

For General Use in your

Home

ALL THE LIGHT YOU NEED . . . and no electricity wasted

Because every day of our lives we do so many things that put a strain on our eyes—reading, sewing and suchlike—it is very important that we always have sufficient light for the task in hand. It will help avoid eyestrain with its accompanying bad effect on our health—and appearance, too, for that matter.

Fortunately, we don't have to concern ourselves too much with a technical knowledge of the amount and kind of light required for a given task. Engineers have worked it all out for us and established some basic rules.

One simple way to be sure that you have adequate light for the job in hand, is to ask your local electric company to visit you and check your lights with a light-meter. These amazing little devices take all the guesswork out of the lighting problem—show exactly the amount of light a certain lamp is giving. And, of course, there's no charge for this service on the part of your utility.

But just a word of advice. If the light-meter shows you are getting only 5 footcandles of light where you should have 20, change your

light bulb for a stronger one, *immediately*. Yes, to be sure, you'll burn a little more electricity, but it protects your eyes and health. For instance, the difference in the cost of using a 100-watt bulb over a 60-watt, if burned for 3 hours every night for a month is only about 18c per month more. Is that too high a price to pay for your eyesight?

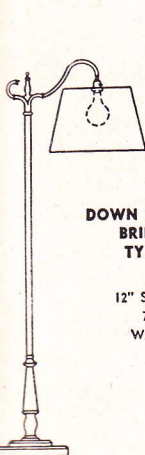
Follow These 4 Basic Rules for Good Lighting

1. Be sure your eyes get enough light for the job to be done.
2. Avoid sharp contrast. Don't have all the light concentrated on the work in your hand while the rest of the room is in darkness.
3. Avoid glare. Soft, diffused light, properly distributed is far easier on your eyes. Careful—don't confuse "soft light" with "adequate light," there's a big difference.
4. Don't fail to have enough lamps—one for every chair that is used for reading, writing, sewing, or any eye-tiring work.

The correct size bulbs for your portable lamps

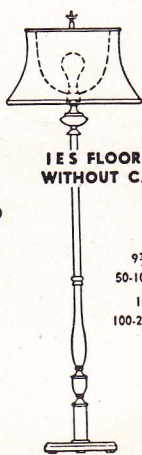
when used for Reading, Sewing, Drawing, Writing or other eye-tiring tasks

FLOOR LAMPS



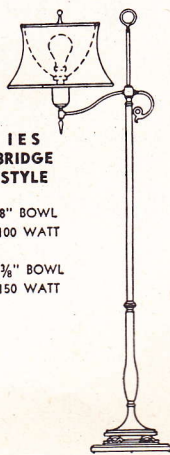
**DOWN TURNED
BRIDGE
TYPE***

12" SHADE
75
WATT



**IES FLOOR STYLE
WITHOUT CANDLES**

9 3/4" BOWL
50-100-150 WATT
10" BOWL
100-200-300 WATT

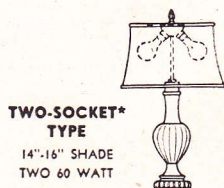


**IES
BRIDGE
STYLE**

8" BOWL
100 WATT

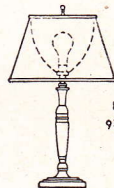
9 3/4" BOWL
150 WATT

TABLE LAMPS



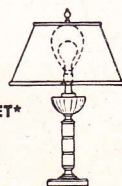
**TWO-SOCKET*
TYPE**

14"-16" SHADE
TWO 60 WATT



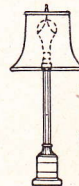
**IES
STUDY
STYLE**

8" BOWL, 100 WATT
9 3/4" BOWL, 150 WATT

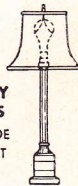


**SINGLE SOCKET*
TYPE**

12"-16" SHADE
100 WATT



**VANITY
LAMPS
8" SHADE
60 WATT**



*This lamp if used for prolonged eye work would be improved by using a diffusing bowl, correct size bulb and light lined shade.

