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EC65-1163 Products designed for Modern Cleaning

Clara Leopold

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E.C. 65-1163

PRODUCTS DESIGNED

for

modern cleaning

EXTENSION SERVICE
UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
AND U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING
E. F. FROLIK, DEAN J. L. ADAMS, DIRECTOR

Products Designed for Modern Cleaning

By Mrs. Clara N. Leopold
State Extension Specialist, Home Management

Whether the home is a tiny apartment, or a full-sized house, cleaning makes up a very large part of house care. And whether you are a novice at the business of home-making, or you're an "old pro," you can't be an expert these days unless you are familiar with modern cleaning products that save time and work.

In any home there are different kinds of soil, each needing its own particular type of cleaning agent and method. There are many surfaces that must be cleaned -- washable and non-washable, smooth and rough, hard and soft, absorbent and non-absorbent. Some of these surfaces will have to be renewed or replaced often. Others will remain in good condition for years with proper care. To give them proper care you must:

1. Know something about the different kinds of soil and soil removers.
2. Know the characteristics of the surface materials.
3. Know which cleaning product and method are suitable for each surface.
4. Follow the manufacturer's directions and precautions in using the cleaning product.

Science and industry have developed a great variety of detergents, polishers, finishes, and equipment to aid the homemaker in removing soil before it becomes set and difficult to clean.

—WHAT IS SOIL?—

Ice cream in a cone, while you are eating it, is not soil. But the same ice cream spilled on the car seat, on the living room couch, on the floor, or left in the spoon is soil. A simple definition might be: Soil is matter out of place. Cleaning, therefore, consists of removing a substance called soil or dirt from a surface where it doesn't belong.

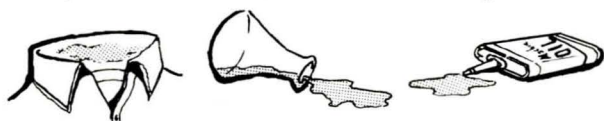
There are six types of soil to be removed from surfaces. If any of these soils are allowed to accumulate the task of removing them is increasingly difficult.

Soil may be characterized as:

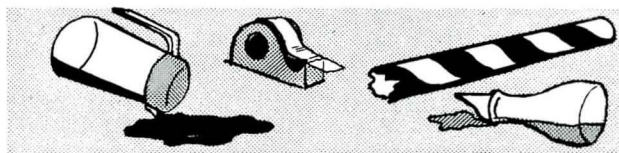
Loose - consisting of dust, lint, small scraps of paper or thread, crumbs, freshly spilled liquids.



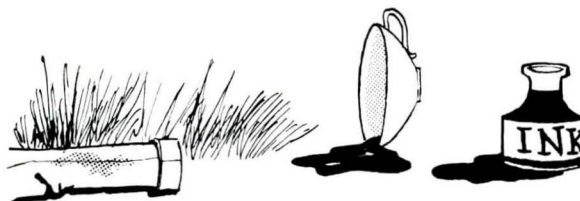
Greasy - consisting of fats and oils from foods, the car, the household oil can, grease holding other soils, hair and body oils.



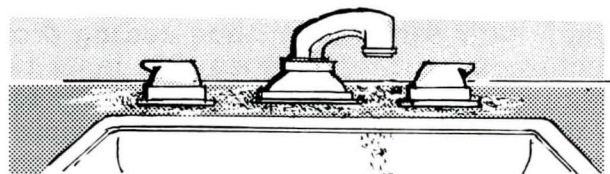
Sticky - consisting of sugars and starches from grimy fingers on furniture, sticky food or simple adhesives almost anywhere.



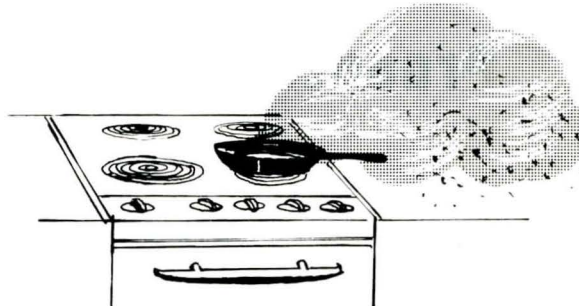
Stains - consisting of grass or food stains on fabrics and surfaces, some dried-on spilled liquids.



Corrosion - consisting of water hardness minerals collecting on plumbing fixtures, tarnish.



Films - consisting of fumes of cooking and burning fuel condensing, mingling with the dust in the air and settling on all surfaces in the house; residue when surfaces are not rinsed thoroughly; wax that has been applied for added protection.



--- KINDS OF SOIL REMOVERS ---

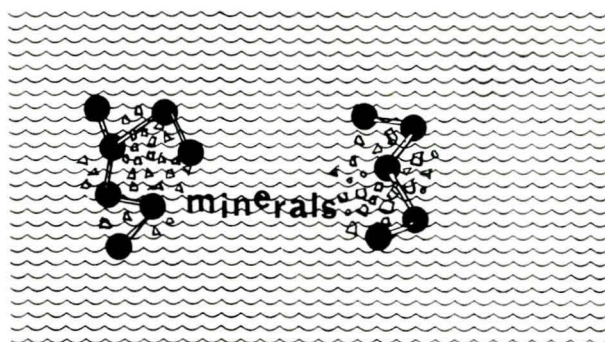
Cleaning the many surfaces in a home is not a simple matter. The soil is often a mixture of several types. The right choice of cleaner is important to preserve the finish and extend its life, as well as for best appearance. Much of the soil cannot be removed with water alone, so other appropriate cleaning agents become necessary.

