

1960

EC60-1132 'Hand' Launder by Machine

Clara Leopold

Follow this and additional works at: <http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/extensionhist>

Leopold, Clara, "EC60-1132 'Hand' Launder by Machine" (1960). *Historical Materials from University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension*. 3678.

<http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/extensionhist/3678>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Extension at DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln. It has been accepted for inclusion in Historical Materials from University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln.

AGRI
3
85
E7
#60-1132
C.1

E.C. 60-1132

"hand" laundry



RECEIVED
MAY 27 1971
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
LIBRARY

by Machine



EXTENSION SERVICE
UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
AND U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING

W. V. LAMBERT, DIRECTOR

E. W. JANIKE, ASSOC. DIRECTOR



"hand" launder *by Machine*

BY

MRS. CLARA N. LEOPOLD
HOME MANAGEMENT SPECIALIST

When you carefully sort out your slips, blouses, dainty underthings and delicate household linens and dresses, and confine them to the washbowl instead of the washer, you probably think you're giving them the finest care. But are you? Washing them by hand in lukewarm suds is certainly the gentlest treatment but the articles aren't as thoroughly washed and rinsed as they should be. They will soon look gray and dingy, and there's little remedy when this happens. Besides, who wants dripping lingerie draped all over the bathroom every night?

Why not be modern and use your washer? Most garments and household items can be washed in the washer if you take a few precautions. Actually, the fabric itself won't be affected by the water's action in the washer. The danger lies in the fact that some finishes and fibers in modern fabrics require a little "loving attention," and some garments have seams and trimmings that might give or rip. Even so, if you are willing to observe a few rules and take a few precautions you can put "lavatory puddling" out of your life.

Safe laundering begins at the store counter. Select well-made articles, with reasonably sturdy seams, washable trims, and labels that tell you fiber content. With the volume of new fibers and finishes marketed at the present time, the only way you can be sure you have vital information about the care of the fabric is through the manufacturer's careful labeling. To enjoy not only the beauty but also the long wear and convenience of many new fabrics and finishes always read and keep all labels for reference. If you do not find informative labels on the merchandise you wish to buy, ask the sales person or someone in authority for this information. Don't count on "bargains" in synthetic fabrics. Proper finishes are extremely important and play a large part not only in the serviceability of fabric but also in its laundering.



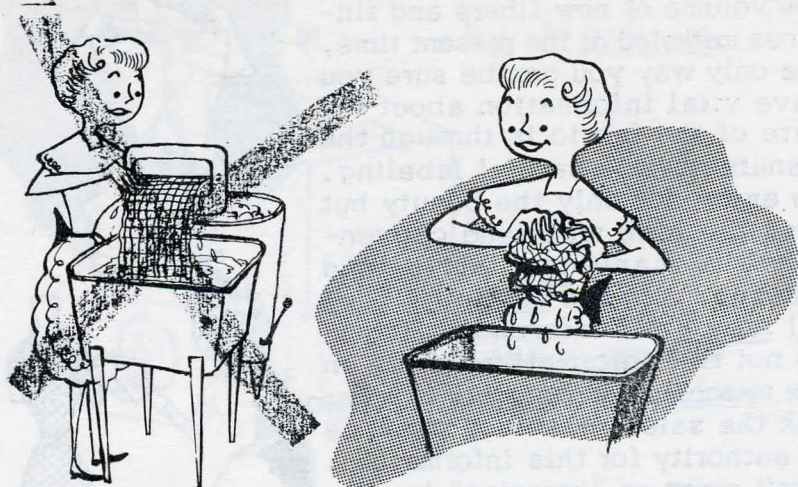
Washing should be done frequently. Resistance to and easy removal of soil and stains do not mean that garments should be allowed to become badly soiled. Neither do they rule out the need for thorough laundering.

AUTOMATIC WASHER METHODS

Some automatic washers have a fine fabric cycle which automatically provides a slower, shortened washing time and less rinsing and spinning. With other automatics you can adjust the dial yourself in order to reduce time for washing and rinsing. Check the length of time fabric cycle. If it washes longer than necessary you can control the time yourself.

