maximum temperature in degrees Celcius at which the article may be washed. A hand in the washtub indicates that the article is not machine washable and should be hand-washed only. A cross through the washtub indicates that the article must not be washed at all.

Washing temperatures

A figure in the washtub gives the maximum temperature in degrees Celcius at which the article should be washed for the best results. With most modern washing machines the required temperatures can be set simply by turning a dial. For other machines, or when the washing is done by hand, it is a little more difficult since not everyone has a thermometer to hand or can judge temperature accurately. One can then make use of the definitions given below to obtain the correct temperature.



Very hot water- the water is heated to near boiling point.



Hot water- The water is hotter than one's hand can bear. This is normally the temperature of water from many domestic hot-water taps.



Hand hot water- As hot as one's hand can bear.



Warm water- The water is pleasantly warm to the hand.

Bleaching

The abbreviation in the triangle indicates that household bleach (chlorine) may be used. One should however, follow the manufacturer's instructions carefully. This symbol indicates that bleach must not be used under any circumstances.

Ironing

An article bearing this symbol should be ironed with a cool iron. This symbol indicates the use of warm iron. This sign allows one to iron the article concerned with a hot iron.

This symbol indicates that the article must not be ironed.

Dry – Cleaning

The housewife need not concern herself with the letter inside the circle – it is, however of great importance to dry-cleaners because it gives them an indication of the solvents that may be used. All one needs to know is that when there is a letter inside the circle, the article may be dry-cleaned. This symbol, on the other hand, indicates that the article must not be dry-cleaned.

Machine wash ability and dry ability

One of the biggest recent technological advances for wool as a result of IWS research is machine wash ability, the technique that enables 100% pure wool products to be safely machine washed and dried without shrinking or fading under normal laundry conditions. With machine wash ability, wool blankets, sweaters, and sweater-type fashions are easy to care for.

Wool's special qualities remain unimpaired by the machine washable system – softness, resilience, durability, and more. The fabric springs back, keeps it soft, lofty, resilient look through countless machine washings and dryings. Put cares aside - machine washable labelled fabrics have been dyed with colours especially selected for their wash fastness.

To the homemaker, the machine wash ability label means that woollens can be machine-washed and dried using ordinary soaps or detergents, according to the manufacturer's directions. In most cases, the garment is turned inside out, machine-washed on the gentle cycle, using a mild detergent and the "warm" temperature setting.

Rinse and spin at 'normal' temperature; and tumble dry for 15-20 minutes. Do not over dry, as wool needs some moisture. Machine –washable wools will stay soft and luxurious if the manufacturer's instructions are followed.

Machine washable

Special labels are attached to Wool mark articles if the fabric has been treated for machine wash ability. These labels give the assurance that the article may be washed, even in a washing machine. Should such an article be damaged in any way and if it can be proved that the damage was caused by the washing process, it may be returned to the South African Wool Board who will see that it is replaced. They therefore guarantee good service from woollen articles bearing such labels.

On labels of articles with the Wool blend mark, you will find the words "Machine Washable". This again means that the article can be washed by machine. Any article made of wool blend must always be dried flat.

Washing pure wool knitwear

One of wool's advantages over other fibres is that it does not attract dirt. Wool also washes well if you take a little care. Don't let your pure wool knitwear become so dirty that it needs scrubbing or rubbing to get it clean as this can result in felting. Felting or matting is caused by a combination of moisture, heat, agitation and a lubricant and once it occurs nothing will remedy the problem.

Before washing knitted wool articles, carefully measure them, or place them on brown paper and outline them in pencil. Use these measurements to get the article to the correct size before drying it.

A pure wool garment is best washed in warm water with a good quality soap or detergent well dissolved in the water before the garment is added. Most detergents are very good but enzymes in some types of soap can be harmful to the fibre. Washing agents labelled with the Wool mark, have been tested by the South African Wool Board and are most suitable for washing wool garments.

