



# MASTERING THE ART OF STAIN REMOVAL

A COMPREHENSIVE GUIDE

---

BY RENIE SHONE  
THE UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

## **ABSTRACT**

Stains, the nemesis of cleanliness and the bane of pristine fabrics, often challenge even the most diligent homemakers. "Mastering the Art of Stain Removal" offers a comprehensive guide to empower readers with the knowledge and techniques necessary to conquer stains of all types. From the subtle art of pre-treating to the strategic selection of cleaning agents, this guide delves into the intricacies of stain removal with precision and expertise.



Drawing upon an extensive array of methods and materials, this guide navigates through the myriad categories of stains, ranging from stubborn oil spills to elusive ink blots. Through a systematic exploration of pre-treatment rituals and specialized cleaning techniques, readers are equipped with the tools to address stains on various surfaces, from delicate fabrics to resilient hard surfaces.

Furthermore, this guide emphasizes the importance of preventive measures and safety precautions, fostering a holistic approach to stain management that prioritizes sustainability and well-being. By elucidating environmental

considerations and advocating for eco-conscious practices, this guide seeks to elevate stain removal to an art form that harmonizes with the principles of environmental stewardship.

Embark on a journey through the realms of stain removal mastery, guided by practical wisdom, scientific insight, and the spirit of innovation. With "Mastering the Art of Stain Removal" as your companion, bid farewell to the tyranny of stains and embrace a world of pristine perfection.

This abstract aims to provide a concise yet enticing overview of the guide, capturing its scope, purpose, and approach

### **OVERVIEW**

"Mastering the Art of Stain Removal" is a comprehensive manual designed to equip readers with the knowledge and skills necessary to effectively combat stains of all types. This guide covers a wide range of topics, including understanding different types of stains, pre-treatment techniques, specialized cleaning methods, and preventative measures.'



Readers will learn how to identify various types of stains and select the appropriate cleaning agents and methods to tackle them. The guide provides step-by-step

instructions for pre-treating stains, using common household items as well as specialized cleaners for more stubborn stains.

Moreover, the guide offers insights into removing stains from different surfaces such as fabric, carpets, upholstery, and hard surfaces, with tailored tips for specific materials and fabrics. Safety precautions and environmental considerations are also emphasized to ensure responsible stain removal practices.

Whether you're dealing with food spills on your favorite shirt or ink stains on the carpet, "Mastering the Art of Stain Removal" serves as your go-to resource for achieving pristine cleanliness in your home while promoting sustainability and well-being.

This overview encapsulates the key themes and benefits of the guide, providing readers with a clear understanding of what to expect and how the guide can help them in their stain removal endeavors.

### **DIFFERENT TYPES OF STAINS**

Holiday gatherings are fun, but they can also bring with them a lot of inevitable messes—from spilled coffee or wine on the rug to stubborn gravy stains on the tablecloth. Since leaving a stain for too long might permanently ruin your favorite furnishings, it's best to deal with them as soon as possible.

Here's how to tackle these holiday mishaps without a fuss, according to food experts.

- **Candle Wax**

Rub ice cubes over the wax until it hardens. You should be able to scrape up most of the wax quite easily after that. Next, place a paper bag under and over the patch that has residual wax. Use a warm iron to press over the area to liquefy the wax, allowing it to absorb into the bag. Finally, wash your tablecloth as usual.

- **Cranberry Sauce**

Just like a holiday feast isn't complete without cranberry sauce, it would also not be complete without an unavoidable cranberry sauce stain. If you've got one, start by removing any excess sauce using a dull-edged knife or spoon. Next, mix some dishwashing detergent and warm water and apply the

solution to the area. Rub the mixture on the stain using a clean sponge until the stain is gone.

- **Coffee**

Mix distilled white vinegar, liquid detergent and water and apply the solution on the soiled area to loosen the coffee stain in a matter of minutes. Alternatively, you can use a teaspoon of baking soda and warm water to make a paste and apply a thick layer of it the stain. Let it sit for a while then use a brush to work the stain out until it's vanished.



- **Red or Mulled Wine**

Dreaded red or mulled wine stains need to be treated swiftly before Spray have the chance to set into the fabric. Start by spraying some water on it to keep the stain wet. If this is on an item of clothing, cover the stain with white vinegar which should completely neutralize purple and red pigments. Then, rub in liquid detergent and wash in hot water.

