

**How to wash  
even better  
with your**



**Whirlpool<sup>\*</sup>**  
**washer**

## INDEX

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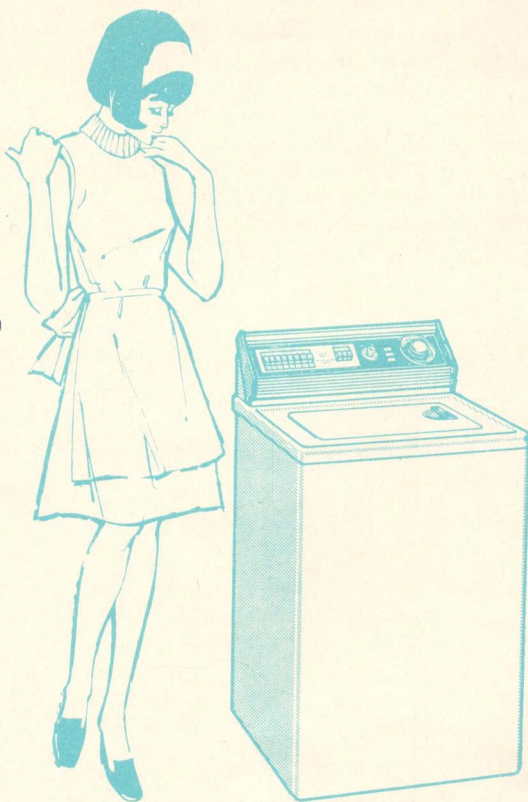
INTRODUCTION .....	1 & 2
GENERAL OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS .....	3-6
PREPARING TO WASH	
PREPARING CLOTHES .....	7
PRE-TREATING CLOTHES.....	7
HOW MUCH TO WASH AT ONE TIME .....	8
DRY CLOTHES WEIGHT CHART .....	9
SELECTING WASH TEMPERATURES .....	9
LAUNDRY AIDS	
DETERGENT OR SOAP POWDER .....	10
BLEACHING .....	11
WATER SOFTENER AND FABRIC CONDITIONER .....	12
BLUEING.....	12
TINTING .....	12 & 13
PROBLEM WASHES	
PROBLEM WASHES – THEIR CAUSES AND CURES .....	13
HOW TO REMOVE STAINS .....	14
HOW TO WASH SPECIAL ITEMS	
WASH 'N' WEAR AND PERMANENT PRESS .....	16
WOOLLENS.....	17
OTHER ITEMS .....	17-21
CARE OF YOUR WASHER .....	21
SERVICE AND GUARANTEE .....	22-24



## YOUR LAUNDRY PRIMER

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Your new WHIRLPOOL automatic washer is now installed and ready to use, and you are probably impatient to wash a load. But before you do, please take a few minutes to read through this booklet. You'll discover how to use your new washer to get the very best results every time you wash, and you'll learn how to deal with some of the most common laundry problems. After you have read the booklet, please keep it handy so you can refer to it for washing help, just as you can refer to the Instruction Card, which gives specific operating directions for the WHIRLPOOL washer you have chosen. If you have any questions about your WHIRLPOOL washer or encounter any problems not covered in this booklet, please phone or write, giving your WASHER MODEL NUMBER, and we'll do our best to help you with a solution.



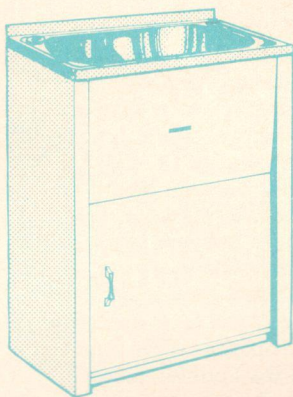
**The following principles of good laundering will help you to get clothes really clean —**

1. Wash **OFTEN** — do not allow soil or dirt to remain in fabrics any length of time.
2. Remove stains **BEFORE** washing.
3. **PRE-TREAT** heavily soiled areas.
4. Wash **SIMILAR FABRICS** together in the **CORRECT** water temperature. The correct wash water temperature is important. Cottons and linens best clean at the maximum wash temperature recommended.
5. Always **MEASURE** the **RECOMMENDED** amount of detergent, bleach, dye, water softener or fabric softener.
6. Always adjust **WASH TIME** to suit amount of soil.
7. **DO NOT** cut down on rinsing to save time or water, for **ONLY** by thorough rinsing can clothes be made really clean.
8. Good washing and rinsing depend upon free movement of clothes in the water. When washing large items, the weight of the total wash load should be less than a total load of smaller items.

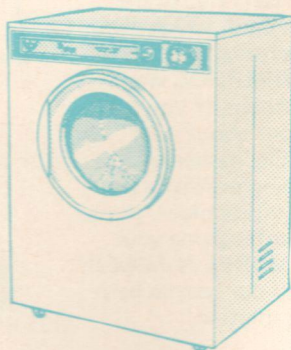
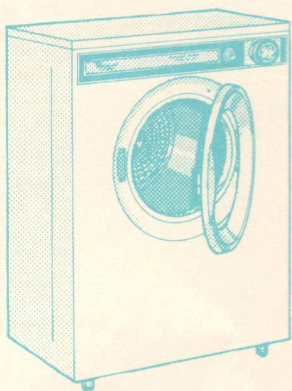


### **Malleys Suds-Miser\* Laundry Units**

Designed for use with the Suds-Miser\* system on Whirlpool Automatic Washers, this unit stores the sudsy water during the rinsing cycle enabling you to re-use the suds for your next wash day. It saves detergent — saves water.



### **TWO TOP WHIRLPOOL ELECTRIC TUMBLER DRYERS**



#### **Simple to Operate**

Whirlpool electric tumbler dryers have easy to use controls. You set the timer dial to the required time — up to 120 minutes — (choose 'WARM' or 'HOT' heat setting — WED 924 only), then simply push the 'START' button.

#### **Cool Down Care for 'Permanent Press'**

At the end of the heat cycle there is a ten minute cool down period essential for wrinkle free 'permanent press' fabrics.

#### **Locate it to Suit your Laundry**

Choose a Whirlpool dryer and you have a great choice of where it goes in your laundry. It plugs into a correctly earthed power point and your dryer comes complete with castors so you can move it out of the way into a cupboard or under a benchtop — or remove the castors and sit it on the bench or it can be wall mounted.

#### **Efficient, Easy to Clean Lint Filter**

There's an efficient lint filter which effectively catches any lint present during the drying cycle. It's fully detachable so it's easy to clean.

#### **Wall Mounting with Easy Reach Controls**

Whirlpool dryers are specially designed so they can be wall mounted upside down on the brackets supplied with each dryer. Upside down mounting means the dryer is out of the way but the controls are right there within easy reach. Just to make it easier still, also supplied with the dryer is a second self-adhesive front panel so the lettering's right way up too.

#### **Safety First**

An automatic switch turns off the heat and the rotating drum as soon as the 'see-through' magnetic seal door is opened and thermostats protect your clothes at all times from excessive heat.



## GENERAL OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

### POWER SUPPLY

Make sure the 3-point Plug is pushed firmly into a correctly earthed power point and power is switched ON.

