

STEAM AND DRY IRON

WITH "WASH AND WEAR" TEMPERATURE CONTROL

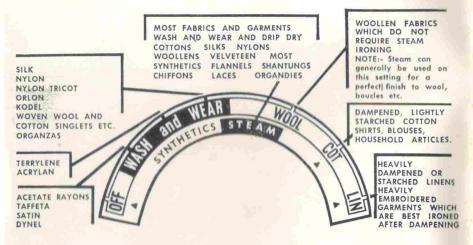
Your new Sunbeam Steam and Dry Iron fitted with the exclusive Wash and Wear — Synthetics heat control ensures you of better than ever results. Now at last you have greater versatility, safe easy-to-set temperatures to iron the modern synthetics and the scientifically treated fabrics found in every home.

WASH AND WEAR - SYNTHETIC FABRICS.

The many new synthetic and treated fabrics on todays market simplify laundry and ironing. Generally these fabrics require lower ironing temperatures and Sunbeam new "wash and wear" temperature control will help you to maintain their like-new appearance. Many such fabrics can be successfully washed and worn without any ironing, but most women agree that pressing of seams, collars etc. is advisable. Other garments are best if completely ironed. Always read the manufacturer's instructions carefully and enquire about laundering and ironing when you purchase materials by the yard. You are advised to test iron new materials. Do this on an inside seam or hem for safety.

THE SETTINGS TO USE.

Your Sunbeam Steam and Dry Iron has a wide temperature range from very low, close to the "off" position, to the high temperature of "linen". Know your iron and make any adjustments slightly to the left for LESS heat, to the right for MORE heat to better suit your own ironing methods and your family's clothing.



How to Operate Your



In this booklet, we give you instructions for using your Sunbeam Steam and Dry Iron, together with general information which should assist you to obtain the best results. The Sunbeam Iron is much more versatile than your ordinary iron and you will find, with little experience, that you will save much time and hard work.

ELECTRICAL DETAILS.

The Iron must only be used on Alternating Current and on the voltage marked on the heel-plate. Use a three-pin plug from a power point — DO NOT USE THE IRON FROM A LIGHT SOCKET.

CLEAN WATER IS IMPORTANT.

At all times use clean water. If you wish to use tap water, you may do so — BUT NOTE — eventually a concentration of minerals and alkalis will gradually reduce the steam flow. If this occurs, it is suggested that you take your Iron to the nearest Service Depot for cleaning. The use of distilled water (which is specially recommended in hard water areas) eliminates the necessity for cleaning. Distilled water is readily available at chemists or garages. You may collect rain water in a china bowl. Some people find that melted water from a defrosting refrigerator is very satisfactory. BOTH REQUIRE STRAINING. Use a filter paper or Kleenex tissue. DO NOT USE WATER WHICH HAS SOFTENING AGENTS ADDED. While such agents reduce hardness for laundry purposes, they actually increase the mineral content, making the Iron clog more readily. Water from hot water services is not recommended.

USE AS A STEAM IRON

Make sure that the steam control button on the handle and the fabric control button are in the "OFF" position and that the plug is not in the power point. FILLING.

The Stainless-Steel Water Tank will hold seven (7) fluid ounces of water. To measure this, fill your Sunbeam Water Measure up to the flange (remember there is no need to use the full amount of water if only a small quantity of steam ironing is to be done). Stand the Iron on its heel-rest and carefully pour the water into the filling hole at the front—avoid spilling water over the iron. (This will not damage the Iron, but may run off your Iron onto the garment.)

Re-filling can be done as required, without waiting for the Iron to cool. Remember to disconnect the wall plug.

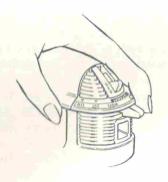
NOTE: You are advised to keep your Water Measure specially for filling your Sunbeam Steam Iron; under no circumstances should you use your Water Measure for any other purpose, particularly for measuring detergents and water softeners. Exclusive use prevents any foreign substances entering the Stainless Steel Water Tank.

HEATING.

After filling the Iron, set the Fabric Control Lever on "STEAM", plug the Iron in and turn the wall switch on. Leave the Iron in the upright position for heating and allow to heat for two (2) minutes to reach the correct temperature for steam ironing.







After the two minutes, set the steam control lever to "ON". You are now ready to commence steam ironing. Please note, when you first commence using your Steam Iron, you may find it necessary to make adjustments to the fabric control lever in the "steam" position. For most steam ironing, the steam lever is set with the centre line above the letter "E". However, to better suit varying conditions and types of fabric, it may be moved towards the letter "M" to obtain higher temperatures, less steam, or towards "S" for less heat, more moist steam. IMPORTANT: Too high a temperature setting will cause your iron to spit, too low will allow water to drip from the iron on to the garment.

HOW THE FLOW OF STEAM WORKS.

Steam is formed by water dripping from the elevated stainless-steel water tank on to the heated interior of the soleplate of the Iron, one drop at a time. Water becomes steam in the steam chamber and flows out of the steam holes, through grooved channels, moistening the fabric progressively as you iron. When the Iron is stood on its heel-rest, the water flow is stopped and the steam is cut off automatically. During actual ironing, the steam can be cut off instantly, at any time, by moving the Steam Control Lever to "OFF".

NOTE: Failure of the steam flow can occur if minute fluff particles collect around the steam valve. See page 31 for cleaning.

STEAM IRON TECHNIQUE.

Study the soleplate, see how the steam channel starts from the top and then spreads out over the width of the Iron. It is important to use long, slow strokes when steam ironing. Iron along the length of the fabric from one end of your board or table to the other. This allows steam to penetrate and the broad, correctly heated surface of the Iron dries off the moisture, leaving the material with a smooth, crisp finish. Ironing from side to side can cause fine hems to catch in the steam channels.

WHEN TO USE STEAM.

Every housewife realises that individual fabrics, and very often garments such as men's shirts made from the same fabric, require slightly different ironing techniques to get the best results.

