



Pre-spotting



The treatment

Besides the normal dirty, it is possible to identify on garments, stains of different colours also. These kind of stains are not always removable with dry cleaning or laundry.

For this reason it is necessary to pre-spot in a specific way every single stain.



Pre-spotting is a professional procedure.

Only professionals can understand the nature of the stain and remove it. If a wrong choice will be taken, the stain can be fixed and ruin garments forever!!!

Pre-spotting

Pre-spotting can be done before or after washing, with special chemical products: **THE PRE-SPOTTING AGENTS.**

They have been developed for a specific use, so they can damage garments if used in a wrong way.

It's important to recognize the stain and find out the corresponding **PRE-SPOTTING AGENT.**

How to know stains

A simple way to classify stains is to divide them in two categories:



Non-greasy stains :

they are affine to water and when they receive it they become darker. Among them we can find grass, fruit and coffee stains.



Grease stains:

They are water-repellent, this means not associated to water. When wet they do not change colour, because they tend to push it away. Among them we can find oil, glue, ink, stains etc..

Knowing stains

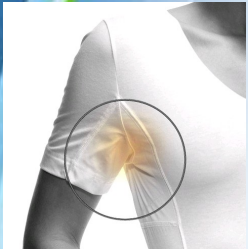
A different classification of stains, even more specific, is possible considering their composition and nature.



- **Protein stains:** They are also called enzymatic stains, composed by proteins. They can be removed only with the help of specific enzymes.



- **Oxydizable stains:** Composed by dyes, tannins or metallic oxides (such as rust stains)



- **Sweat stains:** among these stains we can find urine stains also.



- **Lipid soluble stains:** They can be removed with solvents, such as ball-point pen, glue, varnish, lipstick stains etc.

Important to remember!!!

Before proceeding with spotting and the research of the kind of stain we have to remember these simple rules:



- Do not spray steam onto the stain if you aren't sure of its kind because it could be fixed.
- Try to pour a little bit of cold water to recognize whether the stain is non oily or fat.
- If you don't understand the kind of stain use always a **SPOTTING AGENT** for **PROTEIN STAINS** as first in order to eliminate all fixable parts with the other spotting agents



Non oily Stains

These stains can be easily eliminated with water and surfactants. Nevertheless they present difficult substances to remove, such as pigments, tannins, sugary components and coloured components.

In order to eliminate these elements it is necessary to use the specific spotting agent.



Among non oily stains we can find: **grass**, **coffee**, **tannin**, **wine**, etc.



Laundry wash can remove the majority of non oily stains (with the exception of its pigment part), while dry cleaning can't eliminate it.

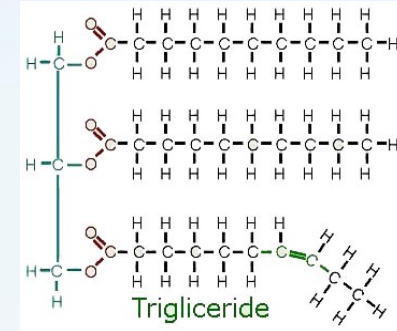
To remove these stains safely it is possible to use:

D5 Magre



Fat stains

Fat stains are usually composed by triglyceride, synthetic and natural oils or fat acids. Their structure, mainly apolar, makes them hydrophobic. In order to remove them it is necessary to use surfactants or degreasing solvents.



Typical fat stains are: Olive oil, food, sauce, engine oil, fat stains, etc.



Vengono rimosse facilmente nel lavaggio con solventi, mentre si incontrano maggiori problematiche nel lavaggio ad acqua



Fat stains

In order to eliminate fat stains during laundry wash, it is possible to use a very concentrated pre-treating agent. We have to use a degreasing agent that can remove fat part and possible associated components.

Tintolav suggests **PREZYM**.

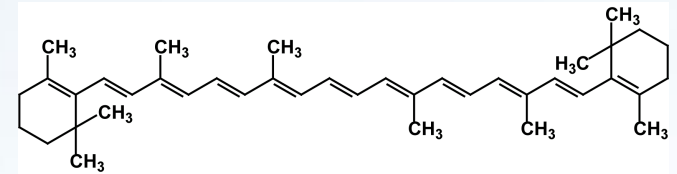
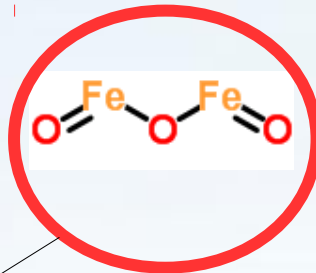
The new BI-ENZYMATIC
degreasing pre-treatment . Pre-
spotting agent without
comparison, active against all
kind of stains.