Soak the garment, work gently and don't wring. Rinse well with plenty of warm water. A loose wring or the spin cycle on a washing machine can be used to extract surplus water. Don't wring by hand. Gently pat the garment into shape and dry away from direct heat and in the shade. Don't hang a heavy dripping wet wool garment on a line as it may be stretched out of shape. A white wool garment shouldn't be dried in direct sunlight as this tends to result in yellowing.

Dry cleaning in the home

Dry cleaning solutions and processes have no detrimental effect on wool. There are various solvents which are suitable for dry cleaning purposes:

- Trichloroethylene, perchlorethylene
- White methylated spirits which is colourless, odourless and a little heavier than petrol.
- Benzene

Method

Wash in dry cleaning liquid, Shake well, Spin dry, and Hang in the shade

Sponging

Several sponging or cleaning solutions may be used for surface cleansing to dissolve and remove dust and dirt without immersing the fabric. Before commencing, the article must be thoroughly shaken, dusted and brushed. A nailbrush made of natural fibre; a piece of foam rubber with which to clean and a cloth are required. Should a dark fabric be cleaned, use a dark wool cloth. Doctor's flannel or light wool cloth can also be used. Using foam rubber and the brush, rub the cleansing agent over the surface of the article. Take care to work with the grain of the fabric and ensure that the article does not become too wet. Thereafter, dip the cloth in warm water and remove the cleansing agent and dirt by lightly rubbing the surface. By using quick, light but firm strokes, the garment will be cleansed easily. Rub the article dry and allow to dry further in a draught in the shade.

Recipes for sponging agents

1. Mix one part ammonia with three parts spirits and apply to article.
2. Mix: 15g grated soft toilet soap
30ml ether
30ml alcohol
114ml ammonia
1.5l soft water

Just before use make a solution of 1 tablespoon sponging agent to 1 tablespoon boiling water.

3. 1 Tablespoon ammonia with 150ml water.

Recipe for stains

2 tablespoons ether

10 tablespoons alcohol

1.5 tablespoons salt

2.5 litres distilled or soft water

Place a piece of blotting paper under the stain and rub the solution from the outer edge towards the inside of the stain.

Recipe for scorch marks

1 grated onion

50g soap

140ml white vinegar

25g fuller's earth

Rub the mixture on to the scorch mark and place in the sun to bleach.

Recipe for greasy stains

Benzine mixed with 1% sulphuric acid just before use.

A LITTLE CARE WILL KEEP YOUR CLOTHES LOOKING BETTER LONGER

Brush after every wearing with a soft, firm-bristled brush. Dirt and dust shorten the life expectancy of your clothes. Hang correctly. Use a hanger that fits and set the jacket properly on the hanger. Hang your clothes where they can breathe. Wool needs air to help it spring back to shape. Never crowd wool suits together. Give your clothes a rest. If possible, don't wear the same thing two days in a row. A 24-hour rest in the closet will not only rid them of wrinkles but also help them to wear longer. Empty your pockets between wearing. Heavy objects strain pocket seams and can pull fabric out of the shape. Sponging will help to restore the freshness of wool clothes. Wet a sponge in cold water, squeeze nearly dry and sponge the garment lightly. Rinse the sponge several times during use. Steam will quickly revive wool clothes after they have been worn, or unpacked. Hang them above the bath and run the very hot water. Creases will rapidly steam out and the clothes will be ready to wear. Treat stains promptly. They may attack the fibre or the dye. It's best to take your suit to a reliable dry cleaner. If you clean it yourself, be sure to use only a cleaning agent that's good for the specific stain. Press and clean clothes periodically. This preserves the life and beauty of wool. Fortunately, no other fabric cleans as easily.

Caught in the rain? Dry clothes away from direct heat since this can dry the fibres and make them brittle. Let mud dry before brushing it off.

Store your clothes carefully. Before you pack them away, make sure they are spotless. Even the tiniest stain can invite moths. Use moth crystals generously.

