

South Dakota State University

Open PRAIRIE: Open Public Research Access Institutional Repository and Information Exchange

Extension Circulars

SDSU Extension

12-1922

Renovation and Remodeling

A. Linfield

Follow this and additional works at: http://openprairie.sdstate.edu/extension_circ



Part of the [Agriculture Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Linfield, A., "Renovation and Remodeling" (1922). *Extension Circulars*. Paper 86.
http://openprairie.sdstate.edu/extension_circ/86

This Circular is brought to you for free and open access by the SDSU Extension at Open PRAIRIE: Open Public Research Access Institutional Repository and Information Exchange. It has been accepted for inclusion in Extension Circulars by an authorized administrator of Open PRAIRIE: Open Public Research Access Institutional Repository and Information Exchange. For more information, please contact michael.biondo@sdstate.edu.

RENOVATION AND REMODELING

by

Azalea Linfield,
Extension Specialist in Clothing.

EXTENSION SERVICE
South Dakota State College,
W. F. Kunlien, Director,
Brookings, S. Dak.

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture
and Home Economics, South Dakota State
College and United States Department of
Agriculture Cooperating.

Distributed in furtherance of Acts of Congress
of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

RENOVATING AND REMODELING

Next to food economy, the housewife will find her largest savings in the family clothing. The price of clothing steadily advanced throughout the war period and even now after three years the prices are still beyond the means of a great many of us. The normal conditions of the textile supply cannot be restored for years. In order to save textiles and correct all habits of wastefulness, study the possibilities of partly worn garments and do not discard them. Frequently touches of embroidery, braid, rows of buttons or other means of simple trimming can be used to cover up defects in garments, as well as add to their attractiveness. Learn to remodel old garments and waste nothing. It is economy to make over when

1. Materials are appropriate in pattern, color and texture for purpose intended.
2. Material is good enough to warrant making over attractively.
3. The cost of new material is saved.
4. The work of making is not greater than the cost saved in material.

CARE AND REPAIR

1. Have hangers for dresses and coats. These may be bought reasonably, or may be made from a folded newspaper. As soon as a garment is taken off, it should be placed on a hanger.

2. Keep hooks, eyes and buttons sewed on.
3. Rework or bind worn buttonholes.
4. Watch plackets for ripped stitching.
5. Straighten the hem of a skirt when it begins to sag.
6. Use adjustable collars and cuffs which may be removed and washed frequently.
7. Have a thin soft lining tacked in dress waists. This is easily removed and laundered.
8. Mend torn places immediately.

REMOVAL OF STAINS

Stains should be removed as soon after they appear as possible. They come out more easily when fresh and still moist. Soap and heat will often set a stain. It is thus advisable to remove stains before washing. Removing a stain usually consists in dissolving it, so it is important to know the solvent necessary to remove a certain stain.

Before beginning to work on a stain, the worker must ask, and as nearly as possible, decide these questions:

What kind of fabric is stained?

What is the stain?

How will removing the stain affect the color?

Before using a reagent on colored material, test the reaction on some inner seam or underneath part of the garment. If a water ring is left this may be quickly removed by steaming.

WORKING OUTFIT FOR STAIN REMOVAL

(a) 1 cup, (b) bowl, (c) white blotting paper or cloth the color of the fabric, (d) soft cloth, (e) soft brush, (f) reagent.

REAGENTS

1. Javelle Water

1 lb. washing soda	1/2 lb. chloride of lime
1 qt. boiling water	2 qts. cold water

Put the soda into an agate or granite pan and add the boiling water. Mix the lime in cold water. Let the mixture settle and pour the clear liquid into the dissolved soda. Bottle and keep in a dark place.

Javelle water forms a very efficient bleaching liquid for unbleached fabrics, as well as for cotton goods that have become yellow with dirt and age. To remove stains from white goods, soak the article in equal quantities of Javelle water and hot water until the stain disappears; then rinse thoroughly in several waters, and finally in dilute ammonia water. Articles washed in Javelle water have a strong odor of the chloride of lime, and the final washing in water to which ammonia has been added, will help to destroy this odor. Use 1 tablespoon of ammonia in 2 quarts of water. Javelle water removes all stains and all colors, therefore, should not be used on colored goods. If articles remain too long in Javelle water the fibers will be injured.

