

YOUR HOME LAUNDRY GUIDE



- How to Wash Electric Blankets, Comforters, Pillows
- How to Wash Woolens, Cottons, Nylons, Orlon, Dacron
- How to Wash Play Suits, Plastic Shower Curtains, Table Cloths, Rain Coats, Work Clothes.
- What kind of soap or detergent to use
- When and how to condition clothes
- What kind of bleach and how much
- How hot is hot water
- Stains and how to remove them
- The importance of soft water
- Use your washer to add new color to clothes
- How much and what kind of starch to use
- Keep white nylons white
- How to make ironing easy
- How to use your washer, dryer and ironer

Prepared by HOME SERVICE DEPARTMENT ROCHESTER GAS AND ELECTRIC

INDEX

Blankets	
Washing.....	15
Drying.....	26
(on clothesline and in dryer)	
Electric.....	15
Bleach.....	7
Bluing.....	6
Buying Guide.....	1
Cold Water Washing.....	14
Conditioning Clothes	
Grayed - Regular Wash....	10
Brightening Dacron and Nylon.....	11
Resin finished fabrics yellowed from chlorine bleach.....	8
Yellowed from chlorine combining with excessive iron and minerals in water.....	11
Curtains	
Dacron.....	16
Fiberglass.....	16
Nylon.....	16
Orlon.....	16
Taffeta.....	16
Diapers.....	16
Dryers, Use of.....	24, 25
Woolens.....	26
Elastic Garments.....	17
Foam Rubber.....	17
Gelatine Dip for Fabrics...10	
Ironing	
Preparation of clothes...27	
Irons and Ironers.....	27
Care of.....	28
Removing melted nylon and plastic.....	28
Steam Irons.....	27
Knit Dresses, Cotton.....	17
Removing stretch or bag..17	
Lingerie.....	21
Oily or Greasy Garments....18	
Petticoats & Crinolines.....	18
Pillows	
Dacron.....	19
Feather.....	19
Foam Rubber.....	19
Plastics.....	19
Removing Soap Curd.....	19
Tinting.....	23
Pretreating for Washing.....	12
Rain Coats.....	19
Resin finished fabrics yellowed from chlorine bleach.....	8
Rugs, Laundering.....	20
Removing Ink Stains.....	33
Soaps and Detergents.....	5
For various washers.....	6
Stains, Removal of	
Adhesive Tape.....	29
Airplane Glue.....	29
Alcoholic Beverages.....	30
Baby Formula.....	30
Blood.....	30
Chocolate.....	30
Cocoa.....	30
Cod Liver Oil.....	30
Coffee, Tea.....	31
Crayon.....	31
Cream.....	31
Egg.....	31
Fruit.....	32
Fruit Juices.....	32
Grass and Foliage.....	32
Grease, Car.....	32
Gum.....	33
Ice Cream.....	31
Ink.....	33
Ballpoint.....	33
On Rugs.....	33
Iodine.....	34
Lipstick, Rouge.....	34

Mildew.....	34	Water Temperatures.....	4, 5
Milk.....	34	Woolens	
Mud.....	35	Washing.....	15
Mustard.....	35	Sweaters, Blankets.....	20
Nail Polish.....	35	Drying.....	26
Paint.....	35		
Perfume.....	35		
Perspiration.....	36		
Odors.....	36		
Rust.....	36		
Salad Dressing.....	36		
Scorch.....	37		
Soft Drinks, Colas.....	30		
Tar.....	32		
Tomato, Catsup.....	37		
Urine.....	37		
Wax.....	37		
Starches.....	8		
Tips on Use.....	9		
prevent Streaking.....	9		
(#5 and 8)			
Drying Starched Items....	9		
(#12)			
Sweaters.....	20		
Tinting			
In Automatic Washer.....	22		
Plastics.....	23		
Wash and Wear.....	21		
Washing, How to			
Automatic Washers.....	14		
Load Sizes.....	13		
Loading Washer.....	13		
Pretreating.....	12		
Washing Time.....	14		
Water			
Grains Hardness.....	2		
Softeners			
Amounts to Use.....	3, 5		
Mechanical.....	3		
Packaged.....	3		
Water Heaters			
Care Of.....	4		
Recommended Sizes.....	4		

BUY WISELY

Buy clothes wisely to help you when you launder.

CHECK:

HANG TAG - Save for future reference.

SEAMS - Are they 1/8 to 1/2" deep, pinked or otherwise finished?

TRIMMING - Is it washable or removable?

BUTTONS - Are they likely to chip or break? Will they melt under a hot iron?

THREAD - Material should be similar to fabric. If seams pucker before washing, they certainly will afterwards.

STITCHING - Should be 10-12 stitches per inch.

FIBER CONTENT - Determines wash procedures. Read Hang Tag.

COLORFASTNESS - Color should not run.

SHRINKAGE - Not more than 1%.

Bleaching instructions for special crease and wrinkle resistant finishes on cottons and cotton blends.

Ironing temperatures should accompany garment when touch-up is required.

WATER

*If there is one ingredient
That makes washing expedient,
It's lots of water, soft and hot...
Your clothes won't like it if it's not!*

NR

There are minerals in water which must first be "conditioned" before soap can do its cleansing work. It is advisable to contact your local water department to find out degree of hardness (Rochester water is from 5 to 8 grains hardness). Have well water tested.

GRAINS HARDNESS

0 - 3	Fairly Soft
3 - 6	Moderately Hard
6 - 12	Hard
12 - 30	Very Hard

For practical use consider:

Hemlock as Medium Soft water

Ontario as Medium Hard water

"CONDITION" WATER BY EITHER:

A mechanical softening system which may be installed to soften all the water used in the house. These systems may be rented or purchased outright. Follow manufacturer's directions for reconditioning of water softeners...