Shininess on garments

The reason why wool fabrics become shiny after long use is that the surface fibres have either been gradually worn off or flattened into the cloth. If the latter is the case, several known methods can be applied to remove the shine without much difficulty. Place the garment on a pressing board with the right side uppermost. Cover with a wool cloth and steam the garment by holding the iron close to the pressing cloth. After the steam has penetrated the fabric, press lightly and then brush the garment with a stiff-bristled brush. Steam and press again until the surface fibres have been raised and the dull and fluffy appearance of the garment has been restored. Shininess may also be removed by rubbing the spot with a cloth or brush immersed in vinegar – especially on close – finished fine worsteds.

Shine appearing on the collar or cuffs due to rubbing around the neck and wrist can be removed by dabbing with some benzine and finally with a little vinegar. Shine can also be removed by treating the parts with a solution of one tablespoon ammonia to 568ml Luke warm water.

Care of white wool clothes

A soft soap is recommended for washable white garments. Never dry in the sun, always in the shade. These few easy hints help when white clothes are dry-cleaned:

- White clothes must have special care.
- Every time after wearing it, shake the dust out well.
- Send your good white clothes only to a good, reliable dry-cleaner and insist on special treatment which costs only a few cents extra.
- The wearer must take care, when wearing white clothes not to dirty them unnecessarily, eg. not to sit on a chair that has not been dusted.

Baby clothes

Baby's woollens need particular care as they are subjected to frequent soiling and have to be washed often. As a rule they are made of the finest and softest wools which have the highest felting properties. The golden rule applies: treat them gently.

Use only the very best, neutral, soft soap flakes. Rinse the clothes thoroughly. If this is not done and soap particles are left sticking to the fibres, the baby's soft skin could develop a skin irritation.

The washing process must only last a few minutes. For badly soiled articles, wash consecutively in two soap solutions. Rinse at least three times on clean water. Spin Dry and lay out in the shade to dry.

If you carefully apply the hints we've given you, baby clothes could be washed every day and yet keep their original shape and delightful woolly softness.

Pressing

Wool should be pressed not ironed. Ironing is a continuous to-and-fro movement on the fabric surface. A hot iron is applied directly to the garment which may be dry, damp or wet, and considerable pressure is applied. For pressing on the other hand, damp or dry pressing cloths must be used to prevent the iron from coming into direct contact with the garment. Very little pressure is applied, and merely the steam is allowed to penetrate the fabric and remove creases. The iron should only be lowered on to the fabric and lifted again after a smooth gliding motion so that the pressure of the iron never rests fully on the fabric. The iron should not be held in one place until the fabric is completely dry as this could cause it to become shiny. Whether using a steam iron or a dry iron and a damp pressing cloth, a light touch should be used at first to allow the steam to penetrate, after which a little more pressure may be exerted.

Press until only a little steam rises. Brush lightly to restore resilience of surface fibre. Hang on coat hanger in the shade to dry. Wool fabrics should be pressed on the wrong side as a rule but should a wool pressing cloth be used, pressing may be done on the right side. Jacket seams, collars, lapels and pocket flaps must first be pressed on the wrong side then on the right side, using a pressing cloth. A sheet of wrapping paper or soft cardboard could also be placed under these parts as well as for seams to prevent marks showing on the right side of the jacket. Tailor's cushion and sleeve board should be used for shoulder seams and sleeves respectively, while the long seam should also be pressed over a padded roll. A sheet of wrapping paper soft cardboard should be placed between the pleats of skirts before pressing to prevent marks showing on the right side.

When pressing trouser creases, start by placing one leg on the pressing board with the inside seam uppermost. Should the old creases no longer be visible, simply match the inner and outer seams. It is advisable to use wool pressing cloths – one underneath the trouser leg and the other on top.

To steam press a sharp crease, move the iron in the direction of the front crease. After having pressed the inside of the trouser leg, the process must be repeated on the outside. The front crease should end about 8.7 cm below the waist.