STAINS, REAGENTS AND METHODS

I. Blood

1. Warm water
2. Warm water and naptha soap
3. Warm water and raw starch

Wash in warm water until stain disappears. Rub with naptha soap and soak in warm water.

If heavy or new goods, as a new blanket, make a paste of raw starch and warm water. Spread on stain and as fast as starch is discolored make a new application.

II. Chocolate

1. Borax and cold water

Cover with borax, wash with cold water. Boiling water will remove trace of stain.

III. Coffee

1. Boiling water
2. Borax or glycerine
3. Javelle Water

Spread stained part over a bowl, pour boiling water on it from a height so as to strike the stain with force.

Covering the spot with glycerine or borax will often assist in removing a stubborn stain. As a last resort Javelle water may be used.

IV. Cream

1. Cold water, warm water, and soap

Wash in cold water, then in warm water and soap.

V. Fruit

1. Boiling water
2. Borax
3. Javelle Water (for cottons and linens)
4. Borax and Ammonia (for woolens, silks, and colors)

Use same as for coffee stains.

Borax will assist in removing stubborn stains.

Use Javelle solution and boiling water in equal quantities and immerse stained portion, allowing it to soak a few minutes, then rinse thoroughly with boiling water. This is best for peach stains.

Make a solution of borax and ammonia.

VI. Grass

1. Cold water (without soap)
2. Alcohol or ether
3. Javelle Water

Wash a fresh stain with cold water.

Alcohol or ether will dissolve the green coloring matter when material cannot be washed.

Apply Javelle and follow immediately with boiling water. Thorough rinsing will prevent Javelle from affecting fiber.

VII. Grease (oil)

1. Warm water and soap Wash in warm water and soap
2. Ether, Alcohol, Benzine, (for delicate fabrics) Apply these reagents with a cloth, preferably of the same material, rubbing the stain lightly until all the reagent has evaporated. (These reagents are inflammable.)

VIII. Ink

1. Salt and Lemon juice Moisten with salt and lemon juice. Place in the sun to dry.
2. Sweet or sour milk Soak in sweet or sour milk. Change milk as it becomes discolored. This treatment will not injure colored fabrics.

IX. Iron Rust

1. Lemon juice and salt Make a paste of lemon juice and salt and put in sunlight to dry.

X. Medicine

1. Alcohol Soak in alcohol.

XI. Mildew

1. Cold water If the mildew is very fresh, and has not attacked the fiber, it will wash out in cold water.
2. Javelle Water (cotton and linen) Apply Javelle, then wash in hot water.

XII. Milk

1. Cold water Wash in cold water, then follow with soap.

XIII. Paint

1. Soap and water If paint is fresh, use at once soap and water if goods is washable.
2. Gasoline, turpentine, benzine Wash the spot in any one of these, remembering that they are inflammable.

NOTE - Old stains may be softened first with lard, oil, or kerosene before using any of the remedies.

XIV. Perspiration

1. Soap and water (for white washables) Wash in warm water and soap and if cotton or linen, place in sun to dry.
2. Javelle Water (for cottons and linens) Use according to directions above.

XV. Tea

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Cold water | If with cream, cold water and soap. |
| 2. Hot water | If clear, hot water. |

XVI. Wagon Grease

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. Lard or
Olive Oil | Put either lard or oil on stain, then wash with warm water and soap. It will be found of help to keep a cloth or blotter under stain while rubbing on oil. |
|-------------------------|--|

XVII. Water Spots

- | | |
|----------|---|
| 1. Steam | Have a little water in tea-kettle boiling hard. Shake spotted garment in the jet of steam until thoroughly moist. Continue shaking until dry. |
|----------|---|

DRY CLEANING

Materials should be dry cleaned when the color and texture make it inadvisable to use soap and water. Outer garments of wool and silk, also, laces, chiffons, and kid gloves are cleaned successfully by this means. It is especially suitable to garments which do not need to be ripped for re-making, or which would be difficult to press, if washed in soap and water. Gasoline is commonly used for whole garments, benzine or gasoline for soiled parts of garments.

CAUTION

Use gasoline out of doors if possible. If used in doors never use in a room where there is fire or a lamp.