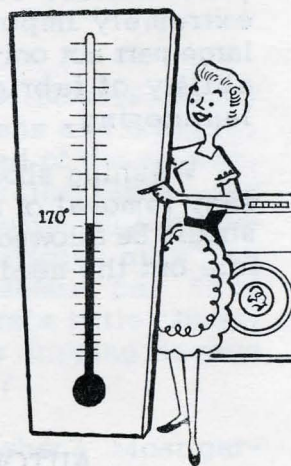
WRINGER OR SPINNER METHODS

Avoid running man-made fibers through a wringer or the last spin. Lift pieces out of last rinse and squeeze out water with the hands but do not twist.



MACHINE DRYING

Use the "low" temperature setting for about 20 minutes for most delicate articles. Recent studies have shown that even greater satisfaction may be obtained if a drying temperature of not over 170°F. is used the first few minutes, followed by 5 to 10 minutes of tumbling without heat. Remove article immediately at the end of the drying cycle. When in doubt, dry for the length of time suggested by the dryer manufacturer.



IRONING

When ironing is desirable, use a steam iron or a dry iron at the "rayon" or "synthetic" setting. The use of a press cloth is helpful in many instances. Ironing garments of Dacron, Orlon, or nylon is very easy and can be done in less time than is required for articles of other fibers.

PRELIMINARY STEPS

On washday, sort according to fiber and degree of soil. Check colorfastness. Close hooks and eyes, and close zippers. Bows and sashes are less liable to be pulled and badly torn if you tie them loosely. Fold streamers, long sleeves and dangling parts to inside and place in machine folded. Place sheer curtains in machine folded.^{1/} If you don't have a full load for the washer, you can add such things as light cotton or nylon housedresses.

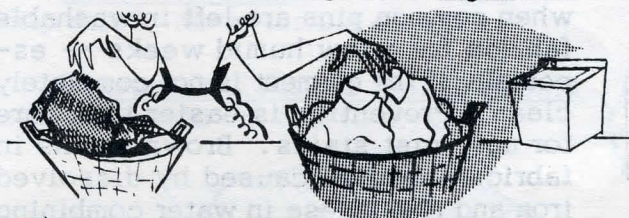
The actual washing time should be very short. A minute or two is ample -- even less for nylon hose. (If you were washing them by hand, you would scrub them only a few seconds.)

If you are washing lingerie that is especially filmy and delicate, or articles trimmed with rhinestones, sequins or fancy beads, fill the washer with warm suds, add lingerie and let soak for 15 to 20 minutes without setting machine into action. Then spin out the water and rinse. Your nylon hose will wash this way even without putting them in a mesh bag.

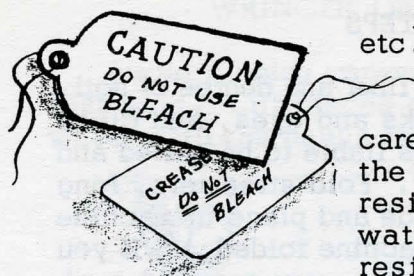
SPECIAL CAUTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS

White Nylon is particularly susceptible to picking up other colors, so it is best to wash alone rather than in a mixed load.

Drip Dries mean just that. Allow the garment or article to go through the recommended washing and rinsing cycles. Then lift from the last rinse water dripping wet. Do not put through last spin of automatic or through a wringer.



^{1/} Jules Labarthe, Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.



On Drip Dries smooth seams, cuffs, etc. with the fingers while still wet.

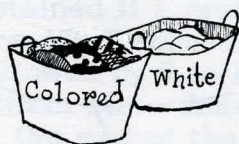
Special Finishes require special care. Watch for labels that warn against the use of bleach. Some articles have a resin finish which will turn yellow in water containing chlorine. Crease-resistance may be destroyed.



Crisp Fabrics should not be crushed unnecessarily while being washed. The very qualities that make a fabric crisp or crease resistant also make it very susceptible to creasing while it is wet! Let them 'ride' loosely in the water and don't spin dry or run through a wringer.

