Abstract

Man grew up since the beginning of creation, loving beauty by what he sees around him in nature, and he was keen to decorate himself and his home with animal skins, as these skins covered his dwelling to avoid the moisture of the earth. Its early stages are primitive, until it reached its peak when the carpet was covered with a velvet that increased its benefit by making it more resistant and more warm (Al-Jubouri, 2001, p10).

And that the tremendous development in science in these years led to the use of many products and means that made it easier for man in many aspects of his life (Al-Aboud, 2008, p12.) To keep pace with the development of these products, innovations and activity occurred in the field of chemical industries used in the protection and cleaning of these textiles of various types, represented by detergents and disinfectants (Kashkary, 1999, p33).

The study aimed to identify the effect of two types of industrial detergents when removing the stains included, as well as to identify the components of two types of Turkish carpets, one of them with a velvet and the other with a cut velvet.

1- The results were as follows: The components of the carpets, cut and uncut, varied among themselves with respect to the components of the base and the base over the base, between natural and artificial textiles, and it is preferable to have a cleaner to remove the tea stains in the carpets, the velvet is not cut, while in the carpets that are cut, both cleaners do not affect its color, and as for milk stains, the color of the carpets is not affected by the two types of cleaner, but the carpets are cut, so the cleaner was better. It is the best when removing stains, and for broth stains, it is a cleaner. It is the best in maintaining the color in the carpets, not cut, but in carpets that are cut, it is cleaned better. To scrub wet while scrubbing, it is good for dry abrasion, and for the values of thickness loss under moving loading, the carpets are cut-fiber according to the Iraqi standard with detergent. While it does not match with detergent 5 Plus As for the carpets that are not cut, they conform to the Iraqi standard in terms of thickness loss values under the moving load of the carpet when using both types of detergent, and the percentage of the values of loss in thickness under constant loading of carpets of both types uncut and sheared is more than 35% and this does not conform to the Iraqi standard.

Keywords (detergent, stain, carpet)
Research problem and its importance

The carpet industry is one of the oldest industries that man practiced when he felt that he needed a cover that would protect him from heat, humidity and extreme cold during his sleep and contact with the ground and what he experienced from the ills of this in addition to the roughness and hardness of the ground, which made him think of making a mattress and cover to protect his body and cover the ground of his residence (Al-Zubaidi, 2010, p. 34).

The ancient civilizations in the countries of the ancient East, especially Mesopotamia and the Nile countries, were distinguished by having a high historical heritage with which human life is linked to religious life (Lapat, 1988, p. 192).

The superiority of the East in the carpet industry is due for many reasons, the most important of the nature of the land where the pastures abound as livestock raw materials are to be taken Kalopr wool exist, and that the secret of the beauty of the carpet east lies in the dye only R and F beautiful and stable colors and have extracted Oriental dyeing materials from the roots and leaves of flowers Tree peels, various plant materials, and the most beautiful colors they used in this industry were blue, yellow, red, orange and green (Al-Zubaidi, 2010, pp. 34,35).

Carpets, like other textiles, are subject to soiling and staining, and stains are one of the phenomena that constantly occur and deform clothes, and these stains need special treatment when removing them (Al-Naouri et al., 2002, p. 156).

The important thing in removing stains is to identify them in their first moments, and therefore all these stains must be removed immediately after their occurrence or occurrence and before washing the garment, because some types of stains are proven by washing, including ink stains (Al-Ghomgham, 2003, p. 104).

As for stains on synthetic fibers, they are usually difficult to remove because many synthetic fibers do not absorb water. The outer fibers are cleaned by water, and the inner fibers are not cleaned (Al-Samman, 1997, p. 650).

Detergents are usually made of chemicals that suspend and take fats and dirt from clothes and may be granular or liquid and soluble in water at all temperatures, and modern technology has made it more effective in cold water in order to save energy (Al-Samman, 1997, p. 659).

However, industrial detergents differ from soap in the ease of dissolving in cold and hot water, forming abundant foam with a small amount of detergent, and stability against hard water and mineral salts, and do not cause flocculation to the fabric.

