

Laundry and Stain Removal



Basic Clothing Care

1. Read labels and treat clothes accordingly.
2. Washing wears out clothing.
3. Hot water gets clothes the cleanest, but also causes shrinkage or damage.
4. Cold water doesn't clean as well, but it does prolong the life of your clothes and conserves energy.
5. Never use bleach directly on clothing. Mix with water first.
6. Dissolve detergent in water before adding clothing.
7. Remember to clean out the dryer lint tray often.

Reading Labels

1. Labels in clothing provide laundrying instructions for washing, drying, bleaching, ironing and dry-cleaning.



2. The same instructions for fabrics can be found on the labels at the end of the fabric bolt.

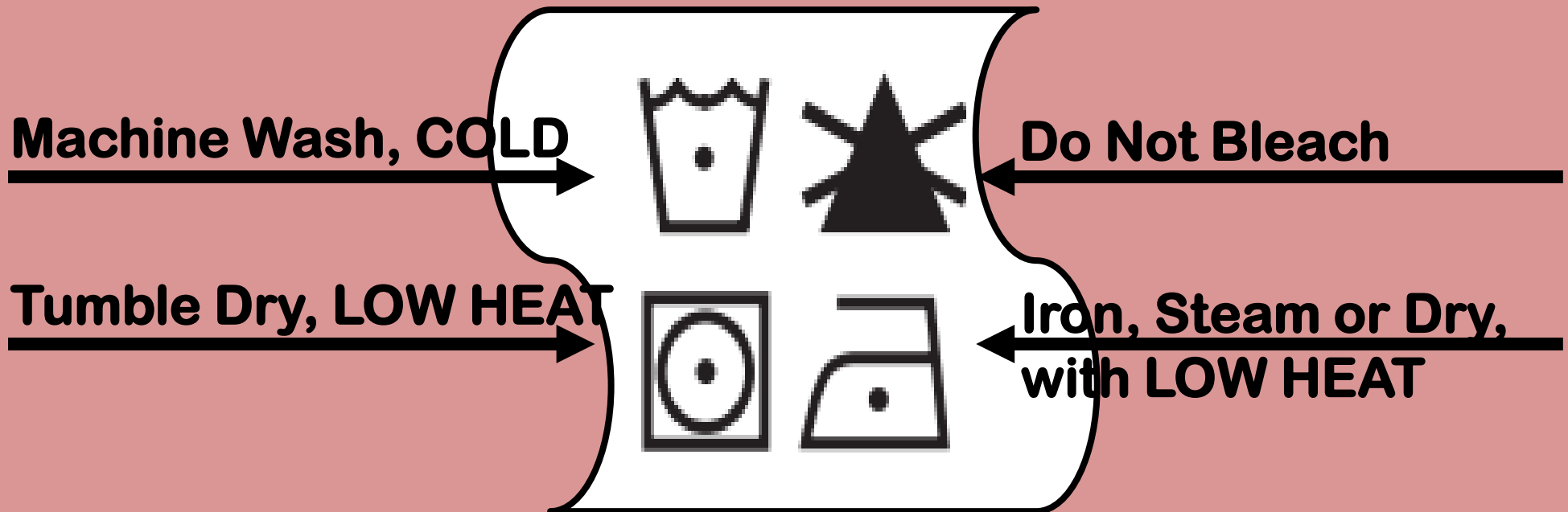


Common Care Symbols



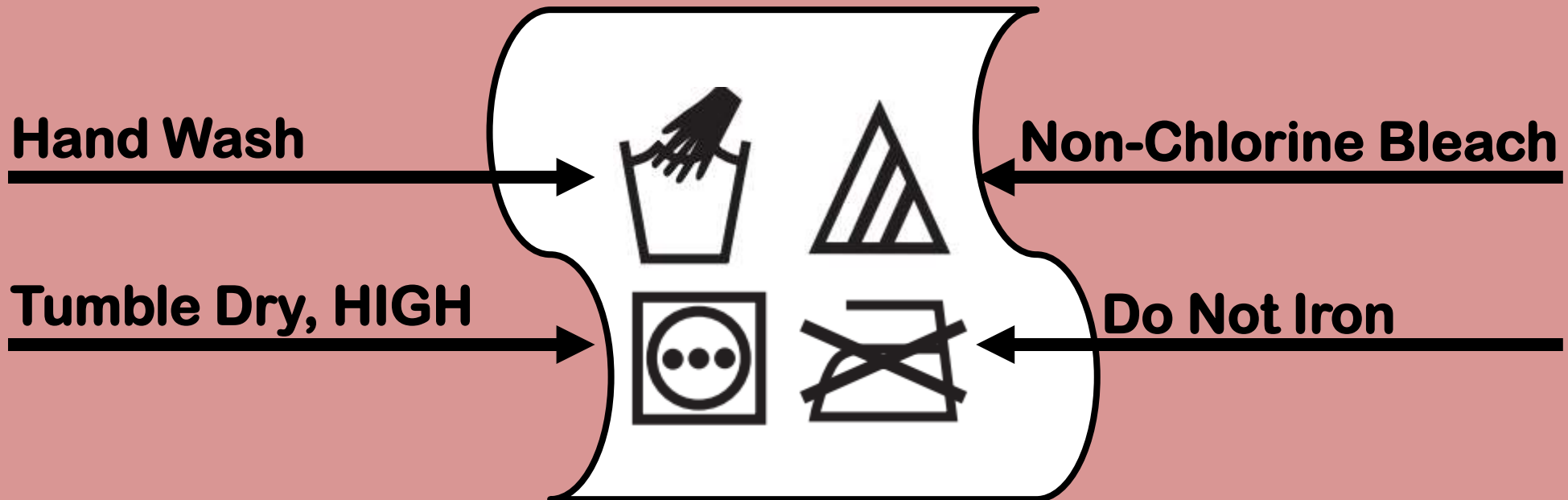
What does It Mean?

