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Stain Removal Tips

- 1) Always use appropriate Personal Protection Equipment (gloves, safety glasses, etc.). Maintain adequate ventilation.
- 2) Maintain a clean work area with good lighting.
- 3) Most stains can be removed through skillful spotting, but some stains cannot be completely removed. The more you know, the better your chances for success!
- 4) Read all Material Safety Data Sheets carefully.
- 5) Read the directions for your stain removers in order to maximize the usefulness of the products.
- 6) Read garment care labels before starting.
- 7) Make sure your spotting bottles are correctly labeled (product ID, hazmat warnings, etc.).
- 8) Never put a chemical in a bottle that is labeled for another product.
- 9) Test for colorfastness before applying stain removers.
- 10) Use caution whenever adding moisture to a dryside stain remover. Color loss may result.
- 11) Use a black spotting brush for dryside stain removers and a white spotting brush for wetside stain removers.
- 12) On tough stains, give stain removers time to work (unless instructed otherwise).
- 13) Keep steam gun four inches from fabric, at a 90° angle to the fabric surface.
- 14) Completely flush stain removers from fabric. Let fabric dry thoroughly before drycleaning (unless instructed otherwise).
- 15) Neutralize alkali-related color changes with tannin formula or rust remover. Neutralize acid-related color changes with protein formula.
- 16) Do not use rust remover containing Hydrofluoric Acid on metallic, glass or fiberglass fabric or trim, or on Do-Not-Use-Chlorine-Bleach fabric.
- 17) Do not use acetone or acetic acid on acetate. In addition, be cautious when using heat on acetate.
- 18) Sugar stains may be invisible at first, but may caramelize or turn brown with heat or age.