



Tender Loving Care TLC – from the moment it is created or to restoring an old one!

TEST EVERYTHING FIRST!!!

To wash or not to wash the fabric when you start?? It is totally up to you..... But here are some tips if you want to wash:

NEW:

If you do wash use

- “color catcher” sheet for dye bleed, I prefer Shout
- “Retayne” especially use this for hand dyed fabric; this is applied by hand in a tub NOT the washing machine. See Retayne vs Synthrapol handout on our website

OLD:

Machine vs Bath Tub – see handout “Machine vs Tub” for deep instructions

- If the quilt is very big and very old use a “NON” agitating machine. Why the weight of the quilt will cause older cloth to tear or “give way”. Agitating does the same thing to the quilt
- Smaller quilts will work in either the machine or the bathtub; if you use the tub don’t pull the quilt out, cradle it to keep from harming the quilt.

Products Used:

- | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| • Distilled Vinegar | Baking Soda | Ivory |
| • Hydrogen Peroxide | Retayne | Borax |
| • Synthrapol | Ensure for Quilts | Lemon |
| • Orvus Paste | Easy Wash | Brown Octagon Soap (pretreatment) |
| • Snowy Bleach | Clorox 2 | Retro Wash |
| • Grandmas Spot Remover | Tide Stick | Shout |
| • Clorox 2 | Whink Rust Remover | |

Will this stain come out? Well that depends.....

TIP – try to figure out what the stain is first, and which way the stain was created! Blood drops down onto the fabric – when rinsing, force the stain out the opposite way it went in! Don't drive it deeper into the fabric..... 😊

Age Spots - This is caused by plant debris in the batting – these are usually irreversible!! Sorry

Mildew – These stains resemble small grey dots, and are usually in clusters. This is the hardest to remove – pre-treat with salt and lemon, small amount of each and lie in the sun for a couple hours, launder with Retro Wash.

Water Stains – Another difficult one if they are very old stains. Juice from a fresh lemon is squeezed over the stain. Sprinkle salt on top of the juice and place in the sun for an hour, rinse (you can treat multiple times)– place the treated area between two secure surfaces (two large heavy chairs), you want to pour hot water over the area to rinse, like a sieve. Pat dry with towels lay flat to dry. This is a slow process but it works – be patient.

Rust – Rust stains, usually caused by bed springs, comes out in one minute with “Whink” Rust stain remover. Use NO longer than one minute and rinse immediately!! Use rubber gloves this is a poison!! Dye migration is sometimes misread as rust, look very closely. Make sure your rinsing area is ready ahead of time and rinse immediately – read all the directions on the bottle thoroughly!

Blood – Blood responds well to stain treatment with lukewarm water and Shout. Place the quilt layer over a folded bath towel. Use a Q-tip applicator to dab a small amount of the Shout onto the blood stain and rub gently with the cotton applicator to loosen the blood. Rinse by applying a wet face cloth over the rerated spot which is resting on the bath towel. This same method can be used with Clorox 2 not straight bleach – you must use the Q-tip application – the quilt can be destroyed with bleach!!

Grease – Powder or cornstarch will often draw grease stains out of the fabric. Cover the stain with powder or cornstarch, place a piece of cotton over the powder and place a heavy book over the area; let stand overnight before checking. You can also use “Grandmas Spot Remover” or use a brown non marked paper bag and a hot iron – heating the grease and the bag absorbs it!

Filth - YUCK! Overall dirt and grime accumulated over years!! Soaking and draining, repeated over and over again will do wonders for generic filth. The water will lighten with each rinsing; you may think the dye is running, nop it is dirt!

Mouse Urine – Urine and uric acid were often used to set dyes into fabric. When mice nest, their urine actually “unset” the dye! No fix, it has actually been bleached!