### WATER SUPPLY

For a hot wash with a cold rinse turn both taps on. If an Off-Peak Hot Water Service is installed turn hot tap full on.

For a cold wash with a cold rinse turn cold tap on only.

For a warm wash or a warm rinse turn cold tap on first and then turn on hot tap. Adjust both taps until the desired rinse temperature is achieved. Water temperature can be checked by placing the hand under the water entering at the back edge of the wash bowl.

### SUDS SAVING (Models with Two Outlet Hoses)

The washer is fitted with two drain hoses — a short bend hose to drain rinse water, a long bend hose to drain and return suds water.



To save suds for re-use, the hose with the LONG BEND is placed into the Malley's Sudsmiser tub or other suitable container of 64 litre (14 gallon) capacity in which the plug has been placed. The SHORT BEND hose is placed in the drain outlet. In the case of twin concrete tubs, the LONG BEND hose is placed into one tub and the SHORT BEND hose is placed in the other. If not saving suds DO NOT put the plug in the tub.

Suds will automatically store after the wash portion of each cycle except Permanent Press and Synthetic Knitteds. Extra cold water is added during the "cool down" on these cycles and tub capacity would not be adequate. Also water would be cold.



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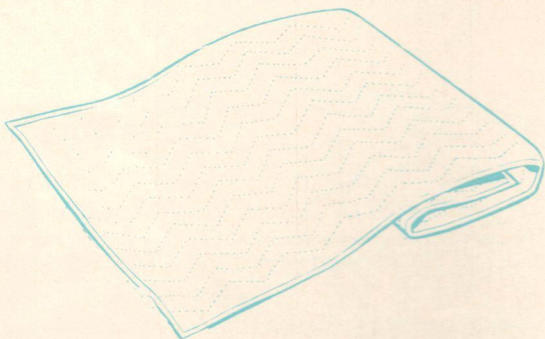
## **WATER LEVEL (Models with Adjustable Water Level)**

Clothes should move freely during agitation ... so set the water level according to the amount of clothes being washed. The washer fills to the selected level for both the wash and deep rinse.

Water level is selected by setting the Control Knob, against **LARGE** or **SMALL** or any point in between to suit the size of load. A reset position is provided to allow more water to be added if, after agitation has commenced, you decide that a higher level is necessary. Simply move the control to **RESET** and then back to the new level you require. The machine will stop, fill to the new level and recommence agitation.

Refer to "HOW MUCH TO WASH AT ONE TIME" in your Laundry Primer.

As a general rule, use **LARGE** for wash loads from 3 Kg. (6½ lbs.) and upwards and the lower level for smaller loads.



## **TO USE THE HEATER (Heater Model Only)**

If you feel that the water from your hot water service is not hot enough, or if only cold water is available, you can boost the temperature by use of the heater. Select **HOT** for a water temperature of approximately 62°C, and **WARM** for a water temperature of approximately 40°C. The selection can be made either before or after the machine has filled with water and the heater can be cancelled at any time by selecting **OFF**. The heater can only be used to heat the the water for the wash portion of the cycle so all rinsing will be performed with the water as supplied to the machine.

## **ADDING ARTICLES AFTER CYCLE HAS COMMENCED**

If you wish to add an extra article to the wash, **STOP** the machine by pushing the Cycle Selector Knob **IN**. Completely soak the article in with the existing load, close the lid and pull the Knob **OUT**.



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## TO CHANGE A CYCLE

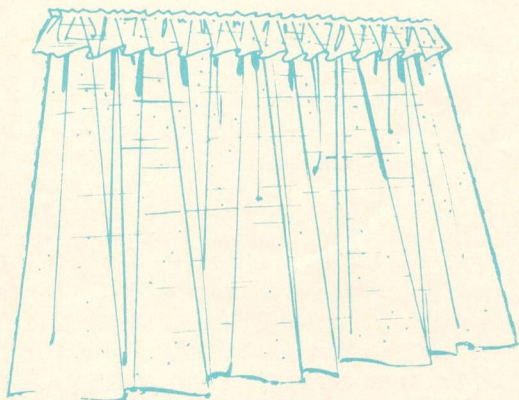
To skip, repeat or lengthen any cycle, the Cycle Selector Knob should be pushed in and rotated clockwise to select new point of cycle. To restart, pull the Knob OUT.

## TO REPEAT DEEP RINSE

The Deep Rinse position is indicated by a coloured band in the centre of the rinse section. To repeat the Deep Rinse push the Cycle Selector Knob IN and turn it clockwise until the indicator is in line with the band. Pull the Knob OUT and the Washer will automatically fill, deep rinse and complete the cycle.

## TO SPIN-DRY ONLY

Push the Cycle Selector Knob IN, turn clockwise to "spin" and pull OUT. The Washer will spin and automatically cut off. If you do not want full spin time, you can STOP the machine by pushing the Knob IN.



## TO RETURN SUDS (Models with Two Outlet Hoses)

To return suds for the next load of washing push Cycle Selector Knob IN. Remove clothes from the previous wash and close the lid. Turn the Cycle Selector Knob clockwise to "SUDS" and pull OUT. The suds water will now return to the Washer through the LONG BEND hose. Approximately 2 litres (½ gallon) of water will be left in the storage tub (where sediment is caught.) Stop the Washer by pushing the Knob IN when it is seen no more water is returning - about 1½ minutes - then add the second load of clothing. Set to the new cycle desired. Pull the Cycle Selector Knob OUT. The Washer will automatically top up with fresh water to replace water lost in previous cycle. Add more detergent if necessary.



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**CAUTION:** Clothing should not be left or loaded in the machine while the suds return. This may cause damage both to your clothes and the machine, as the agitator is operating during suds return.

### **MAGIC CLEAN FILTER (On Models So Fitted)**

The Lint Filter is completely automatic, operates at all water levels and cleans itself at the end of each cycle. During wash and deep rinse, the lint is trapped in the filter and is automatically flushed away down the drain with the final rinse water.

### **PERMANENT PRESS & SYNTHETIC KNITTED CYCLES**

During the "Cool Down" sequence of these cycles a pause will occur after each pump out.

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## **SEMI AUTOMATIC MODELS**

### **WATER SUPPLY**

Turn on hot or cold water as desired and allow machine to fill to cover the clothes or until a maximum level of 5 cm above the top row of holes in the basket is reached. **TURN OFF TAP(S).**

### **TO STORE SUDS**

If desired the suds may be stored for re-use. Place the drain hose into a Malloys Sudsmiser Tub, or other suitable container of 64 litre capacity, in which the plug has been fitted. Pump the water into the Sudsmiser, and when the machine has switched off, transfer the hose to the Suds Tub drain opening or other drain outlet.

### **TO RETURN SUDS**

Place the drain hose in the Sudsmiser tub with the stored suds. Turn the cycle selector to **PUMP** and turn the **TIME SELECTOR** to 6 minutes. After a few seconds turn the cycle selector to **AGITATE** and the suds will return to the machine.

**CAUTION:** Clothes should not be left in the machine during the suds return operation, as the machine is agitating and this will damage the clothing or the machine. Always close the lid to prevent splashing. Ensure that **TIME SELECTOR** has returned to **OFF** when all the suds have returned to the machine, then load clothes for second wash.