How to increase light without using more electricity

1. Eliminate colored bulbs, except for decorations. They absorb one-third of the light.
2. Replace dark shade linings with white, or very light ones, to reflect light instead of absorbing it.
3. Use one high-wattage bulb in place of several smaller ones of the same voltage. For instance: a 100-watt bulb gives 50% more light than four 25-watt bulbs, and uses the same amount of current.
4. Have light source as near as possible to work, though be careful it is so placed that no glare, indirect or direct, is in your eyes.

Where to place lights for greatest effectiveness

Every chair or davenport used for reading or sewing should have its own lamp.

The height of a reading lamp is important. A floor lamp 58 inches from the floor to the top of the shade, a table lamp 24 inches from the base to the top of the shade, is satisfactory.

All lamps should be placed so that the unshaded bulb is never exposed to the eye. No light bulb should be without a shade.

Correct light for sewing or drawing should

come over left shoulder of right-handed people; right shoulder of left-handed people.

Only in the living room is it satisfactory to omit ceiling lights, and then only when there are adequate portable floor and table lamps, controlled by switches.

In the kitchen, be sure to have a ceiling light as well as supplementary fixtures at the sink, range and worktable if you are to be sure to have adequate light where you work.

Fluorescent Light . . . what it is and when to use it

Fluorescent light, a relative newcomer in the light field, is a mercury-vapor arc lamp. It is a cooler light, and has a different color quality than the light with which we are familiar and is obtained through a tubular bulb. While it costs less to operate than incandescent lamps, fluorescent light requires special equipment.

Fluorescent lighting is particularly good:

1. For the efficient use of colored light in decoration.
2. For more accurate color comparison.
3. For close inspection work that requires approximate daylight-quality light.
4. When a light of high intensity—50 or more footcandles—is desired, yet where a cool source of light is preferable.

WHETHER YOU OWN OR RENT . . . CHECK THESE THINGS

CONVENIENCE OUTLETS

In the living room, dining room and bedrooms, for every 10 feet of baseboard there should be a double convenience outlet.

In the breakfast room try to have a convenience outlet just above the table top.

In the kitchen you'll need at least two convenience outlets—one near the sink and one by the work surface. They should be fully 42 inches from the floor. If you're planning to use several appliances at once, have enough outlets so you won't overload the circuit.

You'll need two outlets in the laundry, too—one for washing machine, one for iron or ironer. Not less than 42 inches from the floor.

In the dining room, be sure there's an outlet near the serving table or buffet. It's handy when you use appliances right at the table.

Have Nofuze circuit breakers in your home,

instead of fuse boxes, if you can. It's the more modern way . . . and much less trouble.

If you're rewiring your home—be sure to include an outlet and wiring for an electric range. It keeps your house up to date.

SWITCHES

Every light in your home that's not portable, should be controlled by a switch, with the possible exception of lights over your sink and range, and in closets.

Be sure there are enough switches, located to light any room as it's entered. Most authorities insist there should be switches at each entrance of a room, where doorways are more than 10 feet apart.

And, of course, you need a switch to control the light in the basement from upstairs.

Every closet of 10 square feet or more, should have a light.

Lighting and Wiring

*Hints
that will save
electricity*

time, work and money, too!

Saving Electricity

Blackened electric light bulbs burn 20 per cent less efficiently than new ones. To get the most light for your money, be sure your light bulbs are bright and new.

Light colored walls and ceilings reflect light into a room, absorb less than darker ones.

Keep your lamp shades and glass light fixtures clean. Dusty fixtures can absorb as much as one-fourth of a bulb's light.

Form the habit of promptly pulling out plugs on electric heating appliances when they are not in use. You'll save lots of electricity.

Money and Trouble Savers

Keep cords on electric appliances free from knots and kinks. They last longer.

Watch for worn cords and broken sockets. They may cause short circuits and blown fuses. Have them repaired at the first sign of wear. It will greatly increase their life.

Loose connections may cause radio interference, inefficient appliance and lighting operation. Tighten them up.

Attaching lamps and other appliances to lighting fixtures by means of dangling cords not only spoils the appearance of your room, but may cause overloaded circuits and fuses to "blow." You might hit the cord and knock over the appliance, too.

Wiring Suggestions

Don't run an extension cord under a rug, if you can help it. If there is no other way to handle the wiring problem, then be sure the cord is flat, not round. These flat cords were designed for this express job.