Hence the importance of the current research, represented by:

1- The role of chemical cleaners in removing carpet stains.
2- Learn which chemical cleaners are most effective in removing stains.
3- The extent to which the carpet is affected by chemical cleaners when removing stains.

Research aims

1- Studying the effect of a chemical cleaner on carpets when removing stains.
2- Identifying the components of the carpet (the subject of the research).

Search limits

1- Objective limits are determined by:
   1- Two types of chemical cleaners (Dusty – 5 Plus).
   2- Fiber type: two types of Turkish-origin carpets (leaved - uncut).
   3- Three types of stains (tea - milk – broth).
2- time limits
   The time period from 04/04/2019 to 27/3/2020

3- spatial boundaries
   1- Ministry of Industry and Minerals/Industrial Research and Development Authority/Al-Taraz Center for Textile and Dermatological Research/Quality Control Division/Labs
   2- Places to buy carpets / Baghdad / Karrada / Iraqi local markets
   - 3Carpet / Turkish origin

define terms
   1- cleaner:
      *known him sittinIt is* a compound or mixture of compounds that have the property of cleaning due to the presence of natural properties available in it. And of them causing the reduction of surface tension between the surfaces and thus have the ability to cleaner Dabbling immersion and the formation of emulsions and dispersal of suspended or materials in solution cleaning water belongs articles of materials with surface activity (sittin, 1979, p132)
      *And Muhammad defined* it : that it is a special material designed for the purposes of cleaning, removing, dispersing and isolating dirt from clothes (Muhammad, 1988, p. 36)
      *As it defined by Abraham* as the necessary requirements that can not be dispensed with in the process of cleaning but have harmful effects on human skin and the clothes also (Ibrahim, 2005, p19 .)
      *And Al-Naouri defined* it : *It is* a chemical substance extracted from petroleum derivatives that all share in the structural aspect, but differ among themselves in terms of colors, odor and some additives to it, and its effectiveness in cleaning is very high in hard water (Al-Naouri, 2002, p. 148)

2- macula
   *Known Naouri*: as phenomena that occur constantly and deformation of clothing and some of these spots are superficial and some of the newly absorbed Alans c of these need special treatment when removed) Naouri, 2002, p156 .)
   *And known Ghamga m*: as colored or non-colored material that stick to tissue and leave its mark deformation appearance whether the color of the fabric or color contrary (Ghamgam, 2003, p101 .)

3- carpet
   *Marzouk defined* it as : every type of mattress that is woven from wool and the like) Marzouk, 1987, p. 119)
   *And knew Najjar*: that all Maahak b and medium machine called (vein) and covers one of the sides of the carpet Khmalh soft texture or the other face of the carpet showing inscriptions (Najjar, 1972, p11 .)
   *As Hamid defined* it : that everything that people spread is on the ground to sleep or sit on) Hamid, 1990, p. 299)

Chapter II
brief history:
The carpet industry of ancient cottage industries at the Arabs and Persians, Valbdo they make their homes (tents) that Tensjha women at home, their hair is taken from goat wool from sheep, and spinning and weaving loom This is similar to the industry Alsja d, and the textile industry
played by women in their homes An Arab folk heritage preserved by Islam and most Muslim women before the age of industry, and spinning and making carpets was a profession that taught girls such as purification and washing clothes, before society left the task of education to the school, which limited the course of housekeeping to one weekly class only, and then began to teach girls as they learned boys as if they did not They disagree (Shantout, 1993, p. 134)

It has shown research that ancient peoples S t worked (kilims) before the carpet, it is known that the Chinese are the first to make the carpet and took them the Babylonians and the Persians and became Iran later the main center of the carpet industry, as has become the Middle kiss expatriates and researchers about these antiques Beautiful art, and its acquisition is considered a great gain for the wealthy (Al-Zubaidi, 2010, p. 34)

The oriental carpet remains, with the charm it brings to the house, and raises the value of the most sought-after furniture , despite its high price, but it is not affected by the factors of time , as its value increases as time progresses, but in addition to the oriental carpets , there are many other types of carpets:

The Turkish : It is distinguished by its bright and beautiful colors and its Islamic decorative nature with some writings in the Ottoman letters.