Examples, by classification of purpose and trade names of cleaners, are given at the end of this bulletin.

The eight household cleaning agent ingredients can be classified as:

1. WATER

Soft water cleans better than hard water. The presence of minerals such as calcium and magnesium combine with certain other substances to make a sticky curd that is difficult to rinse away. To know the amount of hardness in the water from a certain source it can be tested, and labeled either as "grains per gallon" or "parts per million." It is easy to change from one technical scale of water hardness to the other because one grain per gallon is equal to 17.1 parts per million (ppm).



SCALES OF WATER HARDNESS		
Description	Grains per U.S. Gallon	Parts per million
Relatively soft	0 - 3	0 - 51
Moderately hard	4 - 7	52 - 119
Hard	8 - 20	120 - 342
Very hard	21 - 50	343 - 855
Extremely hard	51 - plus	856 - plus

SOURCE: The Water Conditioning Foundation

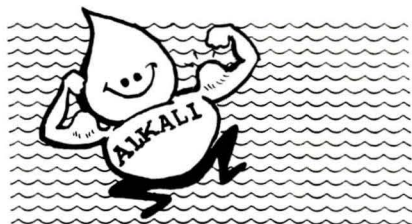
A simple home method for determining approximate hardness of water is to use tincture of green soap (a liquid from drug stores). Using an eye dropper, drop one drop at a time into 1/4 cup water. After each drop shake the jar well. If no suds or only a weak suds forms, continue adding drop at a time of green soap. The number of drops required to get a firm suds that lasts two minutes in the opened jar, gives the approximate number of grains hardness. For tests to determine other troublesome factors in the water supply, like iron rust, a sample can be submitted to a pump company, a testing laboratory, to local mechanical softener dealer, or to the local water supply service. Most of these offer free water analysis service.

Usually another cleaning agent is added to water to make it work more efficiently. In most cases water should be used in small quantities to avoid loosening joinings and glue, raising wood grain, and getting it under surfaces, making them swell or buckle, and saturating soft surfaces. The temperature of the water can be important too, for warm water cleans and rinses better than cold.

A mechanical water softener installed in the plumbing system is the best solution to the hard water problem. Lacking a mechanical softener, a packaged crystalline softener or conditioner can be added to the water to "tie up" the hardness minerals that contribute to the formation of soap scum and interfere with the cleaning power and the rinsing out of any detergent. Two types usually available in grocery stores have identifying characteristics shown below:

WATER SOFTENERS OR CONDITIONERS*	
Precipitating	Non-Precipitating*
... Water looks cloudy	... Water remains clear
... Softener combines with calcium and magnesium to form tiny solid particles that settle out.	... Conditioner holds calcium and magnesium, and a limited amount of inactive iron, in suspension in the water.
... Very alkaline	... Slightly alkaline

2. ALKALIS



These are often added to water to increase its cleaning power. The presence of alkali

in the water can be detected by the slippery, silky feeling. Alkaline solutions should be made only strong enough for the job and always should be rinsed away at once. If not rinsed thoroughly an alkali can continue to work, particularly on a humid day. They are very effective in removing a heavy accumulation of soil without a lot of rubbing to loosen it.

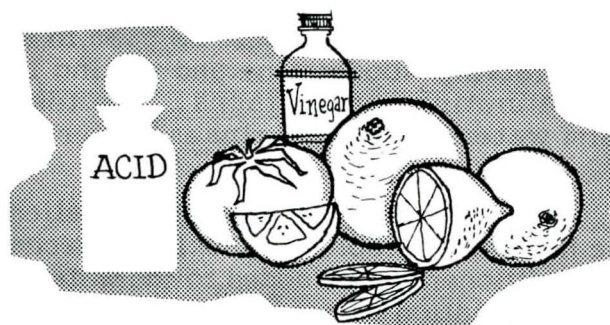
Because they readily remove oily kinds of soil, they also take oil from hands that are working in alkaline solutions and from such items as linoleum and oil-base paints. Some alkalis cause certain dyes to bleed and thus dull colors. Other disadvantages of alkalis are their tendency to weaken wool and silk fibers, and to darken and corrode aluminum surfaces.

A L K A L I S		
Ammonia	Oven cleaners	Washing soda
Baking soda	Paint cleaners	Water conditioners
Brush cleaners	Pine oil cleaners	Water softeners
Caustic soda (lye)	Soaps	Wax removers
Chlorine bleach	Syndets	Window cleaners
Drain pipe cleaners	Trisodium phosphate	

*Identified by the words "conditioner" or "normalizer" on the box.

3. ACIDS

Acids are often found in common foods -- vinegar, tomatoes, citrus fruits. Solutions of acid such as oxalic, hydrochloric and muriatic acid are found in commercial preparations. Most acids have a sharp, piercing odor. They are useful in removing tarnish, rust and other metallic stains from metal objects, plumbing fixtures and fabrics.