Oxidizable stains

Oxidizable stains generally have bright colours. The typical colour of these stains changes between red and yellow.

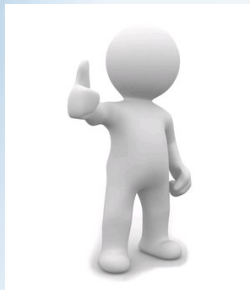
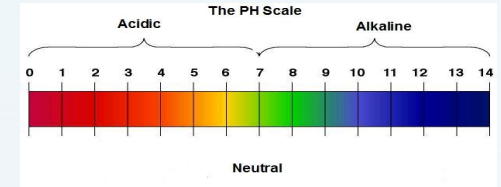
The coloured part usually derives from metallic oxides, such as rust, or photo-active chemical compounds, such as tomatoes beta-carotene.



Protein stains

Proteins can be denatured in different ways:

- Very acid pH
- Heat
- Chemical oxidation (Sodium hypochlorite)



In order to avoid this process it is better to start the spotting eliminating the protein part. After you can use other spotting agents to remove other components.

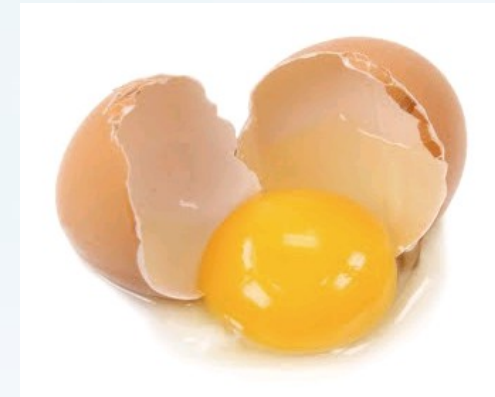


Protein stains

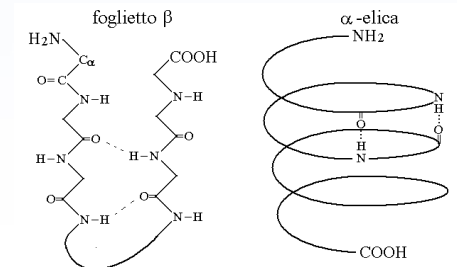
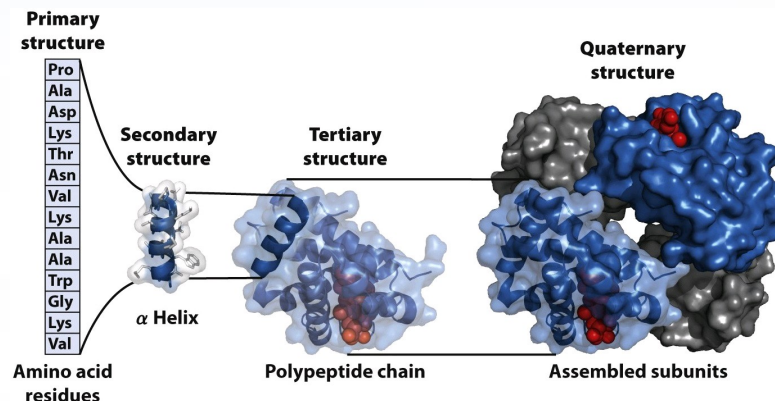
Protein stains, called also enzymatic, are composed by proteins.



All the kind of food which derives from animals contain proteins (such as eggs, milk, chocolate, **blood**, etc.).