*Iranian or Ajami: It is considered one of the oldest types and is known for its high prices, as it is one of the most expensive carpets, and it is woven with wool, silk and cotton, and the number of knots sometimes reaches one million knots . Its inscriptions reflect the Iranian civilization in museums, mosques and palaces

*Caucasian: made of colored wool, such as pink, blue, green or yellow, and mostly embodies geometric symbols such as stars, squares, flowers and animals

*The Chinese: is embodied in the calm and classic inscriptions, which is characterized by the richness of its colors and its elaborate weaving, which focuses on the high-quality wool that appears on the surface of the carpet, but its only problem is that it loses its luster with the passage of time) Al-Husni, 2011, pg 47 .)

The barley textile data:

Is the bristles of textile units basic user configuration thread in the textile and clothing industry ready - made properties of therefore barley T. Textile is only SAS me in any one product , as these properties are reflected hairs on the properties of carpets) Shunnaq et al .2004 , p15 .

The textile fabrics that are used in carpets are many and varied, differing in their texture and appearance (Bukhari and others, 2015, p. 283)

The textile filaments used in spinning and weaving are divided into two main parts: (Al-Dulaimi, 2017, p. 30)

1- Natural bristles: They are what nature provides us with in the form of ready-made bristles, which are of three types (animal, vegetable, and mineral)

2- Artificial bristles: They are made by man for himself in the form of bristles and can be divided into five types (protein source, cellulose source, mineral source, chemical source, rubber source)

The current study focused on five types of fibers (one natural and the remaining four synthetic)

First : natural fibers

1- jute*

A vegetable cloth taken from the stem of the plant, and used in the manufacture of floor coverings, wrapping fabrics, and industrial fabrics instead of clothing fabrics (except in special cases that require affection , (p88.87 .)
The researcher emphasized the jute fibers in particular, as it is the only natural fiber found in the research sample.

**Second**: synthetic fibers
1- Urine J Lester
Polyester is one of the most important real industrial fibers (Najjar, 1990, p. 153), as the fibers spread until the markets were flooded, and polyester fibers were mixed with natural fibers to cover a defect or to give the material some advantages such as durability, non-wrinkling and ease of care (Nasr et al., 1997, p. 175).

2- Acrylic
It is a plastic material that was first made in Germany in 1893 (Carpenter, 1990, p. 161). Acrylic is characterized by a soft and soft texture, its resistance to sunlight, smoke, fumes, acids, molds and bacteria, with its non-flammability, ease of dyeing, stability in washing, with difficulty in soiling, and gives a high degree of warmth. And durability equal to wool, with the advantage of its low cost and moisture absorption (Hamid, 2009, p. 67).

3- Nylon
It is the first and oldest real synthetic fiber. Nylon is composed of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen and oxygen. Nylon is characterized by its strength over time and light weight, and because of the softness of the fibers, it does not get dirty easily.

4- Polypropylene
It is one of the synthetic fibers obtained from petroleum bubbles and its primary elements are oxygen and hydrogen. The methods of its manufacture differ between factories depending on the qualities to be obtained. Polypropylene is characterized by being good resistance to water and chemicals, but it is poorly resistant or sensitive to heat. Polypropylene fibers are lighter in weight. Of all textile fibers, polypropylene is easy to wash and clean because stains remain on its surface due to its poor absorbency (Najjar, 1990, pp. 179-180).