Temperature

For pressing wool fabrics the temperature of the iron should be between 142°C and 165°C. Should the iron be too hot, white fabrics could be scorched and discoloured? This is also one of the reasons why wool must never be pressed on the right side without a pressing cloth. Wool will be scorched in three seconds if left in direct contact with an iron at a temperature of 165°C.

If the iron is equipped with a heat control dial, all that is required is to adjust the heat control dial for wool fabrics.

Method of pressing - Rules to remember:

- Use a steam iron on the wrong side without pressing cloth.
- Use a steam iron on the right side with a dry pressing cloth.
- Use an ordinary dry iron on medium heat on the right side of the article, with a damp woollen pressing cloth.
- Use an ordinary dry iron on medium heat on the wrong side of an article, and an ordinary damp pressing cloth.
- The pressing process must be done very lightly.

Wool fabrics must be pressed with the grain and not on the bias in order to avoid stretching the material out of shape. Plain weave fabrics will be easy to press but those constructed in twill or satin weave may be inclined to shine along the seam lines if they are not well protected during pressing.

Napped wool fabrics should always be pressed in the direction of the nap and not against it.

Washing of blankets

Wash blankets before they become too soiled. Several light washes of a slightly soiled article are much better than one strenuous laundering. Soak overnight in a soap solution if very soiled.

Method

Use enough neutral soap to remove dirt as quickly as possible. Squeeze soap suds through the blanket by hand after having soaked it in soapy solution for a few minutes. Pass through mechanical drier with rubber rollers. Repeat the treatment two or three times.

Rinse blanket two or three times until all the soap has been removed and squeeze out excess moisture in a mechanical wringer. Dry blanket by spreading evenly over two parallel wires set a metre or so apart. Hang a striped blanket with stripes running vertically to ensure that should colours run, they will not run into other colours. Always hang a blanket in the shade and shake at intervals to restore the loose fluffy texture. Brush both sides of the blanket when dry. Wash a blanket on a warm day, preferably with a strong breeze blowing.

First-aid for carpets

Treatment (cleaning agent)

The stain-removal chart includes advice on methods of treating stains and the order in which they should be tried. For instance, if clean water does not remove all traces of beverage, try a solution of a soft detergent next. Most of the agents mentioned are easy to obtain. However, if you cannot get a dye stripper or hydrochloric acid call a professional cleaner instead. A freezing agent is available in aerosol sprays, but you can use dry ice instead to harden chewing gum in order to remove it.

- Solution of one teaspoon of approved wool detergent with one teaspoon of white vinegar and one litre warm water.

- Dry-cleaning fluid; lighter fuel or mineral turpentine. CAUTION: ensure that no flame or lighted cigarette is near, and use in well-ventilated area.
- Mineral turpentine – effectiveness is increased if mixed with an equal quantity of dry-cleaning fluid. CAUTION: as for No.2
- Methylated spirits. CAUTION: as for No.2
- Hydrogen peroxide (20 vol.) Dilute one part hydrogen peroxide with 10 parts cold water. CAUTION: Do not use on dark or patterned carpet.
- Dye stripper. Dilute 50 parts cold water with one part dye stripper. CAUTION: As for 5 above.
- Chewing gum remover (freezing agent)
- Nail polish remover.
- Clean, warm water (not hot) water.
- Cold water.
- Weak solution of white vinegar or lemon juice with cold water.
- Absorbent powder (eg. salt or talc). Sprinkle on spillage; leave overnight and vacuum next day.

Caution: Before proceeding to treat stain, pre-test treatments on an inconspicuous part of the carpet to check for possible colour change.

Stain removal chart for wool carpets.