If the stain is on a carpet, soak the affected area in club soda for 10-15 minutes. Then blot the area until dry. If there's still some stain residue, sprinkle table salt over it and let it sit for awhile in order to lift the stain. Hoover up the salt once the stain has been removed.

- **Creamy Dips**

First, rinse off as much of the creamy dip as possible with cold water. If that's not doable, remove excess creamy dip with a spoon or butter knife. Make sure the dip doesn't rub into the fabric in the process. Next, mix one tablespoon of dishwashing liquid in two cups of water. Apply the solution over the stain and rub it in. Let it sit for around 10 minutes then launder the

stained item in the hottest water recommended on the fabric care label. If the creamy dip has a strong odor such as garlic, mix some water with white wine vinegar and apply to the affected area before laundering as normal.

- **Soot**

The most important thing to bear in mind, when dealing with a soot stain, is to not use water on it as it would make the stain worse. Instead, grab a dry brush and scrub off as much of the soot as possible. Next, apply some rubbing alcohol on the edge of a sponge or a paper towel and blot until the last of the stain is gone.

- **Christmas Pudding or Mince Pies**

For pie or pudding stains, a teaspoon of dishwashing detergent and some lukewarm water should do the trick. Pour the mixture on the stained area and gently rub it in using a sponge or your fingers. Rinse with warm water.

- **Gravy**

Start by scraping off excess gravy with a spoon or dull-edged knife. Next, add one teaspoon of dishwashing liquid to one cup of warm water. Work the solution into the affected area using a sponge, until the stain appears to have been lifted. Then blot the area with a clean cloth or paper towel. For a more stubborn stain, soak the item in an enzyme-based detergent then launder in the hottest water recommended on the fabric care label.

- **Dirt and Mud**

It's best to let dirt and mud stains become dry and then simply scrape it off or vacuum the affected area. For any hard-to-remove mud stains, soak the item in an enzyme-based detergent before washing it in hot water.

- **Lipstick**

If you're dealing with lipstick stains on cloth napkins or a piece of clothing, take a cotton ball or a clean white cloth and dampen it with rubbing alcohol. Carefully blot the lipstick stain with it, repeat until the stain becomes faded. Then rinse with cold water.

- **Chocolate or Hot Chocolate**

Try to tackle this stain as quickly as possible because chocolate stains become trickier to remove the longer they are left to set. Mix some liquid detergent in warm water and gently work the bubbly solution into the stained

area using a white cloth or a sponge. Rub until the stain disappears then wash as normal.

- **Tree Sap and Tree Water**

Finally, Christmas is over and it's time to take the tree down—which often leaves two common stains as a parting gift—tree sap and tree water.

For tree water residue, use a solution of distilled white vinegar and water to neutralize the brownish stains. Meanwhile, tree sap stains should be left to dry then scraped off. Use white vinegar, rubbing alcohol or a mixture of dishwashing liquid and water to remove any remaining sap stain.

## **TECHNIQUES OF IMMEDIATE ACTIONS FOR STAIN REMOVAL**

### **Brushing**

Brushing is used to remove dried stains and spots. Some spots, such as those formed of dried mud, may be completely removed by brushing. In treating other types of dry stains (for example, face powder), brushing is just the first step in treating the stain. In treating some stains, brushing may be one of the last steps, as when you want to remove an absorbent or a dried stain-removing paste from a surface.

Use a small, stiff-bristled brush for this technique. A toothbrush works well on small stains. When working on a fabric, stretch the piece on a firm, clean working surface. Hold a clean sheet of paper next to the stain (on walls, hold the paper beneath the stain) so that you can brush the staining material onto the paper. Use a gentle motion to brush the stain up off the surface and onto the paper. It may help to blow softly on the spot as you brush.

### **Flushing**

Flushing is used to remove loosened staining materials and any residue from the stain-removal agent. This is an important step in the process, for if any chemicals are left in the material, they may cause additional staining or they may damage the treated article.

Stains on area rugs may be flushed following the directions above. In fact, any rug under which you can place an absorbent pad can be treated by flushing. If, however, your rug is too large to lift or if the stain is on tacked-down rugs or



carpeting, you may have to sponge the stain-removal agent onto the spot instead. Then sponge with clear water to remove chemical residues. Remember, the pad or cloth used for sponging must be changed frequently.