Perfect results are only obtained AFTER you become experienced with the new ironing technique in relationship to the fabrics and garments you wish to iron. Most Sunbeam Steam Iron owners find that by varying the quantity of starch used, and varying the setting above the letter "E" and the letter "M" in "STEAM", that most articles of clothing can be ironed with steam. These fabrics are perfect when steam ironed: Silks, nylons, woollens, velveteens, synthetic fabrics, wash and wear cottons, flannels, shantungs, chiffons, laces and organdies, synthetic curtain fabrics.

USE AS A DRY IRON

It is important that you fully understand the capabilities of the Sunbeam as an all-purpose Automatic Iron. It can be used for both steam or dry ironing, by merely flicking the Steam Control Lever to "ON" or "OFF" (see illustration). When dry ironing for long periods, there is no necessity to have water in the tank, as this will only increase the weight of your Iron. (See page 30 for instructions on how to empty.)

THE FABRIC CONTROL LEVER.

This lever may be set at the correct heat for whatever fabric you are ironing. Note: by moving the Lever slightly to the left, you obtain a slightly lower heat; to the right, a slightly higher heat on any setting. This enables individual garments to be ironed at a temperature best suited to the speed at which you iron.



USE AS A DRY IRON FOR:

Heavily starched clothing, heavy linens and cottons, rough textured rayons, silks, synthetics which will not stand the higher temperature of steam ironing, or wash and wear garments.

With a modern steam iron, the flow of steam is perfectly controlled; it melts out the wrinkles, softens and freshens the fabric, then firmly irons in wanted creases or pleats. Ironing women's blouses and frocks, kiddies' clothing and underwear, becomes so easy with steam, and the most amazing results are obtained on nylon and other synthetic materials. They respond wonderfully! A steam iron proves invaluable for pressing woollens and eliminates the use of a damp cloth. It is ideal for raising the pile on velvets, chenilles, suedes, and freshening felt hats.

SAVE ON DRY-CLEANING.

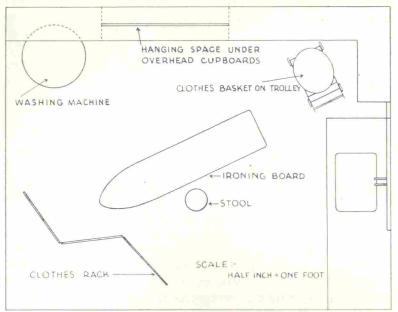
How often have you sent clothing to be dry-cleaned, when all the time you knew that pressing was all that was required? Homepressing of slacks, jackets, and men's suits is usually avoided by most housewives because they consider this job to be the most tiring and time-consuming of all. However, with your steam iron you'll find it all so easy. (Later in this book, the correct pressing procedure is discussed.) Clean, moist steam evenly penetrates the fabric through the special vents and channels of your steam iron, freshening and smartening the garment. By all means send your soiled items to the cleaners, but all your pressing can be dealt with at home in future, professionally and effortlessly, and the savings you make will be very real.

YOUR STEAM IRON IS AN AUTOMATIC DRY IRON, TOO!

Your Sunbeam Steam Iron is also designed to use as a superefficient dry iron. There are many items of clothing which do not require steam, and you'll find then the true value of the amazingly accurate Sunbeam thermostat. With finger-tip action you can switch from STEAM to DRY, and then choose the correct temperature for every fabric in your wardrobe or linen cupboard. (Consult page 19 for general instructions.)

Save Time and Energy — Organise Your Ironing

This suggested routine will simplify your ironing. Save time and energy by simple thought to the planning of everyday routines. (The sketch shows an ironing set-up which can be organised in any household.)



SITTING DOWN TO IRON!

Why not? Save your energy in every way you can. If you have a modern adjustable ironing board or table, a kitchen chair is all you need. However, a high stool (preferably with foot-rests) will eliminate most of the tiring back-strain caused by continuous standing.

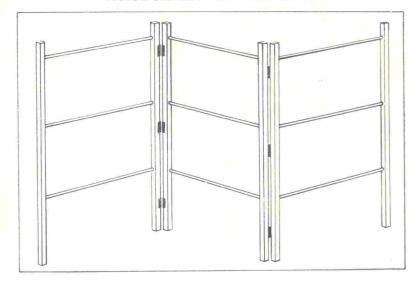
SPECIAL IRONING TABLES.

For your own sake you should have a special ironing table, or board with a tapered end, adjustable legs, and a sleeve-board. A specially-made ironing table about 6" wider than ironing boards will save many movements of the garment being ironed. There are now many brands of ironing boards on the market. The better types have sponge-rubber or foam-plastic pads, and removable washable covers. Some tables are perforated instead of being solid wood or metal, and this feature provides ventilation of the cover. Get the best ironing table you can afford. It is a small investment really, if you consider your precious time and comfort.

A CLOTHES RACK IS INVALUABLE.

A useful clothes rack is not expensive to buy. They can be made quite simply in the home workshop. Stand it close to your ironing table, ready to receive the freshly ironed garments. Stacking your clothing without airing causes unnecessary creasing.

SPACE-SAVING CLOTHES-RACK



INSTRUCTIONS FOR MAKING RACK. (Illustrated on page 7.)
This inexpensive, easy-to-make clothes-rack will prove a great asset on ironing day.

The first step in construction is the making of three separate wooden frames, each 4' 6" high x 2' 9" wide. The cross pieces of $\frac{1}{2}$ " dowel are let-in to the uprights (1" x 1") at intervals of 3", 20" and 37" from the top.

Hinge the frames together in the following manner: Lay two frames side by side and screw on one hinge 6" from the top, one 6" from the bottom, and one in the centre. Then turn these two frames over, and attach the third frame similarly. In this way, the two end frames will fold back on either side of the centre frame. A compact unit for storage!

Smooth all rough edges with fine sandpaper to prevent damage to garments and apply a coat of paint if desired.

STARCHING.

By experimenting with the amount of starch used, most women find they can steam iron shirts, tablecloths, etc., which are normally dampened and dry ironed.

WRINGING.

Many articles steam iron best if rinsing water is squeezed from the fabric by hand. This prevents harsh wrinkles caused by electric or hand wringers. Some fabrics are easier to iron if drip-dried; place very wet garments onto a coat hanger and dry in a breeze.

HANGING THE WASHING ON THE LINE.