Acids should be used with great care to protect the surface and/or fiber. They can gradually dissolve the gloss surface of ceramic tile and porcelains, spoiling the lustre. They can eat away a fabric while removing the stain if they are not handled properly. Some acids are dangerous to use. Many are poisonous. Toilet bowl cleaners contain such strong acids that they should be used in toilet bowls only -- they will damage other surfaces. Metallic tarnish removers are highly poisonous.

ACIDS

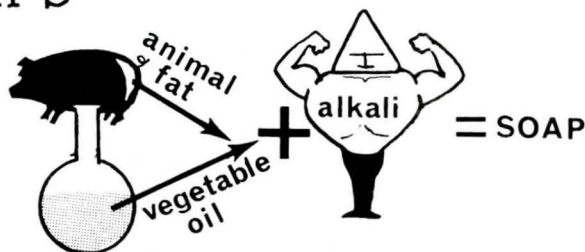
Aluminum cleaners
Citrus fruit (citric)
Copper cleaners
Cream of tartar (tartaric)

Dip silver cleaners
Grapes (tartaric)
Rhubarb leaves (oxalic)
Rust removers

Sour milk
Toilet bowl cleaners
Tomatoes (ascorbic)
Vinegar (acetic)

4. SOAPS

Soaps are a combination of animal fat and/or vegetable oils and a strong alkali. In soft water they are effective for cleaning because they help water to remove more dirt than it can remove alone.

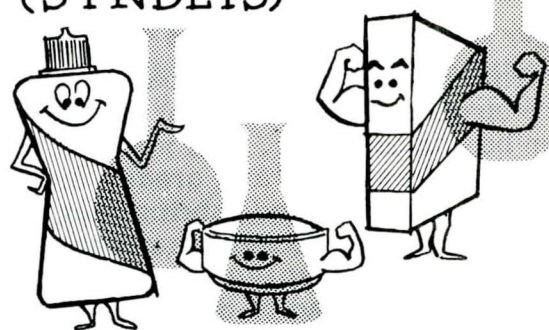


To meet different cleaning requirements some soaps are manufactured for light-duty, such as personal bathing and for laundering of fine fabrics and delicate fibers. The heavy-duty soaps are made to wash surfaces which have a heavy accumulation of dirt. They differ from the light-duty soaps in that they have additional alkali to increase their cleaning ability. The word soap on the label will identify either type of soap, and they can be judged for light-or heavy-duty by the emphasis for recommended use -- fine fabrics and dishes vs. general family wash, stubborn dirt and many other cleaning jobs.

Soap has some definite disadvantages in hard and/or cold water. Its scum deposit on utensils, fixtures and fabrics is annoying, its alkaline boosters may cause damage to fabrics and surfaces, and it is ineffective with an acid. Warm water melts the fat to release the cleaning agents more readily. Soaps are available in bar, granular, flake and liquid forms.

5. SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS (SYNDETS)

Cleansing agents synthesized chemically from a variety of raw materials derived from petroleum, fatty acids and other sources are called synthetic detergents. They are available in dry and liquid forms, in pre-measured tablets and soluble packets. Sometimes they are referred to as soapless soaps, synthetic detergents, and syndets. The word detergent on the label will identify it.



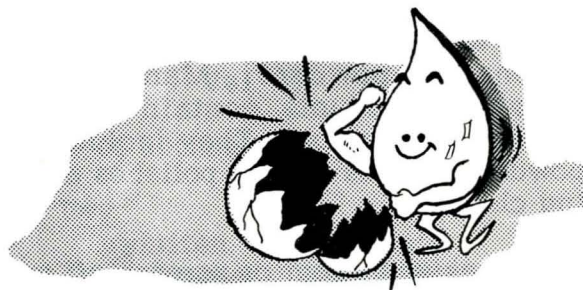
Syndets are two types -- light duty, and heavy duty. By reading the label it is possible to distinguish between those intended for lightly soiled articles or for general laundry or cleaning.

Recently another group of synthetic detergents has been added to the market. These are all-purpose liquid detergents containing a solvent or ammonia for general heavy duty household cleaning.

Syndets perform well in any type water -- hard, soft, alkaline or acid, and are more effective in cold water than are soaps. They are easily rinsed out because they do not form scum and curd. Because all-purpose or heavy duty syndets have alkali added to them, they may cause the same kind of damage described in the paragraphs on alkalis, depending on how much alkali is present; and, of course, on how well they are rinsed out.

6. FAT SOLVENTS

This is a chemical in liquid form for spot removal and cleaning. It is more effective than water in breaking down drops of oil. Moreover, some fabrics can be safely cleaned in fat solvent but would be harmed by water.



Many fat solvents are dangerous to use. Those that do not ignite or explode give off fumes. The fumes can be serious health hazards if they are inhaled. Labels should be read carefully and directions followed closely. Only small amounts should be used at a time, preferably out-of-doors, or with good cross ventilation. Pilot lights and cigarettes should be put out. Some special purpose cleaners have not only solvents but other cleaning agents in them. It is always advisable to test a fat solvent on an inconspicuous part of a colored surface to be sure it is colorfast.