## HERE'S HOW TO WASH ... the WHIRLPOOL WASHER way

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### SORTING CLOTHES

**SORT CLOTHES** — according to fabric and amount of soil. Separate non-colourfast colours from white or light-coloured articles. Your family washing will probably break down into loads like this —



- a. White cottons and linens.
- b. Colourfast cottons and linens.
- c. Non-colourfast cottons and linens.
- d. White synthetics — Acrilan, Dacron, Nylon and Orlon. These fabrics pick up colour from coloured items very easily, and should **ALWAYS** be washed in an **ALL WHITE** load, otherwise they will become dull and dingy.
- e. Coloured synthetics — nylon, Dacron, rayon, Acrilan and Orlon.
- f. Wash 'n' Wear.
- g. Washable woollens.
- h. Delicate fabrics, acetate and rayon.

Delicately constructed garments, especially those with lace, should be washed in a separate load — as should heavily soiled work and play clothes, blankets, Chenille bedspreads, baby wear, curtains and furnishings.

**SOME FABRICS REQUIRE SPECIAL TREATMENT — KEEP LABELS AND WASH ACCORDING TO MANUFACTURERS' INSTRUCTIONS.**

Although your washer is equipped with an agitator filter or a Self-Clean filter, these cannot remove lint which has adhered to the garments. If you have a small family or if you wash daily, you may find that the loads suggested above are impractical, but to prevent lint clinging to garments you must at least separate synthetics from natural fibres. Synthetic materials attract lint, only brushing when dry will remove it.



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## PREPARING CLOTHES

To keep clothes looking smart and serviceable after many washings, remember these rules:

- a. Close zippers and hooks.
- b. Remove any unwashable trims, such as shoulder pads, buttons, belts etc.
- c. Mend any rips and tears to prevent further tearing.
- d. Turn pockets inside-out—so as to be sure there is nothing in them.
- e. Turn down trouser-cuffs and brush out loose dirt.
- f. Tie sash ends and apron strings loosely, to prevent tangling.
- g. Remove pins or safety-pins.



## PRE-TREATING CLOTHES

**BRUSH OR RUB** heavily soiled areas, such as dirty collars and cuffs, feet of socks, hair oil on pillow-cases, perspiration stains, with a paste made of the same detergent used for washing.

This pre-treatment loosens deep-down soil and assures a heavy concentration of detergent on heavily soiled areas.



## TREATING SPOTS AND STAINS

**TREAT SPOTS AND STAINS** before washing. Many stains are easier to remove when fresh, but become set when allowed to stand.

The stain removal chart on page 12 will help you determine the correct treatment.





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## HOW MUCH TO WASH AT ONE TIME

You will get best results if you fill the washer with a number of items which will move freely during the agitation and rinse periods. A mixed load of large and small items washes **CLEANER** than one made up of large items only. Your own experience will teach you what and how much to wash at one time. As a general guide in loading, you will find that a full load of clothes when lightly packed will come to the top row of holes in the wash bowl.

The wash load should contain **NO MORE** than two large pieces, such as sheets, with the balance made up of medium and small items. Load large items carefully, ensure that they are soaked well into the water to prevent ballooning caused by trapped air. Large bulky items such as blankets and Chenille bedspreads should be washed separately.

## HOW LONG TO WASH

The wash time should be adjusted to suit all concentrations of soiling on all cycles. Where items such as nappies, linen or underwear are washed daily and worn again they are only lightly soiled, and wash times should be shortened, unnecessarily long wash times will reduce garment life.

## SUDS SAVING

Where it is necessary to save suds for economy reasons, inadequate hot water supply or drainage, it is recommended that a load of the least soiled clothes be washed first and it be made up of those garments least likely to shed lint. Do not re-use water more than once, and *never* re-use water in which flannelette sheets or towels have been washed except for cleaning rags or pets' blankets. Models featuring Permanent Press Cycle: Suds saving *cannot* be carried out on this cycle.





## DRY CLOTHES WEIGHT CHART

These are approximate weights and, of course, will vary according to the age and quality of the article.

1 Single sheet . . . . .	½ kg (1 lb approx.)
1 Double sheet . . . . .	1 kg (2 lb approx.)
4 Pillow cases . . . . .	½ kg (1 lb approx.)
1 Dinner cloth . . . . .	½ kg (1 lb approx.)
2 Breakfast cloths . . . . .	½ kg (1 lb approx.)
1 Medium bath towel . . . . .	½ kg (1 lb approx.)
8 Dinner napkins . . . . .	½ kg (1 lb approx.)
16 Small table napkins . . . . .	½ kg (1 lb approx.)
1 Double Chenille bedspread . . . . .	3 — 3½ kg (6 — 7 lb approx.)
1 Suit men's winter pyjamas . . . . .	½ kg (1 lb approx.)
2 Suits men's summer pyjamas . . . . .	½ kg (1 lb approx.)
4 Cotton or nylon nightdresses . . . . .	½ kg (1 lb approx.)
3 Nylon slips . . . . .	¼ kg (½ lb approx.)
1 Lady's cotton frock . . . . .	¼ — 3/8 kg (½ — ¾ lb approx.)
4 Children's cotton frocks . . . . .	½ kg (1 lb approx.)
6 Babies' nappies . . . . .	½ kg (1 lb approx.)
(no more than 30 to the load)	
2 Men's cotton shirts . . . . .	½ kg (1 lb approx.)
4 Boy's shirts . . . . .	½ kg (1 lb approx.)
3 Cotton vests . . . . .	¼ kg (½ lb approx.)
4 Cotton underpants . . . . .	¼ kg (½ lb approx.)

## SELECTING WASH TEMPERATURES

**HOT** — too hot for hands — is recommended for heavily soiled white and colourfast linens, cottons and work clothes. Water at this temperature helps melt fatty soils.

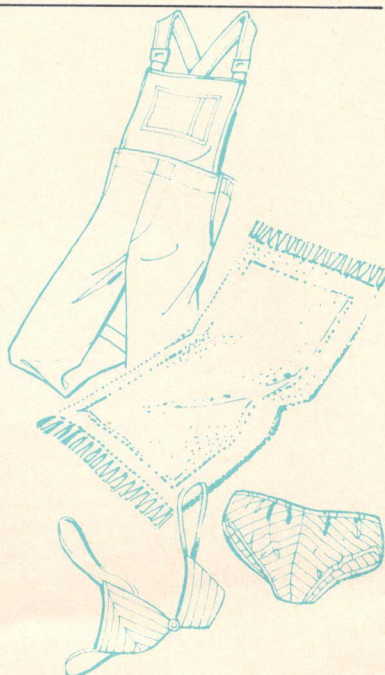
**WARM-HOT** colourfast synthetic and cotton mixtures, cotton rugs, some permanent press garments, some blankets and synthetics.

**COOL-WARM** synthetics, washable woollens, delicate permanent press and knitted fabrics.

**COLD WASH** — for beachwear, plastics or colours that run.

## WATER TEMPERATURES

The water temperature in your washer is governed by a number of variable factors.





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## HOT WATER SYSTEM

You may have one of three types of hot water systems — **quick-recovery**, **instantaneous** or **offpeak storage**.

