

THE MANGLE & WRINGER STAIN REMOVAL

SOS GUIDE

Soap OR Soak?

Welcome to our handy Mangle & Wringer stain removal - Soak Or Soap - guide where we show you how to successfully deal with anything life throws at your laundry - quickly, easily and using natural remedies. Like any emergency, how you respond in the first few minutes could be the difference between saving your favourite shirt, for example, or consigning it to the recycling.

Quick reference guide

TANNIN = SOAK

TEA, COFFEE, FRUIT JUICES, ALCOHOL

Soak in hot water but don't use soap

GREASE = SOAP

BUTTER, OIL, TAR

Hot water and soap

Don't iron or put in the tumble dryer until completely removed

PROTEIN = COLD WATER SOAK

MILK, EGG, CREAM, YOGHURT, MUD, GRASS, BODY FLUIDS

Cold water soak and then soap

Don't use hot water until nearly removed

COMBINATION = COLD WATER SOAK

A COMBINATION OF TANNIN, GREASE AND PROTEIN

Soak in cold water first

Work out what each component is and treat accordingly

Step by step

1 IDENTIFY THE STAIN: It's easy to assume that soap and hot water will instantly remove a fresh stain, but if it's the wrong approach for the type of stain you're dealing with it could make it permanent.

2 START WITH THE SIMPLEST APPROACH FIRST: If tackled quickly a soak is often all that's needed. Keep soda water to hand and saturate the stain to allow the tiny bubbles to lift it out.

3 TAKE YOUR TIME AND DON'T GIVE UP: A persistent approach of little and often is the best way to treat a stubborn stain

4 REMEMBER TO CHECK THE CARE LABELS AND TREAT ACCORDINGLY

5 ALWAYS TACKLE THE STAIN FROM BEHIND: This will force the stain to the front of the fabric and avoid it soaking in further.

The big four STAIN CULPRITS TO COMBAT

TANNIN

Fruit juices • Wine • Tea • Coffee • Colas • Tomato Juice • Beer • Alcohol

Tannin stains respond well to hot water but remember not to use soap of any kind until the stain is completely removed. Run hot water through the stain and if possible pull taut over a bowl with an elastic band and pour the hot water from a height to force it out. Be careful of splashes.

If the stain remains use glycerine or white vinegar and work into the fabric. For older stains

Mangle & Wringer Natural Bleach is very effective.

GREASE

Butter • Oil • Tar

Grease stains respond well to hot water and soap. Add soap directly to fabric and agitate in hot water. Once the stain has been removed launder as normal. If a grease stain remains after washing, however, don't iron the fabric until the stain has been completely removed, as the heat will set it.

PROTEIN

Milk • Egg • Cream • Yogurt • Mud • Grass • Blood • Urine • Faeces • Vomit

Protein stains respond well to rinsing in cold water and can usually be completely removed if tackled quickly this way – avoid any form of heat initially as hot water will set these stains.

Make sure stains have been completely removed before putting in a dryer or ironing.

Bicarbonate of Soda works well on protein stains followed by soap. For older stains

Mangle & Wringer Natural Bleach is very effective.

COMBINATON

A mixture of the above

Combination stains are a mixture of the above and more complicated to deal with.

For combination stains without the tannin element tackle the protein part first. Soak in cool water and apply soap to both sides of the stain. Agitate and soak until stain is removed. Launder in warm water. For combination stains with tannin, tackle first with glycerine or vinegar.

Once removed use soap and warm water and launder as normal.



Top 10

STAIN REMOVAL ESSENTIALS

1

BICARBONATE OF SODA

USE FOR: MUD, GRASS AND PERSPIRATION

A fantastic natural stain remover. It is safe and non-toxic and works on most surfaces to clean and deodorise them. In the laundry it can be added to hand washed items to help break down protein stains. As a stain remover make into a paste with a little water and leave on for 30 – 60 minutes.

2

CORNFLOUR

USE FOR: GREASE STAINS

Sprinkle onto fabric and rub gently. Leave for 30 – 60 minutes and brush off. Launder as normal.

3

GLYCERINE

USE FOR: TANNIN STAINS

Mix glycerine 50:50 with water and work into the back of the stain. Leave for 30 minutes. Launder as normal.

4

LEMON JUICE

USE AS A: MILD BLEACH

Apply directly to the stain and leave to dry. This is particularly effective on white fabrics and if left in the sun works doubly fast. On coloured fabrics a colour test is recommended.

5

MILK

USE FOR: JUICE STAINS AND WASHABLE INKS

The original enzyme cleaner!

6

EUCALYPTUS OIL

USE FOR: GREASE STAINS, OIL AND TAR

A naturally distilled oil. Add a few drops directly to the stain and leave for 10-15 minutes. Rub gently for thick tar stains. Air dry and repeat if the stain isn't completely removed.

7

SOAP

USE FOR: GREASE STAINS

Great for collars and cuffs where it can be rubbed on prior to washing in hot water. Never use soap on tannin stains.

8

SODA WATER

USE FOR: TANNIN STAINS

Great remedy for coffee, tea, wine and other tannin stains.

9

WASHING UP LIQUID

USE FOR: GREASE STAINS

It should preferably be a colourless, biodegradable, plant based detergent, which is unperfumed. Apply directly and agitate the fabric. Rinse in hot water.

10

WHITE VINEGAR

USE AS A: MILD BLEACH

Perfect for use on urine stains as a deodoriser, mud and grass. Soak for 1 – 2 hours. On coloured fabric a colour test is recommended.