Always hang wearing apparel as worn (from shoulder, waistband, etc.); household linens with hems along the line. When possible, peg garments without bunching. For example — waistbands, towel hems, etc., should be straight along the line. The garment dries straight and is easier to iron.

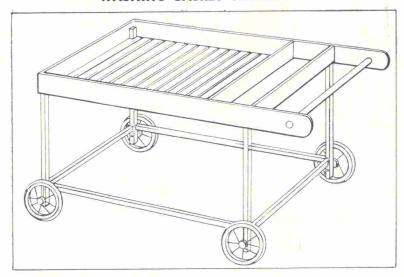
BRINGING IN WASHING FROM THE LINE.

If possible, use a trolley to carry your clothes basket. These can be purchased at hardware and departmental stores, or if you have a handyman husband, he can make a washing trolley quite simply from the plan on the next page.

FOLD THE CLOTHES AS YOU TAKE THEM FROM THE LINE.

Folding prevents the fabrics being unduly crushed and simplifies ironing.

WASHING BASKET TROLLEY



INSTRUCTIONS FOR MAKING TROLLEY.

The usual height of the trolley is 30", but this will vary according to the height of your washing basket. Total height of basket plus trolley should be approximately 3'9".

Colonial pine is suggested for use. The top tray needs two equal lengths for the sides and three shorter pieces to nail between, forming two compartments (small one for pegs). A dowel stick forms the handle. The floor of the tray can be either single boards nailed on at intervals to allow for draining, or a sheet of masonite or heavy plywood with draining holes bored through. The rour legs will need the support of the cross-braces shown, and additional diagonal struts are an advantage. A set of old perambulator wheels is all that is necessary to finish your trolley. Smooth the finished job with sandpaper, then paint.

HINTS ON DAMPENING DOWN

The Manufacturer's instructions, the Fabric Charts in this book, and your own experience, will help you determine which garments to dampen.

Sprinkle adequately with warm water, taking care not to over dampen. Over damp garments take longer to iron. Pay particular attention to starched collars, cuffs and hems, and sprinkle the whole garment evenly.

Small items — table napkins, handkerchiefs, etc., can be sprinkled two or three at a time.

Fold each item in the way in which you'll later iron it, then roll firmly. DO NOT SCREW—THIS WARPS THE WEAVE. Wrap clothing in plastic sheeting and allow to stand for at least two hours to spread the moisture evenly.

DON'T LEAVE DAMPENED CLOTHES FOR LONG PERIODS, PARTICULARLY IN HOT WEATHER.

HOW TO DAMPEN FROCKS, HOUSECOATS, CHILDREN'S FROCKS, ETC.

- 1. Place dress flat on table, front side up, and sprinkle entire surface including sleeves.
- 2. Fold sleeves over bodice of dress. Sprinkle back of sleeves.
- 3. Turn collar and yoke down. Sprinkle.
- 4. Fold left side of dress over to centre front and sprinkle side-back of frock.
- 5. Fold right side of dress over and sprinkle.
- 6. Fold garment loosely towards hemline, sprinkling as you fold.

HOW TO DAMPEN SHIRTS, BLOUSES, ETC.

As stated earlier in this book, you may find that these particular garments in your wardrobe may be ironed with steam. If not, then damped as follows:

- 1. Spread shirt lengthwise, front side up, with collar at your left. Sprinkle the two front panels.
- 2. Fold the left sleeve over the left panel. Sprinkle back of sleeve only. (Front absorbs moisture from panels.) Open cuffs and sprinkle.

- 3. Fold right sleeve over the right panel. Sprinkle as you did left sleeve.
- 4. Open the collar. Sprinkle inside from point to point. Remember heavily starched collars require more dampness than those lightly starched.
- 5. Fold points of collar to overlap in centre.
- 6. Turn collar and yoke down over front of shirt to third button.
- 7. Sprinkle back of collar but not yoke, as it absorbs moisture.
- 8. Bring left seam of shirt to the button line. Sprinkle exposed part of back panel of shirt.
- 9. Bring right seam of shirt to overlap left panel and sprinkle. This step permits proper unfolding of shirt when ironing.
- 10. Take collar end and fold down one third of shirt's length.

 Sprinkle back of shirt.
- 11. Finish folding in thirds, sprinkling as you fold. Shirt is now ready for laundry basket.

HOW TO DAMPEN TROUSERS, SHORTS, ETC.

Most cotton fabric trousers can be successfully ironed using steam. If you prefer to dry iron dampen:—

- 1. Lay trousers straight out on table with inside leg seams together. Lift top leg and sprinkle side of lower leg.
- 2. Drop top leg and sprinkle entire length of trousers from waist to cuff. Do not over-dampen cuffs and waist band.
- 3. Turn trousers over and sprinkle inner and outer surfaces as in steps 1 and 2.
- 4. Fold in quarters, (in two for shorts) from cuff towards waist.

IRONING SEQUENCE

After dampening heavy starched clothes, wrap them in a plastic sheet, and place in the bottom of the basket followed with all garments to be steam ironed, then all other lightweight items which are not to be steam ironed; nylons, rayons, silks. By using this sequence, you will be able to get full value from the automatic heat control of your Iron. You will see that your clothes are

stacked with the items requiring lowest temperatures on top, and those requiring the highest temperatures at the bottom. Remember your iron builds up heat much quicker than it loses it. To work in any other order will definitely cause time to be wasted while you wait impatiently for the temperature to drop.

USE EITHER HAND.

The Sunbeam Steam Iron is convenient to use in either left or right hand. Depending on the part of each garment being ironed, transfer the Iron from hand to hand, thus minimising handling of the garment. Your free hand can be employed in holding the garment firm.

NO HEAVY PRESSING.

With a modern iron (no matter how light in weight) pressure is quite unnecessary. The steam, or the accurately controlled dry heat will do the work for you.

IRONING ROUTINES

The experienced ironer will have a set routine for ironing every garment. However, to assist you, we offer the following suggestions to help you obtain better results.

FROCKS, HOUSECOATS, ETC.

- 1. If you are right-handed, work with the narrow end of the board or table on your left.
- 2. Press facings, seams, inside of the pockets, hems, etc., on the wrong side.
- 3. Place the garment to the left end of the ironing board with the skirt falling away from you. Have front of frock upwards.
- 4. Straighten seams, cuffs, and smooth out right sleeve. Iron wrong side of cuffs, then iron the whole of the top side of the sleeve. Reverse sleeve and iron the back.
- 5. If the frock has a yoke, fold along the stitching line between the armholes.