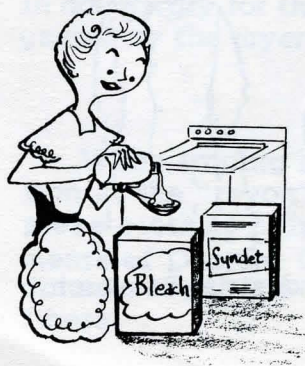


Blends of Fibers should be laundered as if fabric were made entirely of the fiber needing greatest care. For example: treat Orlon and wool as though it were all wool because wool is more delicate.



Colored Materials may need to be isolated for the first few washings to keep them from discoloring other articles.

Sequins and Other Colored Trims are not always fast color. Test for color-fastness. Some trims are better removed for washing.



Rust is likely to spot fine fabrics when common pins are left in washable fabrics for a few humid weeks -- especially if the garment is not completely clean. Prevention is easier than cure for ugly rust stains. Brown stains in fabrics are often caused by dissolved iron and manganese in water combining with chlorine bleach. If bleach is really necessary, first add one heaping table-

spoon of non-precipitating softener to wash water, then syndet and then the bleach. Use softener in the rinse water also. Don't use bleach in the rinse.

Wash'n Wears should be laundered often to prevent heavy soil. Do small loads. Overcrowding causes wrinkling.

Take Out Stains as soon as possible. Fresh stains are easier to remove.

Fabric Softeners increase Wash'n Wear properties and cut down static electricity in synthetic fibers.

Mesh Bags protect delicate fibers and sheer fabrics. Three convenient sizes: 10 x 12 inches for hosiery; 14 x 17 inches for lingeries; and 18 x 24 jumbo size.

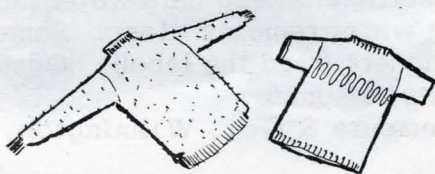
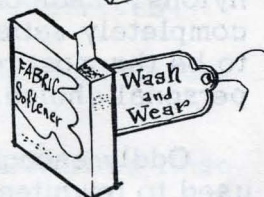
Avoid Artificial Heat from hot radiators, steam pipes and hot air registers.

Colored Fabrics should be protected from too much sunlight.

Wrinkling is caused by high temperatures (in washing, rinsing and/or drying) or by twisting, wringing and spinning. Some man-made fibers are softened by heat and wrinkles set by change of temperature that cools them too fast.

Permanent Pleats should always be drip dried, never tumble dried.

Sweaters and Similar Knit Garments should be laid out flat to dry.



RESTORING DIMMED NYLONS

It isn't uncommon to find that some white nylon articles, such as curtains, blouses, shirts and even lingerie become yellow after successive washings. In some cases, it may be due to the presence of chlorine bleach in one of the laundry supplies. Liquid chlorine almost always yellows nylon and is probably the main cause of this kind of discoloration. New types of bleaches are being sold for use with nylon and other synthetic fabrics. Most of these are excellent. They are not quite as powerful as liquid chlorine, and they do not prevent discoloration. The best guard against discoloration, of course, is to wash white nylon alone, never with colored fabrics.

Several methods have been developed to restore dimmed nylons. Each of them has some disadvantage and none is completely satisfactory. The four methods given here seem to be the most practical -- which one to use is a matter of personal choice.

Oddly enough, however, liquid chlorine bleach can be used to rewhiten yellowed nylon if a good non-precipitating water softener is added to the water.

METHOD I:^{1/} Use cold water, add enough non-precipitating softener ^{2/} to make water feel silky. Add about one-half the amount of bleach directed on the label. Soak nylon 15 to 20 minutes, then wash with mild syndet and rinse thoroughly. Sometimes two or three successive treatments will be necessary. If stain and discoloration do not respond to this treatment, the color-stripping preparation for household dyes may be used.