Never nail extension cords to the wall or floor. It's more satisfactory—and far safer—to install extra outlets, if possible. Or, hang the extra cord on well rounded hooks, or fasten with metal clips made for the purpose.

Makeshift wiring is an expensive economy. If you need a longer cord on an appliance, have an electrician lengthen it for you. Don't try splicing on a piece of cord yourself and covering it with baseball tape. It's dangerous.

Be sure to use approved moisture proof wiring out-of-doors. It's safer, and far less costly in the long run.



Don't disconnect appliances by pulling on the cord. Grasp the plug itself, and remove with a firm, quick motion. It's safer and your cord will last longer, too.

Keep electric appliances and cords dry, *always*. *Never* touch them with wet hands.

Be sure to disconnect appliances with heating elements—such as irons, toasters, heaters and so forth—when not in use. Many a fire has started from appliances left connected and forgotten.

Be sure to cut off the current before working on any part of the wiring or making repairs to fixtures. And, of course, always disconnect appliances before attempting to repair them.

Don't touch an electric appliance when standing on a wet floor, or when your body is wet from a bath or excessive perspiration. Be especially careful in the bathroom. There's danger of shock if the appliance is faulty.

Never insert your fingers in an empty light socket, you may get a shock. Use a lamp bulb instead. Better yet, keep bulbs in every socket.

Don't ever use substitutes for fuses. Fuses are safety devices to signal when something is wrong. Makeshifts won't protect you.

When replacing a fuse, stand on a dry board, a wooden chair or ladder, *not* on a damp or cement floor, or the ground.

Before replacing a fuse, find out what the trouble is—overloaded circuit, defective wiring, short circuit, or whatever. Rectify the fault first, then replace the fuse.

Be sure to replace fuses with the correct size. Probably the one that has blown out is right. And use only the best quality fuses. Cheap ones are poor economy.

For safety's sake always buy appliances and cords that bear the approval of the Underwriters' Laboratories. Approved electrical appliances and cords are *always* so labeled.

The Vacuum Cleaner

... makes house cleaning Easier

It's hard to keep a keen, alive interest in things when surrounded by dingy, grimy furnishings. Besides, dust and dirt are great spreaders of germs. Thanks to modern vacuum cleaners, now you can have a spic and

span house with much less work and in far less time than in the "good old days." But be sure your "vac" is working properly. Treat it right, keep it in first class shape and it will do a better job and take less out of you!

Using your Vacuum Cleaner

Vacuum rugs frequently. It removes imbedded grit and dirt, and increases their life.

Remember, your upholstered furniture gets dirty, too. Your vacuum will not only remove the dust and dirt, but fluff up the pile or nap of the fabric as well. Don't use your vacuum on down-filled cushions. They don't like it.

Vacuum your draperies and curtains regularly. They will need a thorough cleaning far less frequently.

So your vacuum cleaner is not picking up threads! Check the belt to see if there is sufficient tension to drive the brush. If in doubt, replace the belt. Be sure revolving brush is free from threads and hair, and that it

is properly adjusted—bristles should extend an eighth of an inch below bottom of nozzle. Brush guard on nozzle should be sturdily in place as well.

Take care of your Vacuum Cleaner

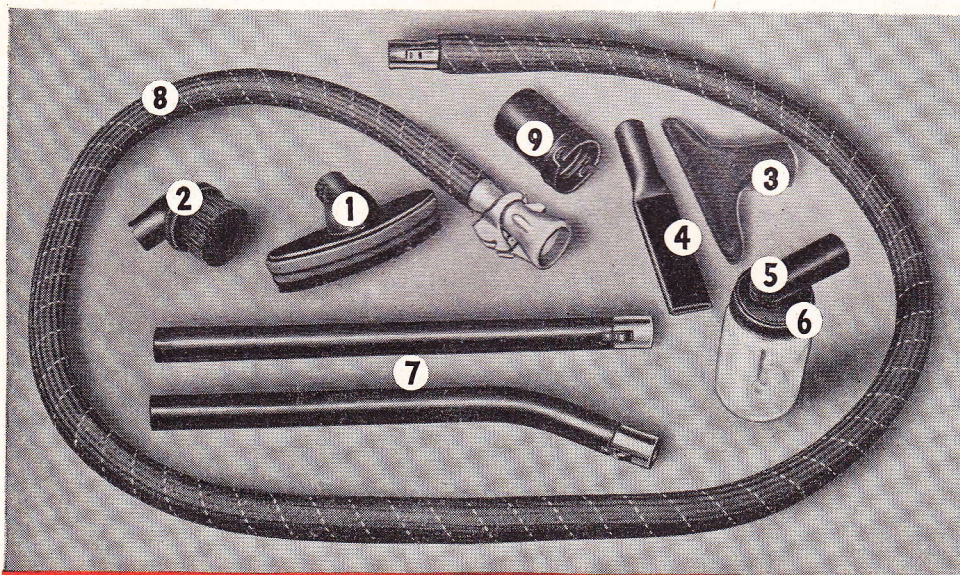
Empty dust bag every time cleaner is used.

