



A.L. WILSON CHEMICAL CO.

STAIN REMOVAL SPECIALTIES SINCE 1928

P.O. BOX 207 • 1050 HARRISON AVENUE • KEARNY, NEW JERSEY 07032

PHONE: (800) 526-1188 • (201) 997-3300 • FAX: (201) 997-5122

EMAIL: Help@ALWilson.com

Bleaching Tips

- 1) Always use appropriate Personal Protection Equipment (gloves, safety glasses, etc.) Maintain adequate ventilation.
- 2) Read related Material Safety Data Sheets before proceeding.
- 3) Where practical, remove metal fasteners, pins, etc. (Some bleaches react with metal.)
- 4) Always test for colorfastness before using any bleach. Test again before repeating usage.
- 5) In general, increasing contact time, solution temperature or concentration increases bleaching activity.
- 6) Increasing its temperature by 10° C (15° F) doubles the action of any bleaching agent.
- 7) Be sure bleaches are at recommended concentrations. Mix new solutions daily.
- 8) Before using bleach, flush fabric thoroughly to overcome any acidic or alkaline conditions.
- 9) When bleaching in a bath, dissolve bleach thoroughly in water before adding garments.
- 10) Keep garments completely immersed in bath to avoid inconsistent results.
- 11) When bleaching in a bath, use a plastic vessel with wooden or plastic utensils.
- 12) Never use more than one oxidizing bleach or one reducing bleach at a time. Never mix oxidizing and reducing bleaches together.
- 13) Always flush thoroughly before changing from one bleach to another. Rinse thoroughly when done.

Bleaching Tips, Continued

- 14) On dye stains or on residual ink, use a reducing bleach first (YellowGo), then follow with an oxidizing bleach if necessary. Oxidizing first may impede the reducer's effectiveness.
- 15) On residual tannin, sugar or beverage stains, use Hydrogen Peroxide or Sodium Perborate.
- 16) With oxidized oils on whites (not on silk, rayon or wool), use PermaGo.
- 17) To brighten colors, use Hydrogen Peroxide or Sodium Perborate. Or consider using DroGo "A".
- 18) To brighten whites, use DroGo. As an alternative, use Hydrogen Peroxide or Sodium Perborate.
- 19) Do not use chlorine or permanganate bleach on silk or wool. Also, use caution when using hydrogen peroxide or sodium perborate on these fabrics.
- 20) Use caution when using bleaching agents on metallic fabrics.



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Bleaching with Hydrogen Peroxide

Use caution: Hydrogen Peroxide may affect fragile dyes and weaken some fabrics. Test on hidden area of garment before using on delicate colors or fabrics.

Hydrogen Peroxide on the Spotting Board

- ◆ Use a 3% solution. To mix a 3% solution, dilute one part 30% concentrate with nine parts water. Store the solution in brown bottle. Keep bottle closed when not in use.
- ◆ Apply solution directly to stain.
- ◆ Give it time to work. It may take hours. Reapply as necessary.
- ◆ Rinse thoroughly, then air dry.

Hydrogen Peroxide Stain Removal Soak

- ◆ In a clean plastic vessel, mix solution to 3%. To mix a 3% solution, dilute one part 30% concentrate with nine parts water. Typically, 100° F water is used. The hotter the solution, the more aggressive it will be. Use cooler water for delicate colors or fabrics. Use warmer water to increase activity.
- ◆ If available, add 1oz. of SpotsGo or neutral lubricant to solution.
- ◆ Load fabric into solution.
- ◆ Give it time to work. It may take hours.
- ◆ Rinse thoroughly before drying.



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Bleaching with Sodium Perborate

Use caution: Sodium Perborate may affect fragile dyes and weaken some fabrics. Test on hidden area of garment before using on delicate colors or fabrics

Sodium Perborate on the Spotting Board

- ◆ Wet stained area.
- ◆ Apply Sodium Perborate powder directly to stain.
- ◆ Heat with dry steam to accelerate bleaching action.
- ◆ Give it time to work. It may take hours. Reapply as necessary.
- ◆ Rinse thoroughly, then air dry.

Sodium Perborate Stain Removal Soak

- ◆ In a clean plastic vessel, prepare solution of 2 oz. Sodium Perborate per gallon of water. Typically, 100° F water is used. The hotter the solution, the more aggressive it will be. Use cooler water for delicate colors or fabrics. Use warmer water to increase activity.
- ◆ Mix thoroughly, then load fabric into solution.
- ◆ Give it time to work. It might take hours.
- ◆ After soaking, wash, then rinse in solution of 2 oz. Acetic Acid (28%) per gallon of water. Follow with clear rinse before drying.

Bleaching with Sodium Hypochlorite

Use caution: Sodium Hypochlorite will damage wool and silk, and will affect most dyes. Other fabrics including cotton, linen, rayon and nylon may also be affected. For these reasons, stain removal applications are limited. Test on hidden area of garment before using on delicate colors or fabrics.