

HELPFUL HINTS  
From  
**JERSEY COAST APPLIANCE**

**Clothing Color Fading:** Many of the dyes used on fabrics today are unstable. Beware of labels that say “Wash before wear,” “color rubs off,” “Turn inside out to launder,” and “Designed to bleed”. Simply wearing the garment can cause color loss on seams, pockets, waistbands and creases. Always follow the manufacturer care label especially when dealing with unstable dyes. Call your ***Hometown Appliance Professionals*** at Jersey Coast Appliance anytime for answers to your laundering questions.

**Pilling:** Pilling is a characteristic of manufactured fibers such as polyester, acrylic and nylon. Abrasion from normal wear causes the fibers to unravel and the loose ends ballup on the fabric surface. Commonly found on sweaters, slacks, and shirt collars and any area subjected to abrasion. To minimize pilling; turn garment inside out before laundering and use shorter wash time. For more information on pilling and its removal call your ***Hometown Appliance Professionals*** at Jersey Coast Appliance.

**Rust Stains:** Rust, yellow, orange or red stains may be caused by rust. If rust is coming from a rusty hot water heater or water pipes, the stains may seem to appear mostly on the white garments since whites are generally washed in hot water. Rust stains are NOT removed by chlorine bleach. Use Maytag RoVer Rust Remover to remove the stains. RoVer is available only at your ***Hometown Appliance Professionals***, Jersey Coast Appliance in Whiting and in Toms River.

**Linting:** Lint is small fibers of fabric that have broken off during wear or laundering. It is easily brushed away from the fabric. Some lint will always be created by any washing process but is usually removed by the washer and flushed down the drain. If you are experiencing excessive linting here are some possible causes.

1. Improper Sorting
2. Overloading
3. Not Enough Detergent
4. Static Cling

To remove lint relaunder the garment and dry in the dryer. If you are unable to solve your linting problems call your ***Hometown Appliance Professionals*** at Jersey Coast Appliance.

**Poor Cleaning:** Poor cleaning results in dingy clothing. The cause may be that the clothes are being washed in water that is too cold. According to the Detergent and Garment Industry the definition of COLD water is water that is 80 degrees. When a garment manufacture requires that the fabric be washed in cold water they really mean 80-degree water. Here in the northeast during the winter our water temperature is normally between 35 to 40 degrees. At these cold temperatures detergents will not dissolve and the cleaning agents in the detergents will not be activated. So remember when washing with cold water be sure to add warm water for at least part of the fill cycle. Your Hometown Appliance Professionals at Jersey Coast Appliance recommends SA-8 Detergent available at our Whiting and Toms River locations.

**Dryer Fires:** The Consumer Product Safety Committee has determined that there are an estimated 24,000 dryer fires each year due to insufficient airflow. Dirty and clogged dryer vents do not allow the dryer to exhaust the warm moist air and lint from the dryer. There by causing a lint buildup in the dryer and the venting system. This results in long drying times and a dangerous condition that may ignite into a dryer fire. If you are experiencing long drying times or have not inspected your venting system be sure to call your ***Hometown Appliance Professionals*** at Jersey Coast Appliance and ask us how we can help prevent dryer fires in your home.

**Long Drying Times:** How long a load takes to dry depends on many variables such as size of load, garment thickness etc. In general, 6 bath towels will dry in a Maytag dryer in about 40 minutes. A 12-piece permanent press load with slacks, shirts and shorts etc., will dry in 30 minutes. Factors affecting drying times include:

1. Improper dryer venting.
2. Failure to clean lint filter.
3. Improper dryer settings.
4. Overloading
5. Poor washer spin cycle.

If you are experiencing long drying times call your Hometown Appliance Professionals at Jersey Coast Appliance.

**Fabric Damage:** Contact with strong chemicals such as undiluted chlorine bleach can cause holes and tears in your clothes. In many cases the tearing will not occur immediately, but after a period of time and /or several washings. Misuse of chlorine bleach is the most common cause of fabric damage. The recommendations for bleach use in a Maytag washer are: ½ cup for a small load and not more than 1 cup for a full load. Dilute bleach 4 parts water to one

part bleach before adding to the wash. And remember to trust your ***Hometown Appliance Professionals*** at Jersey Coast Appliance with all your laundering questions.

**Tangling:** Since part of the mechanical action of a washer is to circulate the clothes for good cleaning, some amount of tangling can be expected. Clothes need to roll over during the wash cycle in order to get clean. Certain loading practices increase the likelihood of garments tangling as they rollover.

1. Wrapping shirts and sheets around the agitator. Instead, place the entire item in one portion of the wash basket.
2. Washing only one type of clothing. For best results load the washer with items of different sizes to allow free circulation in the water.

If tangling is problem come in to your ***Hometown Appliance Professionals*** at Jersey Coast Appliance and see the new Maytag Neptune washer.

**Washer Overloading:** If there are too many items in the wash load, the residue, soil and lint cannot be rinsed away and will instead be deposited on the fabrics. In addition, the clothes need to have room to circulate in the washtub so detergent does not get trapped in the folds of the fabric. For a maximum load, place dry clothes loosely in the washtub to the top row of holes. Do not push down the wash load to make room for more clothes. If you find that your present washer is too small come in to see your ***Hometown Appliance Professionals*** at Jersey Coast Appliance and let them show you the new super sized Maytag Atlantis washer.