Type of Stain	1st	2nd	3rd
Beer	1		
Beetroot	1		
Bleach	1		
Blood	10	6	
Burn/Scorch marks	5		
Butter	2	1	
Candlewax	3		
Chewing Gum	7		
Chocolate	1	2	
Cocoa	2	10	1
Coffee(black/white)	2	10	1
Cooking Oils	2	1	
Crayon	2	1	
Cream	2	1	
Egg	1		
Excrement	1		
Fruit Juice	9	1	
Furniture Polish	2	1	
Grass	4		
Gravy	9	1	
Grease	2	1	
Ice-Cream	1		
Ink(ballpoint)	4	1	
Ink(fountain pen)	9	1	6
Lipstick	2	1	
Metal Polish	2	1	
Mildew	1	5	

Milk	9	2	1
Mustard	1		
Nail Polish	8	2	
Oil	2	1	
Paint (emulsion)	2	10	1
Paint(oil base)	3	2	1
Rust	2	1	11
Salad dressing	2	1	
Shoe Polish	2	1	
Soft drinks	9	1	5
Tar	3	2	1
Tea(black/white)	2	10	1
Urine	1		
Vomit	1		
Wine(red)	12	9	6
Wine(white)	1		

Note:

Whilst this advice is offered in good faith, no responsibility is accepted for claims arising from the treatments proposed. If stains fail to respond to treatments listed, call a professional carpet cleaner immediately.

Carpet care and maintenance.

Your new wool carpet will last longer and look better if you follow a routine of regular vacuuming, periodic cleaning and immediate removal of spots and spills. The choice of wool is the first step to having an attractive, easy-to-care-for carpet in your home. Wool carpets tend to stay attractive-looking longer than carpets made of other fibres, and studies have shown that wool has a higher resistance to soiling and is easier to clean than other fibres. The maintenance routine should begin just as soon as your new carpets is laid - together with a good felt or jute underlay to prolong carpet life and help insulate from cold and noise. If you have had a carpet laid on the stairs, make sure there is an extra 45 centimetres laid at the top or bottom so that the carpet can be adjusted up or down before wear becomes apparent at the edge of the steps. Very little equipment is required to maintain a carpet. A good vacuum cleaner is essential as well as a small box of supplies containing carpet shampoo, dry cleaning fluid and clean absorbent cloths or paper tissues to remove spills.

Hints for successfully removing stains.

A. Firstly remove the source of the stain using one of the following methods:

- i. Blot up liquids by applying pressure with paper towels, tissues or dry absorbent cloths.
- ii. Scoop up solids with a knife or spoon.
- iii. Brush burn or scorch marks from pile surfaces.

B. Take a small piece of sponge or clean cloth and apply first treatment from the Stain Removal Chart using a small amount of the cleaning agent at a time. With a blotting or dabbing motion, work inwards from the edge of the stain to prevent it spreading.

Do not over wet the carpet

Excessive soaking may cause rings on the surface, spreading the stain further and may also damage the backing.

Do not rub

Rubbing will spread the stain over a larger area and distort the pile.

C. If the cleansing agent has removed the stain, commence with procedures (e) to (i).

D. Should the stain still be apparent after applying the first treatment and further treatments are recommended on the Stain Removal Chart, remove excess moisture from the treated area by applying pressure with paper towels, tissues or absorbent cloths. Apply the next treatment from the chart using the procedure outlined in (B) and (C). Continue with recommended treatments, blotting up between each new cleansing agent, until the stain is removed. If the stain has failed to respond to any of the relevant treatments, call a professional carpet cleaner. Haphazard attempts at spot removal can cause permanent setting of stain, pile distortion, matting and loss of colour.

E. Once the cleansing agent has removed the stain, blot up excess moisture from treated area by applying pressure with paper towels, tissues or dry absorbent cloths.

F. Rinse by applying clear, tepid water, using a small piece of sponge or clean cloth, again working from the edge of the affected area. **DO NOT RUB.**

G. Remove excess moisture as outlined in procedure E.

H. Hasten drying by placing a clean cloth on top of the area and blow-dry with a fan or reverse-cycle vacuum nozzle.

I. When carpet is completely dry, use a clothes brush to restore any cut pile.

The following are the three sound basic rules for keeping your carpet looking its best:

1. Vacuum regularly – at least once a week and more often in heavy traffic areas.
2. Remove stains and spills immediately.
3. Wet clean as required (but generally not more than once every year or two years).