OR

Packaged Softeners - Which are of two types.

*Non-precipitating - Leaves the water clear.
Helps break up and disperse soil.

Examples: Calgon, Phosphotex

Precipitating - Add only enough for water to feel slippery. Follow manufacturer's directions for use.

Examples: Borax, Washing Soda, Climalene,
Oakite, Melo

Amounts of Packaged Non-Precipitating Water Softener for Use in Washers:

WATER CAPACITY GALLONS	SOFT 1-4 GRAINS	MEDIUM 5-10 GRAINS	HARD 11-20 GRAINS
1 to 4	2 teaspoonfuls	5 teaspoonfuls	1/3 cup
5 to 10	5 teaspoonfuls	1/4 cup	1 cup
11 to 16	1/4 cup	2/3 cup	1-1/3 cups
17 to 22	1/2 cup	1 cup	1-2 cups

Add water softener before the soap is added.

It is advisable to use in rinse water also, when possible.

Many washers have automatic dispensers.

*Recommended for best results.

WATER HEATERS

It takes a good automatic water heater to provide enough warm or hot water for each load of clothes.

FOR AN AVERAGE SIZE FAMILY USE...

30-45 gallons or larger automatic gas water heater. Be sure the recovery rate for gas is at least 30-40 gallons per hour.

67-82 gallons or larger automatic electric water heater.

IF YOUR WATER HEATER DOESN'T DO THE JOB...

1. Set up the water temperature one-half hour before beginning to wash.
2. Do only 1 load at a time to be sure the water is hot enough for all laundry.

HOT WATER SHOULD BE FREE FROM DEPOSIT...

Check your water heater once a month. If there is sediment, drain water from heater until clear.

...Insures longer life for water heater.

...Helps prevent rusty water.

SUGGESTED TEMPERATURES FOR WASH WATER...

HOT - 140°F - 160°F - Regular wash.

MEDIUM - 110°F - 120°F - Dark cottons

WARM - 100°F - Fine delicate fabrics and also some "drip-drys" and "wash'n wears." Reduces wrinkling of man-made fabrics.

COLD - For cold water washing. Reduces wrinkles, but does not remove wear wrinkles. Use only for lightly soiled clothes.

LAUNDRY AIDS

*What detergent shall I choose?
Are bleach and bluing good to use?
Perhaps before I pour them in
I'll read the labels, then begin.*

NR

Laundry Aids should never be mixed without manufacturers' recommendations.

Buy those best suited for your needs.

SOAPS AND DETERGENTS (Detergents as used in this booklet are synthetics or "syndets.")

Fortunately for us, there are both soaps and detergents especially for removal of heavy or light soil. Check the information on the box as to the kind of soil each will remove.

As new products are constantly coming on the market and changes are made in the old, choose those which do the best job for you and stick with them. Consider well before changing, if satisfied with your present soap or detergent. If dissatisfied, condition clothes (see page 10) before using new products.

The amount of soap or detergent varies with:

TEMPERATURE OF WATER...

140°F will dissolve soap and detergent more quickly and completely. You'll use less soap and have better cleansing action with hot water.

HARDNESS OF WATER...

Be sure water is softened when soaps are used. Use some extra softener with detergents in very hard water.

THE KIND OF WASHER AND AMOUNT OF WATER IN MACHINE

Measure carefully soap or detergent and watch entire cycle for first time. Note exact amount and use as a guide in the future.

Agitator or Pulsator Type Washer

Use only enough soap or sudsing detergent to form visible suds on the surface of the water. This should remain stable throughout the wash period.

Tumble Type Washer

Follow the instructions which come with your machine for proper suds level. If detergent is used be sure it is low sudsing.

Excess suds cushions the clothes and prevents proper washing action.

BLUING - Does not actually make fabrics whiter, only makes them look whiter. (Today most soaps and detergents contain a fluorescent dye that gives the same effect as the use of bluing.)

Flakes or beads should be added at beginning of wash period.

Liquid--Always dilute. Add to last rinse.

BLEACH - There are two main kinds of bleach. They differ greatly in their action because they are completely different in their chemical make-up.

Chlorine Bleaches - Standard heavy-duty bleaches. These should be added during the wash cycle. Unless labeled "Bleachable" on tag accompanying garment at time of purchase, do not use on acetate, silk, wool or crease resistant fabrics; such as, cottons, rayons, or linens.

It comes in two forms...

*Liquid - Has tendency to weaken fabric and will do so extensively if not diluted before coming in contact with fabric or if left too long in contact with it.

*Dry - This also should be in solution when coming in contact with fabrics.

Perborate Bleaches - Especially for fine fabrics, resin treated natural fibers and man-made thermoplastic fibers.

OTHER LAUNDRY AIDS - There are many on the market for various uses...

Prolonging life of nylon stockings and garments containing elastic.

Removing spots and stains - some come in "easy to use" containers.

Moth-Proofing garments.

*There are dispensers which dilute bleach on many washers. If not on your washer, add 1 quart of water to measured bleach or add bleach to wash water before adding clothes.

TO RESTORE COLOR TO RESIN-FINISHED COTTONS THAT HAVE TURNED YELLOW FROM USE OF CHLORINE BLEACH...

Dissolve 2 T sodium hyposulfite or 2 T sodium thiosulfate (same as photographers' "hypo") in 1 gallon of warm water. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of white vinegar and soak garment for 1-5 minutes. Rinse thoroughly. Repeat, if necessary, using fresh solution. Hot water strengthens the solution. (Chemicals may be purchased at drug stores or photographic supply stores.)