- 6. Take hold of the garment and reverse completely so that the front is now in contact with the ironing table.
- 7. Iron left sleeve back and front. Place collar onto table and iron underside.
- 8. Turn garment and iron front of collar and revers.
- 9. Slip the dress over the board with the neck at the narrow end. You are now able to iron the right side of the bodice through a single thickness. (For hard surfaces, particularly coloured fabrics, iron on the wrong side only.)
- 10. Iron back of bodice and two side seams, straightening these as you go. Use point of iron into waist or yoke gathers.
- 11. Turn garment and iron first left and then right front. Pay particular attention to facings, button-holes, etc.
- 12. Move the garment up the board with waist at narrow end; iron skirt from bottom to top; make sure that seams and hem are straight.
- 13. Move ironed portion of skirt to the far side of the board This prevents crushing.
- 14. Place on a coat hanger to air before folding or storing.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.

- 1. Place dress onto ironing board, front upwards, with skirt hanging over far side.
- 2. Press facings inside of hem, pockets, etc.
- 3. Reach through neck into sleeve and fold sleeve by bringing cuff or binding up to shoulder seam.
- 4. Iron entirely around top half of right sleeve using the point of the iron to smooth shoulder fullness.
- 5. Iron around lower half of sleeve pointing the iron into gathers and over binding or cuff. This gives the sleeve a puffed look.
- 6. Completely turn garment and iron left sleeve.
- Iron underside of collar then right side. Place tapered end of board into neck of frock and iron shoulder seams back to sleeve line.

- 8. Slide dress over tapered end of board and iron bodice and then skirt from hemline to waistline, making sure that seams and hems are pressed firmly to prevent puckering.
- 9. Press attached belts or ties on both sides.
- 10. Place on a coat hanger to air.

SHIRTS, BLOUSES, ETC.

- 1. Place shirt at narrow end of board with neck towards you and front upwards.
- Take right sleeve cuff and stretch flat onto table. Note single-button cuff inside upwards. Reverse turn back double shirt cuffs so that when cuff is folded, the second surface to be ironed is the right side.
- 3. Press double cuff on the reverse side, and then from the right side (inside) back into placket and sleeve. Iron single cuffs on the inside and up into placket and sleeve. Reverse and iron from the outside.
- 4. Flatten sleeve from the shoulder line to cuff. Keep seam straight.
- 5. Iron up along seam to armpit. Continue ironing the remaining surface of the sleeve back.
- 6. Reverse and iron back of sleeve. Pay special attention to placket and wrist gathers.
- 7. Lift up shirt at point where sleeves join back yoke seams and fold yoke onto back of shirt.
- 8. Place back of shirt onto ironing table or board and iron back yoke over shoulder seams to front yoke.
- 9. Reverse garment and iron left sleeve.
- 10. Flatten and smooth collar to correct shape and iron underside.
- 11. Next iron the back of shirt. If it is a coat shirt, place over ironing board neck at narrow end, right side up, and iron

from hem to yoke, working from the right to the left of the garment so that the ironed section is moved to the far side of the table.

For shirts other than coat style:—

- a. Slide the shirt over the ironing board and iron the back flat, or
- b. Evenly fold the shirt from yoke line to hem down the centre back and iron first one half and then the other.
- 12. Place shirt onto board, neck towards you. Iron right side of collar and press first underside left and then right facings. Press inside of back yoke.
- 13. Place right front of shirt over ironing board, neck towards the narrow end, and iron.
- Move garment and iron left front. Note for shirts other than coat shirts, iron front side of collar and underside of placket facings.
- 15. Shirt fronts may then be ironed with the garment slipped onto the board, or alternatively, place shirt back smoothly onto board or table and iron first left and then right shirt front from the folded side seams.
- 16. Allow shirt to air before folding. Roll over neckband and flatten with your fingers. Ironing this can cause yarn to split. Fasten sixth, third and collar buttons. Place shirt front side down with back of collar to your left.
- 17. From a point half-way across the shoulder to the hem, fold shirt over with sleeve spread towards you. Turn sleeve over so that the creased sleeve line is parallel with the previous fold.
- 18. Fold other side in the same manner.
- 19. Take the bottom of the shirt and fold one-third of the way up from the hem. Flatten the sleeves.
- 20. Bring shoulder seam up to correspond with previous fold.

SLACKS, SHORTS, TROUSERS, ETC.

The housewife will find it very convenient to launder and iron trousers, shorts, slacks, etc., at home. The finished result will depend on the careful arranging of seams, and complete ironing of double thicknesses as in waistbands, cuffs, etc.

- 1. Turn the garment inside out and press pockets, inside of waistband, inside of placket, cuffs, etc. For heavier fabrics, or heavy wide seams, press first on this inside.
- 2. Turn garment and iron right side of waistband, placket, etc.. moving the garment to allow each section to be pressed flat.
- 3. Open and straighten trouser cuff iron. Some people find it more satisfactory to first iron front and then back of trousers with the garment folded back and front seams together. If this is done, do not crease the side seams. Fold garment on crease line with four seams matching. Side seams to inside leg seams.
- 5. Place trousers onto table with waistband towards the narrow end.
- 6. Iron from bottom to waistband, paying special attention to waistband pleats or gathers.
- 7. Press crease evenly. Lift top leg and press inside of lower leg.
- 8. Reverse trousers and press the other side in the same manner. Remember, if material is dark, some shine may appear if the iron is directly used on the fabric. For such materials, press garment entirely on the wrong side and finally fix crease etc., from the right side. Use a sheet of brown paper or a dry cloth to prevent shine.
- 9. Hang trousers by cuff to air.

JACKETS, SUITS, COATS, ETC.

If you have washed lumber jackets, etc., it is advisable to steamiron first on the wrong side and then on the right side of the garment. If they are made of a type of material which will shine, use a dry cloth or brown paper when pressing on the right side.