Stain-repellent treatments

We do not recommend stain repellent sprays which contain silicones, since these tend to accelerate soiling of the carpet. Note: some carpet manufacturers do not accept responsibility for complaints regarding colour where a silicone treatment has been used.

Vacuuming

Regular vacuuming is required so that soil does not become embedded in the pile, causing accelerated wear by grinding at the base of the tufts. Generally speaking, an electrically powered vacuum cleaner is much more efficient than a carpet sweeper, which is adequate only for taking up surface dirt, lint and crumbs in between regular vacuuming. There are three types of vacuum cleaners: Plain suction, beater bar, and revolving bristle strip. The latter two are more efficient for regular cleaning of common types of carpet, particularly dens pile carpet. However, the plain suction type should be used on shag pile carpet. It is important to remember to move the vacuum cleaner slowly to give time to get the dirt shaken out. Make sure that the dust bag is never more than half full. Tests have found that the efficiency of the suction is greatly reduced by even a partially-filled dust bag and completely ineffective if the dust bag is full. For long pile shag it is best to fluff up the pile daily with a light weight rake especially bought for the purpose. A suction-type vacuum should be used for weekly vacuuming.

Cleaning

If you have taken good care to vacuum your carpet regularly and remove spills you may not need to shampoo your carpet for a year or more, even if it is a light colour. However, when the carpet does start to look soiled you can either have it professionally shampooed or do it yourself. If you decided to clean the carpet yourself, make sure to use a good quality shampoo. Always use a “dry foam” or “dry residue” shampoo, and follow the manufacturer’s instruction. No matter how careful one is

there is usually a small residue left on the pile after drying and the residue from a poor quality shampoo accelerates soiling.

Wet Shampoo

It is important to use a neutral shampoo on wool carpets – certainly not one that is alkaline. Never use household detergents, and don't use shampoos which smell of ammonia. To check proprietary carpets shampoos. Leave a bit in a saucer overnight, pour off excess and allow to dry to see if it leaves a sticky residue to which household dust could cling. If you use a shampooing machine, follow the instructions on the bottle of shampoo for the best results. Remove the furniture from the room if possible, vacuum thoroughly before shampooing and allow to dry over night before vacuuming and putting the furniture back in place. It's important not to allow the carpet to get too wet in case the pile and backing become distorted.

Absorbent Powder

There is a range of cleaning powders available, either solvent-saturated or detergent-saturated. After vacuuming, the powder is sprinkled liberally on the carpet, brushed into the pile and then vacuumed out – although it is virtually impossible to remove all the powder from the pile. The powder method does not clean as thoroughly as the wet shampoo but it does freshen up a carpet. It also distorts the pile less and because the carpet is not wetted, the room is ready for re-use sooner.

Aerosol foam shampoo

For light cleaning of small areas, aerosol foam shampoos can be used. It is advisable to test the shampoo first for stickiness as with ordinary carpet shampoos. The foam is usually sprayed sparingly onto the carpet and worked into the pile with a moistened sponge or brush. After the carpet has dried, which takes less time than with wet shampoos, the carpet is vacuumed.

Hot-water extraction

In the hot-water extraction method, sometimes incorrectly referred to as steam cleaning, the carpet pile is injected with a hot water and shampoo solution under pressure so that the soil is suspended in the water which is extracted almost at once by a high suction wet vacuum system. This method is particularly useful for very dirty carpets because it gets deep seated dirt out, but it does not clean the surface as well as other methods. It is also useful for removing excess detergent from successive wet shampooing's – and together the two methods can restore a very dirty, flattened carpet.

Although hot-water extraction machines can be rented, it is best to have this type of cleaning done by a professional cleaner because a certain amount of care is needed not to over-wet the carpet and thus distort the pile and backing. If you do use a rented hot-water extraction machine, it is important to follow directions and not to exceed the concentration of additives recommended by the manufacturer or the water temperature recommended. Hot tap water is usually hot enough.