FAT SOLVENTS

Alcohol
Benzene
Carbon tetrachloride

Floor wax removers
Gasoline
Kerosene

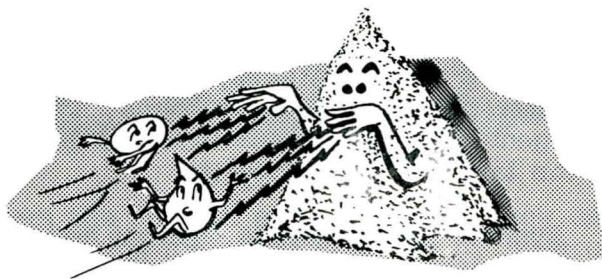
Pine oils
Rug cleaners
Special all-purpose
cleaners
Spot removers

"Dry" cleaners

Naphtha

7. FAT ABSORBENTS

This is a dry material that will absorb or take up oil and fat. Dirt that is absorbed can then be brushed away. The material will take up light, fresh oils and grease and is safe on many surfaces and fabrics that would be harmed by water. Some absorbents are combined with a fat solvent to increase their cleaning power and to dampen them so they will adhere to vertical surfaces. Sometimes the fine powder is difficult to remove from closely woven fabrics.



FAT ABSORBENTS

Blotters
Cornmeal
Cornstarch
French chalk (talc)

Fuller's earth
Lime
Paper tissues
Rug cleaners

Sawdust
Talcum
Wallpaper cleaners

8. ABRASIVES

This product cleans by friction. Some are much coarser than others, ranging from steel wool and sandpaper to whiting and rottenstone powders. Many abrasive and polishing products contain detergents to soften their action. They include scouring powders, pastes, pads, polishes and polishing cloths.



Abrasives scour or scratch off tarnish, stains, hardened particles of food and other unwanted substances. A good general rule is to use the mildest (finest) abrasive that will do the job to avoid marring with ugly scratches and removing gloss finish. When finish has been damaged there is little that can be done to restore it.

Many household abrasives have some bleach added. Special cleaners are available for cleaning specific surfaces. All metal cleaners have an acid added to the abrasive.

ABRASIVES

Aluminum oxide
(production paper)
Garnet paper
Iron oxide
(jeweler's rouge)
Metal turnings
Polishing cloths

Powdered earth
Pumice
Rottenstone
Sand
Sandpaper
Scouring pads
Scouring powder

Silver polishes (creams)
Strands of metal
Strands of plastic
Whiting

—NAME THAT CLEANER—

The following list of household cleaners is classified according to use and type. The list is by no means complete. Some may be more available locally than others. Although brand names are used for clarification, no endorsement of specific products is intended, nor is criticism implied of those not mentioned.

A reminder: It is important not only to use the right kind of cleaner but also to use it correctly. Some floor cleaners are solvent-based, others water-based. Use solvent-based products in well-ventilated rooms and avoid prolonged breathing of fumes. Be cautious about over-wetting, and/or agitation and friction. Follow directions carefully.

Floor Cleaners

For Asphalt & Vinyl Tile:*

Armstrong's Floor Cleaner
Bruce Wash'n Wax
Bruce Cold Water Cleaner
Johnson's Klean Floor
Johnson's Klear
Robbin's Floor Cleaner

Combination Wax Cleaner (buffable):

- a. For floor treated with self-polishing wax;
Armstrong's Wax Cleaner
- b. For floors treated with polishing wax;
Bruce Floor Cleaner

Combination Cleaner-Polish: (non-buffable)

Armstrong's One-Step
Dri-Brite
Johnson's Beautiflor
Kleen Guard
Reefer's -Galler-All-in-One
Simoniz Vista

Wax Strippers

Aerowax Removaer
Bruce 5-Minute Remover
Charm House Floor Cleaner
Electrolux Cleaner & Stripper
Johnson's Klean Floor

Kentile Cleaner
Renuzit Floor Cleaner
Shetland Wax Remover
Stanley Floor Cleaner
Wax Stripper & Wood Cleaner

(*)For Rugs & Carpeting:

(Sawdust types are difficult to remove from nylon fibers)

1. Neutral detergents*-(non-alkaline):

Breeze	Joy
Dreft	Swerl
Drene	Trend
Halo	Vel

2. Kinds of commercial cleaners:

a. Dry

Drybritten	Johnson's
Glamorene	Powderene
Host	Sprinkle Klean
Esquire Clean'n Guard	

(Sawdust base cleaners are not recommended for nylon, according to rug manufacturers)

b. Wet (Foam Type)

Bissell
Du Pont Duo Dellay
Glamorene
Service Master Fiber Fresh
Stave Carpet & Stain Removar
(4 formulas)
Charm House

For detailed information on general care and waxes for hard surfaces see E.C. 61-1152, Care of Surfacing Materials. () For care of soft floor coverings see E.C. 61-1154, Care of Carpets and Rugs. Available from Nebraska County Extension Offices.

Furniture Polish-Cleaners

A reminder: Polishes containing silicone should not be used on pieces you might want to refinish at some time. Problems sometimes arise because the new finish cannot adhere to the silicone, which is difficult to remove. Self-polishing waxes often contain silicones. Some furniture manufacturers give care directions on their tags. Unless manufacturer recommends otherwise, any kind of wax can be used on all finishes except oil. Blonde finishes need special care to avoid darkening.