Keep brushes free from hair and threads. Replace brushes if tufts become worn.

Avoid running cleaner over pins, nails, coins or other metal objects. Pick them up by hand.

Clean brushes, wipe off other attachments, after using.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and oiling.



Cleaner Attachments and their uses

1. The Floor Brush—used to clean wood, cement and linoleum floors as well as fire-place and window screens.
2. The Dusting Brush—which often replaces the dustcloth for everyday dusting of all hard surfaces such as walls or shelves.
3. The Drapery Nozzle—for cleaning draperies, upholstery, mattresses, pillows.
4. Radiator Tool—specially designed to clean radiators, and other hard-to-get-at corners.
5. De-moing Unit—specially designed to aid

in moth prevention when proper chemical crystals are placed in it. Also useful for fumigating.

6. Sprayer—for spraying liquids. Useful for deodorizing, and in garden.
7. Extension Tubes—useful in reaching out-of-the-way places.
8. Extension Hose—a flexible hose used to connect attachments with cleaner.
9. Blower Adapter—for attaching radiator tool or sprayer to blower end of cleaner.

Vacuum Cleaner *Hints* Worth Knowing

Use the radiator attachment of your vacuum cleaner to remove wool lint, moth eggs and larvae from the crevices of closets where you store blankets or woolens. It will reduce moth trouble to a minimum.

The suction attachment of your electric cleaner is splendid for cleaning hot air registers.

Use the attachments on your vacuum cleaner to clean books, book shelves, baseboards, furniture and the floor beneath pieces of furniture too heavy to move.

Rug cushions should be thoroughly cleaned at least twice a year. Let your vacuum cleaner attachments do the job. The drapery nozzle or furniture brush is good for this job. Unless your rug cushion is mothproof, inspect it often for signs of moths or other insect pests.

A hand vacuum is an easy tool to remove the dust in bare corners. Or, if you like, use one of the attachments on your large cleaner.

Walls will stay fresh and clean looking much longer if you wipe them down at frequent intervals. Clean cheesecloth on the end of

your broom, or a special wall dusting brush, are both good. The special attachment on your vacuum cleaner is best of all.

Check these things when buying a Vacuum Cleaner

Suction. Check carefully. On strength of air flow and suction depends efficiency of cleaner. Ask about fans—important to suction.

Motor. Ask about motor—high-speed motor does not necessarily mean greater suction. Inquire about necessity for oiling. Enclosed type motor with lubrication inserted at time of manufacture, most convenient.

Attachments. Plan to use attachments. Make sure assortment fills your needs, and that they are easy to connect to your cleaner.

Special Features. Nozzles that automatically adjust to any rug thickness, brushes that can be lowered to compensate for long wear, are desirable. Also headlights, rubber furniture guards, radio interference eliminator. Cords should be rubber-covered and bear Underwriters' label.

the Electric Warming Pad ...comfort for the family

For health, for relaxation, for sheer general comfort, an electric warming pad is one of the most satisfactory electric appliances you can have in your home. And they're very easy to use and care for, if you'll just read the directions. Different models have different features, of course, but here are a few general things that apply to all.

How to use and care for your Warming Pad

Adjust the knob on the side of the switch to the desired setting: "High," "Medium" or "Low." Be sure to turn the knob to "Off" when the pad is not in use.

Lay the pad on the part of the body to be treated and cover with only enough clothes to retain the heat desired.

Both the length of time and the temperature

at which the pad is used should be checked with a physician.