OR

Use RIT Color remover on white clothes only. Rinse thoroughly.

STARCH

Cottons are starched to give a crisp finish. They stay clean longer and soil washes out easier.

There are different kinds of starch available for different kinds of finishes.

Can also be used on synthetic fabrics.

LUMP	Follow manufacturer's directions for use.
POWDERED	
CUBES	
LIQUID	Regular - A light or medium starch. Permanent or Plastic - Contains water repellent material which penetrates fabric and lasts through several launderings.

To make your own starch, mix $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of starch with 1 cup of water; add 5 cups boiling water slowly. Boil 2-3 minutes until clear. Dilute with water to desired stiffness. Starch wax may be added to avoid sticking when ironing.

Streaks due to plastic starch - How to Prevent, see page 9, steps 5, 6, 7, and 8.

STARCHING TIPS

1. Make solution for finish desired.
2. For perfect results - always measure starch and water accurately.
3. Have enough starch to cover garments.
4. Sort clothes for starching according to finish desired.
5. For partial starching (collars, cuffs, ruffles only) have whole garment damp before starching to prevent starch line at edge of starched area.
6. Dip and squeeze garments in starch solution several times, then extract as much as possible - or spin in washer to remove excess starch. Dry completely then dampen.
7. Dry, sprinkle and allow to stand at least 2 hours before ironing.
8. When using plastic or permanent starches, iron with slightly cooler setting so as to prevent streaking. To starch in an automatic washer consult manufacturer's booklet for your particular washer.
9. DO NOT put plastic starch in washer. DO NOT put clothes that have been treated with a plastic starch in the dryer until ironed and washed once.
10. If the automatic ironer is to be used, less starch is needed.
11. When starching a large number of articles, use the automatic washer. It gives more even distribution of starch than dipping each article by hand. This is especially important when doing curtains.
12. To dry in dryer - dry to desired dryness for ironing, then wrap in damp towel or place in a plastic bag for ironing. For dryer dried articles make a stiffer starch. Dry starched items together and start with a cool dryer. Wipe dryer with damp towel after drying freshly starched items.
13. To line dry - shake garments first, smooth collars, cuffs, belts before hanging.

GELATIN DIP FOR RAYONS, NYLONS AND PURE SILK

To restore life to garments which are limp from many washings: Soften 2 T granulated gelatin in a little cold water. Then dissolve in 2 or 3 quarts of boiling water. Let cool to lukewarm, dip garment in this solution, squeeze and dry. Dampen and iron as usual.

TO CONDITION GRAYED CLOTHES

Clothes become gray or yellow as a result of soap or detergent left in the clothes, using too much or too little, or not rinsing properly.

Condition clothes also when changing from a soap to a detergent or detergent to a soap.

1. Fill washer with hot water (140° - 160°F).
2. Add 1 cup Calgon for tumble type washer, 2 cups for agitator type; let dissolve.
3. Add clothes and complete wash period. If soap curd is present, suds will form. If there is excessive suds, repeat process, then wash as usual using a detergent or soap and softener.

TO BRIGHTEN WHITE DACRON AND NYLON GARMENTS...discolored from washing with colored clothes...

1. Dissolve 1 cup Calgonite* (compound for automatic dishwashers) in 1 gallon warm water, using enamel or plastic container. Dissolve by stirring with a wooden spoon. (Do not put hands in solution.)
2. Completely immerse garment and allow to soak for 2 hours or overnight.
3. Place container under faucet and overflow rinse for approximately 10 minutes. Rub briskly any soiled areas using a sponge or soft brush.
4. Wash garment thoroughly.

OR

Use a commercial color remover. (Check directions on package.)

CHLORINE BLEACH USED IN WATER CONTAINING EXCESSIVE IRON OR MINERALS MAY TURN WHITE CLOTHES YELLOW OR BROWN.

To restore color, dissolve thoroughly one ounce of *oxalic acid crystals in 1 gallon of warm water. Soak clothes 10 to 15 minutes. Rinse well.

Do not use in washing machine.

*Avoid contact of these solutions with eyes or prolonged exposure to skin. If it gets into eyes by accident, wash eyes thoroughly with water.

HOW TO WASH CLOTHES

*Take a minute, stop and think...
Shall I wash navy blue with pink?
Is Bobby's frog still in his jeans?
I wonder just what "drip-dry" means!*

NR

Tags and labels that come with garments should be saved and the directions for washing followed carefully.

PRETREAT CLOTHES BEFORE WASHING...

Mend torn or ripped places.

Turn pockets inside out and remove crayons, money, Kleenex, and trinkets, etc.

Close zippers.

Remove shoulder pads.

Loosely tie apron strings, belts, etc., in half bow.

Remove all stains before washing (see stain removal chart).

Rub extra soiled spots (collars, cuffs) with a brush dipped in heavy suds of same detergent or soap you will use for washing garments.

Unbutton buttons.

*Sort clothes according to fabric and type of soil. This determines the temperature of wash and rinse water, also amount of soap and detergent to use.

*White nylons should always be washed with white clothes.

HOW TO JUDGE LOAD SIZE

Read the instruction booklet for proper loading of your machine. It is very easy to overload and thus have poor washing results.

For regular clothes, drop loosely into washer - DO NOT PACK - when clothes reach bottom of rim around top of tub, you have enough for one load in top loading washer.

Distribute large and small items throughout the load.