HOW TO TEST GASOLINE - Gasoline should be free from dirt and moisture. Place a small amount in an earthen dish. It should all evaporate quickly, leaving neither dirt nor moisture. If it contains dirt or moisture, strain through a tick cloth. Dry cleaning done with such gasoline will not be as successful as if done with high test gasoline.

These cleaners dissolve the grease spots and remove dust and dirt, but do not effect other spots. The nature of the other spots should be determined and the spots removed before the garment is dry cleaned. Place a soft thick pad underneath and rub from outside of spot to the center, using cloth same color as garment, or a soft brush.

When cleaning with gasoline, use enough to cover the garment entirely. Have an additional supply for rinsing. Dry soap shavings or commercial dry cleaner added to the gasoline add to the ease with which materials are cleaned. Warm gasoline is more effective than cold. The bowl containing the gasoline may be placed in another bowl of warm water to warm the gasoline. Wash materials thoroughly, brushing very soiled places with a soft brush. Rinse in clean gasoline. Press gasoline out and hang out of doors until dry. Odor may be removed by pressing. Place a damp cloth over material or hang in moist hot air before pressing.

RENOVATING WOOLEN GARMENTS

1. Brush outer garments inside as well as outside, especially around seams.
2. Sponge with ammonia water and press frequently.
3. Remove spots with any preferred cleaner. (See directions for removal of stains and dry cleaning.)

WASHING WOOLENS

Woollen dresses may be washed successfully if proper care is taken.

Brush garments well, especially inside the seams. Mark soiled spots with white thread. Run basting threads just inside folded edge of plaits.

Avoid change of temperature to prevent shrinking. Wash and rinse in warm water and dry in a warm place. A garment washed in warm water and hung out of doors on a cold day will surely shrink. Make a soap solution by dissolving any pure soap in soft water. Squeeze garments with the hand. Do not rub on the board. Do not rub soap on the garment. Soap mats the fibers. Squeeze water out, do not twist. Rubbing and twisting cause the fibers to mat.

Wash much soiled garments through two waters. Rinse twice in warm water.

Hang skirts on hangers by the waist band; dresses and waists on hangers.

Wool should be dried in a temperature like that used in washing.

PRESSING

Press on the wrong side while still damp, using heavy pressing cloth over the wool. If material is dry, wring pressing cloth out of warm water. Do not use too hot an iron as it stiffens wool.

SILKS

Some silks can be washed satisfactorily if care is taken and only delicate soaps are used. Soap containing alkali yellows silk. Soap should never be rubbed directly on the material, but a soap solution should be used. Washing soda and washing powders cannot be used. The temperature of the water should be low and kept the same for all waters.

Silk will look best if pressed while still damp. Care should be taken that the iron is not too hot as heat yellows silk and destroys the fiber.

DYEING AND TINTING

Dyeing and tinting may be used to freshen a faded color or to disguise an old garment by changing its color to a new and more becoming shade.

A reasonably good quality of material is necessary to obtain good results. Then one must ascertain the fiber contents and buy the dye accordingly. A wool dye should be used for all wool; a cotton dye for a mixture of wool and cotton because wool dyes more readily than cotton. The garment should be thoroughly cleaned for if there are spots and dirt present, they will mix with the dye and produce a spotted, dingy appearance. Buttons or trimming that would be ruined by the dye, should be removed, and hems should be opened if there is a possibility of them having to be changed. This is usually necessary with wool garments because they are apt to shrink.

The equipment necessary consists of a granite pan for the dye bath, a pan for rinse water, and two wooden stirring rods. Broom stick handles make good stirring rods, and enables one to handle the material properly without staining the hands.

Use a reliable dye and follow the directions carefully. goods may be dyed any color. One should experiment with samples

the desired color is obtained. One can gain a good idea of what the color will be when the material is dry by holding the wet cloth up between the eye and the light. The dyed cloth should be rinsed until the water is clear and then shaken until practically dry to prevent streaking. Drying in the wind serves this purpose well.

Tinting is good for white silk, linen or cotton waists and dresses which have become yellow from laundering; also for freshening colored garments that have faded. It does not give as permanent color as dyeing but is easily done and can be repeated with laundering. There are a number of commercial dye soaps on the market which can be used for tinting. These are made in a wide assortment of colors. Crepe paper, red ink, tea, and coffee will produce characteristic tints.