Keep the warming pad in a cool, dark, dry place when it is not in use.

Never use pins or other metallic means to fasten the pad in place.

Do not crush the pad, or fold more than necessary, even when not in use.

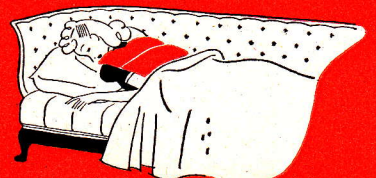
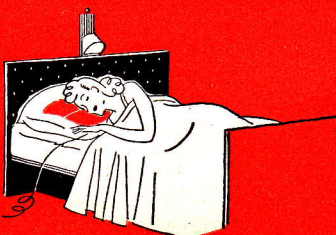
Carry the warming pad by the pad itself—not by the cord.

Never allow warming pad to get wet.

Hints worth remembering

Try putting the pad at your shoulders and the back of your neck when you can't get to sleep. It's wonderfully effective.

On cold nights, put the pad in the baby's bed a few minutes before you tuck him in. It takes off any chill.



the Electric Fan... health-aid winter and summer

Perhaps you can't do a great deal about the weather, but electric fans, properly placed, will do a lot towards making you more comfortable. And it's just as important to have well circulated, "lively" air in winter as it is in the hot summer months.

In using an electric fan, there are a few things to keep in mind. Don't let the fan blow directly on you—a gentle movement of the air in the room will do a lot more good. Place your fans properly and they'll be much more effective. Use large enough fans to give adequate air circulation—you can't expect a tiny fan to do a job in a great big room.

Air movement necessary to health

Scientists have now established that *air movement* is essential to health. And here is why:

In still, hot air, either indoors or out, your body is quickly enveloped in a thin air blanket which is quickly brought to blood heat and so moistened by perspiration that its relative humidity becomes very high. Even with light clothing this warm moist layer of stale poisoned air overheats the body, interferes with the functioning of your pores, and results in symptoms of "crowd poisoning" and suffocation.

Even slight air motion serves the vital purpose of flushing away this foul, dank air that

clings to the skin, with a cleansing action that bathes the body even through clothing. With air motion, heat removal from the body is promoted in the clean fresh air that is brought in contact with the skin.

As one scientific report says, "It has been found that many of the ill effects of bad ventilation can be avoided by keeping the air of a room in motion. Air movement may be supplemented by an electric fan. It is desirable to approach in indoor conditions the outdoor qualities of the air."

So—for your health's sake, in winter or summer, be sure that you have sufficient movement in the air in your rooms.

What size fans?

Since *air movement* is so essential, it is important that you use a large enough fan to make an impression. Rooms vary so, it is not practical to set down any hard and fast rules. Generally, though, in small rooms, such as dinettes, kitchenettes and small bedrooms, a 10-inch fan will suffice. In the dining room and living room, you'll probably need a 12-inch model. Oscillating fans are much more effective in stirring up the air than those that stay fast in one position.

How to care for your electric fan

Probably when you buy your fan it will be sufficiently lubricated to need no attention for at least a year. Better ask about it, though. And have the lubrication checked next year.

If you put your fan away for any length of

time, it's a good idea to cover the whole thing with wrapping paper or cloth.

If the fan develops a rattle, or the blades are not turning freely, have it checked by a serviceman. He'll know what's wrong and fix it properly.

Check these points when buying an electric fan

Power. Remember, it isn't only the size of the blade that counts, it's the total amount of air moved. Compare manufacturer's statements before choosing your fan.

Silence. Notice quietness of fan when running at high speed. Blades of Micarta, a plastic material, are usually most satisfactory.

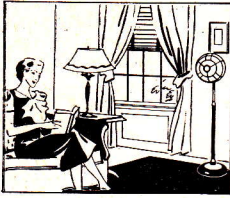
Long Life. Body of fan should be firmly

put together, and made of nonrusting metal, or covered with good quality paint. Cord should bear the Fire Underwriters' label.

Flexibility. Note number of speeds, and whether or not fan oscillates.

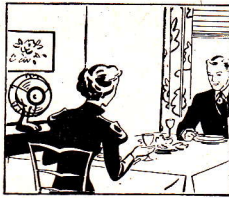
Design. Be sure the complete fan and all the different parts are in harmonious design. Notice the finish and color.

