

Always test the remedy out on a hidden spot first!

If soap (or something comparable) was used, a treatment with clear, distilled water is necessary afterwards.

Ballpoint pen	B	Ink	B
Beer	C	Lemonade	C
Beverages	C	Lipstick	B
Blood(clotted)	G	Liqueur	C
Blood	A	Mayonnaise	B
Butter	D	Milk	B
Candle wax	E	Modelling clay	F
Charcoal	D	Mustard	B
Chewing gum	F	Nail polish	D
Chocolate	B	Oil	D
Coca Cola	C	Paint(Varnish)	D
Coffee (Black)	C	Perfume	B
Coffee w. milk	B	Resin	D
Copying pencil	D	Rust	G
Cream	B	Salad dressing	B
Egg	A	Sauces	B
Excrements	A	Shoe polish	B
Felt pen/Marker	D	Soot	B
Floor wax	D	Soup	B
Food	B	Tar	D
Fruit juice	C	Tea	C
Fruit	C	Urine	A
Furniture polish	B/D	Varnish	D
Grease	D	Vomit	B
		Wine	B/C

- A Treat using ice cold water. If needed, follow up the treatment using a solution of water and shampoo. Never use hot water – the proteins will congeal!
- B Treat using a lukewarm solution of shampoo and distilled water. If the stain could not be removed, you may follow up the treatment using cleaning solvent or stain remover after the fabric has dried.
- C Do not let it dry! Immediately treat using a solution of shampoo and water.
- D Treat with benzene or commercial stain remover.
- E Do not use a flat iron! Let it crumble as much as possible and try to peel it off carefully (with velour fabrics there is the possibility that the surface may be damaged). Potentially treat the stain several times with a cleaning solvent.
- F Use a commercially available freezing spray according to packaging. With velour fabrics there is the possibility that the surface may be damaged due to tuft loss. Do not pluck or pull!
- G Dampen a white cloth with a solution of citric acid (1 level tablespoon of citric acid for every 100ml cold water). Clean the stain moving from the edges inwards.

Do not put pillows etc. in the washing machine. Only chemical cleaning without the stuffing possible.