### **Presoaking**

Presoaking is a useful and effective treatment for washable articles that are grayed, yellowed, or heavily stained. You can presoak laundry in the washer or in a sink or tub. Use warm water. Sort the soiled items before presoaking; noncolorfast items should be soaked separately or with similar colors and for only a short time.

You may want to add bleach, laundry detergent, or an enzyme presoak product to the soaking water. However, avoid using enzyme products on silk or wool, and do not use chlorine bleach and an enzyme product at the same time. Whenever you add anything to the water used for presoaking, make sure that the item is then thoroughly rinsed before you launder it. There should not be any residue from the presoak product left in the item when it is washed.





## **Freezing**

Some staining substances, such as candle wax and gum, can be hardened by the application of cold so that they are easier to remove. Work fast when treating a spill that is still semisolid. You may be able to limit the area stained by quickly hardening the staining material. To freeze a stain, hold one or more ice cubes against it. If the stained item is not washable, place the ice in a plastic bag. If the stained item is portable and the stain is large, you may put the article into a plastic bag and place it in the freezer. Take the item out when the staining material solidifies.

After the stain has solidified, it can usually be gently lifted or scraped from the surface. Any residue may require further stain-removal treatment.

## **Sponging**

Sponging is one of the most frequently used methods of applying many stain-removing agents, including water. Sponging is another technique in which clean absorbent pads are used. The stained item should be laid on a pad, stainside down, if possible. You may have to sponge stains on carpets without any absorbent pad beneath, in which case you must be especially careful to wet the carpet as little as possible.

Use another clean pad or a clean sponge to apply the stain-removing agent. Dampen this pad with the agent specified in the stain-removal directions and sponge the stain gently. Use light strokes and work outward from the center of the stain. Try to keep your sponging strokes as close to the stain as possible. Use only enough stain remover to dampen the sponge and move in an irregular pattern. By following these directions, you are less likely to cause rings to form.

Check the pad beneath the stain at frequent intervals and examine the sponging pad as well. Change the pad as soon as any stain is deposited on it. In this way, the staining agent will not be reapplied to the fabric.

Certain fabrics, including acetate, triacetate, and rayon, are more likely than others to develop rings when treated with this technique. So, when sponging stains on these fabrics, you must be even more careful. Barely wet the sponge with stain remover and touch the fabric lightly so that the stain remover is absorbed as slowly

as possible. Limit your strokes to the immediate stained area to keep the moistened area as small as possible and avoid spreading the stain. After the stain is removed, dry the fabric as quickly as possible. Blot the treated area gently between clean, dry absorbent pads; then allow it to dry. Unless you have used only water as the stain-removal agent, do not use heat in drying.

### **Tamping**

Tamping is a stain-removal technique that is effective on durable, tightly woven fabrics, but it may damage more delicate materials. When stain-removal directions call for tamping, the only tool you need is a small brush (a soft-bristled toothbrush is usually fine). Place the stained article on the work surface; there's no need for an absorbent pad. Hold the brush 2 or 3 inches above the stain and bring it down directly on the stain repeatedly in light strokes. You are using too much pressure if the bristles bend. Try to hit the stained area squarely with the tips of the bristles. You are more likely to damage the fabric if you hit it with the side of the brush. To avoid harming the fabric, stop tamping as soon as the spot is removed. Tightly woven fabrics of high-twist yarn are able to withstand more tamping than loosely woven fabrics of slight-or moderate-twist yarn.

## **TIPS FOR REMOVING EVERY TYPE OF FABRIC STAIN FROM CLOTHING**



You can learn how to get stains out of white clothes and colors, no matter the fabric. While stains on clothing and linens can be annoyingly stubborn, they don't have to remain a permanent feature. Even notoriously difficult stains like red wine or ink can be removed from most fabrics.

For all fabric stains, it's important to act fast and treat the spot immediately or as quickly as possible. It's also generally best to blot the stain rather than rub it. Blotting helps draw the stain out of the fabric while rubbing pushes the stain deeper and can damage fibers. No matter which stain removal method you choose, take the time to test it on an inconspicuous part of the garment (for example, a seam allowance) before proceeding. This will let you know whether the cleaning method will damage the fabric.

- **How to Remove Blood Stains from Clothes**

When to treat a bloodstain: Right away, if possible, sponge a wet bloodstain with cold water.