It is best to wash not more than 8 lbs. at one time, but smaller loads can be washed in an automatic washer. When in doubt as to the size of load you are washing, use the regular amount of water.

TYPICAL LOADS

2 double bed size sheets plus

2-4 pillow cases and enough small items to
make 8 lbs.

OR

3 single bed sheets mixed with smaller items.

OR

7-8 large bath towels.

OR

8 lbs. of other clothes.

For crease resistant fabrics - for all washers--cut load size to one-half. Wash 'n wears should not be crowded.

SOAKING - If you wish to soak clothes, remember that soaking for 20 minutes loosens dirt. Longer time redeposits soil and may fade clothes.

WASHING TIME - The dirtiest clothes are clean in the maximum time on your automatic washer timer. For non-automatics 8-10 minutes. Over-washed clothes may lint more, fade, shrink or become dingy.

AUTOMATIC WASHERS

Everything nowadays comes packaged for your convenience. So does the automatic washer. A very special feature is:

Different cycles tailored for different fabrics and amount of soil present. Some washers have 6-8 cycles including one for blankets.

The cycle for "drip-drys", "wash 'n wears", delicate and man-made fabrics is:

Short - this has a shortened wash and rinse with slow and shortened spins.

The cycle for regular wash, heavy cottons and heavily soiled fabrics is:

Longer - entire cycle usually has longer washes, longer rinses and faster spins than other cycle.

The cold water wash and rinse - another tailored feature especially for you...

Always use either a cold water soap especially designed for cold water washing...

OR

A non-sudsing detergent that has been dissolved in hot water and cooled.

WASHING SPECIAL ARTICLES AND FABRICS

ARTICLE OR FIBER	WATER TEMP.	WASHING INSTRUCTIONS	DRYING
Blankets	120°F - 140°F	Some washers have special cycles for washing woolens. If no special cycle, follow these steps for all washers except Tumble-type.	For drying see page 26.
Wool, Orlon, Blends	Use same temp. for rinsing as for washing.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Measure blanket. 2. Pretreat spots and binding (Rub with soft brush and same MILD soap solution as used in washer.) 3. Fill washer with water, mild soap and softener. Turn on washer to form suds. Turn washer off. Put blanket under the water and soak for 20 minutes. Wash for 15 seconds only. 4. Let washer drain, advance dial. Allow washer to fill for deep water rinse. Agitate 15 seconds before draining. 5. For second rinse, repeat step 4. 6. Allow woolens to spin only 1½ - 2 minutes of final period. 	
Electric	Omit 20 minute soak for electric blanket.	Tumble type washer - see next page.	

TOO MUCH AGITATION MAKES WOOL SHRINK - DO NOT TWIST, WRING OR PUT THROUGH WRINGER
TO STORE ELECTRIC BLANKET - FOLD LOOSELY AND PLACE IN ORIGINAL BOX.

ARTICLE OR FIBER	WATER TEMP.	WASHING INSTRUCTIONS	DRYING
<p>FOR TUMBLE TYPE: Follow steps 1 & 2. At step 3 add blanket before filling washer and soak 10 minutes. Omit 15 second agitation in steps 3 & 4.</p>			
Curtains			
Orlon, Dacron Nylon	Lukewarm	Shake off excess dust, place loosely in cheese cloth bags or pillow cases; wash 3-5 min. with mild soap, turning off machine at end of rinse. Omit final spin. Remove curtains from bags. Squeeze gently between towels.	3-5 min. in dryer with buffer.* Remove before "bone" dry.
Fiberglass	Lukewarm	Wash by hand using mild soap. Do not twist or squeeze.	Place on rods and allow to drip dry.
Taffeta	Lukewarm	Wash by hand using mild soap. Do not twist or squeeze.	Place on rods and allow to drip dry.
Diapers	Hot (140°-160°)	Soak in cool water using ½ cup Borax. Use full wash period with water softener and mild soap. If bleach must be used, wash diapers a second time using water softener and soap.	Place in dryer, remove before "bone" dry and finger press.

ARTICLE OR FIBER	WATER TEMP.	WASHING INSTRUCTIONS	DRYING
Elastic Garments	Warm	Close hooks, zippers. Use mild soap and shortened wash, rinse and spin. Chlorine bleach and hot water tend to weaken fibers.	"Warm" dryer setting. Use buffer load.* Remove before thoroughly dry.
Foam Rubber	Lukewarm	Leave in original case. Pretreat stains. Wash by hand with mild soap.	Place in dryer only if stationary drying is possible. USE NO HEAT. Or squeeze gently between 2 dry towels and allow to dry at room temperature. DO NOT DRY BY DIRECT EXPOSURE TO HEAT OR SUN.
Knit Dress Cotton	Warm or Cool Water	Use soap and Calgon or all-purpose detergent. Shorten wash, rinse and spins.	Dry in dryer, if guaranteed not to shrink. Use low heat with buffer load* and remove while slightly damp. Press on wrong side to restore dress to original size.

To remove the "bag" or stretch from wear of knit garments between launderings - tumble with several damp Turkish towels on low heat for 10 minutes. Place on hanger and allow to dry thoroughly.