REMODELING

The following preparation is essential for best results in re-making -

1. Careful ripping, removing all threads.
2. Mending worn places in parts to be used.
3. Brushing.
4. Spunging, washing or dyeing.
5. Careful pressing, not to alter shape.

SUGGESTIONS FOR REMODELING

Old Garments

Woman's suit

Woman's long coat

Woman's dress

Woolen skirt

Wash skirt

White or silk waist

Underwear - white skirt.

New Garments

Misses suit, Girl's dress;
One piece dress; Boy's suit

Skirt, One piece dress;
Child's hat, Short coat.

Jumper dress with guimpe,
Model combining with other
material; Child's dress.

Coat for child, Bloomers;
Boy's trousers, Remodeled
and combined with contrast-
ing material for new skirt.

Middy blouse, Waist;
Rompers; Petticoat; Apron.

New collars, cuffs and
Crest cover; Sunbonnets,
Guimpes for children's
dresses.

Child's skirt, Child's
dress.

Old Garments

Nightgown

Man's long coat

Man's suit

Man's trousers

Man's shirt

New Garments

Child's petticoat, Child's gown; Chemise; Bloomers; Clothes protector sack.

Skirt with yoke or pockets, Boy's suit; Boy's coat.

Boy's suit.

Boy's trousers.

Blouse for boy, Apron with bib, Sport shirt, Collarless and sleeveless.

ADDITIONAL USES FOR OLD MATERIALS

I. Bed Clothes.

a. Sheets.

1. If worn in center cut in two and turn edges to center.
2. Make into smaller sheets for baby bed or narrow cot.
3. Use for pillow cases.
4. Make clothes protector sack.
5. Dye an attractive color and use for bedroom curtains.
6. Save for rag rugs, cleaning clothes or bandages.

b. Pillow Cases.

1. Make into baby pillows.
2. Make into laundry bags.
3. Use for dust clothes or bandages.

c. If all wool, may be sent back to the factory and for a small sum they will be recarded, respun, and woven into new blankets.

II. Tablecloths.

1. May be made into napkins or lunch cloths.
2. Sterilized and used for bandages.

References

Clothing Thrift, Emergency Leaflet, No. 51, Iowa State College, Extension Division, Ames, Iowa.
Thrift in Clothing, Ext. Bul No. 10, Rhode Island State College, Kingston, Rhode Island.
New Clothes at Small Cost, Cir. 91, Univ. of Wis., Extension Service, Madison, Wis.
Textiles, Problems in Buying, Cleaning and Dyeing, leaflet No. 105, Purdue Univ., Extension Department, LaFayette, Ind.
The Care of Clothing, Ext. Course Notes No. 21, Mich. Agri. College, Ext. Div., East Lansing, Mich.
Laundring, Balderson

RENOVATING AND REMODELING

Plan of Demonstration

by

Araloa Linfield,
Extension Specialist in Clothing.

Demonstrator No. I.

As listed in the circular, remove the following stains by the different methods given, with the exception of the Javelle water method which is given by Demonstrator No. II.

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------|------------------|
| 1. Flood | 5. Fruit | 9. Milk |
| 2. Chocolate | 6. Grass | 10. Paint |
| 3. Coffee | 7. Grease | 11. Tea |
| 4. Cream | 8. Ink | 12. Wagon Grease |

Demonstrator No. II.

- A. Prepare 1/2 recipe of Javelle water.
- B. Show the action of Javelle water on colored garments.
- C. Removal of stubborn stains with Javelle water.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------------|
| 1. Coffee | 4. Mildew |
| 2. Fruit | 5. Perspiration |
| 3. Grass | |

Supplies needed (General)

1. Material from which stain is to be removed.
2. Bowls.
3. White blotting paper or cloth color of fabric.
4. Tea Kettle.

Demonstrator No. I.

1. Warm water
2. Boiling water
3. Naphtha soap
4. Starch
5. Borax
6. Ether, alcohol, or benzine
7. Salt
8. Lemon juice
9. Milk

Demonstrator No. II.

- 1/2 lb. washing soda
- 1/4 lb. chloride of lime
- 1 pt. boiling water
- 1 qt. cold water
- 2 granite pans