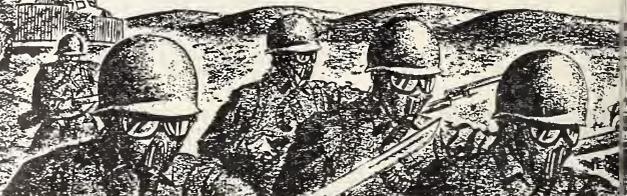
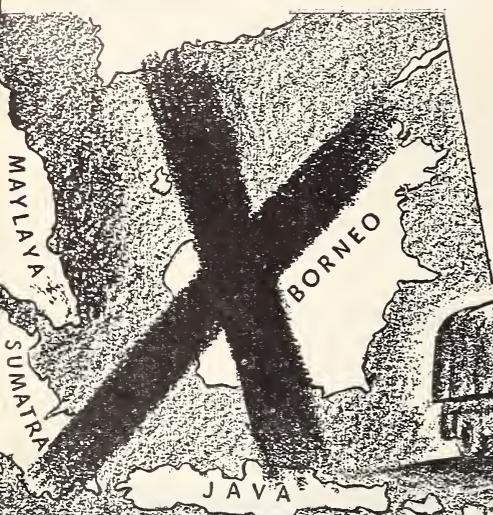


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IT'S UP TO YOU, MR

War in the Pacific has cut off the sources of almost every bit of our crude rubber. Practically all the rubber we now have . . . and the synthetic rubber that we can produce . . . must go into weapons for our fighting forces.



★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Dark. If the place where you store the rubber is not dark, wrap the articles in heavy paper or put them in a covered box. Do not fold or crease the rubber if you can help it. If you must fold, dust talcum powder or cornstarch between surfaces that touch each other.

If the article you are storing is part cloth, the storage place needs to be dry as well as cool and dark. Otherwise, the cloth may mildew.

OFF WITH SPOTS

Take off oil, grease, and tar spots quickly. Usually a bath of warm water and soap will do the work.

If the spot stays on after this treatment, sponge it with a dry-cleaning fluid. If necessary, soak the spot in the fluid—but no longer than 2 or 3 minutes. Treat rubber extra gently while it has fluid on it.

Because it does not catch fire, carbon tetrachloride is one of the best fluids for cleaning stubborn spots on rubber. Gasoline is all right to use if it has no tetraethyl lead in it.

“stick-ons.” You can buy these along with directions for putting on.

Clothing Made of Rubber Thread

Wash clothing, such as foundation garments and suspenders, with mild soap and warm water. Handle gently and stretch as little as possible when wet. Rinse several times. Dry in a cool, airy place away from stoves, radiators, or sunlight. If any garments must be ironed, keep the iron only moderately warm, and use it as little as possible.

To dry a girdle quickly, roll it in a dry cloth, fold over lengthwise so the garters will not cut the garment. Unroll and hang to dry.

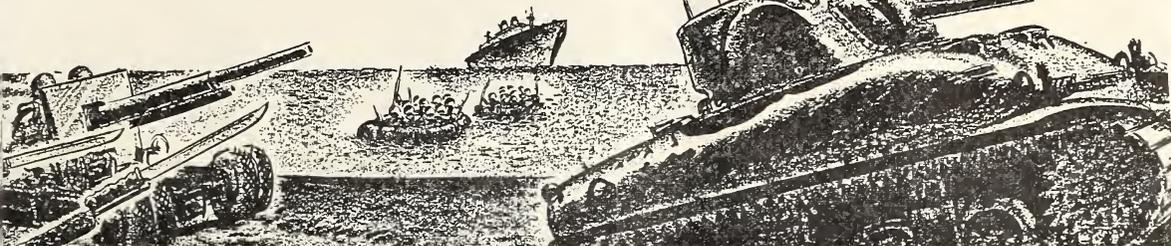
Repair breaks with a patch or darn as soon as possible. Be careful not to cut the rubber thread with the needle. Do not use fine thread, because that is likely to cut the rubber. Allow three-fourths of an inch margin of mend around the spot you are mending.



take care — con

and MRS. HOMEMAKER!

Very little rubber can be spared for civilian uses. Many of your household rubber articles cannot be replaced. It's now up to you to make what you have last longer . . . by better care and home repair.



tape. Then wrap the two bundles together with friction tape.

Garden Hose

Straighten kinks out promptly. Store on a reel or coiled on a flat, dry surface.

Greatest wear comes near the faucet. To repair, cut off the worn section of the hose. Put a new coupling on the cut end.

If the hose wears out anywhere else, cut out the damaged part. Put couplings on both cut ends and join them. Or join cut ends by putting a short pipe inside the hose—clamp the hose firmly to this pipe from the outside.

Hot-Water Bottles . . . Ice Packs . . . Syringes

Dry thoroughly, away from heat. To store, wrap article in heavy paper or lay it in its own box. Coil rubber tubing loosely in the box. Be sure there are no sharp bends in it or sharp objects to cut it.