ARTICLE OR FIBER	WATER TEMP.	WASHING INSTRUCTIONS	DRYING
Oily or Greasy garments, white or colorfast (baby oil, face cream, etc.)	Hot (140°F - 160°F)	Use full wash period with heavy duty soap or detergent, adding $\frac{3}{4}$ cup household ammonia in regular wash period. For very soiled clothes, repeat.	Place in dryer for desired state of dryness.
Petticoats	Warm	Wash as any fine fabric with a mild soap.	Dry over an umbrella. Helps keep shape.
Nylon Taffeta		Can be machine washed. After washing, dip in $1\frac{1}{4}$ cups instant starch diluted in 2 qt. water.	
French Lacquered Net		Dry clean. Press between wax paper, if wrinkled. This will restore stiffness.	
Acetate Taffeta		Hand wash. Press inside out while still slightly damp with steam iron.	
Nylon and Rayon Jersey		Wash in machine.	
Crinolines, Organdy, Nylon Net		Hand wash. Squeeze suds through without wringing. To restore stiffness - wash, dry, and iron. Place over an old umbrella and rub with a sponge dipped in undiluted starch. Dry.	

ARTICLE OR FIBER	WATER TEMP.	WASHING INSTRUCTIONS	DRYING
Pillows Feather Dacron	Lukewarm	Rip stitching for 1" in opposite corners to allow air circulation through pillow. Overcast opening lightly. Wash 4 min. with all-purpose soap or detergent and complete wash cycle. (Wash 2 in agitator type washer for better balanced washing action.)	Place in dryer or hang by 2 corners, fluffing while drying. (Choose a sunny, breezy day.) Dacron pillows will dry twice as fast as feather pillows.
Foam Rubber		See page 17.	
Plastics Aprons Curtains Raincoats Slipcovers Tablecloths	Warm	Wash in washer for 3 min. using mild soap and softener, or detergent. Complete cycle.	Hang to dry or tumble in dryer with no heat.
To remove soap curd and white spots on shower curtains:	Warm	Add twice the recommended amounts of water softener. Set wash time for 5 min. Complete cycle.	Hang to dry or tumble in dryer with no heat.

ARTICLE OR FIBER	WATER TEMP.	WASHING INSTRUCTIONS	DRYING
Rugs	Warm, if rubber backed	Pretreat stains. Wash 2 small rugs together or 1 large rug. If wool, wash as for wool blankets. If cotton, use regular cycle.	Dry in dryer.
Sweaters	Lukewarm (Use same temp. for rinsing as for washing)	Use mild soap or detergent. Wash 3 min. Shorten final spin.	See page 26, drying woolens.
Orlon Nylon			
Wool cashmere and blends	Lukewarm	Trace outline on paper before washing. Follow directions for washing woolens. See blankets page 15. Two short washings in fresh water are better than a prolonged wash in same water.	Wool - before completely dry press with steam iron on wrong side, or use regular iron and press cloth. Fit to paper traced outline to insure correct size.

ARTICLE OR FIBER	WATER TEMP.	WASHING INSTRUCTIONS	DRYING
"Wash 'n Wear" Drip - Drys Special finishes on cotton blends Man-made fibers Lingerie Polished cottons Rain coats (Do not use with Chlorine Bleach)	Lukewarm or cold (for less wrink- ling)	Shorten wash, rinse and spin. If heavily soiled, use warmer water. For next wash return to lukewarm or cold wash. Cut down on load size. Add fabric softener to rinse (especially for nylons and other man-made fabrics.)	Dry 10-20 min. in dryer. Remove im- mediately after tumbling. Hang.

*Buffer load - 3-4 medium size dry bath towels.

TINTING IN AN AUTOMATIC WASHER

If possible, follow instruction booklet for your particular washer, or the instructions that come with the dye, or use these directions:

1. Wash article. If there is a possibility of shrinkage take complete measurements and write them down.
2. Dye only 6 lbs. at a time.
3. Allow 1 small package of dye per pound of cotton, wool, or silk fabric. More dye is needed for acetate rayon ("celanese") and nylon, or for dark colors. See package of dye.
4. Dissolve dye in a small amount of very hot water. Strain through a cloth.
5. Fill washer with HOT water, add dissolved dye, agitate just enough to mix dye, unless you have a dye dispenser cup in your automatic washer.
6. Put wet article in machine.
7. Run wash cycle twice, if possible, to give longest possible washing time. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of table salt about 5 min. before end of wash cycle. Allow machine to go through all cycles; remove article.
8. Roll in a clean towel until partially dry or partially dry in *dryer using a buffer load.
9. While slightly damp, press with a warm iron, stretching material gently to conform to original measurement. It is easier to press a dyed article while still damp, because as the dye sets, it usually stiffens the fabric.
10. Clean washer out thoroughly to remove every trace of dye. Use usual amount of soap plus $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of bleach. Run through complete wash cycle.

*If dried in the dryer be sure to clean drum with cloth moistened with diluted bleach.

TINTING PLASTICS IN THE AUTOMATIC WASHER

Be sure plastics are free from rips and tears...

1. Set temperature control dial at HOT setting.
2. Strain dissolved dye into washer.
3. Agitate just enough to mix dye, unless washer has automatic dispenser.
4. Add plastics, plain or patterned.
5. Agitate 3-8 minutes until desired color is obtained.
6. Complete automatic cycle.
7. Hang to dry or tumble in dryer with no heat.
8. Clean machine according to directions in washer booklet, or see Page 22, Step 10 of this booklet.

NOTE: *Because synthetic fabrics do not dye easily, the result may not be entirely satisfactory when done at home.*

USE OF THE DRYER

*No need for Monday to be blue,
Or Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, too!
Now everyday's a "drying day"---
Your dryer chased the clouds away!*

NR

- SAVES WORK - No bending, stretching, or carrying heavy baskets of clothes.
- SAVES TIME - Eliminates hanging clothes; much ironing unnecessary.
- SAVES MONEY - Fewer clothes are necessary, especially for children; clothes can be dried any time.