Using the handout in your packet, interpret the care label below.



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The Laundry Process

1. Sort

- Sort the laundry based on color, temperature and treatment needed.
- While sorting, you should:
 - Look for spots and stains.
 - Close zippers, hooks, buttons, etc. to prevent snagging.
 - Remove all items from pockets.
 - Tie sashes and belts loosely to prevent tangling.
 - Look for tears, rips, etc. and repair before washing.
 - Sort clothes into loads of the correct size.
 - Identify and separate “special care” items, such as Hand-Wash Only, Do Not Dry, etc.

Sorting Is Done By:

A. Color

- Whites
- Light Colors-Solid or Patterned
- Medium and Bright Colors
- Dark Colors
- Colorfastness

Colorfast: a fabric that maintains or keeps its color without fading or bleeding onto other fabrics.

Non-Colorfast: Colors in the fabric may fade or bleed onto other fabrics when wet. (Red sock in with the white clothes.)

B. Type and Weight of Fabric

- Loosely woven, knitted and sheers
- Lint producing (towels, sheets, etc.)
- Tightly woven, heavy fabrics

C. Kind and Amount of Soil

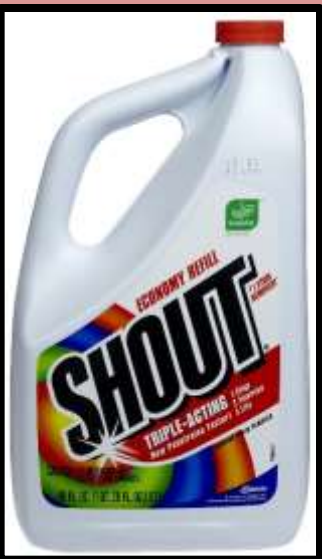
- Heavily soiled items should be washed separately.
- Oily or greasy stains can soak into other fabrics so wash these separately.

D. Size

- Mix large and small items in each load for better cleaning and movement of items in the washer.

2. Treat Stains

- Treat stains in the clothing with stain a removal product.
- Be sure to read the clothing care label before applying stain remover.
- The number one rule in stain removal is to treat immediately! Fresh stains are easier to remove than old, set-in stains.



***Remember.....
stains are set by
heat and time.**

3. Mend or Repair

-Mending articles before washing keeps torn or damaged areas from getting larger.

4. Wash

-Select the appropriate wash water temperature.

-Select the water level and agitation cycle.

-Select the laundry products.

***Always use the amount of detergent recommended on the box. Too much detergent is difficult to rinse out and makes the clothing sticky and dull in color.**

5. Dry

-Select the Appropriate Temperature

High Heat tends to wear clothing out faster.

-Select the Drying Time

The average load requires about 25-30 minutes.

-Remove and Fold or Hang

The longer they sit in the dryer, the more wrinkles they will have.

6. Iron or Press

-Some items may need to be ironed or pressed right out of the dryer.

Basics of Stain Removal

1. Remember, for the best results, treat stains **IMMEDIATELY!**
2. Many stains are set by **heat and time**. Be sure the stain is gone before drying.
3. Try to **remove** most of the stain before using stain removal products.
4. Start at the outer edges of the stain and **work your way in**.
5. **Blot** the stain. Don't scrub it.

Common Stain Removal Techniques

- **Grass**: Rub detergent into area, let stand, then launder.
- **Blood**: Soak in cold water for 30 minutes, pre-treat with stain remover, then launder.
- **Chocolate**: Scrap off remaining, soak in cold water, pre-treat with stain remover, then launder.

Common Stain Removal Techniques

- **Make-Up**: Rub detergent into area or use stain remover then launder.
- **Ball Point Pen**: Spray stain with hairspray, let sit, blot stain with paper towel, rub detergent into spot, then launder.