**Carpet cleaning:**
It is preferable not to wash the carpet during the first months of its purchase in order to preserve its soft fur and its bright colors. It is preferable to clean it once a week with a vacuum cleaner, and then wipe with a cloth dampened with water. It is also recommended to wash it every six months to remove accumulated stains and dirt, and to stay away as much as possible from a harsh brush for fear of its effect on its color and lint. In addition to ventilating it periodically and not hitting it to avoid damaging its threads, it is preferable to clean the carpet completely every two years, but in cases where it is very dirty, it is preferable to clean it every year by washing it with water, cleaning powders and bleaches with the brush designated for that more than once and leaving it to dry and preferably expose it to the sun to remove Moisture from it before storing it from year to year, and it is preferable to seek help from companies specialized in cleaning carpets that use devices equipped with two vacuums that work by pressure and steam, in order to preserve as much as possible its lint and luster (Al-Husni, 2011, p. 51).
Factors on which the stain removal process depends:

1- Spot type: Spots are generally classified into
   1- Absorbed stains: They are formed as a result of the fabrics absorbing some liquids easily such as tea, coffee and the rest of the liquids and medicines
   2- Surface stains: The tendency of these spots to stay on the outside and lattes carried out into the fiber, such as dye pedicures
   3- Complex spots: They are online! This kind of spots to the inside of the cloth and keep the remains of her on the outer surface such as blood stains and ink (Saleh, 2008, p 7.)

2- Type of fiber: fiber vary in their ability to absorption by kinds, whether cotton or woollen or industrial fibers or fiber mixtures (Khoja et al., 1982, p233.).

3- The type of stain remover material: It should not affect the hands, nor the appearance of the material and its physical or chemical properties (Al-Rubaie, 1991, pg. 386,387).

4- Fabric color: In general, stain removers have a bad effect on colors, so the material used should be chosen on a small piece of cloth of the same type and color as the fabric so that the entire fabric is not exposed to damage.

5- The time of occurrence of the stain: the more recent the stain, the more easily it is removed. As for the old stains, they need more time and effort (Al-Naouri, 2002, p. 158).

6- Cleaning mechanics: The method of removing the stain depends on the method of cleaning it, whether by rubbing, beating, or using a brush, for example, to break bonds and reduce the forces of attraction between the particles of the stain, which facilitates its removal as soon as possible (Al-Hindawi, 2010, p. 135).

Stain removal methods:
There are many ways to remove stains, including wiping, freezing, rubbing and soaking
Wiping: The stained face is placed over a dry, clean and moisture-absorbent piece of cloth, and another cloth is wetted with detergent powder. After that, wipe over the stain from the center to the edges so that no circles appear.
Freezing: Like freezing wax and frankincense stains, it is easy to remove and this is done by rubbing the area with a cube of ice and after it becomes solid, the hard part is rubbed on the fabric.
Scratching: Scratching is done with a knife or spoon, so the cloth (the stain is up) is placed directly on the work surface. After the stain remover is placed, the letter of the knife or spoon is moved forward and backward over the stain. The stain should not be pressed. This method cannot be used with delicate fabrics.
Soaking: If cloth washable Valenqa in water for 30minutes is another way to remove stains and can be used as an enzyme Albraisark and Spray before washing the Q promise to remove stains (quail, 1997, p.653.654).

previous lessons
1- Study (valid) 2008
Study title: Methods of removing stains and treating them at home
The aim of the study: to remove the stains at home that may be exposed to clothes and furniture with cotton fibers in the simplest and easiest way without damaging the fabrics, which saves the family from going to clothes cleaning stores or buying expensive cleaning powders.
The study sample:
A- Cotton fabrics (raw brown)

B - Materials used to remove stains.

4- The materials used to make stains.

Results:
a- Study of the macula by ultraviolet (neon light)
NS- Remove the stain as soon as possible .
C -Using water alone first and then The stain is still using weak, then stronger detergents.
W -Ordinary soap (stock soap) contains concentrated alkaline substances, so it is preferable to use it to remove stains.

2- Al-Dulaimi study :2017
Study title: Lichen herb and its use as a detergent for textile materials.
Purpose of the study:
1- Removing stains from natural and industrial textile materials using the lichen plant.
2- Comparing the effect of the lichen cleaning process for different types of stains and textile materials under study.

The limits of the study:
1- The Iraqi local lichen plant.
2- Textile materials (white and colored cotton, wool, polyester.)