Cleaner-Waxes		<u>Treated Cloths</u>
Aerosol	Bottled	
Bon Ami Dust'n Wax Charm House Twin Cleaner Dri-Glo Endust Johnson's Pledge Renuzit Spray Rub-on Cleaner (also liquid) Simonize Tone	Charm House Dust'n Wax Dusorb- spray Golden Star Lemon Oil Johnson's Pride Johnson's Instant Pride O'Cedar Cream Reviva Cleaner & Spot Remover Simonize Hi-Lite Tre Bien	Bon-Ami One-Wipe

General Household Cleaners

Most of them are alkali-built detergents, mainly intended to wash hard surfaces.

CRYSTALLINE household cleaners are formulated with more builder. Need to be dissolved in water to make a cleaning solution. In general, their uses are the same as for liquids. Follow directions.

Ajax	Soilax
Kitchen Klatter	Spic and Span
Perfex	Tyro

LIQUIDS are formulated with less builder, may contain solvents as pine oil or naphtha for cleaning action, or ammonia for grease-cutting action. May be diluted with water as directed on label for specific uses, or used full strength to remove spots, grease and stubborn stains. Follow directions.

Ajax	Mr. Clean
Duro	Pine-Sol
Formula 409	Texize Spring Scent
Handy Andy	Top Job
Lysol Cleaner	White Magic

Glass Cleaners

Commonly mixtures of alcohol and water. Some have a little syndet, abrasives, alkali, dye, ammonia, perfume -- either singly or in combination.

<u>Aerosols</u>	<u>Liquids</u>	<u>Powders</u>	<u>Creams</u>
Ajax Bon Ami Jet Charm House Easy-Off Glass Wax Modern Living Peg Penn Champ Sage Sea Mist Windex	Aeromist Ajax A-Penn Charm House Easy-Off Firestone Maid of Honor O-Cedar Speedup Sprayway Windex-Ammonia D	A-Penn Bon Ami Windogleem (cloth)	Bon Ami Glass Wax Gold Seal Wilbert Wizard

Metal Cleaners

CAUTION: Cleaners that remove tarnish and corrosion are usually acidic, many are poisonous. All should be used according to directions and with special care to avoid accident in use, or because of careless storage.

<u>For Aluminum & Steel and/or Chrome</u>	<u>For Silver</u>	<u>For Copper</u>
Alumi Glo Bekin Metal Polish* Cameo Maid-Easy* Mel-Ezy* Nu-Life Samae* Silicone 242 Emulsion* Sunbeam Metal Klean*	Bekin Metal Polish* Charm House Instant Dip* International* Silvo* Tarni-Shield* Twinkle Wright's Cream	Bekin Metal Polish* Brasso Cameo Copper Glo Maid-Easy* Samae* Twinkle

*Liquids

Oven Cleaners

Alkaline-based products to remove encrusted grease. Contain a thickener that clings to the surface, caustic to loosen grease, food; water to enhance caustic action, an odorant for aesthetic reasons, and if an aerosol, the propellant to dispense the product from the container. Most of them are poisonous and have unpleasant odors. Precautions: Have good ventilation when using it. Protect hands, clothing, floor coverings and finishes.

Liquid or Spread on

Household ammonias
Crystalline-water (leave in oven)
Easy-Off
Glamorene
I.G.A.
Little Bo Peep
Magic Mist
Marvel
Oven-Aid
Oven Magic
Oven-Speed
Parson's Clear
Parson's Detergent
Reefer-Galler's Oven Cleaner
Samae
Topco
Vapor-Brite

Aerosol

Bissell's
Charm House
Dig
Dow
Durlac
Easy-Off
Glamorene
Hep
Lov-It

Oven Protectors

Sprayed on a clean oven to leave a non-flammable, invisible film. Prevents grease and food from sticking so oven burned-on food can be sponged off with suds:

Devcon
Oven-Gard
Reefer-Galler Oven Coat

Rust Removers

Acids that remove rust and other hard-to-remove soil should be used and stored very carefully to avoid poisoning.

Liquids

Por-So-Kleen
SSS-t Rust Remover
Whink

Pastes

At Ease
Gartside's Iron Rust Soap
Kapex
Off

Soaps

UNBUILT		BUILT	
For light soils. Identified on the package by terms such as "pure" "mild" "neutral" or "fine fabric."		For heavy duty cleaning. Most contain "special builders" to help them remove soil quickly, increase sudsing, and help to soften water. Identified by instructions mentioning use for heavily soiled fabrics or surfaces.	
BARS	GRANULAR	BARS	GRANULAR
Ivory Kirkman Swan	Chiffon Flakes Ivory Flakes Ivory Snow Kirkman Flakes Lux Flakes Nola Flakes Swan	Blue Barrel Fels Naphtha P & G	American Family Cul Duz Instant Fels Rinso White Soapine Magic Washer White King.

Scouring Powders

Abrasive to remove dirt, grease, stains from hard surfaces by a combination of chemical and mechanical action. Vary in degree of abrasiveness from fine to coarse. Some contain detergents for dirt removal and grease dispersion, alkaline builders to break down grease and oils, and/or an acid to remove iron rust, bleach to remove stains, perfume and perhaps coloring matter.