- Place top of sleeve onto sleeve board, or pad well with a
 thick bath towel. Place hand into sleeve top it is protected
 by the towel. Hold towel firmly and press this section of the
 sleeve pay special attention to the shoulder seam. Press
 other sleeve top.
- 2. Place jacket onto ironing board with the neck towards you and the front on the board.
- 3. Flatten left sleeve with the front resting on the board. Straighten seams.
- 4. Steam press underside of sleeve to armhole line.
- 5. Reverse and press upper sleeve. Do not press over lower armhole seam. This causes shine.
- 6. Reverse jacket and press other sleeve.
- 7. Place the jacket with the inside back to the ironing board, neck to the narrow end.
- 8. Commence pressing at right side of back along side seam and into armhole and shoulder.
- 9. Move garment over to completely press the back.
- 10. Place left front of garment onto the board, neck at narrow end, and press this side and underside of lapel. Be careful to press pockets without crease and shine.
- 11. Repeat on right front then press round underside of collar.
- 12. Place garment over board, collar towards you and flat onto table, and press front of collar and lapels. Use a dry cloth or brown paper if material tends to shine.
- 13. You will improve the appearance of linings by light, dry pressing them using the fabric setting to suit the material.
- 14. Place garment onto a coat hanger, fold collar and lapels with your fingers. Do not press.

MISCELLANEOUS

1. Bringing up Pile on Velvets, Chenilles, etc.

For evening gowns, jackets, cotton bedspreads, etc., steam thoroughly, holding the soleplate of your iron about ½" above the fabric. Steam the area of the garment covering the ironing board with the steam switch "ON". IMMEDIATELY brush with semi-stiff brush. Continue steaming remainder of the article.

2. Restoring Felt Hats.

Place the hat onto hat block, a basin, or pad it with a bath towel or tissue paper. Hold the soleplate of the Iron about ½" above the hat. Move the Iron slowly over the crown, allowing the steam to penetrate. IMMEDIATELY brush the hat with a soft bristle or nylon brush, or a dry rubber sponge.

Commence brushing at the top of the crown and continue to brush in a circle with the nap or pile of the fabric. Next, steam and brush both the top and underside of the brim, restoring to its original shape by gentle pressing with your fingers.

3. To Freshen Suede Shoes, Gloves and Handbags.

Hold the soleplate ½" above the surface of the article and steam thoroughly. Brush lightly with a suede brush (rubber or wire) while damp. To preserve the shape of handbags and shoes, it is advisable to stuff these with tissue paper.

4. Dressmaking.

You will find the Steam Iron indispensable when dressmaking. Use it for pressing seams, levelling hems, etc. Pleats in nylon can be effectively arranged and pressed and will last longer when steam is used.

FABRIC GUIDE

This section is designed to give you simple, quick information on all fabrics. It cannot, of course, cover every type of fabric, but serves as a general guide. It deals with fabrics made of one type of fibre and not those which are blends of several types.

Cotton

A natural vegetable fibre — dull cream in colour, bleaching to white during normal processing. It has little elasticity or resiliency and therefore wrinkles easily, but now many crease-resistant fabrics are available. The natural short fibre is long-wearing, sturdy and tough and is the most used of all. Cotton fabrics are very absorbent, and soil and stain readily. Therefore, they need frequent and more thorough washing, but are the easiest to launder and need no special care. Being tough they will withstand repeated washing. Cotton is used for practically all home furnishings and many articles of personal apparel. It is often blended with rayon, nylon and wool.

WASHING GUIDE.

Practically all cotton fabrics can be machine washed, and because they are 25% stronger wet than dry, can be given maximum washing time. Water can be very hot, which assists in removing stain and soil and, if necessary, garments can occasionally be bleached without damage to the fabric. Machine wash all whites and colour-fast fabrics except sheers, voiles, etc., and loosely woven or knitted garments. These should be hand washed. Care must be exercised with coloured fabrics which tend to shed dyes. Use a mild detergent in preference to strong washing powders or soaps.

STARCHING.

Many people believe starch is detrimental to clothing. This may be so, but starched fabrics look neater, stay clean and fresh longer. The starch forms a film on the fabric and prevents stains and soil becoming embedded. Washing becomes easier and no harsh rubbing is necessary. Naturally, this increases the life of the garment.

When new, most cottons contain a certain amount or stiffening. After washing they become limp and starching is advisable. The thickness of the starch needs to be regulated according to the weave of the fabric, but generally, thin fabrics require thicker starch than coarses fabrics. Handkerchiefs and tea towels which are rinsed with a little starch in the water, will iron to a "like new" crispness and will be much more attractive to use and much easier to clean. By experimenting with the amount of starch used, you will find you are able to steam iron more garments than you ever dreamed possible and be really proud of the results.

HANGING OUT.

No matter what the garment, the general rule for hanging clothes on the line (page 8) should be followed.

DRYING GUIDE.

Cottons generally need longer drying than all other fabrics. Unless colours are likely to fade they can be dried in direct sunlight. Remember, don't over dry cotton or it becomes harsh, unattractive and hard to iron. Gentle hand wringing of shirts, frocks, etc., simplifies steam ironing.

IRONING.

Cotton is easy to iron; holds its shape; won't crease, shrink or stretch. Dark cottons such as school tunics should be ironed on the wrong side to eliminate shine.

Silk

A natural animal fibre, creamy-white or yellow in colour. The long, smooth, fine fibre is much stronger than all other fibres except nylon. It is elastic, keeps its shape and does not wrinkle easily. Silk is not widely used and is seldom blended with other fibres. Its major uses are in hosiery, underwear, gloves, dress fabrics, blouses, scarves.

WASHING GUIDE.

Woven into a fabric, silk surfaces are very smooth and are quickly and easily washed. Because of the characteristics of silk, many

coloured fabrics are not washable. These should be dry-cleaned. Manufacturers' labels should be read carefully before washing. Use warm, NOT HOT, water and hand wash gently without rubbing. A light refined soap, soap flake or detergent is recommended. Never wring silk garments. Crepes are regaining popularity and as they are inclined to crinkle during washing, measure the garment beforehand to ensure that it may be stretched back to its original size for drying. Perspiration will quickly deteriorate silk and it is advisable to wash garments the same day as they are worn. Generally, silks do not require starching, but some people find that very thin water starch can be used satisfactorily to improve their appearance and wearability. Special bleaches can be obtained for silks, but if care is exercised in washing and drying, bleaching should be unnecessary.