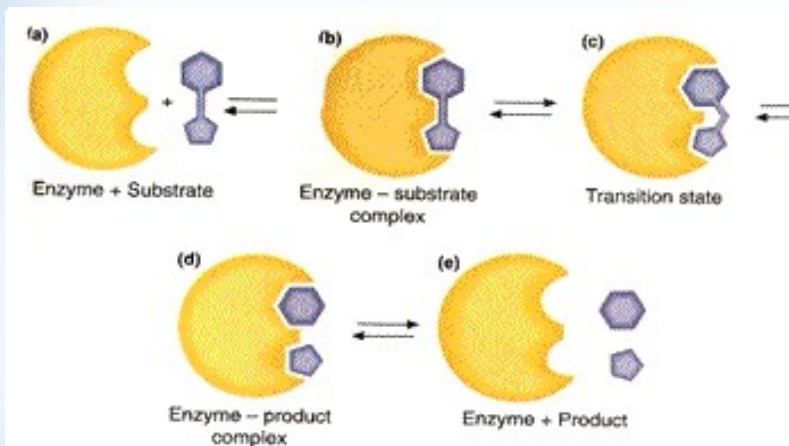
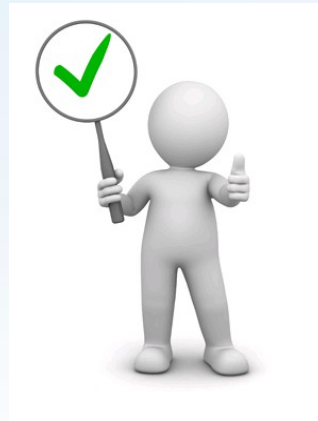


Proteins, if denatured, (change process of the protein structure caused by an external agent) become insoluble. So *proteins can be fixed irreversibly to the garment and stain it irreparably.*



Protein stains

In order to remove protein stains it is necessary a spotting agent full of enzymes. For this application Tintolav developed D4 Proteiche. The spotting agent for protein stains.

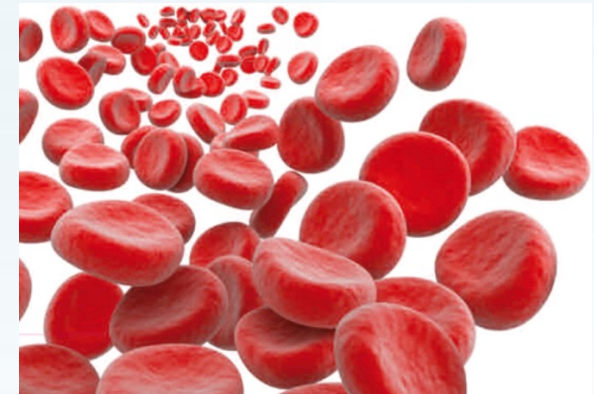
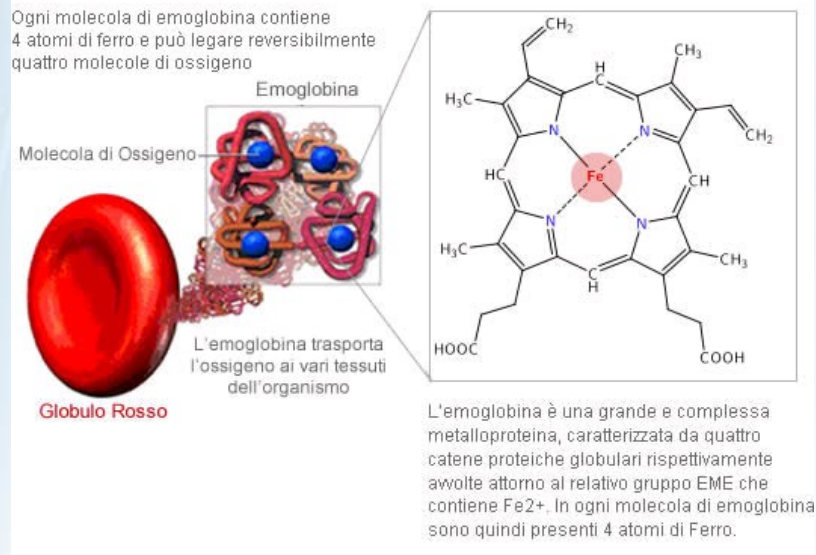


Because it is an enzymatic product, in order to remove stain, it is sufficient to apply it and leave enzymes work.

Blood stains



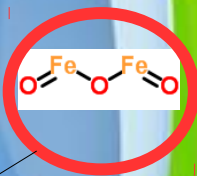
Blood stains are of protein origin. The typical red colour is given by a protein (haemoglobin). This protein, if denatured, is fixed irreversibly onto the garment leaving the red stain forever.



In order to eliminate this stain use the spotting agent **D4**. Then, to hygienize laundry, we suggest the use of a powerful hyginising such as **Hygienfresh®** **OXON** (on white garments use hypochlorite or hydrogen peroxide)



Rust stains



Rust stains are originated by the oxidation of iron pieces, that in contact with garments can transfer this oxide. The Ferric oxide (Fe₂O₃) is solubilised by very acid compounds and particular substances.



