

Spotting Chart

This information is given for those who want to try to remove spots on their own. If you are not comfortable with any of the procedures listed you may contact us and we will happily come out and attempt to remove them for you.

To avoid damaging your carpet, follow the instructions below exactly. Do not use these procedures on upholstered furniture as spot cleaning can easily damage certain fabrics.

1. Use a spoon or a dull knife to remove solid materials.
2. Blot up liquids with a clean, dry white towel. Never rub, scrub or brush the carpet as this can cause excessive wear and permanently damage carpet fibers.
3. Work from the outside to the center with large spills.
4. Apply all cleaning agents to a white towel, never directly to the carpet, as this can damage the backing.
5. Use the steps and solutions in the cleaning code in the order given until you no longer see improvement, then proceed to the next step if the spot remains.
6. Always use white distilled vinegar as the last step before rinsing if you have used ammonia during the process, even if the spot is already gone. Vinegar (low pH) neutralizes ammonia (high pH) and is a safe product to leave behind. It is not necessary to neutralize vinegar.
7. Rinse the last cleaning solution you've used by spraying with clear water and blotting area with a clean, dry white towel. You may use a wet/dry vacuum to extract excess moisture prior to the towel if you have one, but it is not necessary.
8. Once you have removed all of the visible stain, place a clean, dry white towel over the area and then place a heavy colorfast object such as a plastic wastebasket with a weight inside on the towel. Leave overnight. Continue this procedure by replacing the wet towels with dry ones until the area is nearly dry. Remove the weight and towel, then gently brush the carpet fibers with your hand to lift the tufts. Allow the area to dry completely before walking on it.

Substance to Be Removed

Alcoholic Beverages—RCS • V • PSS

Bleach—V • PSS

Blood (dried)—A • RCS • V • PSS

Blood (wet)*—RCS • V • PSS

Candy—RCS • A • V • PSS

Carbon, Graphite, Toner—Vac • RCS • PSS

Catsup—RCS • V • PSS

Chewing gum—DCF • RCS • PSS

Chocolate—A • RCS • V • PSS

Coffee—V • RCS • PSS

Cosmetics—DCF • RCS • V • PSS

Crayon—DCF • RCS • V • PSS

Excrement—RCS • V • PSS

Furniture polish—DCF • RCS • A • V • PSS

Grass—A • RCS • V • PSS

Glue (white)—RCS • PSS

Grease (food or other)—DCF • RCS • PSS

Ice cream—RCS • V • PSS

Ink—DCF • RCS • PSS

Juice*—A • RCS • V • PSS
Medicine—A • RCS • V • PSS
Mud—Vac • A • RCS • V • PSS
Mustard—A • RCS • PSS
Nail polish—NPR • V • RCS • PSS
Paint (Latex, wet)—RCS • PSS
Paint (Latex, dry)—DCF • RCS • PSS
Paint (Oil based, wet or dry)—DCF • PSS
Rust—RCS • PSS
Shoe polish—DFC • RCS • V • PSS
Soft drinks—A • RCS • V • PSS
Tea—V • RCS • PSS
Urine—V • SD • RCS • PSS
Vomit—Vac • A • RCS • PSS
Wax—Heat with hair dryer until it glistens; blot with a white towel, repeat until gone • PSS
Wine*—A • RCS • V • PSS

Caution: Please be aware that many of the stains listed may contain natural or synthetic dyes that could cause permanent damage. If you are unsure, please contact Premier Specialty Services before you proceed. Call 303-229-4411.

Cleaning Code

A • Ammonia (mix 1 tablespoon of non-bleaching, non-sudsing ammonia in 1 cup of lukewarm water.
V • Vinegar (mix equal parts white distilled vinegar and lukewarm water)
RCS • Responsible Care All Purpose Carpet Spotter (available to active clients at no charge)
Vac • Dry vacuum
DCF* • Dry cleaning fluid (Carbona or KR2)
NPR • Non-acetone, non-greasy nail polish remover
PSS • Call Premier Specialty Services for advice or an appointment

*Always wear rubber gloves and work in a well-ventilated area.