DRYING GUIDE.

Place the wet garment onto a bath towel and smooth to the correct shape and size. For frocks, etc., cover with a second towel then roll the towels from end to end. Squeeze but never twist. Hang silks, particularly coloured ones, in the shade to dry. Never use artificial heat such as a radiator or stove.

IRONING.

Most silks are best ironed on the wrong side as they tend to shine. Practically all silks can be steam ironed successfully. Others can be dry ironed with the control above the letter "A" in wear. Remember, always test fabric before ironing.

Wool

Wool is a natural animal fibre, short and scaly, elastic and resilient. It is wrinkle resistant; takes up soil readily; and is easy to wash. It is satisfactory when blended with practically all other fibres. Wool is either woven into firm smooth fabrics, suitings, serge, etc., or soft, as in knitted wear, underwear, scarves, blankets and soft dress goods. Worsted or smooth surface woollen fabrics are not washable, but most soft woven or knitted materials can be easily washed.

WASHING GUIDE.

Select a cool day when there is a strong breeze. REMEMBER THAT INTENSE HEAT WILL HARDEN YOUR WOOL-LENS. Wool washes easily, but is hard to clean if heavily soiled and allowed to remain too long before washing. Perspiration weakens wool; grit cuts it; spots attract moths, therefore, WASH WOOL REGULARLY. Measure garment — especially knitteds - before washing. This enables it to be formed to its correct size and shape for drying. Use plenty of tepid water (about body heat) with mild soap flakes or detergent. As wool weakens when wet, it is most important to wash carefully. Some woollens can be washed in a machine, but care must be exercised to ensure that they are washed for the shortest possible time. Extensive agitation causes the fibres to felt and harden. Rinse in water at the same temperature and then gradually decrease rinsing water to outside temperature for drying. Contrast in water temperature causes a woollen fabric to shrink and harden. Move the fabric gently in the water, never rub or twist. Lift evenly from the water to prevent straining.

DRYING GUIDE.

Remember, wool slowly absorbs a lot of moisture and also dries slowly. It is not advisable to use automatic driers or artificial heat, radiators, stoves, etc. Therefore, gently squeeze to remove excess moisture. Place loosely woven garments, knitwear, etc., onto a bath towel, gently spreading to the original shape. Check with pre-washing measurements. Hang closely woven woollen garments on a coat hanger or use a piece of cord threaded through the sleeves and along the shoulder line. Fix the cord to the clothes line. Never peg woollens directly onto the clothes line. Blankets are an exceptioin. Shape all woollen garments during the drying squeezing water from the ends as required.

IRONING GUIDE.

Steam iron woollens or press on wool fabric setting. Iron dark surfaces on the wrong side or use a dry pressing cloth or brown paper.

Linen

A natural vegetable fibre obtained from the flax plant, Linen is greyish-tan in colour and bleaches creamy-white. The round smooth fibre is stronger and longer than cotton and so germs and soil do not collect readily in the fabric. It has a silky lustre; is firm and does not shed lint; but wrinkles very easily unless it has been treated for crease resistance. Pure linen is used for garments such as handkerchiefs, table linen, some towels, sheets and dress fabrics.

WASHING GUIDE.

Follow the instructions for washing cottons, remembering that if articles of clothing have stiffening, decoration or binding, only tepid water should be used. Pay special attention to table linens and wash them separately from other garments. Linen fabrics are naturally crisp and so little starching is necessary.

DRYING GUIDE. As for cotton.

IRONING GUIDE.

Many pure linens iron best if well dampened. Use your Sunbeam as a Dry Iron at a high linen setting. (You will find lightly woven linen lightly starched will iron successfully with steam.) Iron on the wrong side and then on the right side if a lustre is required. Shape garment or article and iron from selvedge to selvedge. Remember, linen fibres are brittle, so do not crease or heavily press folded fabrics with the Iron.

Rayon

Rayon is the oldest and most used of all man-made synthetic fibres. It is vegetable in origin and made largely from wood pulp. Natural white in colour, it is long-lasting and does not yellow with age. It is manufactured into a continuous filament, long and smooth, or cut into short staple to correspond and mix with wool and cotton. Widely used and second only to cotton, it is strong and is often blended with wool, cotton, acetate and nylon. In its natural state, it wrinkles easily and does not retain creases, but modern long fibres are now treated to overcome this.

WASHING GUIDE

Wash as silk. Drip-dry, if possible, to prevent hard wringer creasing.

IRONING GUIDE.

Rayon can be damp-dried and ironed with the fabric control at "A" in wash for acetates, "A" in wear for viscose rayon. It steam irons to perfection. Always check manufacturers' instructions regarding washing and ironing.

Nylon

Nylon, Orlon and Dacron are man-made fibres produced from chemical sources. They are non-absorbent and there fore resist dirt or stain. Because of this, washing is simple. Yarns from these synthetics are produced in varying lengths and thicknesses and they are becoming widely used to replace natural fibres —wool and cotton. They are often mixed with these fibres and makers' labels usually indicate the percentage of synthetic in the fabric.

WASHING GUIDE.

Synthetic fibres should be carefully hand-washed according to manufacturers' instructions. Use tepid water and mild soap. Rinse thoroughly and drip-dry. DO NOT WRING. Dry in the shade, preferably in a breeze. Never use clothes pegs. Always hang the garment on a coat hanger, straighten seams, etc., immediately.

IRONING GUIDE.

Little or no ironing is required — most garments iron successfully on "STEAM". Follow the guide on inside front cover. Always test-iron an inside seam before ironing garment the first time.

HINTS ON USING BLEACH.

Bleaches, becoming widely used by Australian housewives, are available in liquid or powder form, made from varying formulas. They are prepared for use on certain type fabrics. Liquid bleaches suitable for cotton fabrics will often cause discolouration of nylon, drip-dry cottons, etc. Therefore, be quite certain you use the bleach according to the Manufacturer's instructions.

Special care must be taken to ensure that pure bleach does not come into direct contact with the fabric, and thorough rinsing is essential.