Most repairs can be made with a cold patch.

first over a table or bench. Scrub with soap, warm water, and a soft brush. Dry with a cloth, or hang in a cool, airy place. Dust large articles lightly with talcum powder or cornstarch before you put them away folded.

Use the cold-patch method of repair. If you have a piece of self material, make the patch from that. Then follow directions for putting on a cold patch. If you can match up material for a raincoat, put the patch on the outside. It turns water better than an inside patch.

Wringer Rolls

See that pressure on the rolls is even before you put clothing through the wringer. Don't stall or strain rolls with too much clothing at once. Fold buttons and buckles to the inside when wringing.

Release pressure to separate the rolls after each washing. Wipe rolls clean and dry before you put the wringer away. Take off any stains with a cloth dipped in a dry-cleaning fluid.

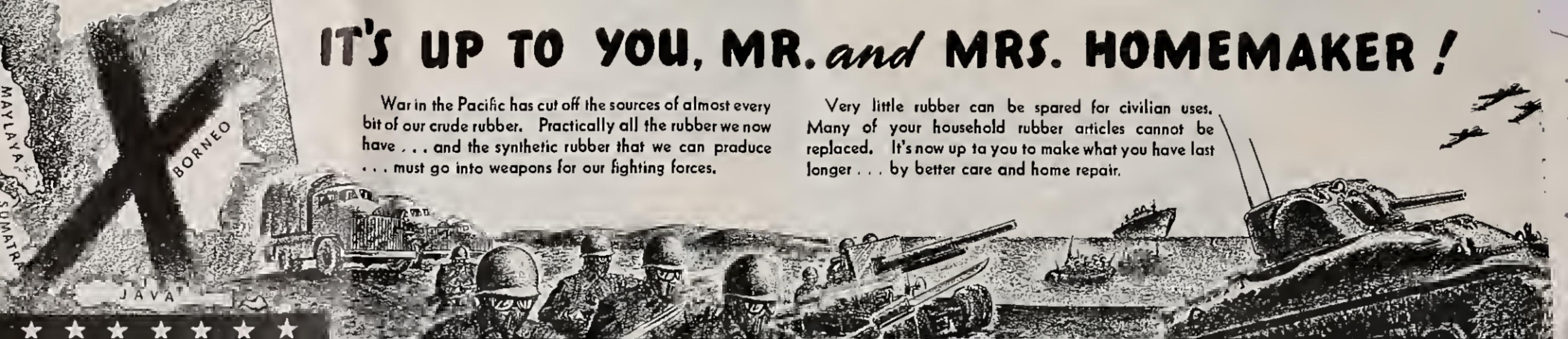
serve — repair



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Very little rubber can be spared for civilian uses. Many of your household rubber articles cannot be replaced. It's now up to you to make what you have last longer . . . by better care and home repair.



TAKE CARE OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD RUBBER

BE ON THE ALERT FOR RUBBER ENEMIES

Heat quickly weakens and cracks rubber . . . makes it sticky and lifeless.

Sunlight combines heat and light—both harmful to rubber. It does most damage if it strikes rubber that is stretched. Rubber goods for wear or use outdoors usually are specially made to resist sunlight.

Oil, Grease, Tar, left on rubber any time at all are absorbed. Then they make the rubber swell and become weak. Castor oil is an exception.

Dry Cleaning and Copper are two enemies easy to control. Dry-cleaning fluids damage rubber if they are left in contact with it over 2 or 3 minutes. If you wear rubber gloves when you polish brass or copper, or when you use a scouring ball of copper turnings, the gloves will first get soft and sticky—later hard and brittle.

KEEP RUBBER YOUNG

Store rubber away from its enemies when you are not using it . . . or it will grow "old" and useless before its time.

Cool. Best storage place usually is somewhere in the basement. Poor storage spots are attics, closets, on a south wall, places near hot-air ducts, hot-water or steam pipes.

Dark. If the place where you store the rubber is not dark, wrap the articles in heavy paper or put them in a covered box. Do not fold or crease the rubber if you can help it. If you must fold, dust talcum powder or cornstarch between surfaces that touch each other.

If the article you are storing is part cloth, the storage place needs to be dry as well as cool and dark. Otherwise, the cloth may mildew.

OFF WITH SPOTS

Take off oil, grease, and tar spots quickly. Usually a bath of warm water and soap will do the work.

If the spot stays on after this treatment, sponge it with a dry-cleaning fluid. If necessary, soak the spot in the fluid—but no longer than 2 or 3 minutes. Treat rubber extra gently while it has fluid on it.

Because it does not catch fire, carbon tetrachloride is one of the best fluids for cleaning stubborn spots on rubber. Gasoline is all right to use if it has no tetraethyl lead in it.



Sprinkle rubber articles with cornstarch or talcum before folding.

Soap and warm water usually will remove soil from rubber goods.



Oil, grease, or tar spots weaken rubber. Remove quickly by sponging with soap and warm water, or a dry-cleaning fluid.



When dry, place your hot-water bottle in a box and store in a cool place.

Stuff boots and gaiters loosely with wadded-up paper. Store in a dark, cool place.