METHOD II:^{3/}

- (1) Wash and rinse thoroughly, then treat:
- (2) In enamel pan, 1 gallon hot water (but not more

- ^{1/} Dr. Jules Labarthe, Mellon Institute for Industrial Research, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- ^{2/} Non-precipitating softeners keep hard water minerals in solution so that water remains clear. Sometimes called water conditioners (read the label). Often contain sodium hexametaphosphate.
- ^{3/} E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

- than 160° F.) plus 1 package color remover.
- (3) Add garments, stir gently; soak 30 minutes (longer if necessary to obtain even whiteness).
 - (4) In 1 gallon of warm water, 2 tablespoons liquid chlorine bleach and 2 tablespoons syndet.
 - (5) Immerse garments, stir occasionally; soak 30 minutes.
 - (6) Rinse thoroughly.
 - (7) To final rinse add 1 tablespoon optical whitener (Nylonu, Jiffy, Pro-nyl).
 - (8) Drip dry.

METHOD III:^{4/}

Dissolve one cup of household electric dishwasher compound in one gallon of warm water, using an enamel container. Stir solution with a wooden spoon until most of compound is dissolved.

Completely immerse the garment and allow to soak overnight.

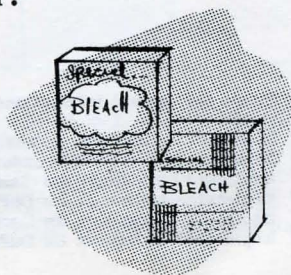
Place container under a faucet and overflow rinse for approximately 10 minutes.

Then wash garment, conditioning both wash and rinse water.

METHOD IV:

There are special bleaches sold for brightening nylons. Some are single solutions that are essentially fluorescent dyes to reflect a white light; others are a pair of solutions - using one solution first, followed by a second. These are usually chemical combinations to actually bleach. Follow the manufacturer's directions closely.

^{4/} Calgon Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.



"HAND" LAUNDERING BY MACHINE

Recommended laundering procedures, water temperatures, washing time and drying methods^{1/}

FABRIC or ARTICLE	HOW TO LAUNDER AND DRY	WATER TEMPERATURE	WASH TIME IN MINUTES
Delicate Cottons and linens; Whites ^{3/} Light colors ^{3/} Dark colors ^{3/}	Pretreat spots and stains. ^{2/} Wash fragile articles in a mesh bag.	140°-160°F 120° 90°	1 to 3
Acrilan ^{4/} Dacron ^{5/} Dynel ^{6/} Colored nylon Orlon ^{7/}	Pretreat soiled areas by rubbing (lightly) with liquid syndet solution. ^{2/} Fragile articles in a mesh bag. If unusually sheer and delicate, soak them for 5 minutes without agitation in machine, then rinse the usual way.	100°-140°F	1 to 3
White Nylon	Pretreat soiled areas. ^{2/} Fragile articles in a mesh bag, or if unusually sheer and delicate, soak without agitation, then rinse. Never use chlorine bleach or mix colors in with white nylons. Dry 5 to 10 minutes in dryer, or on line in the shade.	140°-160°	1 to 3
Acetate Acetate-cotton Rayon Rayon-Acetate	Pretreat soiled areas by rubbing (lightly) with a liquid syndet solution. ^{2/} Wash same as white nylon, but lower temperature.	90°-100°	1 to 3
Woolens: Baby woolens Sweaters Snowsuits	Same method as for blankets. See below under "Blankets." You may want to make an outline of some garments on a piece of paper in order to have a guide for reshaping.	100°-140°	<u>Soak only,</u> 15 to 20 for each wash & rinse
Silks	Soak a few minutes. Agitate only gently. Spin only until water is out of tub. Do not use wringer - squeeze gently and roll lightly in a towel for a minute or two. Do not dry in a dryer. Iron while damp on wrong side. Set iron at silk setting.	90°-100°	1 to 3

^{1/} These are general instructions. You may want to make adjustments in special situations.

^{2/} If syndet is used for pretreatment, use same brand of syndet in wash water.

^{3/} American Institute of Laundering.

^{4/} Registered trademark for Chemstrand's acrylic fiber.

^{5/} Registered trademark for DuPont's polyester fiber.

^{6/} Registered trademark for Carbide & Carbon Chemical Co.'s. acrylic fiber.

^{7/} Registered trademark for DuPont's acrylic fiber.