**On Hot Fill** the **quick-recovery type** will usually deliver water at approximately 70°C. **Instantaneous systems** supply water at temperatures which vary according to the amount of water passing through them — this is controlled by you. **Off-peak storage systems** deliver water at temperatures up to 85°C. — with this type of system, you must take care that whatever you are washing can withstand these high temperatures.

## WATER PRESSURE

On Warm Fill both hot and cold water valves allow water into the machine. Water temperature then depends not only on the type of hot water system in use but also on the relative pressures of the hot and cold water supplies.

For example, if you have a high cold water pressure and a comparatively low hot water pressure, your 'Warm' wash will be much cooler than you require. If pressure is equal the warm fill may be hotter than you require. This can be corrected by adjusting the hot or cold tap to produce the desired warm water temperature.

## HEATER MODELS

In addition to the Wash Fill temperature selection common to all models, heater models are equipped with a heating element which, when switched on, will increase the wash water temperature if this is cooler than the requirements of the thermostat. Maximum water temperature is in the region of 62°C, plus or minus 5°C.

A full load of 60 litres of cold water will take 1½ — 2 hours to heat to the highest thermostat setting.

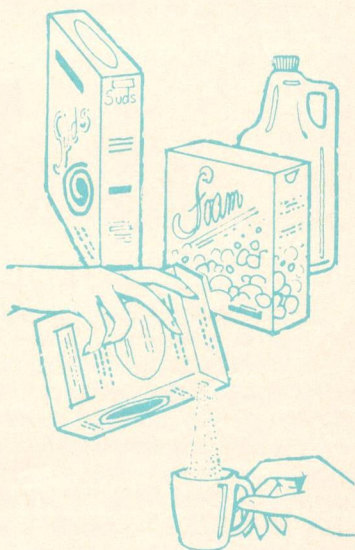
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## DETERGENT OR SOAP-POWDER

Although either detergent or soap can be used successfully in your WHIRLPOOL washer, the condition (or hardness) of the water to be used should be considered before you make your choice.

However, all-purpose detergents of either high or low regulated suds type, may be used. Detergent serves two purposes in your washer: first to loosen and remove soil from clothes; second, to hold that soil in the wash water until it can be drained away. In order to get clothes really clean the correct amount of detergent must be used. When not enough is used, soil may be removed; but since there is not enough detergent to hold that soil in suspension, it goes back into clothes and they do not look clean . . . they are not clean!

When you are ready to add detergent to your wash water, consider the amount and type of soil in the clothes, the size of the load and the hardness of the water. A load of heavily soiled work clothes, for example, will require more cleaning power, or detergent, than a regular family load.





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## AMOUNT TO USE

Follow the chart on the packet as a guide. Notice that a range of detergent amounts is suggested — e.g.  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups. The smaller amount should be satisfactory when all conditions are "average"; that is, average load size, average soil and soft water. However, if clothes are heavily soiled, water is on the hard side or load is large, use a larger amount.

If the recommended amount of a high suds detergent causes too much suds, **do not** reduce the amount of detergent. Instead, switch to a low suds type and use the suggested amount. In this way you will have the necessary concentration of detergent to do a good washing job without excess suds.

A high suds level is not necessarily an indication that the correct amount of detergent is being used, since sudsing can vary from brand to brand. With some regulated suds type detergents no suds are apparent at all.

Always measure detergent, following quantity recommendations and using a standard 250 ml. measure.

Unlike soap powders, detergents will dissolve rapidly and will leave little or no scum or dulling film in the water.

## CAUTION

Too much detergent can cause a suds-lock in the washer. Should this happen, the spin following the wash will slow down and the clothes will not rinse properly. **To correct this, STOP the washer and fill again with water to remove excess suds.** Allow to finish cycle. Repeat if suds are still appearing.

Too much detergent will also build up and cause harshness in the clothes, and eventually a dull grey colour.

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## BLEACHING

Either chlorine or oxygen bleach may be used in your Whirlpool Washer.

Bleaching is not a substitute for good washing methods, but is beneficial if used WITH good washing methods. Used OCCASIONALLY and PROPERLY DONE, bleach will add extra sparkle to your white clothes. Bleach should be used in the WASH CYCLE so it will be completely removed from the clothes during the RINSE CYCLE. Bleach holds no effective cleansing properties after 4 or 5 minutes of use, so any additional time will be of very little benefit.

**NEVER ALLOW LIQUID CHLORINE BLEACH TO TOUCH CLOTHES IN UNDILUTED FORM.**

All bleaches should be used with these important rules in mind:

1. READ the package directions.
2. MEASURE the recommended amount accurately.
3. MIX thoroughly in water.
4. ADD IT CAREFULLY.

**CHLORINE BLEACH:** is available in both liquid and dry forms. Do not use chlorine bleach on silks, woollens, rayons, acetates, non-colourfast items or resin-treated cottons (minimum care, wrinkle resistant, etc.) unless fabric labels specify that it may be used safely. **If there is any IRON or RUST in your water supply, DO NOT USE CHLORINE BLEACH because it will increase yellowing.**

**ALL PURPOSE (Oxygen) BLEACH** — is available in dry form. It is used primarily as a preventative bleach to aid in maintaining brightness rather than restoring discoloured items. These bleaches are safe for all fabrics and colours, therefore they may be used with some effectiveness on fabrics where chlorine bleach cannot be used.



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## WATER SOFTENER

Unsatisfactory washing results can be traced directly to the use of hard water. When soap-powder combines with hard water, scum forms, and becomes embedded in fabric fibres. As a result, colours lose their brightness and white fabrics become dull, grey and stiff. Washing with soap-powder in your washer will give good results if water is naturally soft, OR is conditioned with water softener. Add recommended amount in dry form to wash water, then add soap-powder. It will be found that the amount of soap-powder required can be reduced, when using water softener, but sufficient must still be added to achieve the recommended suds level to ensure satisfactory results.

Water softener will also produce a much better rinse in hard water irrespective of the type of laundry powder used. Add the recommended amount to the bowl as the machine is filling for deep rinse.

### Medium Water

2 Dessertspoons water softener

### Hard Water

½ cup water softener

Water should have a slippery feel — too much water softener can be as ineffective as too little.

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## FABRIC CONDITIONERS

These are added to the deep rinse only. Fabric conditioners cannot be used together with water softeners, so use one or the other for your requirements. When added to the deep rinse, fabric conditioner makes all fabrics softer and fluffier, prevents 'pilling' in synthetics, makes garments easier to iron, and reduces the static electricity which causes synthetic garments to cling.

Amount required depends on the brand of conditioner and weight of load. Over use can result in garments becoming moisture resistant, so follow container label and add to the DEEP RINSE ONLY.

BLUEING, as a clothes treatment, is usually no longer necessary due to the brightening chemicals used in the modern laundry detergents. These are more effective and do their job automatically during the wash cycle.

TINTING can be done quite satisfactorily in your Whirlpool Washer. (It is recommended you use cold water Tinting Powders.) Tinted garments are not absolutely colourfast. Remember this when washing later.