How to treat machine-washables: For fresh stains, soak in cold water, then launder. For dried stains, pretreat or soak in warm water with a product containing enzymes, then launder. These types of laundry products are often recommended for protein-based stains, such as blood. Check the labels for this ingredient, as most enzyme products will promote their ability to remove these stains.

How to treat nonwashables: Flush the stain with cold water. Apply diluted white vinegar to the stain with an eyedropper. Rinse the spot with cool water.

- **How to Treat Chocolate Stains on Fabric**

When to treat a chocolate stain: As soon as possible.

How to treat machine-washables: Pretreat in warm water with a product containing enzymes. Or treat with a prewash stain remover (Target) before laundering. If the stain remains, rewash the item with bleach that's safe for the fabric.

How to treat nonwashables: Apply diluted white vinegar to the stain with an eyedropper. Flush the spot with cool water.

- **Removing Coffee or Tea Stains on Fabric**

When to treat a coffee or tea stain: Sponge with cold water right away, if possible.

How to treat machine-washables: Soak the stain in cool water. Pretreat with a prewash stain remover, a liquid laundry detergent, or a paste of detergent and water. Launder with chlorine bleach, if safe for the fabric, or color-safe bleach (Target).

How to treat nonwashables: Apply diluted white vinegar to the stain with an eyedropper. Flush the spot with cool water.

- **How to Get Powdered Cosmetics Out of Clothing**

When to treat a cosmetics stain: As soon as possible.

How to treat machine-washables: Lightly brush off as much powder from the garment as possible. Pretreat with stain remover or liquid laundry detergent. Launder using the hottest water safe for the fabric.

How to treat nonwashables: Lightly brush off as much powder from the garment as possible, then take it to a professional dry cleaner.

- **How to Remove Grass Stains on Clothing**

When to treat a grass stain: As soon as possible.

How to treat machine-washables: Pretreat them with a stain remover or liquid laundry detergent. Launder using the hottest water safe for the fabric.

How to treat nonwashables: Apply diluted white vinegar to the stain with an eyedropper. Flush the spot with cool water.

- **How to Get Grease and Oil Stains Out of Clothing**

How to treat machine-washables: Work liquid dish soap into the stain with a clean cloth. You can also use a pretreatment stain remover before laundering with hot water. This method also works to get oil stains out of jeans.

How to treat nonwashables: Take to a professional dry cleaner, or follow these instructions for specific fabrics.

### **GENERAL TIPS FOR STAIN REMOVAL**

- **Act quickly:** Fresh stains make stain removal an easy task. Give yourself the upper hand by treating stains as promptly after they happen as possible.

- **Follow stain-removal directions:** Follow the directions on any stain removal products you use—that's how the products were intended, so it's best to adhere to the directions for stained clothes.
- **Test in a hidden area:** Test any stain removal methods on a hidden seam or another inconspicuous spot, just to make sure no damage is done.
- **Don't mix stain removal products:** Mixing different chemicals that can be present in different stain removal products can accidentally cause toxic odors and poor results on your clothing.<sup>1</sup>
- **Wash stain-treated items:** Remember to thoroughly wash items that have been treated with stain removal products. This way, you ensure that both the product residue and stain residue are removed.
- **Be patient:** Stain removal can take time, so be patient. Once finished, you may need to thoroughly check the garment before drying to determine if a repeat treatment is necessary.
- **Protect against future stains:** Once the item is clean, consider treating it with a fabric protectant spray (or carpet protectant spray) to stop future stains before they start.