Failure to observe these two simple rules can cause fabric damage or stain which does not always become apparent until the garment is ironed.

REMOVAL OF STAINS

Modern cleaning fluids, rust and stain removers and prepared bleaches, are readily available. Pay special attention to the manufacturer's instructions and be careful when treating coloured synthetic fabrics, woollens and silks.

Treat stains while fresh and always use simple methods first. Make a circle around the stained area with water before treatment. Use an absorbent cloth under the stain and move cloth as it becomes marked. Always rub towards the centre of the stain. Neutralise fabric after using chemicals, spirits of salts, etc., with one teaspoon bicarbonate soda in one pint water. Finally, wash garment in the regular way.

STAIN	USE	TREATMENT			
INK (wet)	Milk. Lemon and Salt	Soak—change milk as it discolours. Rub into stain, place in sunshine.			
INK (dry)	Lemon and Salt. Salts of Lemon.	As above. Soak in 1 cup water, ½ teaspoon Salts of Lemon—Neutralise.			
INK, Ball-point ,, (wet) ,, (dry)	Cold Water. Methylated Spirits.	Rinse. Rub lightly. (Patent Removers may be used.)			
BLOOD	Water and Salt. Soapy Water.	Soak in 1 quart cold water, 1 dessert- spoon salt—then soak in cold soapy suds.			
GRASS STAINS	Kerosene. Methylated Spirits.	Sponge with water or rub lightly with kerosene or spirit, then sponge with water.			
AXLE GREASE TAR	Kerosene and Salt. Cleaning Fluid.	Remove surplus, rub with kerosene and salt, then use cleaning fluid.			
MILDEW	Soap and Salt. Oxalic Acid. Bleach.	Rub dampened area with soap, sprinkle with salt—place in sunshine—if this fails soak in weak acid or bleach solution.			
TEA, COFFEE,	Borax, Boiling Water. Dissolve 1 teaspoon borax in water, pour through fabric.				
ARUM LILY	Egg-yolk. Glycerine,	Mix equal parts together, rub into			
FRUIT, WINE	Salt and Boiling Water	Cover stain with salt, pour boiling water through.			
MUD	Cleaning Fluid.	Allow to dry and brush well-sponge with fluid.			
PAINT	Turpentine.	Rub or soak.			
SCORCH	Soap.	Dampen—rub with soap and place in sunshine.			
GREASE	Cleaning Fluid. Soap and Water.	Rub with cleaning fluid or soak in cold soapy water and wash in usual way or iron between brown paper.			

IRONING GUIDE

Steam Ironing is revolutionary. You will save time and energy, and will be proud of the results. As a general rule to ironing the many garments, we offer the following suggestions:

NOTE — most housewives state that it has been necessary to do the family washing and ironing several times before achieving perfection. Remember that from your own practical experience you will determine a method to best suit your individual household.

Men's Clothing

STEAM IRONING.

Use steam with the fabric control set between the letters "E" and "M" for no-iron shirts, rayon and nylon shirts, sports shirts, rayon, silk and cotton pyjamas, scarves, bath robes of cotton, rayon or silk, handkerchiefs and *most* denim shorts, khaki drill trousers and overalls.

STEAM PRESSING.

Steam pressing of men's clothes will save considerable drycleaning expenses. Use steam for suits, woollen slacks, jackets, overcoats, knitted sweaters, tweed suits and sports coats, etc. Remember, dark serge will shine, so use a dry pressing cloth or a piece of brown paper. Pay special attention to double thickness of materials on the lapels, pockets, and welts, to prevent shine.

TIES.

Refresh men's ties with steam — cut a piece of clean cardboard to fit the tie beyond the knot wrinkle. This draws material firmly into shape and prevents shine from seamline. Alternately, steam iron using a dry cloth.

STEAMING.

Hold the iron above the fabric, not touching it, to lift the pile on felt hats, suede gloves, shoes, belts, jackets, velvet collars, slacks Brush lightly, using a semi-stiff nylon or rubber brush while the area is still damp. Thoroughly air before folding or storing.

DRY IRONING.

Use the Sunbeam dry on the fabric setting to suit the garment. Press woollen underwear (dry), and press woven cotton singlets, etc., according to the chart on inside front cover.

PRE-DAMPEN ARTICLES.

If you find it necessary to pre-dampen shirts of heavy cotton or broadcloth, twill or denim trousers, and heavy linen handker-chiefs, use the fabric control button in the appropriate cotton or linen setting.

Women's Clothing

STEAM IRON.

Rayon and nylon slips, nightgowns, blouses, lightweight cotton blouses and frocks, drip-dry cotton and nylon frocks, many linen frocks and suits, cotton underwear, handkerchiefs, woollen jersey blouses and frocks, lightweight woollen suits, skirts and blouses, frocks, housegowns of cotton, rayon and wool. Remember, if woollen frocks and suits have a pile, these should be lightly brushed with a semi-stiff brush as each area is ironed. Hang on a coat hanger to thoroughly air before folding or storing.

STEAM PRESS.

Heavy woollen suits, slacks, jackets, topcoats, knitted cardigans and jumpers, heavy tweeds, veils, lace frocks, blouses, scarves. Remember, use a pressing cloth or paper on closely woven, hard surfaced dark fabrics to prevent shine.

STEAMING.

The Sunbeam Steam Iron can be used for steaming suede shoes and belts, gloves, felt hats, feathers, and for lifting the pile on velvet frocks, muffs, hats and handbags. Always brush with the lay of the pile after ironing each area.

DRY IRON.

Pre-dampen heavy linen blouses or dresses, denims and starched cottons as required. Iron these with the fabric control at linen or cotton. Use low wash and wear setting for acetates and some nylons.

Household Articles

STEAM IRON.

Sheets, pillowcases, tea towels, fine linen tablecloths and table napkins, rayon or silk curtains, lightly starched voile curtains, nylon or cotton drapes and bedspreads, slip covers of woven fabrics.

STEAM PRESS.

Knitted or crocheted rugs.

STEAMING.

Raise the pile on velvet or velour curtains, chair covers, chenille bedspreads. Always brush to lift pile.

DRY IRONING.

Dampen and iron heavy tablecloths, table napkins, towels, sailcloth or heavy linen curtains and slip covers with the fabric control at cotton or linen.