Where to place fans to best advantage



IN THE LIVING ROOM

Place fan on table 3 to 5 ft. above floor, 8 to 10 ft. from occupants of room.



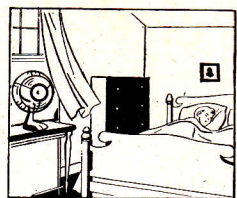
IN THE DINING ROOM

Place fan on buffet or serving table. Do not allow to blow directly on people.



IN THE KITCHEN

Mount fan about 1 foot above head height, directed toward work surfaces.



NIGHT COOLING

Place fan in open window, facing room. Air should not strike occupants.

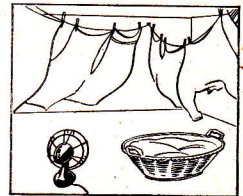


TO INCREASE HEAT

Place fan on floor in front of radiator. Direct air stream into center of steam radiator, or away from warm-air registers.

DRYING CLOTHES INDOORS

Place fan on floor at side of damp clothes on line, so air will circulate between pieces. Tilt fan upward. Use high speed oscillation.



Hints worth remembering . . . about all sorts of things

Cleaning Tricks

Rub wax on window-sills, venetian blinds, and work surfaces and cabinets in kitchen. Protects the finish; makes cleaning simpler.

Use an ordinary paint brush to dust your furniture, particularly if it has elaborate design. It does a good cleaning job, saves time.

It is a good idea to keep a dustcloth tucked away in every room. Dust whenever you can.

Wipe furniture to be polished with a cloth dipped in vinegar and water first. It will polish easier, no finger marks will show.

French chalk dusted on will remove most grease spots from wallpaper. Leave it on for several hours, then brush it off with a soft clean cloth or small brush.

To prevent the gloss from coming off white paint, wash with milk and very little soap.

When window shades become soiled turn them upside down, stitch a new hem, and tack the old hem to the roller.

Dissolve a lump of salt in the kitchen sink every once in a while. Keeps it sanitary.

Never use soap to clean the ivory keys of your piano—it stains and darkens the ivory. Use cloth moistened with denatured alcohol.

Shellac and varnish parchment lamp shades—then soap and water will clean them.

Work and Money Savers

Paper towels, paper napkins and paper dusters save time, work and money.

Keep eggs, matches, salt, fruit juice and rubber away from your silver. They tarnish it.

In dusting books, wipe the leaf edges away from the binding. It's easier, and better too.

Never use knives for opening cans or prying off jar tops. And don't soak the wood handles of knives, it loosens them. If you keep them in a cutlery rack, you will prevent nicked blades and bent points.

Go over your radiators with an oiled cloth. This will prevent them from rusting.

Rub the meat of the pecan nut into a bad scratch on highly polished furniture. Then rub with furniture polish. You will hardly see the scratch.

Rug cushions under your rugs and carpets make them last longer and seem to have a thicker, deeper pile. Turn your rugs around a couple of times a year. Then they'll wear evenly and won't develop shabby spots.

Don't hang your rugs on the line and beat them. And don't pick them up and shake them. You might break the warp and weft.

Alcohol will remove any white spots which appear on the shellac finish of your pet table.

GUESS WHAT!

Operating Costs of Appliances

How much will it cost you to run an electric appliance in your home? There's no accurate way to figure exactly—but you can get a good idea from the chart below.

But don't forget, there are many things to take into consideration. Rates for electricity vary throughout the country, though they're always in terms of kilowatthours*. Not only that, but most electric companies have a "step-down" rate—the more electricity used the lower the rate paid for each kilowatthour.

So you can see, the more electric appliances you use in your home, the less it will cost to
















run any one of them. How you use an appliance makes a difference, too. If you open your refrigerator forty times a day, for instance, it will use more current than if you only open it twenty times.

One thing is definite, though. Today all appliances are far more efficient in their use of electricity than in past years.

The chart below will give you a general idea of operating costs. Power consumption figures are based on averages from the *Edison Electric Institute* and other sources. And the cost of electricity is based on the average national rate of 3.73c per kwhr—an estimate also supplied by the *Edison Electric Institute*. The surest way to find out how much it will cost to operate a specific appliance in your home, is to check with your local electric company.