Unbuilt, Fine		Built	
		With Bleach	With Acid
Bon Ami Iron Oxide Rottenstone Whiting		Ajax* Bab - o+ Babbitt's Bon Ami (with germicide+) Comet* Duro* Dutch Cleanser* Topco* White Magic*	Delete Zud

+ Non-chlorine

* chlorine

Synthetic Detergents (Syndets)

UNBUILT		BUILT	
For fine laundering & light soils Intended for lightly soiled articles , These are sudsy products . Many contain fluorescent dye brighteners (optical bleaches) .		For family laundry & heavy soils Suited for general laundry and heavily soiled articles . Most contain special agents for greater cleaning , to protect the washer from corrosion, and bright- eners for whites and colors . Identified by such phrases as: "not a soap" "replaces soap," "never forms hard- water scum."	
		<u>Normal Suds</u> (Not recommended for tumbler-type washer or combination washer-dryers)	
Dry	Liquid	Dry	Liquid
Dreft Shina-Dish Swerl Texy Trend Vel	Bridget Brocade Capri Chiffon Coral Crystal White Dreft Dove Duro E-Z Time Gayla Gentle Fels Glim I.G.A. Joy Lux Octagon Robin Scamper Shina Dish Suds Time Swan Texy Thrill Topco Trend True Vel White King	Ajax American Family Armour Suds Big T Breeze Cheer Fab Felso Gain I.G.A. Kenmore Kirkman Blue OPS Oxydol Parade Premium Duz Quik-Solv Rinso Blue Silver Dust Blue Supersuds Su-Purb Sruf Tide Topco White King "D" White Magic	Dynamo Sun Tex Wisk
		<u>Low Suds</u>	
		<u>Dry</u>	<u>Liquid Tablets</u>
		Active All AD Ajax Big T Dash Felsmatic Fluffy All Fun Low Foam Spin	Cold Power Cold Water All Hum <

Toilet Bowl Cleaners

Special chemical formula to remove hardwater and crust, iron-based stains, organic matter, and germs from vitreous china toilet bowls. Will damage other surfaces. Caution: Never mix with chlorine bleach or products containing chlorine. Gases formed from mixed chemicals are odorless and deadly. Carefully read bowl cleaner labels and follow directions.

Bowlene
Sani Flush (dry & liquid)
Sno Bol
Vanish

Upholstery Cleaners

Some are water-based; others are solvent-based. Avoid wetting padding. Try in an inconspicuous place to test effect on fabric color. It is difficult to do home cleaning on white or very light colors, velvets and some flat fabrics, such as damask. Do not use solvents on upholstery over foam rubber padding -- tend to soften and blister foam rubber.

Bissell - aerosol
Carbona Upholstery cleaner
Charm House
Fiber Fresh
Glamorene - brush
Stave Carpet & Upholstery Stain Remover - (4 different formulas, according to stain to be removed)

Wall Cleaners

Follow manufacturer's directions and cautions when using commercial cleaners. Most are water-alkaline-based, but some are solvent-based. Have room well ventilated when using solvents. Avoid inhaling fumes as much as possible.

Painted Wall Cleaners:

Oil or varnish base, latex* base, emulsified resin:

Dirtex	Oakite
Do-X	O'Cedar Cream
Instant Sani Wax	Soilax
Johnson's Jubilee	Soil-Off
Lestoil	Spic & Span

Vinyl plastic, Ceramic Tile:

All	
Calgon	Cam Kleen

Varnished Woodwork:

Do-X
Fels Household Cleaners
Lestoil
Murphy's Oil Soap
Soil-off
Soilax
Spic & Span
Stanley E-Z Cleaner

*Allow fresh latex paint two weeks before cleaning

Paper Cleaners:

For Water-resistant papers:

Absorene
Climax
Royal Wall
Wall-Brite
Marygold
Walvet

For Water-sensitive papers:

Absorene
Climax
Wall-Brite
Mary gold

Water Softeners and Conditioners

Precipitating Softeners

Usually quite alkaline. Thorough rinsing necessary to avoid damage to surface. Avoid excessive amounts in water. Follow directions on the package.

Blue Dew	Melo
Borax	Oakite
Borateem	Raindrops
Climalene	Sal Soda
Kitchen Klatter	Softo

Non-precipitating Conditioners

Because conditioners are almost neutral, they are as safe to use on any surface as water. Often serve as a cleaner. Follow directions:

Calgon	Spring Rain
Miracle White	Tex
New Oakite	Tidy House
Noctil	White King
Phosphotex	

— SAFETY FIRST! —

Probably the most important point that can be made about any kind of cleaning agent - the old standbys or the more modern chemical concoctions - is that they are poisonous. However, not all household chemicals are poison. Some are potential poisons if they are misused or if children or ill-equipped persons handle them.

Always play safe. It is important to follow sensible safety precautions at all times.