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## TO TINT — AUTOMATICS

1. Remove buttons, trimming and linings. Undo hems for even tinting.
2. Launder articles to be tinted and remove from washer (do not dry).
3. If fitted, remove agitator filter from washer.
4. Follow directions on the package for dissolving the tint. Fill the washer, using the warm water setting. Pour dissolved tint into washer, straining it through several layers of muslin while doing so, to avoid streaking. Agitate a full minute to make sure the tint is thoroughly blended in.
5. ADD WET FABRIC to be tinted. Agitate until fabric is slightly darker than the shade required.
6. Allow washer to complete rest of cycle automatically.
7. Give the wash load extra rinses until drain water is colourless.



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## TO TINT – NON AUTOMATICS

1. Remove buttons, trimmings and linings. Undo hems for even tinting.
2. Launder articles to be tinted and remove from washer (do not dry).
3. If fitted, remove agitator filter from washer.
4. Follow directions on the package for dissolving the tint.
5. Fill the washer with warm water.
6. Pour dissolved tint into the washer, straining it through several layers of muslin while doing so (to avoid streaking). Agitate a full minute to make sure the tint is thoroughly blended in.
7. ADD WET FABRIC to be tinted. Agitate until fabric is slightly darker than the shade required.
8. Drain washer.
9. Deep rinse for two minutes.
10. Drain washer.
11. Give the wash load extra rinses until the drain water is colourless.
12. Spin dry.

**CAUTION:** To prevent staining the washer, shield the lid and top from splashing tint solution by covering top opening with a sheet of plastic or aluminium foil.

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## CLEAN THE WASHER

To remove all traces of tint, run washer through a complete cycle, using hot water to which has been added  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of soap-powder or detergent and  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of bleach.

Wipe up any spilled dye on the outside of the washer with a clean cloth dipped in bleach, then sponge with clean water.

## PROBLEM WASHES – their causes and cures

When good laundry methods are not followed, some stubborn laundry problems inevitably arise. These do not occur over-night, but are the result of the continued use of incorrect laundry methods. Two of the most prevalent of these are overall greyness and yellowing.

### Greyness:

Greyness is usually caused by one or more of the following reasons:—

1. *Incorrect wash time*, 14 minutes agitation should be the maximum, because the detergent can lose its power to hold the soil in suspension over too long a wash time, re-depositing soil on the clothes.
2. *Insufficient* detergent.
3. *Too much* detergent.
4. *Incorrect water temperature* in relation to the type of soil.
5. *Overloading* the washer.
6. *Incorrect sorting*.
7. *Over or under use* of water softeners.

### Correction:

First condition the fabric to restore its whiteness or colour. To do this, wash the clothes through a normal cycle using hot water and approximately  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup water softener together with  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 cup of Household Ammonia or Oxygen Bleach.

*Do not add soap or detergent.* Allow the washer to complete the cycle.

Should the wash water appear to be very soiled or sudsy, it may be necessary to repeat the process.



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## CAUSES AND CURES...

### Yellowing:

In certain fabrics and garments yellowing is caused by —

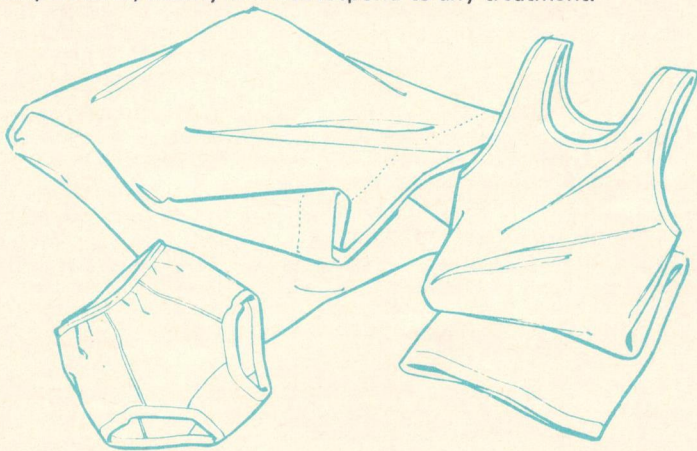
1. A build-up of body oils over a period of time. This is generally found in those fabrics which have close contact with the skin, such as pillow cases, sheets, T shirts, undergarments, etc.
2. Ageing.
3. Iron deposits in the water supply.
4. Using Chlorine bleach on fabrics with some types of resin finish.
5. In some synthetic or elasticised underwear yellowing can be caused by garments not being washed frequently enough or in too hot water.
6. Incorrect drying.
7. Incorrect water temperature.

### Corrections:

Condition the fabric the same as for Greyness.

Oxygen Bleach used to manufacturer's directions is also effective for most types of yellowing.

Synthetics which have yellowed from washing in too hot water or being dried in high temperatures, usually will not respond to any treatment.



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## RULES FOR STAIN REMOVAL

1. Treat stains promptly. They will be easier to remove if you do.
2. Try simple methods first.
3. Avoid hot water on an unknown stain — hot water sets many stains.
4. Use light strokes — do not rub remover into the stain.
5. Chlorine bleach should be diluted according to instructions on the container.
6. Coloured fabrics should be tested for colourfastness, and all synthetic fabrics should be tested before any chemical or bleach is applied. (Use an inside seam of the garment.)
7. DO NOT dry clean in the washer. Cleaner fluid can damage the finish of your washer. Use cleaner fluid only in a well-ventilated room — the fumes from the fluid can be dangerous.



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**FOR SPECIFIC STAINS THE FOLLOWING TREATMENT IS RECOMMENDED:**

<b>STAINS</b>	<b>WHITE COTTON AND LINENS</b>	<b>WASHABLE COLOURED FABRICS</b>
CANDLE WAX	Scrape off excess, place stain between clean white blotter or several layers of facial tissue. Press with warm iron. Sponge with dry cleaning fluid. If spot remains, bleach.	Same method — use oxygen type bleach.
COFFEE, TEA (With milk or cream.)	Rinse or soak in cold water. Work detergent into stain, rinse dry. If grease stain remains, sponge with dry cleaning fluid. If stain remains, bleach.	Same method — use oxygen type bleach.
COFFEE, TEA (Black) FRUIT JUICE, WINE	Pour boiling water through stain. Bleach if necessary.	Soak or rinse in cold water, or sponge with warm water and detergent. Use oxygen type bleach.
FAT, GREASE, OIL	Sponge with safe home dry cleaning fluid.	Same as for whites.
GRASS, GREEN VEGETABLES	Sponge with methylated spirit. Wash in warm suds.	Same as for whites. Check colour-fastness before applying, methylated spirit. For acetate sponge with dry cleaning fluid.
BLOOD, MEAT JUICE, EGG (Fresh Stain)	Rinse in cold water. If stain remains sprinkle with meat tenderiser. Let stand 15 to 20 minutes. If stain still remains, then sponge with diluted bleach. Launder in hot water.	Same method but select water temperature suitable to fabric. Use oxygen bleach.
BLOOD, MEAT JUICE, EGG (Dry Stain)	Cover area with meat tenderiser. Apply WARM water to make a paste. Wait 15-30 minutes. SPONGE with cool water or with diluted bleach.	Same method but select water temperature suitable to fabric. Use oxygen bleach.
ICE CREAM, CREAM, MILK	Rinse or soak in cold water and launder. If ice cream contains fruit or chocolate, treat stain as such.	Same method.
CHEWING GUM	Rub with ice to harden. Scrape off excess with dull blade. Sponge with dry cleaning fluid.	Same method.
FOUNTAIN PEN INK	Sponge with Hypo, rinse and apply oxalic acid.	Sponge with methylated spirit then lemon juice.
BALL POINT PEN INK	Sponge with methylated spirit. Bleach if necessary.	Same as for whites but omit bleach.
IODINE	Wash in hot suds.	Wash in warm suds.
IRON RUST	Apply oxalic acid and place in sun.	Apply lemon juice and place in sun.
LIPSTICK	Rub with lard and wash in hot suds. Bleach if necessary.	Rub with lard and wash in warm suds.
SCORCH	Moisten and place in sun-light. Bleach if necessary.	Usually a permanent stain. Brush wools lightly with sandpaper.