Study sample: The selection of the study sample was based on the intentional method, and the sample included the local Iraqi lichen plant and the common types of stains (coffee, tea, blood, broth, juice, edible oil.)

Results:
1- Ashnan is one of the environmentally safe and healthy detergents, and it is one of the environmentally friendly detergents.
2- Ashnan removes different types of stains because it contains saponins, which have a key role in the formation of soapy foam.
3- The possibility of replacing lichen as a safe and healthy alternative on the surface of the skin instead of detergents that have side effects.
4- Lichen has a good effect in improving tissue properties by use.

Chapter Three: Research Methodology and Procedures
This chapter presents the procedures and steps taken by the researcher to achieve the research objectives

First, the research method
The choice of the correct approach to solving the problem depends mainly on its nature in order to reach the truth and reveal it, and accordingly, for such a study, the empirical approach was followed to answer the research questions and test its hypotheses.

Second, the research community
The research community included industrial chemical cleaners and carpets of Turkish origin
Third: the sample of the research

The selection of the research sample was based on the intentional method as a basis for selection. The research sample included:

1- Industrial chemical cleaners (Italian yellow color detergent Dustyjordanian carpet cleaner 5plus) (And image (1) Explain the two types of liquidators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5plus</th>
<th>Dusty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Picture (1) shows the two types of detergents</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2- Turkish-origin carpets (not cut in the foliage, cut in the foliage) and picture (2) shows that

Picture (2) shows the carpets without stains (on the right, the carpet is not cut, and in the left, the carpet is cut
3- Common types of stains (tea, milk, broth) are shown in Table (1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Carpet cut</th>
<th>The carpet is not cut</th>
<th>Types of carpets and types of stains</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="teastain" alt="Tea" /></td>
<td><img src="teastain" alt="Tea" /></td>
<td><strong>Tea</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="milkstain" alt="Milk" /></td>
<td><img src="milkstain" alt="Milk" /></td>
<td><strong>milk</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="brothstain" alt="Broth" /></td>
<td><img src="brothstain" alt="Broth" /></td>
<td><strong>broth</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table (1) shows the types of carpets with stains

**Fourth: search tools**
1- Arabic and foreign sources and references
2- Two types of carpets, two types of industrial chemical cleaners, and three types of stains. The researcher’s direction at the beginning was to compare two types of carpets when removing stains with a chemical cleaner. Then the idea developed to use two types of industrial chemical cleaners to identify a number of carpet tests.
3- Survey visits:
   1- Carpet and upholstery stores in the Karrada district of Baghdad governorate
   2- Ministry of Industry and Minerals/Industrial Research and Development Authority/Al-Taraz Center for Textile and Leather Research

**Fifth: Equipment and tools used in the research**
The success of the search will stop in achieving its goals on several factors, the most important right and appropriate choice Llosa I to obtain data for this, the selection of appropriate tools is a key factor in research (violence J - Z, 1999, p135).

Among the devices used in the research:

1- Carpet Kinetic Load Testing Device (Dynamic Loading Machine) (Picture (3) shows that
Manufacturer name: WIRA  
Country of Origin: England  
Summary of his work: The percentage of thickness loss under the moving load of carpets and different types of carpets is determined to know the durability and quality of the different types of carpets. Reading and calculating the percentage of loss in thickness that should not exceed 35% according to the standard specifications.

Picture (3) shows the device for checking the dynamic load of the carpet.

-2 device for determining thickness under constant load) Digital Thickness Gauge (Photo (4) shows that
Manufacturer name: WIRA  
Country of Origin: England
Summary of his work: The device is used to determine the loss in thickness of carpets and carpets furnished in large halls and theaters for long periods without moving it, but it remains furnished and fixed for a specified period of time. Results with standard specifications.

Picture (4) shows the thickness of the device under constant loading of the carpet.