IMPROVES APPEARANCE OF CLOTHES AND FABRICS - fewer wrinkles, softer.

CONVENIENT - no drip drying.

1. Wash and dry garments of similar weight together so they can be removed from the dryer at the same time.
2. Select the proper drying time for each type of load. This is very important and can only be obtained by experience. Drying times given in instruction books are helpful guides.
3. Select proper load size. Overloading will increase drying times.
4. Avoid "over drying" or "bone drying" clothes - remove clothes from dryer at desired state of dryness.
 - a. Damp dry for ironing.
 - b. Slightly damp for finger pressing - especially sheets and drip dries.
 - c. Dry for finger pressing and storage - bath towels (if items are wrinkled, they are over-dried items).
5. Remove from dryer when testing for dampness or dryness. They will feel more moist than they really are if tested in the dryer.

Continued...

6. When drying starched items, use a heavier starch than when line drying. Remove damp dry for ironing. Do not dry items starched with permanent or plastic starch in the dryer.
7. Foam rubber, such as pads, bras, and pillows, should not be dried in dryer with heat.
8. To remove crayon from dryer - use soap and water - then steel wool soap pad.
9. KEEP LINT TRAP CLEAN...empty after every load.

OTHER USES FOR YOUR DRYER

Fluff pillows, chenille spreads, shag rugs, corduroy or velveteen draperies, ironer pad and ironing board pad. Place in dryer for 5-8 minutes, with low or no heat.

Remove wrinkles from woolens by placing in dryer with a damp towel for 8-10 minutes. Use low or medium heat setting.

Dry wet snow suits and mittens.

Stationary Dry - and low heat:

- Washable lamp shades
- Delicate blouses
- Beaded sweaters

Stationary Dry - with no heat:

- Winter boots
- Sneakers

(Stationary dry is not on all dryers.)

THE DRYER SHOULD NEVER BE USED FOR DRYING GARMENT WHICH HAVE BEEN DRY CLEANED WITH INFLAMMABLE CLEANING FLUIDS.

DRYING WOOLENS IN THE AUTOMATIC CLOTHES DRYER

Quick drying is best...

1. Preheat dryer on "high" for 5 minutes.
 2. While preheating, put approximately 5 lbs. of dry, clean cottons, or 3 or 4 bath towels for buffer load in dryer.
 3. Put woolens in dryer just to damp dry. Approximate times are:
Sweaters and small woolen garments...5-10 min.
Light weight or small blankets.....15 min.
Heavy and full size blankets.....20 min.
- ...Be sure woolens are removed from dryer before they are dry.
4. While blanket is still damp, brush on both sides with a steel wire brush (paint scraping brush available at hardware stores.) By the time brushing is finished blanket will be nearly dry. Hang evenly over bars or line to complete drying. Press binding.
 5. If blanket is badly shrunken and matted from previous washings, this brushing will help to restore nap of blanket and original size.

DRYING BLANKETS ON A CLOTHES LINE

1. Choose a warm, breezy day. Do not dry blanket in direct sunlight.
2. Use 2 clothes lines covered with sheets to prevent slipping. Drape blanket evenly over both lines and pull gently into shape. Pin loosely, if necessary.
3. Half way through drying, reverse blanket so it will dry evenly. Follow Steps 4 and 5 above.

SOME MANUFACTURERS DO NOT RECOMMEND PLACING ELECTRIC BLANKETS IN THE AUTOMATIC CLOTHES DRYER. IF IN DOUBT, CONSULT THE INSTRUCTIONS WHICH CAME WITH YOUR BLANKET OR DRY ON A CLOTHES LINE.

IRONING

*When weekly washing days are done,
You think your work is just begun?
No need for you to be distressed--
The ironer will do the rest!*

NR

THE IRONER

- ...Does away with the drudgery of ironing.
- ...Gives a professional finish and sheen to shirts, dresses, and children's clothes, as well as flat pieces.

PREPARATION OF CLOTHES FOR IRONING

Remove clothes from dryer or line when they are "just right" for ironing.

Finger press seams, belts, and facings to save time later in ironing.

If necessary to sprinkle clothes, distribute moisture as evenly as possible using warm water.

Fold clothes rather than rolling tightly, since that only adds more wrinkles.

Place in plastic bag or wrap in rubber sheet with the heavy garments and linens on the bottom and lighter cottons and synthetics on the top so they will be ironed first with the cooler iron. Allow to stand at least 2 hours before ironing. Do not let stand more than 24 hours, as they may mildew unless placed in a cold place such as a refrigerator.

Iron silks, acetates, rayons and dark colored fabrics on wrong side to avoid shine.

THE STEAM IRON

With the flick of a switch you may have a steam iron for:

- ...Pressing woolen or rayon.
- ...Restoring the nap to velvet, felt and suede.
- ...Giving the finishing touches to synthetic fabrics.
- ...Drip dries and some wash and wears.

CARE OF IRONER AND HAND IRON

Removing Melted Nylon or Plastic from Iron or Ironer:

Make a paste of a scouring cleanser and glycerine. Cover stain with a thick layer of the paste. Heat iron to smoking point, let cool slightly, then wipe off with crumpled paper. Repeat, if necessary.

OR

While cool, scrub with fine steel wool. Wipe clean. With low heat run wax paper through the ironer or rub iron over wax paper.

The ironer should be waxed often. Iron wax paper through or use a small amount of parawax on the warm shoe. Be sure to iron a piece of clean fabric first to take off excess wax.

For stubborn spots use silver polish or baking soda. Do not scrape or use harsh abrasives. NEVER PUT IRON IN WATER.