## SUPPLIES TO KEEP ON HAND

- **Water:** And plenty of it. Water is the first line of defense in treating stains, fresh or dried.
- **Oxygen bleach:** Oxygen-based or all-fabric bleach is a gentle bleaching agent that removes stains, whitens and brightens laundry, and is safe for use on almost all washable whites and colored fabrics. Because of its chemical ingredients, it works more slowly than chlorine bleach, is less corrosive and damaging to fibers, and is more environmentally friendly.<sup>2</sup>
- **Enzyme-based stain remover:** Natural or processed chemically, different enzymes target specific soils and break the soil into smaller molecules to be washed away. For most stains, choose a well-rounded stain remover.
- **Hydrogen peroxide or white vinegar:** Hydrogen peroxide is a great laundry agent that can be used to remove stains. Distilled white vinegar is another option, a powerhouse cleaner and stain remover. You can use it mixed with other products or by itself to remove many types of stains.
- **Dish soap:** Surprisingly, dish soap is great for fighting oil-based stains. Plus, it is mild enough to use even on fine fabrics, such as silk and wool.
- **Laundry soap bar:** Fels Naptha, Zote or Ivory are pure soaps that work very well in cutting through body soil on collars and cuffs.
- **Rubbing alcohol:** Removes ink from fabrics and leather.
- **Chlorine bleach or laundry disinfectant:** Chlorine bleach is a harsh stain remover and should only be used as a last resort. A disinfectant could also be useful in stain removal. It is required to kill most types of bacteria, viruses, and mold/mildew spores.
- **Soft-bristled brush:** Use to work stain remover into fabrics.
- **White cotton cloths:** Always use a white cloth or paper towel to blot away and treat stains to avoid accidental dye transfer during cleaning.

## CLEANING FOR SPOTLESS FOOD PREMISES AND EQUIPMENTS

Cleaning and sanitizing food premises and equipment is essential for maintaining food safety standards and preventing contamination. Proper cleaning procedures involve thorough removal of dirt, grease, and food residues from surfaces using



detergent solutions and mechanical action like scrubbing or pressure washing. After cleaning, sanitization is carried out to eliminate harmful microorganisms by using heat, chemicals, or disinfectants approved for food contact surfaces. This ensures that surfaces and equipment are safe for food preparation and handling.



On the other hand, removing stains requires a different approach tailored to the type of stain and the surface it's on. Immediate action is crucial to prevent the stain from setting. Pre-treating with appropriate stain removers or natural solutions like vinegar or baking soda can help loosen the stain before washing. For fabric stains, soaking in cold water and using enzyme-based detergents can be effective. Stubborn stains may require repeated treatments or professional cleaning. It's important to test cleaning solutions on a small, inconspicuous area first to avoid damage.

## **WHAT IS TSP CLEANER? HOW TO USE IT?**

The cleaning market is vast, with various fancy products, gadgets, and tools for multiple purposes. From robot vacuums to cleaning sprays and scrubbing pads, you have plenty of options to choose from. One of those powerful and super-effective cleaning agents is TSP or Trisodium Phosphate. It is an affordable cleaning product that can help remove stubborn stains, mould and mildew, built-up grease, caked-on grime and scuff marks from almost all surfaces. TSP is commonly used to prepare surfaces for refinishing or repainting. Many professionals cautiously use Trisodium phosphate to perform the best vacate cleaning Perth. However, if you have heard about this term for the first time, read the following guide and discover everything about TSP cleaner and its usage in housekeeping chores, major drawbacks and potential health hazards. Let's Get Started!

### **What Is TSP Cleaner?**

TSP, or Trisodium Phosphate, is a heavy-duty cleaning agent used to clean surfaces before refinishing or painting surfaces. It is an effective stain remover and degreaser. The chemical formula of TSP is  $\text{Na}_3\text{PO}_4$ . It is a mixture of 75 % trisodium phosphate and 25 per cent sodium carbonate. In layman's terms, it is a white crystalline solid that has a strong alkaline compound with a 12.3 pH value. This means it is a harsh chemical that can cause skin rashes and eye irritation and damage delicate surfaces. Despite being a versatile cleaner and effective degreaser, it is banned in many countries because of its environmental impact and health concerns. According to the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA), only licensed individuals can use the TSP cleaner. Plus, it should not be applied on surfaces that come into direct contact with food items and water, such as kitchen countertops, dishes, etc.

### **Things To Clean With TSP Cleaner**

It is good to hire fully licensed vacate cleaners in Perth because they can use TSP cleaner to effectively clean the following areas:

- Wood surfaces before painting
- House siding
- Mould stains from decks

- Grease stains
- Paint stains from hardwood surfaces
- Kitchen walls
- Walls and Ceilings
- Bathroom ceilings before repainting

### **How To Use It: Cleaning With TSP Cleaner**

If you are using it for the first time, keep the following tips in mind and protect your surfaces and indoor environment from potential dangers:

- **Prep Yourself And The Area**

Make sure you wear rubber gloves, eye protection glasses, and long sleeves before starting the process. It is good to use a plastic sheet to protect the areas of your home that are not being cleaned with this powerful solution. Also, open your windows and doors for proper ventilation. Wear a face mask to prevent toxic fumes from entering and damaging your respiratory tract.

