

A U S K I N Wool Skin Stain Cleaning Guide

There are a number of cleaning treatments that can be used, depending on the type of stain. However, BEFORE you use any of them, do make sure you have 'contained the stain' – firmly blotting up any excess liquid spills and scraping up any solids. In the event of a very large stain, put a towel down and stand on it to firmly remove as much liquid as you can before applying any stain treatment. And remember, NEVER rub wet wool. Simply cross reference the type of treatment with the specific stain in the table below.

1. Stain Remover for Wet Stains**

2. One teaspoon of wool detergent with one teaspoon of white vinegar in one litre of warm water

3. Clear household disinfectant

4. Stain Remover for Dry Stains

5. Chill with ice cubes in a plastic bag. Pick or scrape off solids.

6. Mix 1/3 cup of white vinegar with 2/3 cup of water

7. Nail polish remover (should not contain lanolin)

8. Surgical alcohol

9. Place absorbent paper over wax or paper towel and apply hot iron to paper. Wax will melt and be absorbed by paper.

10. Vacuum clean

11. Mineral turpentine

12. Seek assistance from a professional cleaner

STAIN TYPE	STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3
Beer & spirits	1	2	
Bleach	1	12	
Blood	1	2	
Butter	4	2	
Candle Wax	9	4	
Chewing Gum	5	4	
Chocolate	4	1	
Coffee	1	6	
Cola & soft drinks	1	2	
Cooking oil	4	2	
Cream	1	4	
Egg	1	12	
Faeces	1	3	12
Floor wax	4	1	
Fruit juice	1	2	
Furniture polish	4	1	
Gravy & sauces	1		
Ink – ballpoint	8	1	
Ink – felt tip	4	1	

STAIN TYPE	STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3
Lipstick	4	2	
Milk	1	4	
Mud (when dry)	10	4	
Mustard	1		
Nail polish	7	4	
Oil & grease	4	2	
Paint (oil based)	4		
Paint (acrylic)	1	2	
Rust	6	12	
Salad dressing	1	4	
Shoe polish	4	2	
Soot	10	4	
Tar	11	4	
Tea	1	6	
Tomato sauce	7	2	
Urine (fresh)	1	2	3
Urine (old stain)	12		
Vomit	1	3	6
Wine	1	6	

**if you don't have any wet stain remover handy, then lukewarm water will be the next best option and will do no harm, as long as you do not over-saturate the wool. Please ensure you have blotted up as much excess moisture as possible before gently squeezing any water onto a stain and then blotting up.

WET STAIN REMOVER - As with all spills, the first step is to 'contain the stain' so it doesn't spread any further, BEFORE applying any stain treatment. Use a clean dry towel or paper towels to firmly blot up the excess liquid prior to using the wet stain remover. If the stain covers a very large area, we'd recommend putting a towel down and standing on it to quickly blot up the excess. It is important to take up all the liquid you can in this first step as this will ensure you need to use less of the stain remover product and will also give you the best result. It is tempting when you are in a panic to throw water or other liquids directly onto a stain, but that will only spread the stain further and can damage the woolskin backing.

TREATING RED WINE STAINS - The extent to which this happens is entirely dependent on the type of red wine and can vary markedly. Again, the most important thing is to firmly blot up as much of the red wine as you can BEFORE applying a wet stain remover, and then to continue to reapply and re-blot the area until no further colour comes off onto the towel or cloth you are using. As the woolskin dries, the stain should lift further. Happily, red wine is the one stain where a wet stain remover product can be used to some effect, even after the stain has dried off. If you still notice some discolouration after the stain has dried, try a repeat application to pull more of the stain out of your woolskin.

DRY STAIN REMOVER - Designed to work on most food, drink, oil and grease-based stains and is suitable for woolskin rugs. Is effective on almost any dry stain that has not caused a chemical reaction with the wool fibres. Rubbing a wet woolskin is an absolute no-no (it damages the fibres) so a dry stain remover is designed to be lightly applied as a spray and then the resulting powder vacuumed up using a fine nozzle. You should also check the manufacturer's advice for your specific brand of vacuum cleaner as some more modern vacuums can be sensitive to fine powder and lose their suction.