IRONING CHART

FABRIC	DAMPNESS	FABRIC CONTROL SETTING	STEAM SWITCH	SUGGESTED	
Heavy Cotton	Slight	COTTON	OFF	Press on right side unless material shines.	
Light Cotton		STEAM	ON	Same as for heavy cottons.	
Heavy Lin e n	Heavy	LINEN	OFF	Press on right side for shiny finish; wrong side for dull finish.	
Embroidered Linen	Medium	LINEN	OFF	Iron on wrong side to raise embroidery. Press lightly right side for final finish.	
Wool		STEAM	ON	Most woollens can be steam ironed on right side. Press angoras, serge or very dark fabrics on the wrong side to prevent shine or flattening of weave.	
Silk	_	STEAM or "A" in WEAR	OFF or ON	Iron on wrong side.	
Rayon	Dry	STEAM or WASH & WEAR	OFF or ON	Iron sturdy fabrics on "A" in wear. Press or iron sheers with warm iron ("A" in wash) on wrong side. (continued overleaf)	

FABRIC	DAMPNESS	FABRIC CONTROL SETTING	STEAM SWITCH	SUGGESTED METHOD
Acetates	Dry	"A" in WASH or STEAM	OFF or ON	Press as lightly as possible on the wrong side. Place small pressing pad between pockets and outside of garment.
Nylon Orlon	_	"A" in WEAR or RAYON	ON or OFF	Little or no pressing should be necessary. Press coloured garments on wrong side, Do not press embossed fabrics.
Velveteens		STEAM	ON	Some velveteens can be steam ironed on the wrong side. If this flattens pile, smooth off garment right side up and hold iron ½" from pile as directed page 18.

STEAM AND DRY IRON

After use, turn the fabric control lever to "OFF", the steam lever to "OFF", turn off the power and disconnect the plug at the wall socket. Immediately empty the water tank, shaking slightly to remove as much water as possible. Stand the iron on its heel rest to cool—the heat will dry the water tank. Make sure the flex does not touch the hot iron. Roll the flex or, if you prefer, wrap it around the COLD iron. NEVER STORE YOUR IRON IN THE



CARTON. The satin smooth polish on the soleplate of your Sunbeam Steam and Dry Iron warrants special care. To prevent dullness, scratching and discolouration NEVER STORE THE

IRON FLAT on a shelf, a hard surface or in the Sunbeam carton. If placed flat onto any surface, even a small amount of moisture will cause corrosion and staining of the soleplate. NOTE, this applies to all light weight steam irons, therefore, always store your Iron on its heel rest.

FAILURE OF IRON TO STEAM

A collection of minute fluff particles around the steam valve can cause a temporary stoppage to the steam flow of your iron. Operate the steam control lever ON and OFF several times to allow the water to flow freely. If your iron does not then steam satisfactorily, take or send it to your nearest Sunbeam Service Centre.

WATER DRIPPING FROM THE SOLE PLATE

Water will drip from your iron if the temperature is below that required for efficient steaming—use a slightly higher dial setting, water drips should stop. Loose fitting appliance plugs will also cause intermittent heating, a frequent cause of dripping. Always position your ironing board so that the cord is slack and not pulling on the appliance plug during ironing movements. Should the appliance plug fit loosely into the wall socket have a qualified electrician inspect the socket for you.

GUARANTEE

Complete the details on the Sunbeam Guarantee Register Card packed with your appliance and return it within fourteen days. Upon its receipt your appliance is automatically covered by warranty for a period of twelve months (three months commercial use) against electrical and mechanical defects in workmanship and material. It does not cover misuse, negligent handling or use on a current or voltage other than that specified on the appliance and does not include the cord.

SUNBEAM SERVICE

Service under guarantee must be carried out at an authorised Sunbeam Service Centre. Enquire from your local electrical dealer or direct to a Sunbeam Centre listed below. NEVER ALLOW UNAUTHORISED PERSONS TO TAMPER WITH YOUR APPLIANCE. Should your appliance require maintenance service or service under guarantee, take it to your electrical dealer or direct to the nearest service centre.

BE ASSURED OF QUICK SERVICE

Should distance prevent you calling personally at a service centre, the appliance may be forwarded direct to the service centre by convenient transport. NOTE: Do not address your appliance to a centre marked with an *, they provide over-the-counter service only.

When forwarding your appliance prepare a letter explaining the nature of your complaint, the method of despatch and for service under warranty include full information, date of purchase etc. Post this separately. Prepare a tag stating your full name and address and attach it to the appliance. Pack your appliance carefully into a strong carton with plenty of newspaper.

NOTE: When requesting replacement parts, always quote the model number of the appliance.

SUNBEAM SERVICE CENTRES:

N.S.W	SUNBEAM CORPORATION LIMITED at:— Troy Street, Campsie; *136 O'Riordan Street, near Coward Street, Mascot;
VICTORIA	*373 Little Bourke Street Melbourne
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	450 Torrens Road, Woodville; *The Block, Pulteney Street, Adelaide.
QUEENSLAND	Hyde Road, Yeronga, Brisbane; *3A Piccadilly Arcade, 340 Queen Street, Brisbane; 10 Stanley Street, Townsville. OR
WESTERN AUSTRALIA TASMANIA NORTHERN TERRITORY NEW ZEALAND	N. Pruden, 65 McLeod Street, Cairns; Chandlers Rockhampton Pty. Ltd., Rockhampton; J. Michelmore & Co. Pty. Ltd., Mackay. M. J. Bateman Pty. Ltd., 12 Milligan Street, Perth. Medhursts Wholesale Ltd., Hobart and Launceston. E. Wonson, 522 Smith Street, Darwin. Brown & Dureau (N.Z.) Ltd., 1st Floor, Tasman Building.
	Anzac Avenue, Auckland, C.I. Brown & Dureau (N.Z.) Ltd., McKay Motors Building, 64 Cambridge Terrace, Wellington, Wooff & Salvesen Ltd., 17-19 Lichfield Street, Christchurch, Charles Sonntag Ltd., 381 Princes Street, Dunedin,

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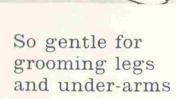
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