-3 Carpet tuft test device) Tuft Withdrawal Tensometer (Image (5) shows that
Manufacturer name: WIRA
Country of Origin: England
Summary of his work: The device examines the strength and durability of carpet tufts and threads and different types of carpet, and the results are compared with the Central Organization for Standardization and Quality Control. The pull of the weft for the carpet should not be less than 5 Newtons. As for the knotted carpet, it must not be less than 25 Newtons according to the standard specifications.

![Image 5](image5.png)

Picture (5) shows the carpet tuft test device

- Measuring device for color fastness of textiles to scratching (Crockmaster) (Image 6) shows that
Manufacturer name: James Heal
Country of Origin: England
Summary of his work: The device is used to check the color stability of different fabrics, blankets, carpets and carpets for rubbing. The device contains two types of wet rubbing and dry rubbing. The degree of staining is measured and compared with the gray scale * of the device according to the standard specifications.

![Image 6](image6.png)

Picture (6) shows a device for measuring the color fastness of textiles to scratching

The gray scale: -
The gray scale is used to determine the change in the color of fabrics to check the stability of colors and its uses. The five-point scale consists of five pairs of matte gray strips that represent the visible differences in color corresponding to the constancy scores (5,4,3,2,1). The scale is used by placing the original cloth and the given sample side by side in one level. In the same direction, and for comparison, the gray scale is placed in the same plane and next to them.

(5,4) No discrepancy in color
(3) There is medium contrast in color
(2,1) There is a great discrepancy in color (Al-Rubaie, 1991, pg. 417)

Picture (7) shows the gray scale

Sixth steps of action

Action steps include the following:
1- Buying a piece of carpet
2- Dividing the carpet into small pieces, each measuring (12 * 21 cm, according to the measurement required in the device used for the examination
3- Put the stain, whether it is tea, milk, or broth, on the carpet and leave it for (15) minutes
4- Spray the cleaner onto the stain and wipe it with a white cotton cloth
5- Dry the stain and cleaner with another clean cloth and allow it to air dry
6- Conducting laboratory tests * including (measurement of tuft pulling force, thickness loss under static and mobile loading, color fastness to dry and wet abrasion)

*Laboratory tests were conducted in the laboratories of Al-Taraz Center for Textile and Dermatological Research / Research and Development Authority / Ministry of Industry and Minerals

the fourth chapter:

This chapter includes a presentation of the results of the applied study with the aim of answering the research questions and trying to analyze and interpret them according to the theoretical framework in order to achieve its objectives. The current study reached the following results:

1- The results of the first goal:
The first objective relates to identifying the effect of chemical detergents on the carpets when removing stains by identifying the thickness loss under moving loading and the thickness loss under constant loading of the carpet as well as the tuft pulling force of the carpet and the color stability of dry and wet rubbing before and after the treatment of carpet stains with detergents as the table indicates (2) To the laboratory tests related to carpets (research sample) before treatment with detergents. As for the tables (3) (4) (5) (6) they refer to the laboratory tests for carpets (research sample) after being treated with detergents.
Table (2) shows the laboratory tests for carpets (research sample) before treatment with detergents.

It is evident from the above table that the percentage of the values of the thickness loss under the moving load of the carpets of both types came in conformity with the Iraqi standard. As for the percentage of the values of the loss in thickness under the fixed loading of the two types of carpets, it did not conform to the Iraqi standard. As for examining the pulling force of the tuft, the carpets are not cut in conformity with the Iraqi standard is because the value of less than (25) Newton, while the carpets mown Alkhamlh it is identical to the specification standard of Iraq because its values higher than 15 Newton, and in the examination last, a color fastness to abrasion dry and wet the carpet both types of values and for both types of abrasion (dry and wet) does not conform to the Iraqi standard because its values are less than ((4

Table (3) shows the percentage of thickness loss values under mobile loading.