Safety Rule 1: Be sure to read and follow directions on all packages and containers. Note and observe any warnings and special precautions for substances labeled as "Hazardous." Laws are in effect which require truly poisonous substances to be so labeled and the antidote given, but following the required precautions is the responsibility of the user. Even products which are harmless when used for the intended purpose may cause trouble when misused. Toxicity isn't the only hazard. Many cleaners are flammable; and aerosols can explode if overheated or punctured.

Safety Rule 2: Don't mix household cleaners. Products that are useful and safe to use alone can have disastrous effects when they are combined with other chemicals. Cleaning ingredients are selected for specific cleaning tasks and general cleaning. Mixing is useless and unnecessary. By mixing, their cleansing power can be destroyed and they can become health hazards.



It is never advisable to mix two or more specialty products -- such as bleaching solutions, toilet bowl cleaners, rust removers, oven cleaners, and the like -- because such chemical mixtures form gases that are highly irritating, can cause serious injury and even death.

For example, chlorine bleach, or a cleaning product containing it, combined with a toilet bowl cleaner, an ammonia or other alkali substance, forms deadly gases. You may not even be aware of the presence of the gas, since it may be odorless, colorless and, alas, quick acting. Some poisons are absorbed through the skin into the bloodstream; or have anesthetic results when inhaled to affect organic tissues of the kidneys, liver and heart.

Safety Rule 3: Never place or store household chemicals and cleaners within the reach of young children or pets.

Out of sight, out of mind. Household articles that are used daily and are not kept under lock and key - bleach, furniture polishes, syndets, etc. - should be hidden so that a child or pet cannot find them. After each usage, such poisonous materials should be returned to their hiding places. Remember the one-year-old who crawls into the storage cabinet under the kitchen sink accounts for 37% of the poisoning cases.* Officials note a direct relationship between accessibility to dangerous products and poisoning cases. Therefore, put the canned fruits and vegetables in the cabinet under the sink and cleaning agents of all kinds on the high shelf where you now keep canned goods.

Safety Rule 4: Observe that some cleaners and containers are sensitive to heat and need to be stored accordingly. Aerosol cans should never be punctured or tossed into a fire.

Safety Rule 5: Beware of dumping potentially poisonous materials from their original containers.



*Source: Johnson & Johnson's "Poison Proofing Your Home."

Safety Rule 6: Screw bottle tops and caps on tightly. It may be a bit harder to open later, but the result will be worth the effort.

Safety Rule 7: Don't leave a child alone when you are working with poisons. Should the phone ring when you are using ammonia, lye, and the like, make sure that Junior is in sight while you are answering the phone.

Safety Rule 8: Thoroughly wash utensils that have been used for cleaning. Include cups and spoons used in measuring.

Safety Rule 9: Dispose of empty containers immediately by destroying them or by placing in waste receptacles inaccessible to children. Don't allow children to play with empty containers. There may be just enough chemical left in them to cause trouble.

Safety Rule 10: Don't hold a spray or aerosol near or toward your face. Guard against excessive skin or inhalation exposure to poisons. Avoid food contamination by covering exposed foods, food utensils and food preparation sites.

If, inspite of all precautions, someone is poisoned there are some important steps to follow. Study the chart on the back page of this circular to familiarize yourself with the basic proceedings.



— STORAGE OF CLEANING SUPPLIES —

Adequate storage, in addition to the points of safety, where supplies and tools are handily accessible is an important key to easier, modern cleaning. No one arrangement fits the needs of all families and situations.

A cleaning closet for equipment and supplies that are used in all parts of the house for general cleaning should be centrally located. In a two-story house, duplicate sets of certain items on each floor save time and energy in the daily routine of caring for the house. Even in a one-story house, some supplies ordinarily kept in the kitchen could be duplicated in the bathroom to make cleaning far easier, more efficient.

Shelves for cleaning supplies should be relatively shallow to allow packages and bottles to be placed so that nothing is stored in front of any of them. Clearance depends on the size and weight of the item being stored. Allow one or two inches between pieces of equipment and two inches above and below tools that hang on the wall.

Wet mops and mops containing oil or wax should be hung so that they do not touch the floor, to allow them to dry and to allow circulation of air. Adjustable shelves make it easy to change them when necessary.

Keep closet well organized and supplies easily accessible -- but also safely beyond the reach of those who should not be using or into them. Safe use and storage are prime considerations when choosing a cleaner.

SUMMARY

Today a modern homemaker can avoid much of the confusion of house cleaning by taking advantage of the multitude of cleaning aids that have been developed by skilled scientists to save time and effort. The solution to almost any household cleaning may be found on the shelves of cleaning products in the local supermarket or drug stores.

An intelligent selection of the modern cleaning products to suit individual needs can be made only if you read labels and examine the products carefully. Then the product should be given a trial run to determine its value to you.

Prepared commercial cleaners are available in powders, creams, pastes and liquids. Examine each of them in terms of convenience, desired results, safety and cost.

Does the product need further diluting, mixing, or additional preparation? Is it easy to measure, dissolve, or apply?

What kinds of warnings and precautions are given on the label?

Are special equipment, time and energy necessary to use the product? Will it do more than one job? Is the container easy to hold, use and store?

Compare the price and weight of small packages of a product with the large package. Balance the amount, frequency of use and storage facilities available with money saved if you buy a large package.