When ironing is finished turn off heat and motor, disengage roll from the shoe and pull plug from the wall outlet. Allow ironer to cool before covering.

To cool hand iron - place on heel.

For steam iron - empty and place on heel to cool.

FOLLOW MANUFACTURER'S DIRECTIONS FOR KIND OF WATER TO USE AND METHOD OF CLEANING INSIDE OF STEAM IRONS.

STAIN REMOVAL

*The candlewax and chicken broth
Upon the linen table cloth,
Will be a bigger problem still,
Unless attacked with speed and skill.*

NR

Always treat a stain while it is fresh...

If stains become "set", they are more difficult and often impossible to remove.

This is especially true of stains on rugs.

Test for color fastness on a hidden part of the garment or rug.

Test for injury to finish on hidden part of fabric.

Chlorine bleach will turn some resin finishes brown.

-29-

STAIN	WHITE COTTON OR LINEN	WASHABLE COLORED OR FINE FABRIC
Adhesive Tape	Sponge with kerosene. Wash in warm soapy water.	Same
Airplane Glue	Treat while fresh - almost impossible to remove after dried on fabric. Scrape or wipe off as much as possible. Rub in undiluted liquid detergent. Again wipe off as much stain as possible. Apply solvent. (Read instructions on container to determine solvent to use.)	Same

STAIN	WHITE COTTON OR LINEN	WASHABLE COLORED OR FINE FABRIC
Beverages		
Alcoholic	Soak or sponge fresh stain immediately with cold water, then with cold water and glycerine. If stain still persists, rinse with vinegar.	Same
Soft Drinks	Sponge immediately. May yellow with age and be difficult to remove.	Same.
Baby Formula	Sponge with cold water. If stain remains, dampen with lukewarm water and sprinkle with *pepsin. Let stand $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. Launder with warm suds.	Same.
Blood	Soak in cold water, wash in lukewarm suds. (Hot water sets blood stains.) For stubborn stains, soak in ammonia water (1 T to 2 qts. water), then wash.	Sponge with cold water then wash in lukewarm suds.
Chocolate and Cocoa	Wash in hot soapy water while stain is fresh. Bleach any remaining stain with hydrogen peroxide. Rinse well.	Wash in warm soapy water. Use a grease solvent*** if grease spot remains.
Cod Liver Oil	Treat immediately. Sponge with glycerine or one of the soapless shampoos. Rinse well and wash in warm soapsuds.	Sponge with a grease solvent*** then launder.

*available at drugstore

STAIN

WHITE COTTON OR LINEN

WASHABLE COLORED OR
FINE FABRIC

Coffee, Tea

Treat immediately. For black coffee or tea - pour boiling water through stain from a height of 2 or 3 feet. For coffee with cream - use cold water. It may be necessary to use a grease solvent*** or liquid shampoo or detergent.

Apply warm glycerine to stained area. Let stand about 30 min. Rinse well and wash in warm soapy water.

Crayon

Scrape away as much wax as possible. Sponge with a grease solvent***. If a colored stain remains, sponge with denatured alcohol or wash in soapy water. May be necessary to treat with bleach, or a solution of hot water, detergent and 1 cup of household ammonia.

Same. But do not use bleach. It is almost impossible to remove the remaining color.

Cream, Ice Cream

Soak in cold water. If ice cream is fruit or chocolate, treat as such. Wash in warm soapy water or undiluted detergent.

Sponge with cold water. Wash in warm suds.

Egg

Scrape off excess. Sponge with cold water and launder in lukewarm suds.

Same.

STAIN

WHITE COTTON OR LINEN

WASHABLE COLORED OR
FINE FABRIC

Fruit, Fruit Juice
(Except peach, plum,
pear, and cherry.)

Treat immediately - many stains appear
after allowed to set. Pour boiling water
through stain from a height of 2 or 3 ft.
DO NOT use soap.

Sponge with cool water. If
stain remains, apply warm
glycerine. Rinse well and
launder.

Peach, Pear, Plum
and Cherry

Soak in cool water. Rub with synthetic
shampoo. Wait 15 min. and rinse. Repeat,
if necessary.

Same.

Grass and Foliage

Treat with alcohol, then rub with warm
soap solution. If a yellow spot remains,
use a bleach. Wash in soapy water.

Treat with alcohol. Wash in
lukewarm suds.

Grease

Car
Tar

Scrape off as much as possible. Rub with
shortening (lard, Stry, Crisco), wash in
hot, soapy water. Or, rub spot well with
liquid detergent or soapless shampoo.

Sponge with a grease solvent.***
Wash in lukewarm suds.

....on Resin Finished
Cottons and Nylons

Pretreat stain with concentrated liquid
detergent, then allow cold water to run
through stain for several minutes. Wash
in lukewarm suds.

Same.

STAIN

WHITE COTTON OR LINEN

WASHABLE COLORED OR
FINE FABRIC

Gum

Rub with ice to harden gum. Scrape off with dull knife. Wash in warm soapy water.

Same

Ink

Washable ink is removed by washing in soap and water. For permanent ink, use commercial ink remover or diluted chlorine bleach. Rinse well. Or, rub with soapless shampoo. Allow to stand 15 minutes, rinse. Repeat, if necessary.

Wash in warm suds or work absorbent, such as cornstarch or cornmeal, into stain. Scrape off as it becomes colored. Repeat until stain is removed. If necessary, treat with glycerine or perborate bleach and wash.

...Ball Point

Rub with vaseline, then grease solvent.***

OR

Sponge with acetone for fresh stains. It may be necessary to use bleach on older stains.