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MILDEW	Wash in hot suds. Moisten with lemon juice and let dry in sun. If stain persists — bleach. Old stains are hard to remove.	Same method but select water temperature suitable to fabric.
MUSTARD	Wash in hot suds and bleach.	Same method but use water temperature to suit fabric.
PAINT	Scrape off fresh paint. Soften dry paint with lard or oil, then sponge with turpentine.	Same as for whites.
NAIL POLISH	Sponge with acetone, dry cleaning fluid or nail polish remover. Bleach to remove dye.	Sponge with dry cleaning fluid.

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## FACTS ABOUT PERMANENT PRESS AND WASH'N'WEAR

### WASH AND WEAR

Is the name given to garments that can be worn, washed and worn again with little or no ironing. They can be (1) 100% synthetic, such as Acrilan, Crimplene, Nylon, Orlon or (2) a blend of synthetic and natural fibres, such as Cotton or Linen, that have been specially treated.

### PERMANENT PRESS

A development in wash and wear fabrics is the process which is designed to "lock" the shape, pleats and creases into garments.

Garments treated by this process generally differ from other wash and wears, in that the finish or cure is applied to the garment after it has been made and pressed. They are intended to be permanently pressed the day they are made. Washed and dried properly, Permanent Press garments usually need no ironing.

### Guide for washing "PERMANENT PRESS" and "WASH & WEAR" Garments:

Select "Permanent Press" cycle on models which have this feature and vary wash time and water temperature to suit amount of soil and fabric but for all other models select: —

- Wash Time — 4-8 minutes.
- Wash Temperature — Warm or hot (the latter used only for sturdy fabrics heavily soiled).
- Rinse Temperature — Cold.
- Wash Speed — High.
- Spin Speed — Low. (Do not spin more than 1 min. in single speed washers.)

1. **Wash frequently.** Wash and wear garments stay fresh looking so there is a tendency to postpone laundering. Once they become heavily soiled and stained, they are difficult to wash clean.
2. **Sort properly.** Always wash whites in a separate load to prevent colour pick-up from other garments.
3. Pre-treat heavily soiled areas, such as collars and cuffs.
4. Select wash time and water temperature according to amount of soil. Washers with PERMANENT PRESS — WASH 'N' WEAR cycles temper the wash water automatically to cool fabrics. This procedure helps to minimise wrinkling and also provides the proper amount of rinsing.



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5. Wash smaller loads of these garments. Crowding the washer can cause wrinkling.
  6. Some of the finishes applied to cotton wash and wears are chlorine retentive. If chlorine bleach is used on these garments, they turn yellow so . . .

**It is important to follow instructions on the garment's hang tag for proper use of bleach and any special instructions for washing.**

## DRIP DRY ITEMS

Remove garments dripping wet from the deep rinse to be drip dried on a non-rusting hanger. Use medium temperature setting for wash, and stop machine before it drains deep rinse water. Remove clothes, shape and smooth garments on the hanger as they dry and cool.

## FACTS ABOUT WOOLLENS . . .

There are certain articles which are particularly prone to shrinkage and which should not be washed in any washing machine. Your own experience, will be a guide but as a general rule, **first check labels for manufacturers recommendations.** Loosely knitted heavyweight garments and "all wool" baby clothes are most likely to require individual attention. Articles of this type should be gently hand washed in an ample quantity of luke warm water in which has been dissolved a mild detergent or soap flakes and then gently rinsed in **luke warm water.** All woollens may then safely be spun dry within the Whirlpool Washer.

**WARNING:** Wool garments should not be dried near a fire or on top of a radiator.

## GUIDE FOR MACHINE WASHING WOOLLENS

Select "Woollens" cycle on the model with this feature or select Gentle Cycle and adjust to the following guide: —

- |                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| Wash Time         | — 2 mins (if badly soiled pre-treat stain and soak for a few minutes before agitation).               |
| Wash Temperature  | — Cool to Warm.   |
| Rinse Temperature | — Same as Wash.   |
| Wash Speed        | — Low. (Reduce wash and spin time on single speed models or wash by hand and spin for 1 to 2 minutes. |
| Spin Speed        | — Low.  |

## HOW TO WASH SPECIAL ITEMS . . .

### DELICATES

Sheer, fragile garments such as slips, nighties, etc. which are usually made of synthetic materials such as rayon, Nylon, Orlon or specially-finished cotton should be washed in warm water and at a reduced spin time.

When washing garments made from these types of synthetic materials, always check labels and tags and follow the makers' washing instructions. LO speed agitation is desirable.



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## WORK CLOTHES

Wash work clothes separately. Shake garments to remove loose soil, turn down cuffs, turn pockets inside out. Pre-wash if soil is greasy in hot water and detergent.

The addition of  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd cup of household ammonia to the wash water will be helpful.

Wash Speed	— HI.
Wash Time	— 10 minutes.
Wash Temperature	— Hot.
Rinse Temperature	— Warm or cold.
Spin Speed	— HI.

## CORDUROYs

Likely to shed lint, and should be washed separately.

1. Turn garments inside out before washing for best results.
2. Dark and bright colours may run. Wash one colour at a time.
3. Light colours may be washed in hot water.
4. Shake after drying and brush lightly to bring nap up.

Wash Speed	— HI
Wash Time	— 4-6 minutes.
Wash Temperature	— Hot or medium for colourfast items, warm for colours that run.
Rinse Temperature	— Warm or cold.
Spin Speed	— HI.

## ELASTIC UNDERGARMENTS

These are partly or wholly made of synthetic materials, and as they pick up oils readily, even though worn only once, it is best to wash them as soon as possible after wearing. However, always check labels for special washing instructions. We suggest as a guide: —

Wash Speed	— LO.
Wash Time	— 4-6 minutes.
Wash Temperature	— Hot or Warm. (not more than 60°C.)
Rinse Temperature	— Cold.
Spin	— LO.

Dry in shade, or in a clothes dryer at low heat setting.

## BABY CLOTHES

Soiled nappies, nighties, cot sheets, etc., should be rinsed in cold water as soon as they are removed before washing. Treat spots and stains BEFORE washing and launder separately from other clothing. Baby clothes, frocks and slips are often more wrinkled than soiled, and require only a short, gentle wash of 3 to 4 minutes to freshen them up.