**Etching:** Have you ever-put new glasses into your dishwasher and had them come out with a blue-purple color? The color change is an indication that etching has begun. This is a permanent film that occurs in unusual circumstances and causes glassware to pit or erode. In advance stages, the glasses will appear frosted, spotted or cloudy.

There is no way to predict what glassware may be affected by etching since there is no relationship to the cost or quality of the glass.

To prevent:

1. Etching usually happens in soft water. Lower the amount of detergent used in the dishwasher.
2. Lower the water temperature.
3. Avoid using a heating option
4. Do not prerinse.

For the best advise and the best appliances see your ***Hometown Appliance Professionals*** at Jersey Coast Appliance.

**Hard Water Filming:** A white film on your glassware is an indication that hardness minerals from the water are not being removed. This is a film that normally occurs when the water is hard, not enough detergent is used, water temperature is low or no rinse aid is used. To verify that the white film is hard water filming, soak the glass approximately 15 minutes in undiluted white vinegar. Rinse and dry. If the film is removed it is hard water filming.

To prevent:

1. Increase the amount of detergent according to the degree of water hardness. One teaspoon of detergent is needed per grain of water hardness with a minimum of three teaspoons.
2. Proper water temperature is needed to activate the dishwasher detergent. A minimum of 120-degree water temperature will do the trick.

Your ***Hometown Appliance***

***Professionals*** recommend Crystal Bright dishwashing detergent available only at Jersey Coast Appliance.

**Germs:** Washing dishes in your Maytag dishwasher will kill 100 times more germs than washing your dishes by hand. A full cycle in a Maytag dishwasher uses less water than washing by hand. (Only 9 gallons of water.) So kill more germs and use less water with a new Maytag Dishwasher from your ***Hometown Appliance Professionals*** at Jersey Coast Appliance in Whiting and Toms River.

**Dishwasher Poor Drying:** Good drying performance depends on many factors. Some items may be very difficult to dry even when all the recommendations are followed. Cups and glasses with concave bottoms will hold water. Plastic and Teflon items have a soft or porous surface that holds droplets of water making them difficult to dry. For best results:

1. Use a Rinse Aid
2. Use heat Dry
3. Use Hot Water (140 degrees)
4. Use Proper Amount of Dishwashing Detergent (1 teaspoon per grain of hardness)
5. Load Properly.

For the best cleaning performance be sure to install a new Maytag dishwasher from your ***Hometown Appliance Professionals*** at Jersey Coast Appliance.

# **DON'T BURN YOUR BISCUITS**

**Testing Your Oven Temperature:** An easy way to check if the range or wall oven is operating properly is to bake a standard white cake mix. Following the package directions and baking times should provide a cake that is done and evenly browned. If the cake is not done in the allotted time then the oven temperature is too low. If the cake is too well done or is burned then the oven temperature is too high. If you are experiencing improper temperatures then call your Hometown Appliance Professionals at Jersey Coast Appliance to have your oven calibrated.

**Pan Selection:** Utensil finish determines the amount of browning that will occur. Dark or dull utensils absorb heat which results in a browner crust. These types of utensils are commonly used for pies and breads. Shiny, smooth pans reflect heat, which results in lighter browning. Cakes and cookies require this type of utensil.

1. Dark pans will result in darker browning.
2. Dark pans are recommended for pies and breads.
3. Shiny pans are recommended for cakes and cookies.
4. Glass pans require a 25-degree decrease in temperature.

For a complete fact sheet on baking call your ***Hometown Appliance Professionals*** at Jersey Coast Appliance.

**Rack Position:** Rack position affects browning. For best results place the rack in the center of the oven cavity. Placement of the pans on the rack should not interfere with airflow. Allow one inch from oven sides and other pans. When baking on two racks, stagger the utensils so one is not directly above the other. If you need to bake with more than one rack at a time come in to your Hometown Appliance Professionals at Jersey Coast Appliance and see the new Maytag Convection Oven.

**Convection Cooking:** The definition of convection is circulating air. In a convection oven, a fan circulates hot air over, under and around the food. The moving air disturbs the layer of cold air around the food, allowing the heat to surround the food. As a result, foods are evenly cooked and browned. Often in shorter cooking times and at lower temperatures. Rule of thumb for convection cooking is: for baking set the oven temperature 25 degrees lower and for roasting subtract 25% from the cooking time. Call your ***Hometown Appliance Professionals*** at Jersey Coast Appliance for all your appliance needs.

# ***DON'T BURN YOUR BISCUITS***

## **Common Baking Problems:**

### **Cakes Uneven:**

- Pans touching each other
- Batter uneven in pans
- Uneven heat distribution
- Oven not level

### **Cakes High in the Middle:**

- Oven Temperature too high
- Overmixing
- Too much flour
- Dark pans
- Pan too small

### **Cakes Fall:**

- Too much shortening or sugar
- Too much or too little liquid
- Temperature too low
- Old baking powder

### **Cakes Not Done in Center:**

- Temperature too high
- Baking time too short

### **Cakes/Biscuits Too Brown:**

- Oven not preheated
- Using glass or dark pans
- Oven temperature too high
- Rack position too low.

### **Pies Don't Brown:**

- Incorrect rack position
- Using shiny metal pans
- Oven temperature too low