It is seen from the table above that the percentage of the values of loss in fish under the mobile for loading the carpets of both types uncropped the Khamlh and snipped the Khamlh less than %35 and this is identical to the spec of the standard Iraqi issued by the Central Agency for Standardization and Quality Control No. (1143) of 1987 after his treatment with chemical detergents, except for stain samples) tea, milk, and broth (in the carpet, the hair is cut off when
treated with detergent. It scored respectively percentages (%44.98 ,%41.99 ,%38.7) and this is contrary to the spec of the standard mentioned.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thickness loss under static loading(%)</th>
<th>detergent type</th>
<th>spot type</th>
<th>carpet type</th>
<th>model sequence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%56</td>
<td>Dusty</td>
<td>Tea</td>
<td>Uncut Felium</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%53.6</td>
<td>Dusty</td>
<td>milk</td>
<td>Uncut Felium</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%53</td>
<td>Dusty</td>
<td>broth</td>
<td>Uncut Felium</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%52.9</td>
<td>5 plus</td>
<td>Tea</td>
<td>Uncut Felium</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%54.43</td>
<td>5 plus</td>
<td>milk</td>
<td>Uncut Felium</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%49.6</td>
<td>5 plus</td>
<td>broth</td>
<td>Uncut Felium</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%42.8</td>
<td>Dusty</td>
<td>Tea</td>
<td>scissors</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%41.9</td>
<td>Dusty</td>
<td>milk</td>
<td>scissors</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%38.3</td>
<td>Dusty</td>
<td>broth</td>
<td>scissors</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%38.2</td>
<td>5 plus</td>
<td>Tea</td>
<td>scissors</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%47.4</td>
<td>5 plus</td>
<td>milk</td>
<td>scissors</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%45.5</td>
<td>5 plus</td>
<td>broth</td>
<td>scissors</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table (4) shows the percentage of thickness losses under constant loading. Seen from the table above that the percentage of the values of loss in fish under a to load fixed carpets of both types uncropped the Khamlh and snipped the Khamlh more than %35 this Garmtabq complying with the Iraqi standard issued by the Central Agency for Standardization and Quality Control No. (1143) of 1987 after the treatment of detergent chemical.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Carpet Weft Pulling Force (N)</th>
<th>detergent type</th>
<th>spot type</th>
<th>carpet type</th>
<th>model sequence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Dusty</td>
<td>Tea</td>
<td>Uncut Felium</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>Dusty</td>
<td>milk</td>
<td>Uncut Felium</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>Dusty</td>
<td>broth</td>
<td>Uncut Felium</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.82</td>
<td>5 plus</td>
<td>Tea</td>
<td>Uncut Felium</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.27</td>
<td>5 plus</td>
<td>milk</td>
<td>Uncut Felium</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>5 plus</td>
<td>broth</td>
<td>Uncut Felium</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Dusty</td>
<td>Tea</td>
<td>scissors</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.15</td>
<td>Dusty</td>
<td>milk</td>
<td>scissors</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.56</td>
<td>Dusty</td>
<td>broth</td>
<td>scissors</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.19</td>
<td>5 plus</td>
<td>Tea</td>
<td>scissors</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.2</td>
<td>5 plus</td>
<td>milk</td>
<td>scissors</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>5 plus</td>
<td>broth</td>
<td>scissors</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As for Table (5), it shows the pulling force of the weft for the carpet.

*The Iraqi Standard issued by the Central Organization for Standardization and Quality Control No. (1143) for stitched carpets Tufted Carpets for the year 1987.

