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 10º C (15º 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.