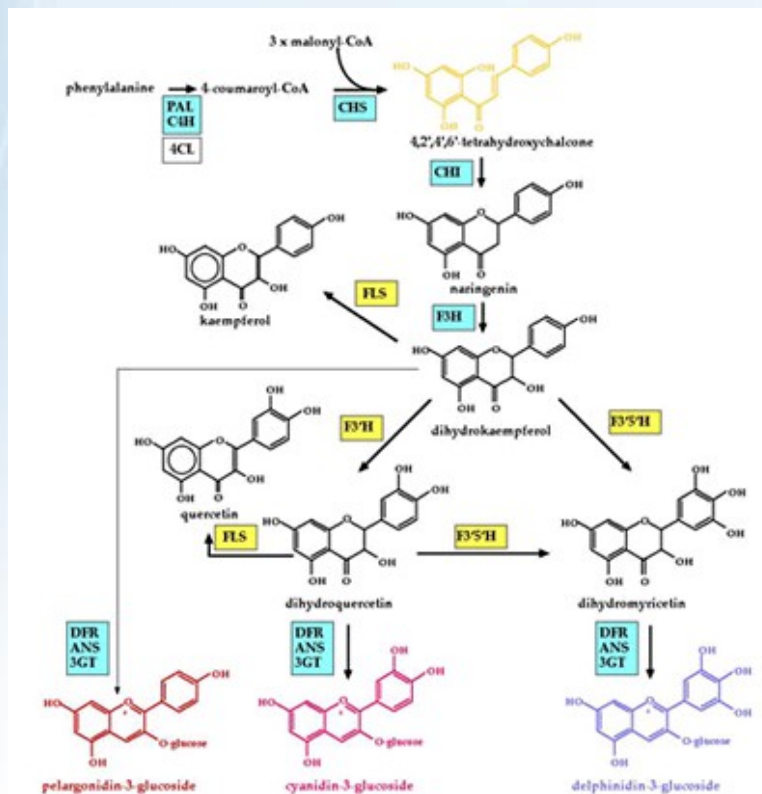
Tintolav said NO to compounds which derive by fluorine because they are very toxic for the users. For this reason our laboratories have developed **D2 Ruggine**



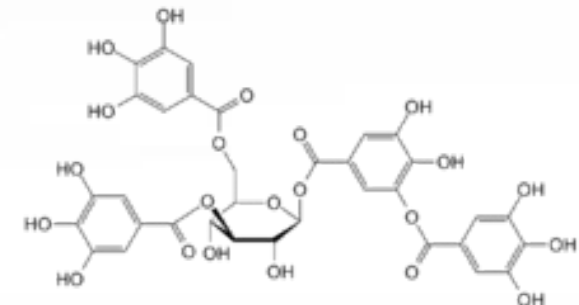
Wine stains



They are included in the oxidable stains category. The problems of this kind of stains are linked to the colour left onto the garment. This problem is due to the tannins present into the wine. Indeed tannins were dyes used in the past.



Tannins are composed by different Polyphenols developed by plants. These compounds are generated to avoid the attack of some predators and insects.



Wine stains

For wine stains it is possible to proceed in two different ways:

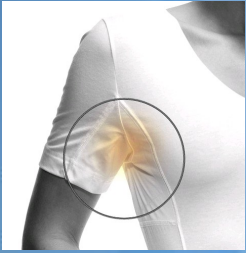
- For small and difficult to remove stains it is possible to use **Jolly vino**. Super-concentrated spotting agent for difficult wine stains.



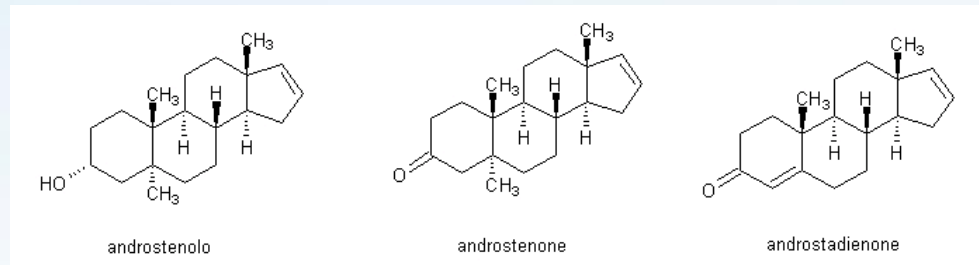
- For huge stains, for example for restaurant tables linen, it is possible to use **Hygienfresh® OXON** as additive. This product, added to the pre-wash, eliminates all kinds of present stains.