- **Prepare TSP Cleaning Solution**

According to cleaning experts, you should always mix half a cup of TSP in 2 gallons of water to tackle stubborn stains. On the other hand, mixing ¼ cup of TSP per 2 gallons of warm water is ideal for house cleaning. Make sure you understand the science of effective cleaning when using such products and mix water properly for safe and desired results.

- **Soak The Sponge**

In this step, soak the sponge in the solution. Make sure you squeeze out the excess solution before applying it on the surface. A damp sponge can help remove stubborn stains, mould and mildew, grease and grime from hard surfaces.

- **Clean The Surface Gently**

Rub the sponge over the affected area. Move it from bottom to upward for effective results. This hack is powerful if you have large surfaces to clean. Soak the sponge again and clean the dirt, stains and grime.

- **Rinse With Cool Water**

Don't forget to rinse the surface with cool water because this dry powder-based solution concludes in a dry form and leaves unpleasant streaks behind.

- Take a new sponge and simultaneously wipe off the surface to prevent white streaks.
- TSP can pollute the waterways and aquatic life. So, use it in a limited quantity when sprucing up your home.
- Repeat the process if required.

### **What Are The Safe Alternatives Of TSP Cleaner?**

If you are concerned about your family's health or want an eco-friendly way to clean your house, you can replace TSP cleaner with the following substitutes that are safe for both humans and the planet:

- **Borax Powder**

It is a safe and effective cleaning agent that can cut through built-up grease and grime without causing any damage. It is free of phosphates and other chemicals.

- **Mild Dishwashing Soap**

You can also use mild dishwashing soap and vinegar solution to remove mould, mildew and grime from your home or a rental property.

- **Pressure Washing**

This is also a great alternative to cleaning concrete surfaces with TSP. You try pressure cleaning techniques to remove stains from concrete surfaces like driveways, decks and patio area. You can also hire professionals for a quality vacate cleaning Perth and get your full bond back. They will come to your place with all the necessary supplies and products to help you get your bond back without any rental dispute over-cleaning.

### **WRAPPING UP!!!**

TSP, or Trisodium Phosphate, has long been the powerful cleaning product for most home renovation projects. However, it can also be used to clean stains, grime,

mould and grease from different surfaces. Make sure you consider this guide, take all precautions and clean your home using TSP cleaner in the most effective and safe way.



## **CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, mastering the art of stain removal is a valuable skill that can save you time, money, and frustration. This comprehensive guide has provided you with a wealth of information and techniques to tackle a wide range of stains effectively. By understanding the nature of different stains and employing the right cleaning methods and products, you can achieve remarkable results and restore your items to their former glory.

Remember, patience and persistence are key when dealing with stubborn stains. It may take several attempts and different approaches to completely remove a stain, but with the knowledge and tips shared in this guide, you can approach each stain removal task with confidence.

Additionally, prevention is always better than cure when it comes to stains. Taking proactive measures such as using stain-resistant fabrics, treating spills promptly, and avoiding harsh chemicals can help minimize the risk of stains and prolong the life of your belongings.

## **REFERENCES**

- The 12 Most Common Holiday Stains—And How To Remove Them  
<https://www.forbes.com/sites/nomanazish/2022/12/28/the-12-most-common-holiday-stains-and-how-to-remove-them/?sh=5719b2da26a4>
- Stain Removal Techniques  
<https://home.howstuffworks.com/stain-removal-techniques-ga.htm>
- Cleaning and sanitising food premises and food equipment  
[https://www.health.wa.gov.au/articles/a\\_e/cleaning-and-sanitising-food-premises-and-food-equipment](https://www.health.wa.gov.au/articles/a_e/cleaning-and-sanitising-food-premises-and-food-equipment)
- The Ultimate Guide to Removing Every Type of Fabric Stain from Clothing  
<https://www.bhg.com/homekeeping/laundry-linens/stain-removal/removing-stains-from-fabrics/>
- The Ultimate A-to-Z Stain Removal Guide for Clothes, Carpet, and More  
<https://www.thespruce.com/stain-removal-guide-3893802>
- WHAT IS TSP CLEANER? HOW TO USE IT?  
<https://www.bondcleaninginperth.com.au/what-is-tsp-cleaner-how-to-use-it/>