Factory Cleaning

Professional factory cleaning is ideal for rugs and carpet squares because all the dirt can be effectively removed. Although it is not as suitable for wall-to-wall carpet as on-site cleaning because of the inconvenience and expense of removing and refitting the carpet, it does get the carpet cleaner.

Stain removal in fabrics

Wool has a natural high resistance to stains and spots. However should difficult stains or spots occur on pure wool fabrics the spot and stain removal chart will provide solutions for the emergency.

Alcohol or Food:

Use soda water. Place towel under area. Fizz the soda and rub gently in toward centre of spot.

OR... treat with diluted ammonia water and sponge well with a damp lukewarm cloth.

Blood and Protein:

Blot with concentrated common starch paste and rinse from back with mild soapy water or leave to dry and brush out.

OR Heat 10% hydrogen peroxide with a little ammonia and treat stain until it disappears.

Coffee and Tea:

Sponge with glycerine. If none available use warm water. Black tea: make a paste of borax, soap and warm water; apply to wrong side and leave to dry. Brush out. White tea: make a paste of borax, soap and cold water, leave to dry and brush out.. GREASE OIL OR TAR: Sponge with petrol, benzine or turpentine.

OR iron on wrong side with blotting paper on right side.

OR treat stain with a mixture of 4 parts alcohol, 1 part ammonia and ½ part ether.

Ink: Immerse in cold water.

OR make a paste of ammonia and starch.

OR make a paste of benzine and cream of tartar.

Apply to wrong side, leave till dry and brush out. Remove outer ring with benzine or alcohol by rubbing towards centre.

Iron rust:

Sponge with a weak solution of oxalic acid until stain disappears then sponge carefully with household ammonia and rinse with water.

OR make a paste of lemon juice and salt, apply to stain, leave to dry and rub gently out with a damp cloth.

Lipstick:

May often be erased by rubbing white bread over area with a firm gentle motion.

OR treat with benzine to remove greasiness and then rub gently with alcohol.

OR sprinkle with salt and then rinse. Apply diluted ammonia water solution and rub gently with a damp lukewarm cloth.

Red wine:

Pour white wine over stain and then immerse in cold water and rinse.

Paint:

Treat with petrol or with turpentine.

OR treat with diluted acetic acid and then turpentine.

Shoe polish:

Apply benzine petrol or carbon tetrachloride. Rub over with a vinegar cloth or wash in lukewarm soapy water.

Scorch marks:

Apply a weak solution of hydrogen peroxide and leave in the sun to bleach. If scorch marks are not burned into the fibre, they can sometimes be removed by sponging with soap and lukewarm water.

OR rub mark with the flat side of a silver coin.

OR for white wool clothes) a warm burmol solution, followed after a while by an oxalic acid treatment with a spotting stick.

Butter: sponge with benzine or carbon tetrachloride.

OR rub a few drops of glycerine gently into the stain after benzine treatment. Remove with soap and lukewarm water.

Fruit: Use a paste of starch and water, leave to dry, brush out and remove outer line by rubbing with a damp cloth and blotting paper.

Grass: Remove with alcohol, ether or benzine.

Varnish: Mix equal quantities benzine and alcohol and rub gently.

Perfume: Alcohol or ether.

Perspiration: Treat with warm water and ammonia. Rub over with diluted lemon juice.

Mildew: Treat with mixture of sodium perborate. Rinse in vinegar water.

Ballpoint: Treat with glycerine and soak a while. Remove stain with methylated spirits, ether and alcohol.

White wax: place stain between two layers of blotting paper and iron with a hot iron till stain disappears. Rub with a benzine cloth.

Egg: Scrape and sponge with soapy water.

Glue: Sponge with alcohol.

Mud: Once dry, brush and sponge from back with soapy water.

Vaseline: Sponge with benzine.

Iodine: Treat with cool water followed by alcohol.

Burning Cigarette: Brush off.

Chewing gum: Scrape and sponge with perchlorethylene or treat with dry ice.

Chocolate: Sponge with mild soapy water.