FABRIC or ARTICLE	HOW TO LAUNDER AND DRY	WATER TEMPERATURE	WASH TIME IN MINUTES
Glass Fiber	Soak a few minutes, or agitate only gently. Do not spin. Lift from water. Drip dry or roll loosely in towel. Will air dry in a few minutes. NEVER iron. Hang with thread of material as soon as excess water is removed.	90°	1/2 to 1
BLANKETS: Acrilan Dynel Wool Orlon (non-electric)	Napped fabrics should not be agitated or tumbled in a washer. These fibers give up soil easily when soaked. ^{1/} Agitation rather than high temperatures causes shrinkage. ^{2/} Pretreat soiled areas with liquid syndet solution. ^{3/} Do not use washer agitation in either wash or rinse. Turn blanket once or twice during soaking. Advance timer into first rinse action to extract wash water. Allow tub to refill and soak in clear water. Spin again. Refill for second soak rinse. Spin damp dry. Line dry over double line; or in a dryer. With 5 or 6 bathtowels in dryer preheat on high heat for 5 minutes. Remove while it contains some moisture. Never allow to completely dry in dryer. Press ribbon bindings. By time pressing is done blanket should be dry enough to fold. If not, complete drying over lines in the air.	According to Fiber	<u>Soak only</u> 15 to 20
Electrics	Most manufacturers of electric bedding recommend washing. Check their label for washability. Follow same method as for non-electric blankets. Be careful not to twist or wring blanket ... for the tiny wires running throughout can be damaged. Be sure to remove control and to protect the plug by turning edge of blanket over it and securing with a few stitches. Line dry only unless manufacturer recommends dryer drying.	According to Fiber	See above

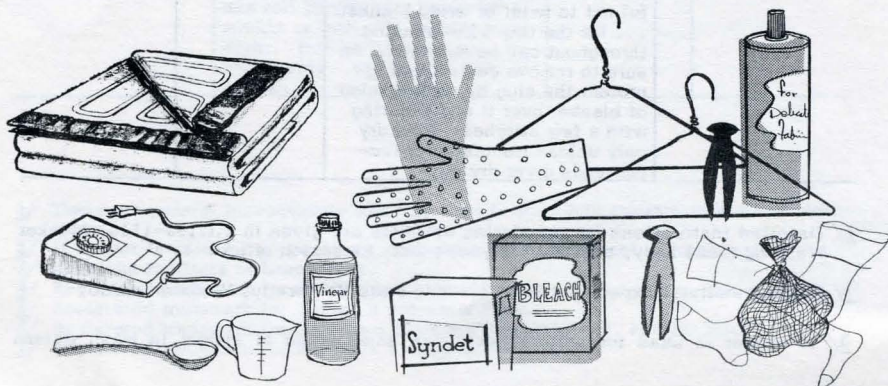
^{1/} Detailed instructions for laundering blankets are given in E.C.55-1110, Blanket Washing Made Easy, available at your county Extension office.

^{2/} Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Ohio State University, Wooster, Ohio.

^{3/} If syndet is used for pretreatment, use same brand of syndet in wash water.

