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Form 901

THE REMOVAL *of* STAINS



*Easy and Effective Recipes
Any Housewife Can Use*

This Booklet Published By and
Presented to You Through
Courtesy of
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THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF STAIN REMOVAL

The removal of stains is a necessary feature of the laundering and general care of clothing and other household textiles. Most stains may be removed easily at home, providing reliable methods are known and a few simple precautions are taken. With some stains prompt home treatment is necessary in order to save the article in question from being ruined, and in most cases it is desirable, since all stains are removed more easily when fresh.

Too much emphasis cannot be laid on the importance of applying stain removers while the stain is still fresh, for usually it is much more difficult to remove an old stain than a fresh one. Changes in the character of the stain, brought about by drying, exposure to air, washing, ironing, or in other ways, often make it necessary to use chemicals in removing old stains, whereas, in many cases much simpler methods are successful if the stains are treated when fresh.

It is most aggravating to any housewife to have some of her best linens seemingly ruined by stains, but by using the hints given in this little pamphlet, most stains can be removed and without danger to the textile.

BLOOD

To remove fresh blood stains, soak in luke-warm water.

To remove old blood stains, soak in luke-ware water to which ammonia has been added in the following proportions, one ounce (2 tablespoonfuls) of household ammonia to one gallon of water.

These methods may be used on all washable materials.

COFFEE

Coffee stains can be removed by stretching the stained place over a bowl, then pour boiling water, from a height of 2 or 3 feet, through the stain. When the stain has been removed, proceed with laundering.

COCOA

Soak cocoa or chocolate stains in cold water until absolved, then launder as usual.

FRUIT

The same remedy should be applied to fruit stains as is used for coffee stains. The remedy may be repeated if necessary.

GRASS

If cloth is such as to permit ordinary laundering, grass stains can be removed in this manner, if the cloth cannot be subjected to ordinary laundering, sponge stain with grain or wood alcohol.

GREASE

Some grease stains may be removed by use of warm water and soap. Should this fail to remove the stain, apply grease, such as butter or lard, on the stain and rub until the stain disappears, as grease will counteract grease. Then wash as usual.

IODINE

Either of the following methods may be used in removing iodine stains.

Soak the stain in diluted ammonia until it disappears:

or

Prepare starch as for ordinary purposes, immerse the stain in the starch and boil. The stain will turn blue at first and then disappear. The garment is then ready for laundering.

INK

When the stain is a fresh one, wash in tepid water, which will remove some of the stain. Then soak stain in sweet milk which should cause stain to disappear completely.

Should you be unsuccessful with the use of this method, we suggest this procedure. Secure a tube of Gartside's Iron Rust Soap at your druggist, cover the stain with this soap, and at intervals rub it into the stain, then allow it to dry in the sun. Rinse in clear water, and wash as usual.

IRON RUST

Gartside's Iron Rust Soap should be applied to and rubbed into the stain. Then place garment in sun for thorough drying. Repeat the process if necessary. When stain is removed, rinse in clear water, and then launder as usual.

Gartside's Iron Rust Soap will not fade or destroy colors in fast colored cloth. This soap may be used on either wet or dry stains, and may be used with success after the garment has been laundered.

MACHINE OIL

Rub the stain with soap and cold water. Use of hot water may make the stain permanent.

MILDEW

Moisten stain with the juice of a ripe tomato or lemon, rub juice into stain, then sprinkle with salt and lay the garment in the sun. This process may have to be repeated two or three times. Old

mildew marks should be soaked in sour milk over night, then the garment should be laid in the sun, while still wet, to bleach.

PAINT

New stains of paint must be soaked in gasoline, or grease, such as lard, should be applied and rubbed into the stains.

Old stains should be soaked in a solution of one-half portion each of ammonia and turpentine, after which garment should be washed in warm soap suds.

PERSPIRATION

Such stains should be removed by rubbing with soap and laying the garment in the hot sun.

TEA

Apply lemon juice to stain and dry in sun, or, treat stain in the same manner as coffee stains.

WATER SPOTS

Sponge the spots, working away from the center, when dry brush both ways until the ring disappears, or steam all over, and then press. In using gasoline for cleaning, first dissolve some salt in the gasoline, as the salt will absorb the water which causes the ring around stain when gasoline is used.



Stains, such as blood, grease, cocoa, paint and fruit, unless removed, will set when the garment is laundered. Even in this case, persistent use of the suggestions made in this booklet will be of great assistance.

Some stains, such as Iodine, iron rust, ink and mildew, even though the garment has been laundered before the stain has been removed, may ordinarily be removed through use of the methods explained in this booklet.

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