After rinsing, soak nappies in a covered pail of cold water to which has been added borax or bleach. (Use one tablespoon of borax to 4½ litres of water.) Bleach will not only help to remove stains and improve whiteness, but it will also provide some disinfecting benefits. Spin excess water from nappies before washing. Thorough rinsing is essential for baby clothes and the complete automatic rinsing cycle should be used.



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We recommend not more than 30 nappies per load to ensure thorough washing and rinsing.

Wash Time — 6-10 minutes.

Wash Temperature — Hot.

Rinse Temperature — Cold.

A fabric softener, added to the last rinse will keep them soft.

## BLANKETS

### **WARNING. Do not wash electric blankets in the washing machine.**

Since woollens are unpredictable, no guarantee can be given as to how much shrinkage will occur. Keep agitation to as gentle and short a time as possible, wash only one large blanket at a time, and pre-treat heavily soiled bindings or spots before washing.

As a result of tests carried out by the Australian Wool Board, the following methods are recommended.

If the following directions are carefully followed, the blanket will have a soft, fluffy appearance and the amount of shrinkage will be negligible.

Wash only one full size blanket at a time and, if using soapflakes, mix them THOROUGHLY in hot water BEFORE adding to the washer.

### SOAK METHOD

(For models fitted with timer knob.) Fill washer with warm water, then add special wool detergent or mild soap and water conditioner. Let washer agitate briefly to dissolve detergent completely, then stop machine. Unfold blanket and place in washer, be sure to distribute it evenly around bowl. Soak for 5-10 minutes. Then start machine and slowly advance control until machine begins to drain. Allow machine to drain then to spin for about one minute. Select deep rinse portion of cycle and let washer complete rest of cycle automatically.

### AGITATION METHOD

Select "Washable Woollens" Cycle; or on other models fill washer to Hi level with barely warm water, and mix in detergent or soap flakes, allow to agitate a full minute to ensure thorough mixing. Stop washer. Unfold blanket and distribute evenly around wash bowl.

Wash for 2-4 minutes then drain suds out. Allow to spin for 1 minute to remove excess suds, then select Deep Rinse in barely warm water for one minute.

The use of a fabric conditioner in the deep rinse will be found beneficial.

## MATTRESS PADS

Wash one pad at a time. Distribute evenly around the agitator to balance load. Pre-wash or soak heavily soiled or stained pads. A mild bleach solution may also be used in the wash cycle.

Wash Speed — LO.

Wash Time — 4-6 minutes.

Wash Temperature — Warm.

Rinse Temperature — Warm or cold.

Spin Speed — LO.



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## DRAPERIES

Check labels to be sure fabric is washable, shrink resistant and colourfast before washing. Especially check foam-backed or foam-filled covers.

1. Shake or vacuum to remove loose dirt. Remove pins and hooks from draperies.
2. If heavily soiled, pre-wash or soak.
3. While still slightly damp, replace on furniture after pressing pleats or ruffles. The covers then will dry to fit furniture snugly.

Wash Speed	— HI.
Wash Time	— 6-8 minutes.
Wash Temperature	— Hot for colourfast cottons, warm for rayons.
Rinse Temperature	— Warm.
Spin Speed	— HI.

## BEDSPREADS AND OTHER QUILTED ITEMS

Check labels to be sure cover and filling are washable. Thick cotton filled items unless very finely stitched tend to become lumpy and machine washing is not recommended.

Quilted bedspreads if washable are bulky and buoyant, so frequent observation is advised during the wash cycle to ensure the bedspread remains fully immersed. Do not allow these items to become very soiled before washing and wash only one item at a time.

Wash Speed	— LO.
Wash Time	— 4-6 minutes — single speed machine 2 mins. and soak 10 mins.
Wash Temperature	— Cool to warm depending on colourfastness.
Rinse Temperature	— Cold.
Spin Speed	— LO. Single speed machine spin for 1 to 2 mins. only.

## KNITTED SYNTHETICS

Such as orlon and banlon sweaters, do not shrink when washed at correct setting, but have a tendency to 'Pill' (small beads of fibre form on the surface) when rubbed. A fabric conditioner will keep them soft and help prevent pilling.

Wash Speed	— LO.
Wash Time	— 2-4 minutes.
Wash Temperature	— Check manufacturers' label.
Rinse Temperature	— Warm.
Spin Speed	— LO.

## CURTAINS

Wash no more than four panels at a time.

1. Remove hooks, pins and trimmings.
  2. Wash small loads — crowding will cause wrinkling.
  3. Pre-wash or soak badly soiled curtains to remove embedded soil.
  4. Sheer, old or sun-damaged curtains should be washed in a mesh bag or pillow-case.
  5. Following manufacturer's directions for laundering curtains of synthetic fibre.
- |                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| Wash Speed        | — LO.  |
| Wash Temperature  | — Hot for white and colourfast cottons, warm for rayon and non-colourfast cottons. |
| Rinse Temperature | — Warm or cold.  |
| Spin Speed        | — LO.  |



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## PLASTICS

Shower curtains, baby panties, table mats, chair covers, aprons, raincoats, bowl covers, bibs, etc., can all be washed in your washer. Place small items in a mesh bag for convenience.

Wash Speed	— LC.
Wash Time	— 4 minutes.
Wash Temperature	— Warm or cold.
Rinse Temperature	— Warm or cold.
Spin Speed	— LO.

## STUFFED TOYS

Treat as 'delicate fabrics' and add towels to balance the load.

## SCATTER AND BATH MATS (With non-slip backing)

1. Check label to be sure rug is washable and colourfast.
2. Pre-wash or soak rug if it is badly soiled.
3. Wash one large or two small rugs at a time. Distribute around the agitator to balance load.

Wash Speed	— LO.
Wash Time	— 6-10 minutes.
Wash Temperature	— Warm or cold.
Rinse Temperature	— Warm or cold.
Spin Speed	— LO.

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## HOW TO CARE FOR YOUR WASHER

### BEFORE EACH WASH

**CHECK** that the outlet hoses are placed in suitable positions for the disposal of waste water and for the re-using of wash water with your Malleys suds-miser.

**CHECK** there are no kinks in either hose.

**CHECK** that the water supply is connected.

**CHECK** that the 3 pin plug is correctly fitted to an earthed power point.

### AFTER EACH WASH

**Turn off** both hot and cold taps to avoid a build up of pressure.

**Ensure that the power** is turned OFF at power point.

### TO KEEP YOUR WASHER LOOKING NEW

**CLEANING:** A regular wipe over with a damp cloth will help to keep the outside of your Whirlpool washer in sparkling, showroom condition. With care the porcelain enamel of the top surface and the washing bowl should keep its gloss for the life of the washer. Porcelain enamel resists rust and stains . . . cannot be harmed by heat, bleaches, alkalis, acids, soap or detergent. The cabinet is finished in hard-wearing baked enamel. For extra protection, and to make it even easier to wipe clean, wax it occasionally with good furniture wax. Never use solvents, thinners or dry cleaning spirits to clean machine.