*Kilowatthour (kwhr) is the measuring term applied to electric current, as gallons is the term applied to water. It means 1000 (kilo) watthours of electricity.

APPROXIMATE ELECTRIC COST TO OPERATE APPLIANCES

APPLIANCE	Average Kwhr Consumption		Average Cost, Based on 3.73 cents per Kwhr Rate	
	Monthly	Weekly	Monthly	Weekly
 Refrigerator	28.66	6.61	\$1.07	\$0.25
 Range	85.00	19.61**
 Roaster	18.75	4.32	0.70	0.16
 Iron	5.33	1.23	0.20	0.05
 Ironer	8.33	1.92	0.31	0.07
 Washer	2.00	0.46	0.07	0.02
 Water Heater	218.00	50.48**
 Vacuum Cleaner	1.66	0.384	0.06	0.01
 Dishwasher	1.25	0.29	0.05	0.01
 Coffee Maker	7.3	1.7	0.27	0.06
 Toaster	2.5	0.5	0.09	0.02
 Waffle Iron	5.	1.1	0.19	0.04
 Sandwich Grill	2.8	0.6	0.10	0.02
 Fan	3.3	0.8	0.12	0.03
 Heating Pad	1.5	0.3	0.06	0.01

*In practically all communities special lower electric rates prevail for ranges and water heaters. Operating costs figured on the 3.73 cent rate used for other appliances would not, therefore, give a true picture.

Quality Control of Westinghouse Appliances really means what it says

Quality in a product isn't there because of accident, you know. It's built into a product by careful policing every step of the way.

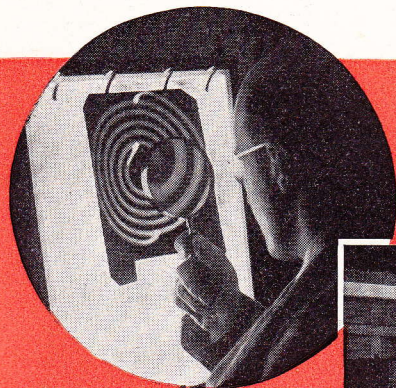
Here at Westinghouse we aren't content to merely make sure that everything we do in *our own plant* is right. We check also the factories and products of all the firms who supply us with raw materials. Not only that, but we make sure that the appliances are properly crated or packaged, so they can stand all the jars and jerks they get in transit.

Every appliance made by Westinghouse passes rigid tests of quality control. Not just the finished product, but every raw material used, every step of production along the way. In fact, 281 highly trained engineers and experts in our Quality Control Department, spend their entire time looking for trouble—in raw

materials, in test models, in the day-by-day actual production in the plant.

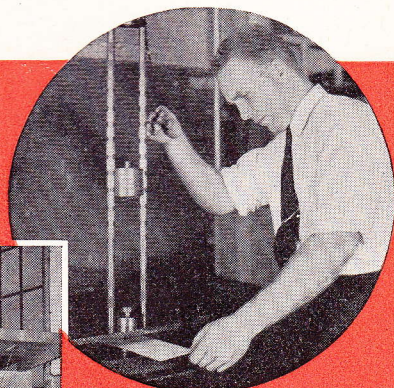
If there's anything wrong, these experts are pretty sure to find it. Why, on ranges alone, more than 6,000 individual checks and tests are made! That should give you some idea of how thorough they are. And every other appliance receives the same complete inspection.

X-ray is used to see inside units, cords are twisted 10,000 times on a twirler to see if they can take it. Vitamin A is fed to the men who match color to make sure their eyesight is above normal . . . every skill and device known to science is used. We do everything in our power to make sure that each and every Westinghouse appliance will put on a star performance—not only the day you buy it, but many, many years later.



X-RAY! Is the heating element accurately centered? These Radio-graphs tell all, hide nothing.

WHAM! This Impact Tester understudies the effects of transportation to make sure that the packaging of your appliance is right.



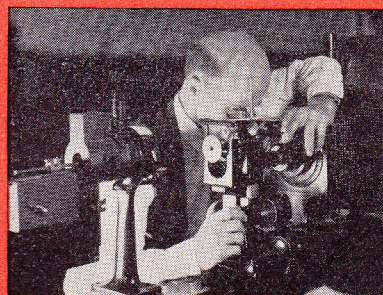
CRASH! How much hard treatment can the enamel take? This steel weight dropped with tremendous force, finds out.