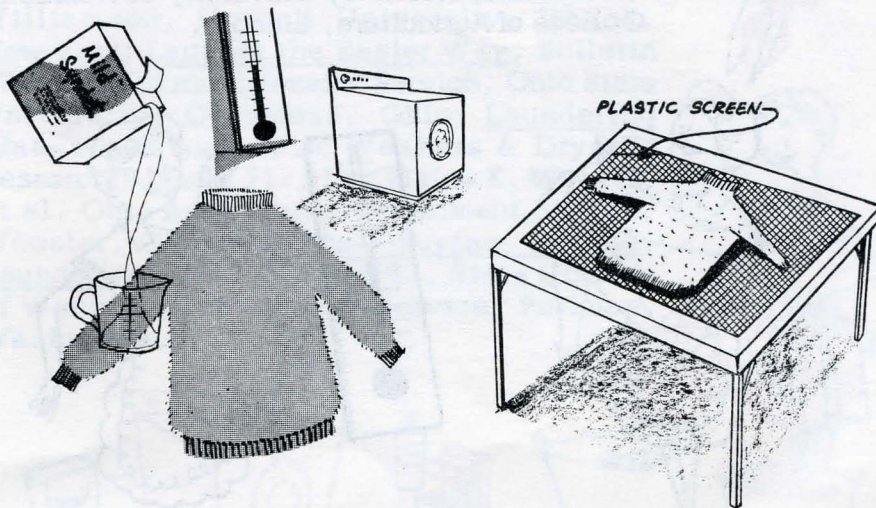
FABRIC or ARTICLE	HOW TO LAUNDER AND DRY	WATER TEMPERATURE	WASH TIME IN MINUTES
CURTAINS Modern and resin-treated fabrics. Un-treated cotton, rayons, nylon, Orlon, Dacron	Measure and record size. Pre-treat if needed. ^{1/} Fold before placing in washer to avoid pulling and tugging. Dry on stretchers or pinned down, except glass fiber. For reviving nylon and Orlon, use instant starch in light or medium solution. Some fabrics have a great affinity for starch, so experiment with one before doing them all.	According to Fiber	1 to 3
FEATHER PILLOWS	Rip stitching in pillow ticking for 1 to 1 1/2 inches in opposite corners and loosely overcast. (These small openings permit air circulation in pillow, prevent billowing and matting.) If feathers are to be transferred to a new ticking dump them into a sturdy pillowcase and overcast edges loosely. Feathers dry faster in a lighter case. Fill washer and add mild syndet. Immerse pillows and soak until feathers are entirely wet. Use two pillows at a time for balancing washing action, unless washer manufacturer suggests only one. Rinse thoroughly. If using automatic washer, remove from last rinse as soon as water leaves the tub. If using conventional, do not run through wringer. Press water out with hands. Dry 1 to 1 1/2 hours in dryer at low heat, or line dry. Hang by corners in shady, breezy place, turn and shake frequently to circulate feathers through the case to assist drying.	100°-120°	3 to 5

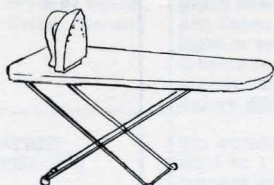
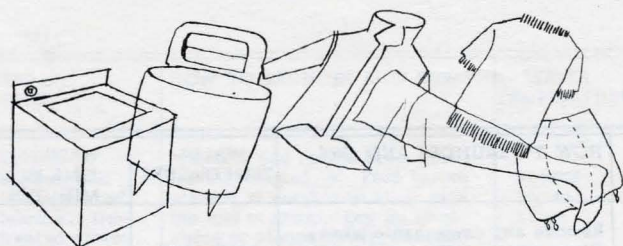
^{1/} If syndet is used for pretreatment, use same brand of syndet in wash water.



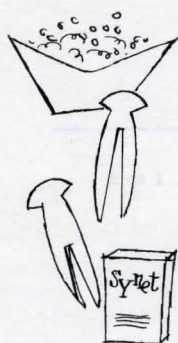
FABRIC or ARTICLE	HOW TO LAUNDER AND DRY	WATER TEMPERATURE	WASH TIME IN MINUTES
FOUNDATION GARMENTS	Remove any unwashable trims. Close zipper. Use mild syndet -- or <u>soft water</u> and mild soap. If using automatic machine reduce spin-rinse time by turning control dial to rinse-fill as soon as water is out of tub. Reduce agitated rinse to 1/2 minute or less after water is out of tub. If using conventional machine, do not run through wringer. Pull garment into shape and dry flat on an absorbent towel. Can be dried in dryer at low heat if with other items. Remove while still inclined to be damp and finish with air dry. Dry metal garters snaps to prevent rusting.	100°-120°	3 to 5
GLOVES Fabrics	Pretreat if needed. ^{1/} Put in with other laundry of like fibers. Do not use chlorine bleach-- it may destroy stitching and affect special finishes. Put on glove forms to dry, or pat dry with a towel; or place in dryer and remove before completely dry. Pull and ease fingers into shape. Press if necessary.	According to Fiber	1 to 3

^{1/} If syndet is used for pretreatment, use same brand of syndet in wash water.