## AND NOW A MESSAGE FROM YOUR WHIRLPOOL SERVICE MANAGER

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Every day I get a number of telephone calls from Whirlpool washing machine owners who think — quite understandably — that their washers have broken down.

But they haven't. And a little checking before calling for service would have revealed a simple oversight, easily corrected by the Whirlpool owner.

If *your* washer seems to have broken down, first check your operating instructions. Make sure you're using the right procedure. Then check the points listed below. They may seem very obvious — but Whirlpool servicemen find them regularly.

Don't forget — a serviceman's time cost you money. Even if he spends just a few moments showing you how to use your machine!

### A. MACHINE STOPPED OR FAILS TO START

1. Check that you are not experiencing an interruption to local power supply.
2. Has the motor overloaded? Two types of motor protector switches have been used —
  - (a) **Manual reset:** This type is distinguished by a red button located on the top rear of the control console. If the protector has operated the button will be protruding approximately 8 mm and must be pressed *hard* to reset the switch.
  - (b) **Automatic reset:** No red button will be visible with this type and the protector will automatically reset after the motor has cooled, usually in a few minutes.
3. Is power point switched on and plug firmly pushed into socket?
4. Is an extension lead being used? Check connecting plugs. (The use of extension cords is most inadvisable.)
5. Check washer power point by connecting a small appliance. If appliance *does not* operate, this would indicate a fault in supply to the power point. (The point or fuses may require further checking by a licenced electrician.) Alternatively, if the small appliance operates on the washer power point, you will probably require service.
6. Has the lid been left open? Machines that are fitted with a safety spin switch will not spin if the lid is open.

### B. WILL NOT FILL — FILLING SLOWLY

1. Check hoses for kinks.
2. Ensure taps are properly adjusted.
3. Check for blocked filter in inlet hose connection at tap fitting.

### C. WILL NOT HEAT

1. Washer will not heat until bowl is filled to correct level.

### D. WATER WILL NOT CUT OFF — MACHINE OVERFILLS

1. Switch machine on and off at power point — if water cuts off only with the switch off, the fault is electrical and requires service attention.
2. If water continues to enter with power switched off, there is a partial blockage preventing the inlet valve from closing. This can sometimes be cleared by turning taps off, selecting a drain cycle to empty washer, re-selecting a fill cycle, turning taps on and repeatedly switching the power point on and off, pausing with the switch off. This can be repeated a few times and if water stops entering during a pause, you have cleared the blockage. If not, contact service.



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#### **E. WILL NOT PUMP OUT – SUDS WILL NOT RETURN**

1. Check outlet hose for kinks.
2. Check for obstruction in screen in end of suds-return hose.

#### **F. KNOCKING OR VIBRATION ON SPIN**

1. Switch machine off at power point and check that clothes are evenly distributed around bowl. Loosen and re-distribute if unevenly loaded.
2. If vibration or knock persists when machine is re-started, switch off again and check that it has not moved from its original position on the floor. If this has happened, re-position machine and ensure correct levelling by tilting it slightly forward (back legs should leave the floor approximately 40mm). Then drop back onto rear feet. This will re-set the levelling mechanism correctly.

If you cannot correct a fault by carrying out these suggestions, phone your nearest Malleys Service Department or Authorised Malleys Service Agent. It will help the Service Department if you can give the following information when calling for assistance.

1. Model of Washer
  2. Serial Number
  3. Installation Date
  4. Retailers Name
-



## WARRANTY

*(Applicable only to products marketed and used within the Commonwealth of Australia.)*

During your first year of ownership as the original purchaser of this WHIRLPOOL washing machine, Malleys Ltd. guarantees that any part which we find defective in materials or workmanship will be repaired or replaced free of charge for parts and service labour, provided that all service be performed by Malleys Consumer Services Pty. Ltd. or by a Service Agent authorised to service Malleys products. Where the washing machine is installed outside the normal servicing area of the nearest Malleys Consumer Service Centre or Authorised Agent, you pay the cost of sending the appliance to the Agent or for the Agent's travelling cost to your home.

During the next four years of ownership, any part of the gearcase and motor assemblies will be repaired or exchanged if found defective by us or our authorised service agent. In addition we warrant the cabinet wrap against rust.

We'll assume responsibility for the cost of the parts only, the labour and travelling time is your responsibility.

This protection is yours for Household Use only. Commercial usage would restrict the warranty to 90 days from the date of purchase.

Naturally the warranty does not cover failure due to accidental damage, misuse, negligence or consequential damage. However, the warranty is valid wherever you live in Australia even if you move.

For ready recognition of your warranty, record the date of purchase below and retain this for your records.

Service in discharge of this warranty is available from each State Office of Malleys Consumer Services Pty. Ltd. or its agents.

PURCHASER..... ADDRESS.....

..... Postcode.....

Model No. 1891..... Serial No. 606310.....

Date of Purchase. 8-9-76..... Retailer.....

*Please look after your warranty. It is reassuring to know that you have its protection, even though you may never need it.*

**CONTINUING RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT MAY OCCASION CHANGES TO SPECIFICATIONS WITHOUT NOTICE. ERRORS AND OMISSIONS EXCEPTED.**





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OR NEAREST AUTHORISED SERVICE AGENT IN YOUR STATE**

**SYDNEY**

60 Marigold Street,  
REVESBY, N.S.W. 2212  
Telephone: 771-4444  
Telegrams: "Malley'service"  
Revesby

**BRISBANE**

Deshon Street,  
WOOLLOONGABBA,  
QLD. 4102  
Telephone: 391-0101  
Telex: AA40310  
Telegrams: "Malley's" Brisbane

**MELBOURNE**

Cnr. Allen & Cameron Street,  
MORELAND, VIC. 3058  
Telephone: 36-9811  
Telex: AA30612  
Telegrams: "Malley's"  
Melbourne

**ADELAIDE**

Blackburn Street,  
KILBURN, S.A. 5084  
Telephone: 262-5511.  
Telex: AA82401  
Telegrams: "Malley's"  
Adelaide

**PERTH**

150 Claisebrook Road,  
EAST PERTH, W.A. 6000  
Telephone: 28-8177  
Telegrams: "Malley's" Perth

**HOBART**

Administration only  
178 Campbell Street,  
HOBART, TAS. 7000  
Telephone: 34-4855

**AUTHORIZED SERVICE AGENTS (CAPITAL CITIES)**

**NEWCASTLE**

Arctic Services,  
43 Wyong Road,  
LAMBTON, N.S.W. 2299  
Telephone: 52-3643

**CANBERRA**

Frank Reynolds  
3 Pirie Street,  
FYSHWICK 2609  
Telephone: 95-2211

**HOBART**

Eldridge Electric Pty Ltd,  
57 Warwick Street,  
HOBART, TAS. 7000  
Telephone: 34-7355

**LAUNCESTON**

Powell's Electric,  
125 St. John Street,  
LAUNCESTON, TAS. 7250  
Telephone: 31-5766



# Whirlpool<sup>\*</sup>

## WASHERS

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Continuing research and development may occasion changes to specifications without  
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## Malley's Homemaker Products.

**MALLEYS LIMITED**

Sydney — Melbourne — Brisbane — Adelaide — Perth — Hobart — Newcastle — Canberra