STRETCH! No cracks or chips allowed. This Porcelain Testing Machine measures stress, strain necessary before porcelain finish loses its smooth complexion.



EYES RIGHT! Eyes must be better than normal to color-match porcelain exactly. This Bio-Photometer catches any trace of eye fatigue among color inspectors.



SLEUTH HOUND! A Microphotograph camera takes pictures, enlarged many times, to detect any flaw in the steel not visible to the naked eye. No flaw gets by.

Depend ON A PROFESSIONAL!



Maybe you *can* whip up Sunday leftovers into a Monday meal that puts a professional chef to shame. Or remake a little sports number so that it looks like a million dollars. But electric appliances are something else again. Repairing them is a job for a trained serviceman.

It's much safer—and more economical before you're through—to depend on a man whose main interest in life is electric appliances. He'll know how to repair them properly, if they need it . . . how to keep them running . . . how to make sure they use no more electricity than necessary.

So, go to a reliable electric appliance retailer, or your electric company whenever you want any service or advice about electric appliances. They know all the answers to your electrical problems, and take them to heart!

We sincerely recommend Westinghouse retailers, because we *know* how good they are. Chances are there's one quite near you.

Repairs!

Don't worry along with appliances that aren't up to snuff. Take them to the Westinghouse retailer. He can do everything from repairing a frayed cord to giving your vacuum a new interest in dirt. If he doesn't do the job himself, he'll arrange it for you.

Have a Westinghouse "Quick Checkup" it helps prevent trouble

Not only can your Westinghouse retailer repair your appliances, but he can also give them a "quick checkup" besides, just to be sure that everything is working properly. Even if everything is going along smoothly with your appliances, it's a wise idea to have a "quick checkup" anyway. Might save a lot of inconvenience later on. To give you an idea, here are some of the things a Westinghouse serviceman would check on your range:

1. The surface units and wiring
2. The oven heaters
3. The level of the oven
4. The timer
5. The fuses
6. The thermostats
7. The oven door seal
8. The Single-Set switches

Advice!

What size refrigerator is best for your family? What's the simplest way to clean the surface units of your electric range? How should you care for your electric washer to keep it running properly for years? Ask your Westinghouse retailer for the answers to these and dozens more questions. 99 times out of 100, he'll know the answer. And his advice is free!

Before calling the serviceman

check these things

Is your appliance connected? Sounds obvious, but you'd be amazed how often a disconnected cord is all that's wrong.

If one light is out, replace the bulb. If several, check the circuit breaker or fuse box. If all the lights are out, check the entrance switch, and your neighbors—maybe the power line is down. Then call the serviceman.

If your radio won't work, first be sure the antenna is properly connected.

Light out in your refrigerator? That doesn't necessarily mean the whole refrigerator isn't working. Maybe all you need is a new bulb.

Oven won't heat properly? Are you sure you've turned on all switches correctly? Is the switch on your automatic clock set to "manual"?

Buying New Appliances!

If you're a really wise purchasing agent for your family, anxious to make every penny do the work of two, you'll talk it over with your electric dealer before deciding on a specific appliance. Tell him what you need for your particular family, what you want the appliance to do, how you plan to use it. He'll help you pick the one that fits best into your scheme of things and will give most satisfaction.

Informative Labels . . . for Easier Shopping

So you can know exactly what you're buying, every Westinghouse appliance has an Informative Label sealed onto it before it leaves the factory. These labels give all the detailed information you need as a shopping guide . . . what that particular model will do, what it is made of, how to take care of it, who guarantees it and how. The whole story is written out in non-technical layman's language, so you can be sure that the Westinghouse appliance you choose is the one best suited to your needs.

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A GOOD SIGN . . . TO RELY ON!

Whether you want a new electric appliance, or need to have your present appliances put in first-class order, the Westinghouse sign is a safe guidepost to where to go.

It means that the retailer displaying it is trustworthy, expert, reliable. That his prices are fair, his work and merchandise dependable.

Look for this Westinghouse sign whenever you need electric appliances or service. You'll know you're getting the best.