CARE AND REPAIR OF HOUSEHOLD RUBBER

Here are tips to help you get full service from rubber articles you have on hand. Details of repair supplies and directions for making a "cold" patch and a "hot" patch are given on the back of this folder.

Boots, Gaiters, Rubbers

Wash in water. Use soap if you need it. Dry with a cloth . . . or in a cool, airy place. To store, stuff loosely with wadded-up paper, put away in a dark, cool place.

Repair with either a hot or a cold patch. The hot patch is the stronger. It is easy to mend torn or worn soles with ready-made "stick-ons." You can buy these along with directions for putting on.

Clothing Made of Rubber Thread

Wash clothing, such as foundation garments and suspenders, with mild soap and warm water. Handle gently and stretch as little as possible when wet. Rinse several times. Dry in a cool, airy place away from stoves, radiators, or sunlight. If any garments must be ironed, keep the iron only moderately warm, and use it as little as possible.

To dry a girdle quickly, roll it in a dry cloth, fold over lengthwise so the garters will not cut the garment. Unroll and hang to dry.

Repair breaks with a patch or darn as soon as possible. Be careful not to cut the rubber thread with the needle. Do not use fine thread, because that is likely to cut the rubber. Allow three-fourths of an inch margin of mend around the spot you are mending.

Electric Cords

Pull the plug—not the cord—when you disconnect your iron or other electrical equipment. Coil the cord loosely when not in use. Do not kink, twist, or strain it.

If the rubber or fabric covering wears off near the end of the cord, disconnect the worn end from the plug or cap, cut off the worn part, and reconnect.

If the outer rubber or fabric covering becomes damaged in the center of the cord, repair by wrapping first with electricians' tape, then with friction tape. When the inside rubber covering of the two bundles of wire is damaged, wrap each bundle separately with electricians' tape. Then wrap the two bundles together with friction tape.

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If the hose wears out anywhere else, cut out the damaged part. Put couplings on both cut ends and join them. Or join cut ends by putting a short pipe inside the hose—clamp the hose firmly to this pipe from the outside.

Hot-Water Bottles . . . Ice Pocks . . . Syringes

Dry thoroughly, away from heat. To store, wrap article in heavy paper or lay it in its own box. Coil rubber tubing loosely in the box. Be sure there are no sharp bends in it or sharp objects to cut it.

Most repairs can be made with a cold patch.

Nipples for Nursing Bottles

Rinse milk from rubber nipples at once. Milk fat softens them. Wash in clean, hot, soapy water. Rinse in warm water.

To disinfect the nipples, put a little water in the bottom of a pan with a rack and a fairly tight cover. Wrap each nipple in a piece of clean gauze, put on the rack, cover, and let boil for 5 minutes. Remove from the fire and cool as quickly as possible without taking the cover off the pan.

Rubber-Coated Cloth

To clean sheets, aprons, raincoats, spread first over a table or bench. Scrub with soap, warm water, and a soft brush. Dry with a cloth, or hang in a cool, airy place. Dust large articles lightly with talcum powder or cornstarch before you put them away folded.

Use the cold-patch method of repair. If you have a piece of self material, make the patch from that. Then follow directions for putting on a cold patch. If you can match up material for a raincoat, put the patch on the outside. It turns water better than an inside patch.

Wringer Rolls

See that pressure on the rolls is even before you put clothing through the wringer. Don't stall or strain rolls with too much clothing at once. Fold buttons and buckles to the inside when wringing.

Release pressure to separate the rolls after each washing. Wipe rolls clean and dry before you put the wringer away. Take off any stains with a cloth dipped in a dry-cleaning fluid.



take care — conserve — repair



MEND IN TIME

If there's a small break or worn spot in a rubber article—and the rubber is in good shape otherwise—see if you can mend it. Look for mending supplies at drug, hardware, and department stores . . . at the five-and-ten . . . in mail-order catalogues . . . at your garage or service station.

Cold Patch

You can “paste” a fairly strong patch on rubber with rubber cement.

Inner-tube patching is suitable material for mending most articles. For raincoats, self material is suitable if you can get a patch piece large enough—from a belt, pocket, or other unnecessary style detail. For light rubber goods, such as gloves, make patches of thin sheet rubber.

Here are step-by-step directions for putting on the cold patch—

1. Turn the article inside out and put the patch on the wrong side. Hot-water bottles with narrow necks and other articles that cannot be turned inside out may be patched on the outside. Also, if you have matching material, patch a raincoat on the outside. The patch will turn water better that way.

2. Clean the place to be patched with a dry-cleaning fluid. Wipe dry. Roughen up the surface with sandpaper.

3. Cut the patch one-half inch larger all around than the spot you are mending. If you use inner-tube patching, take off the Holland cloth that protects it.

4. Spread on the rubber cement. Put two coats on the rubber you are mending—none on inner-tube patching—two coats on any other patch material. Let each coat of cement dry a few minutes.

5. Press the patch firmly over the spot. Do not move it once you have placed it. Hold with a weight or clamp until the patch sets.



Clean and roughen the place to be mended.



Coat the surface with rubber cement.



Remove Holland cloth from the patch.



Press patch on firmly.