The pulling force Tuft carpets differ between the two types (uncropped the x religion and mown Alkhamlkh) The first type uncropped Alkhamlkh should not be less than the force in which all (1 of 5 Newton), second type mown the Khamlh should not be less than the force in it (25Newton).
according to the Iraqi standard and can be seen from the table above that models carpets uncropped Alkhamlh all non - complying with the Iraqi standard in the carpet type because lower values of (25) Newton , while in the carpet mown the Khamlh , the models of Iraq are all complying with the standard because their values higher from (15) Newtons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Color fastness to wet rubbing</th>
<th>Color fastness to dry rubbing</th>
<th>detergent type</th>
<th>spot type</th>
<th>carpet type</th>
<th>model sequence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4 / 5</td>
<td>Dusty</td>
<td>Tea</td>
<td>Uncut Felium</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Dusty</td>
<td>milk</td>
<td>Uncut Felium</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 / 3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dusty</td>
<td>broth</td>
<td>Uncut Felium</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2 / 3</td>
<td>5 plus</td>
<td>Tea</td>
<td>Uncut Felium</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4 / 5</td>
<td>5 plus</td>
<td>milk</td>
<td>Uncut Felium</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 / 3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5 plus</td>
<td>broth</td>
<td>Uncut Felium</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dusty</td>
<td>Tea</td>
<td>scissors</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 / 3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Dusty</td>
<td>milk</td>
<td>scissors</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 / 3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Dusty</td>
<td>broth</td>
<td>scissors</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5 plus</td>
<td>Tea</td>
<td>scissors</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5 plus</td>
<td>milk</td>
<td>scissors</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5 plus</td>
<td>broth</td>
<td>scissors</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table (6) shows the color fastness to dry and wet abrasions

It is evident from the above table that the models of the carpets are not cut, they came in conformity with the Iraqi standard for color fastness towards dry rubbing only in milk stains with detergent Dusty And gravy stains with cleaner 5 plus As for the color stability towards wet rubbing, it conformed to the Iraqi standard only in tea and milk stains with a detergent Dusty Milk stains with detergent 5 plus As for the models of carpets that are cut, they came in conformity with the Iraqi standard for color fastness towards dry rubbing only in milk stains and broths with detergent .Dusty And gravy stains with cleaner 5 plus As for the color stability towards wet rubbing, it conformed to the Iraqi standard only in milk stains with detergent 5 plus

2- The results of the second goal:
This objective is related to identifying the components of the carpet (the subject of the research) with its two types of carpets, uncut, and carpets cut, after conducting laboratory tests for the components of the fibers and the base. The results were as follows, shown in Table.(7)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Carpet cut</th>
<th>The carpet is not cut</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>base components</td>
<td>Velvet components above the base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polypropylene %35 acrylic 15th%</td>
<td>jute %50 polyester %100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>polyester %65 nylon 15th%</td>
<td>polyester %50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table (7) shows the components of the carpet

There is a difference between the two types of carpets (the subject of research) in terms of components, as they vary between jute, acrylic, nylon and polypropylene, in addition to the polyester present in each of the components of the base and the components of the velvet above the base for both types of carpets

Conclusions:

2- The components of the carpets, cut and uncut, varied among themselves with respect to the components of the base and the base over the base, between natural and artificial textiles.

3- The carpets are not cut. The fibers are in conformity with the Iraqi standard in the values of thickness loss under the moving load of the carpets when using both types of detergent.

4- The carpets are cut in line with the Iraqi standard in terms of thickness losses under moving loading of carpets with detergent Dusty Only but the models do not match when using a cleaner 5 plus

5- When examining the thickness loss values under moving carpets, it was found that all models do not conform to the standard

6- The pulling force of the weft for carpets varies between the two types of carpets, as it should not be less than 15% in uncut carpets, but in carpets that are cut, it should not be less than 25%.

7- It is preferable to remove tea stains with a detergent Dusty instead of cleaner 5 plus To maintain the color stability of the carpet towards dry and wet rugs in uncut carpets

8- The stability of the color of the carpet, not cut, when removing milk stains with both types of detergent

9- that's clean 5 plus It is the best when removing broth stains in uncut carpets

10- The color of the carpet is affected by both types of detergents when removing tea stains

11- is a cleaner 5 plus It is best to use dry and wet abrasives when removing milk stains on carpets

12- In carpets that are trimmed, the broth stains in wet rubbing are best removed with a detergent DustyAs for dry rubbing, a cleanser is preferred 5 plus

Suggestions and recommendations

1- The use of natural fiber and fiber for industrial action compared to the process of a response to the removal of the different spots among them.
2- The use of different colors of carpets to determine the extent of the stain’s survival or removal, according to the color of the stain with the color of the carpet

3- Learn about the possibility of using other types of detergents to remove carpet stains

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