But remember, these wondrous chemical aids can't do everything! The never-ending household cleaning jobs can be made easier and you can do them quite efficiently with them, but those jobs can't be eliminated. The chemical cleaner will do a good job only if you choose the right kind for the purpose and use it correctly -- and safely.

American Druggist COUNTERDOSES For The Home

E M E R G E N C Y

TELEPHONE NUMBERS

POISONS

Acids · 18
 Bichloride of Mercury · 6
 Camphor · 1
 Carbon Monoxide · 16
 Chlorine Bleach · 8
 Disinfectant
 with chlorine · 8
 with carbolic acid · 12
 Food Poisoning · 11
 Furniture Polish · 17
 Gasoline, Kerosene · 17
 Household Ammonia · 10
 Insect & Rat Poisons
 with arsenic · 2
 with sodium fluoride · 14
 with phosphorus · 5
 with DDT · 11
 with strychnine · 15
 Iodine Tincture · 4
 Lye · 10
 Mushrooms · 11
 Oil of Wintergreen · 9
 Pine Oil · 17
 Rubbing Alcohol · 9
 Turpentine · 17
 Washing Soda · 10

OVERDOSES

Alcohol · 9
 Aspirin · 9
 Barbiturates · 3
 Belladonna · 15
 Bromides · 11
 Codeine · 13
 Headache & Cold
 Compounds · 9
 Iron Compounds · 7
 Morphine, Opium · 13
 Paregoric · 13
 'Pep' Medicines · 2
 Sleeping Medicines · 3

DO THIS FIRST

- Send for a doctor — immediately.
- Keep the patient warm.
- Determine if patient has taken
 (1) **A POISON**
 (2) **AN OVERDOSE**
- While waiting for physician, give appropriate counterdose below.
- But do not force any liquids on the patient — if he is unconscious.

- And do not induce vomiting if patient is having convulsions.

To Find the Correct Counterdose

- In one of the lists printed at left, find substance causing the trouble.
- Next to that substance is a number. This refers to counterdose bearing same number in the section below.

Keep all poisons and medicines out of reach of children

1	Induce vomiting with an emetic such as • Finger in throat, or • Tablespoon of mustard in half glass of water, or • Syrup of ipecac, or • Salt & warm water.	2	• Give glass of milk, or give "universal antidote" (obtain from drug store and keep on hand at home) • Induce vomiting. (See #1)	3	• Induce vomiting. (See #1) • Give 2 tablespoons epsom salt in 2 glasses of water. • Then give large quantities of hot coffee or strong tea (instant or regular).
4	• Give 2 ozs thick starch paste. Mix cornstarch (or flour) with water. • Then give 2 ozs salt in quart of warm water. Drink until vomit fluid is clear. • Finally, give glass of milk.	5	• Induce vomiting. (See #1) • Then give 4 oz mineral oil. Positively do NOT give vegetable or animal oil. • 4 oz hydrogen peroxide. • 1 tablespoon sodium bicarb in quart of warm water.	6	• Give glass of milk or universal antidote. (See #2) • Induce vomiting. (See #1) • 1 ounce of epsom salts in a pint of water.
7	• Induce vomiting. (See #1) • Give 2 teaspoons of sodium bicarb in a glass of warm water.	8	• Give a glass of milk. • Hot coffee or strong tea plus white of raw egg.	9	• Give a glass of milk. • Induce vomiting. (See #1) • Tablespoon sodium bicarb in quart of warm water.
10	• Give 2 tablespoons vinegar in 2 glasses of water. • Give white of 2 raw eggs or 2 ounces of olive oil. • Do NOT induce vomiting!	11	• Induce vomiting. (See #1) • Give 2 tablespoons epsom salt in 2 glasses of water.	12	• Induce vomiting. (See #1) • Then give 2 ounces of castor oil. • Next give glass of milk or whites of 2 raw eggs.
13	• Give glass of milk or universal antidote. (See #2) • 2 tablespoons epsom salt in 2 glasses of water. • Keep patient awake.	14	• Give 2 tablespoons of milk of magnesia. • Give glass of milk. • Induce vomiting. (See #1)	15	• Give glass of milk or universal antidote. (See #2) • Induce vomiting. (See #1) • Give artificial respiration. • Keep patient quiet.
16	• Carry victim into fresh air. • Make patient lie down. • Hot coffee or strong tea.	17	• Give water or milk. • Give 2 oz vegetable oil. • Do NOT induce vomiting.	18	• Give 1 oz milk of magnesia in large quantity of water. • Do NOT induce vomiting!

Record these numbers here, in your telephone directory and on any memorandum you keep near your telephone.

DO IT RIGHT NOW!

When you need them you won't have time to hunt them!

Your own doctor . . . _____
 An alternate doctor . . . _____
 Nearest hospital . . . _____
 Poison Control Center . . . _____
 Public Health Dept. . . . _____
 Pharmacist _____
 Nearest relative . . . _____
 Ambulance service . . . _____
 Police Dept. _____
 Fire Dept. _____

 Circular prepared by Mrs. Clara N. Leopold, State Extension Specialist, University of Nebraska Extension Service, College of Agriculture, Lincoln. Chart for Counterdoses courtesy of American Druggist Magazine.

Seal this chart inside medicine cabinet door for quick reference.