Sweat and urine stains

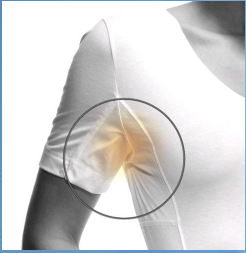


Sweat and urine stains are composed by salts released by human body, by volatile and non volatile organic compounds (such as Urea, pheromones). The saline component can be eliminated with water, but organic components (which create the yellow halo and odour) are difficult to remove.



The degradation of pheromones released during the sweating creates the intense odours and the yellow halo.

Sweat and Urine stains



In order to eliminate these stains we have to use balanced spotting agents that eliminate both saline part and organic part.

- **D1 Sudore** → Specific spotting agent for old sweat stains and characteristic odours. Thanks to its formula it is **possible to use it for sauce and chocolate stains also**.



- **Toglisudore** → excellent for a huge action. Useful above all for pre-treatment of sheets and hospital and communities garments etc.



Aerosol spotting agents

For a practical and quick spotting it is possible to use some spotting sprays. These spotting agents are very concentrated and can be used on many kind of stains.

Their functional capacity will amaze you!

TINTOSMAC

It is sufficient to spray it onto the stain and put the garment in the washing machine !!!



Hygienfresh® DRY SPOT

The dry-spot always ready to use. It is sufficient to spray it onto the stain, leave dry and then brush. Efficient spotting without halos!!



The spotting agents sequence

First we have to recognize the kind of stain and then follow the right sequence to eliminate it, avoiding damages.

It is a job for a stain Detective !!!



If we don't understand the kind of stain it is better to follow the following sequence to obtain the best possible result avoiding fixing the stain:

1)D4 PROTEICHE

2)D1 SUDORE

3)D5 MAGRE

4)D3 VERNICE



The spotting agents sequence

D-Line Tabella Smacchiatura Professional Textile Cleaning



Macchie	D1 - Sudore	D2 - Ruggine	D3 - Vernice	D4 - Proteiche	D5 - Magre
Amido			2	1	
Birra				1	2
Caffè				1	2
Catrame					
Cera					
Cioccolato	3			1	2
Coca cola			2		1
Colla					
Fango	1				2
Fuliggine		2			
Gomma da masticare					
Grasso					
Impronte di bottoni		2	1		
Latte	2			1	
Liquore			2		1
Lucido scarpe		2	1		
Macchie di erba	2				1
Macchie di metallo					
Maionese			2	1	
Marmellata/frutta				1	2
Medicine			2	1	
Miele			2	1	
Mostarda			2	1	
Muffa	1				2
Olio					
Olio di pesce			2	1	
Olio per cucinare			2	1	

D-Line Tabella Smacchiatura Professional Textile Cleaning



Macchie	D1 - Sudore	D2 - Ruggine	D3 - Vernice	D4 - Proteiche	D5 - Magre
Olio di pesce			2	1	
Olio per cucinare			2	1	
Panna/gelato					
Penna					
Pennarello					
Pittura		2	1		
Profumo	2		1		
Resina					
Rossetto			2	1	
Ruggine					
Salsa di pomodoro	3		2		1
Sangue		2		1	
Smalto per unghie					
Succo di frutta				1	2
Sudore					
Tabacco		2			1
Té					1
Tinta		3	2		1
Tinta per capelli		2	1		
Trucco		2	1		
Unto/olio di motore					
Uovo			2	1	
Urina	3			1	2
Vernice					
Vino rosso		2			1
Vino bianco	2			1	
Vomito	3			1	2

Nel caso in cui sono indicati più smacchiatori, lo smacchiatore successivo dovrebbe essere utilizzato solo se il precedente non ha avuto effetto sulla macchia. Tra le varie applicazioni degli smacchiatori l'area trattata dovrebbe essere risciacquata completamente. È sempre consigliabile svolgere un test di prova sul bordo del capo, soprattutto quando vengono trattati capi delicati o capi con colori brillanti.