

EXTRA CARE INSTRUCTIONS

Wool Fabric Care Tips :

- Allow 24 hours between wearing a wool garment. The natural resiliency of wool fabric will allow wrinkles to fall out and the original shape to bounce back.
- Wool fabric requires cleaning only once or twice a year.
- Soil and dust can be removed from wool fabric by brushing lengthwise with a garment brush. Wool garments with heavily napped surfaces should be brushed regularly. Finer wool fabric should be restored using a damp cloth instead of a brush.
- If a wool garment gets damp, hang it out of direct sunlight. Be sure to brush it after it is dry.
- If the care label reads "Dry Clean Only" for the best results the garment should be taken to a professional dry cleaner. If you choose to hand wash the garment instead, beware if done incorrectly washing may result in shrinkage, loss of color, and/or the fabric may lose some of its softness. For washing tips please scroll down (see "Hand Washing Wool Fabric").

Removing Stains from Wool Fabric

- Try to treat stains immediately to prevent them from setting into the fabric.
- With a clean white cloth, blot to remove as much of the stain as possible. Do NOT rub.
- Take garments with stubborn stains to the dry cleaner as soon as possible.
- Have a bottle of stain or spot removal solution on hand for oil based stains such as oil, make-up, or chocolate. Make sure that the product you use is safe for wool fabric. Test the solution on an inconspicuous area before use on the stain.
- Be sure to remove stains before pressing. Heat can cause stains to set in wool fabric.

Hand Washing Wool Fabric

- Use a mild detergent (mild dishwashing or liquid hand soap) in lukewarm water. Never use hot water! Do NOT use bleach. Bleach dissolves wool fabric.
- Completely cover the garment in water and soak for 3 to 5 minutes. Gently squeeze to allow water to penetrate the fabric. Do NOT wring the garment.
- Rinse thoroughly with cool water to remove all traces of soap.
- Squeeze gently to remove excess water. Do NOT wring the garment.
- To dry, lay garment on a flat surface, reshaping if necessary. Dry away from direct sunlight and heat. Do NOT hang, this will cause the wool fabric to stretch.
- Never put wool clothing in the dryer!

Pressing Wool Fabric

- Set iron for WOOL setting.

- Add water to the iron. Always use steam heat, never iron wool fabric dry.
- Press the garment on the inside of the garment to avoid surface shine.
- Use a pressing cloth when top pressing. A clean white handkerchief or cotton cloth may also be used.
- When pressing napped fabrics, place a piece of the same fabric or a thick terry cloth towel on the ironing board to prevent crushing.
- If napped wool fabric is slightly scorched when pressing, rub lightly with an emery board. A diluted solution of hydrogen peroxide may be used for a more severe scorch. Be sure to test on a hidden area first.
- Shine created by pressing may be reduced by sponging white vinegar on surface of wool garment. Rinse thoroughly.

Wool Fabric, Clothing, and Blanket Storage

- To prevent the invasion of the clothes moth, brush wool with a fabric brush before storing.
- Store cleaned wool fabric in airtight bags or containers with tight-fitting lids. When folding, add white tissue paper between folds to prevent wrinkling.
- Add mothballs to the container. Do NOT put them directly on the fabric. Hang them in small loosely woven cloth bags near the fabric. Clothing will need to be aired out after removing from storage to remove the mothball odor.

Silk Fabric Care Tips

- To maintain the original characteristics of the fabric your silk garment is best when dry cleaned.
- However, in most cases, it may also be washed with care. The major exceptions being: taffeta, brocade, velvet, metallic, chiffon, charmeuse, satin and crepe. These silks should be dry cleaned.
- To Dry Clean: Always tell the Dry Cleaner that your garment is made from silk. Some Dry Cleaners use solutions that are not best for silks. Inquire first.
- To Wash: Wash in cool water. Use a small amount of soap or a mild detergent. Rinse very well in cold water. Hang or lay flat to dry in shade. If pressing is required, press on wrong side of fabric. A low to moderate steam setting may be used or the fabric may be pressed while still damp (dry setting: low to medium).
- To keep white silk white, add peroxide and ammonia to the wash. Do NOT use bleach or products which contain bleach. To remove yellowing, add 3 or 4 tablespoons of white vinegar to a basin of cool water.
- Machine Wash: Silks may be washed in a machine on gentle cycle (in a mesh bag) providing that the machine is clean (free from soap and grease that could spot your silks). Shrinkage is possible if not pre-washed silk.
- A note about silk: Irregularities and variations in the weave of this fabric are characteristic and are not to be considered defective.

100% Cotton Care Tips

- Machine wash in cool or warm water (with fabric softener) and machine dry.
- Lighter weight fabrics for summer, we recommend only partial machine drying.
- For smooth, ready-to-wear garments, just take them out of the dryer while still a little damp. Smooth things out by hand, and let them finish drying on a hanger.
- Remove dirt & stains from 100% cotton fabrics by applying a commercial stain remover (eg; Shout) and then allow the product to work for a few minutes (for best results, do not scrub in). Wash and dry as normal.

Stain Guide

The following general procedures apply to nearly all stains. Fresh stains are much easier to remove than old ones, so take care of stains promptly.

- Blot up any excess liquid with a clean white cloth, paper, or other towels.
- Remove excess solids by gentle scraping or chipping with a dull knife or metal spatula. With some solids such as heavy amounts of surface mud removal may be easier after the stain has dried. Excess can be brushed off before the clothing is submerged for washing.
- Avoid rubbing the stained area with a linty terry towel or a dark-colored cloth. You may complicate the problem.
- Never rub a fresh stain with bar soap. Soap sets many stains.
- If garment can be dry cleaned, take it to the cleaners as soon as possible (within 24 to 48 hours).
- Do not try to treat suede, leather, or fur. Professional cleaners are needed for these items, and even some professionals do not offer this service.
- Avoid using hot water on stains of unknown origin. Hot water can set protein stains such as milk, egg, or blood.
- Test the stain removal agent on a seam or hidden area of the garment to be sure it does not affect the color or finish of the fabric before starting on the stain.
- Avoid excessive rubbing unless fabric is tough and durable. Rubbing can spread the stain and damage the fiber, finish, or color.
- Do not iron or press stained fabrics. Heat will set most stains.
- Check laundry for stains before washing. Many stains need pretreatment.
- Inspect wet laundry before drying to be sure stain has been removed. If a stain is still evident, do not machine dry. The heat of drying will tend to make the stain more permanent.
- Wash heavily soiled items separately. During laundering soil is broken into smaller particles and can be re-deposited on cleaner clothing.