Sponge with acetone for all fabrics except acetate, anel, dynel, and verel. Use amyl acetate on these.

...Ink on rugs
(any color)

Remove spots immediately! A freshly spilled liquid like ink can be removed from a rug by sprinkling it with salt. The salt will prevent the ink from spreading. Scrape up salt as it absorbs ink. If a small ink spot remains, apply a mild liquid detergent or hair shampoo with a brush. Wipe with a damp cloth.

STAIN

WHITE COTTON OR LINEN

WASHABLE COLORED OR
FINE FABRIC

Iodine

Remove fresh stains with soap and water. Sponge old stain with denatured or wood alcohol, then dilute solution of ammonia. Or, apply a paste of starch and ammonia. Allow to dry. Brush off and launder.

Wash in lukewarm suds. If stain remains, hold over steam from the spout of a boiling tea kettle. Use equal parts of alcohol and water on colored and acetate fabrics.

Lipstick,
Rouge

Rub vaseline, oil, or liquid detergent on stained portion, wash in hot detergent solution. (DO NOT use soap.) If color stain remains, bleach or sponge with rubbing alcohol to which a few drops of ammonia have been added.

Sponge with grease solvent.***
Wash in warm suds.

Mildew

Very difficult to remove, since plant grows in materials. Wash fresh mildew stains with soap and water and dry in sun. If spots still persist, squeeze lemon juice over the stain, cover with salt and place in the sun to dry. Or, use diluted chlorine bleach.

Wash fresh stains in warm suds. Old stains are difficult to remove. Lemon juice, salt and sunshine is a mild bleach for colored materials.

Milk

Soak in lukewarm water (90°F or less). It may be necessary to work a detergent or soapless shampoo into stain. Rinse.

Same. It may be necessary to sponge the grease spot with grease solvent.***

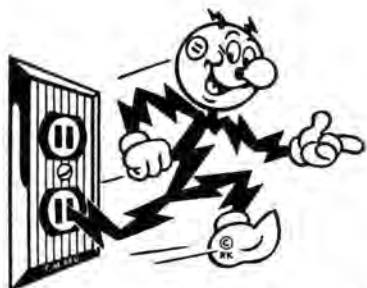
STAIN	WHITE COTTON OR LINEN	WASHABLE COLORED OR FINE FABRIC
Mud	Let dry. Brush. Wash in hot soapy water. If stain remains, sponge with denatured alcohol.	Same. For non-washables, sponge with equal parts denatured alcohol and water.
Mustard	Scrape off excess mustard, rub warm glycerine into stain, wash in hot soapy water, or use chlorine bleach and then wash.	Same. Use perborate bleach in place of chlorine.
Nail Polish	Sponge with nail polish remover or banana oil. Wash in hot suds. Remove any remaining color with diluted chlorine bleach. Rinse well.	Sponge with nail polish remover except on acetate fabrics, where only banana oil can be used. Wash in warm suds.
Paint	If necessary, soften with oil, lard or vaseline. Sponge with turpentine or banana oil. Wash in warm suds. (Difficult to remove.)	Same.
Perfume	Sponge with equal parts alcohol and water, then with hydrogen peroxide.	Same, but if color has been removed, nothing can be done.

STAIN	WHITE COTTON OR LINEN	WASHABLE COLORED OR FINE FABRIC
Perspiration Stains	Fresh stains - dampen with lukewarm water. Hold dampened stained portion over fumes of ammonia bottle. (This may restore color.) Wash with soap NOT detergent. Old stains - sponge with warm water to which a few drops of vinegar has been added. Rinse well.	Same.
Odors	Anti-static preparations have deodorizing properties. Sponging underarm areas of wool and synthetics with these give desirable results.	Same.
Rust	Spread material over bowl of hot water, apply oxalic acid solution (3 T oxalic acid crystals in 1 pt. lukewarm water). Let stand a few min. Rinse and repeat until stain disappears. Use a few drops of ammonia in last rinse. Or apply a rust remover, following manufacturer's directions.	Same, but do not allow oxalic acid solution to remain on stain more than a few seconds before rinsing out. Repeat, if necessary.
Salad Dressing	Rub with shortening, sponge with grease solvent,*** or use a liquid detergent or soapless shampoo. Wash in warm suds.	Same.

STAIN	WHITE COTTON OR LINEN	WASHABLE COLORED OR FINE FABRIC
Scorch	Squeeze lemon juice over stain, sprinkle with salt and dry in the sun. Wash in hot, soapy water. If stain persists, bleach with diluted chlorine bleach, or hydrogen peroxide. Rinse well. If fibers are damaged, stain may be impossible to remove.	If scorch is not removed by washing garment or using perborate bleach, nothing more can be done.
Tomato, Catsup	Rinse with cool water, rub detergent on stain, rinse.	Same.
Urine	TREAT STAIN IMMEDIATELY...acids may damage fabric and color. Quickly rinse or sponge spot with cold water, then neutralize the acid by applying a paste of baking soda and water, or dilute ammonia water, to both sides of fabric. Rinse thoroughly with cold water.	Same.
Wax	Scrape off wax with dull knife. Remove color with rubbing alcohol or diluted bleach. Sponge remaining grease with grease solvent.*** Wash with hot soapy water.	Same, except do not sponge with bleach.
Candle		
Floor		
Paraffin		

***A non-flammable dry cleaning fluid is recommended.

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE, a grease solvent, can be harmful if improperly handled, and should be labeled, stored and treated as a poison. It is irritating to the skin and body tissues; therefore, the fumes should not be inhaled. Use only when absolutely necessary and with extreme caution in a well-ventilated room.



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