ACKNOWLEDGMENTS



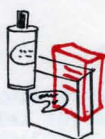
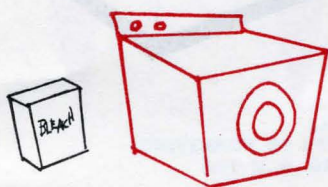
This circular was prepared by Mrs. Clara N. Leopold, Home Management Specialist, University of Nebraska, College of Agriculture, Lincoln. Mrs. Leopold gratefully acknowledges assistance from the following persons and publications:

Mrs. Julia Kiene, Home Economics Consultant (formerly Director Home Economics Institute, Westinghouse Electric Corporation), Mansfield, Ohio; Miss Bernice Krieger, Home Economist, Consumers Public Power, Lincoln; Mrs. Jerre L. Withrow, and Gerda Petersen, State Extension Specialists, University of Nebraska, College of Agriculture, Lincoln.



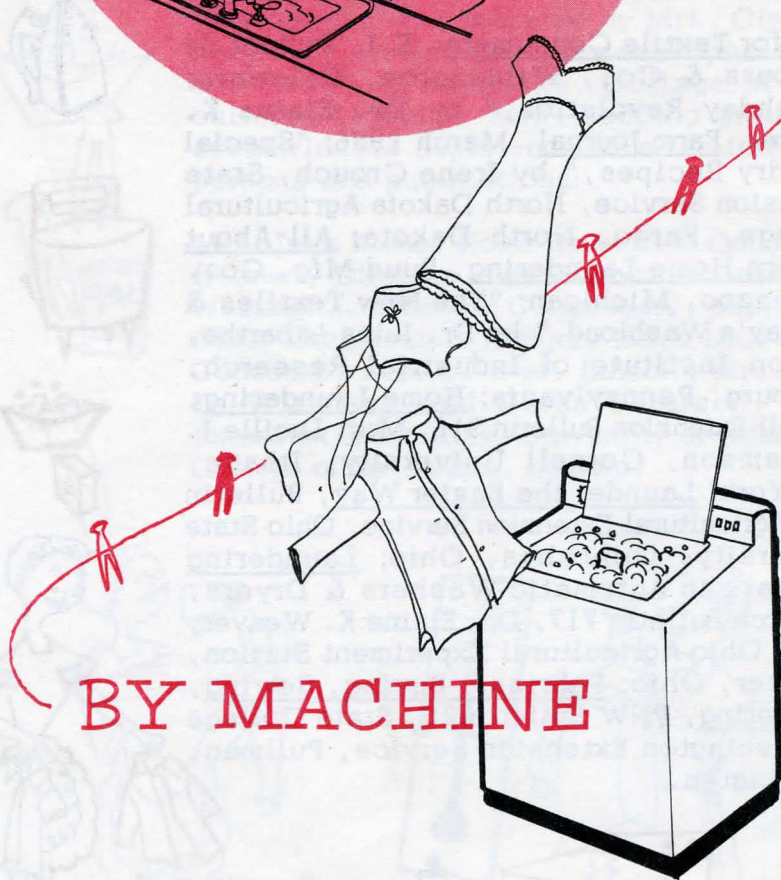


Tips for Textile Consumers, E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Delaware; "Washday Revolution," by Dr. Elaine K. Weaver, Farm Journal, March 1956; "Special Laundry Recipes," by Irene Crouch, State Extension Service, North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, North Dakota; All About Modern Home Laundering, Ruud Mfg. Co., Kalamazoo, Michigan; "The New Textiles & Monday's Washload," by Dr. Jules Labarthe, Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Home Laundering, Cornell Extension Bulletin 916, Mrs. Lucille J. Williamson, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York; Launder the Easier Way, Bulletin 379, Agricultural Extension Service, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio; Laundering Blankets in Automatic Washers & Dryers, Research Bulletin 717, Dr. Elaine K. Weaver, et al, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio; Fabrics - Buying, Sewing, Laundering, PNW Bulletin 20, State College of Washington Extension Service, Pullman, Washington.





"HAND"
LAUNDEI



BY MACHINE