**YEAR 10 LESSON NOTES**

**WEEK 1**

**LESSON 26**

**STRAND: HEC 10.3** CLOTHING AND TEXTILES

**SUB-STRAND: HEC 10. 3.2** CARE OF FABRICS; RENOVATING & RECYCLING

**CLO: HEC 10.3.2.1** Discuss and acquire skills in the care of man-made fibres

**Care Label**

Small label sewn into a garment is the most suitable form of labeling.

A good label will give the following information:

1. Fibre content
2. Special finish or treatments
3. Cleaning instructions
4. Size of garment.
5. Country of origin

**Care Label Symbols**



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| **washing instructions** |  |
| Symbol  | Description  | Likely fibres |
|  | Machine wash. The correct temperature for washing had been indicated by the number of dots  |
| Icon set of laundry symbols, vector illustration Stock Vector - 22972444 | Very hot to boil 95℃; wash with maximum agitation, normal rinse and spin  | White cotton and linen with no specialfinishes. |
| Icon set of laundry symbols, vector illustration Stock Vector - 22972444 | Same as above but within ½ load capacity and short spin  | White cottons and linens with delicateweaves prone to distortion. |
| Icon set of laundry symbols, vector illustration Stock Vector - 22972444 | Hot 60℃ with maximum agitation normal rinse and spin  | Cotton, linen and rayon items which arecolour fast with no special surface finishes. |
| Icon set of laundry symbols, vector illustration Stock Vector - 22972444 | Hot wash with cold rinse; short spin or dip dry  | White nylon or white polyester/cotton mixes |
| Icon set of laundry symbols, vector illustration Stock Vector - 22972444 | 40℃ wash with reduced action for ½ load capacity and short spin  | Cotton linen and rayon where colours are fast at 40o but not at 60℃. |
|                      | 40℃ wash with reduced action for ½ load capacityand short spin. | Wool including blankets and wool mixes with cotton and rayon. |
| Icon set of laundry symbols, vector illustration Stock Vector - 22972444 | Cool 30℃ wash with gentle machine action for ½ load with a short spin  | Silk and printed acetate fabrics with colours not fast at 40℃. |
| Image result for do not machine wash symbol | Do not machine wash, hand wash only, do not wring or spin  | Wool, silk, acetate and acrylic materialssensitive to mechanical action. |
| **Dry cleaning instruction** |  |
| Image result for dry cleaning symbol | This is the dry cleaning symbol; an additional letter inside the circle indicates what type of dry cleaning a garment can be put through. In addition, a bar underneath the symbol gives additional information. |
|        Image result for dry cleaning symbol | Articles cleanable in all normally available dry cleaning solvent  | Wool, cotton, rayon, linen, polyesterand nylon. |
|         Image result for dry cleaning symbol | Fabrics which are stable in perchloroethylene and hydrocarbons, without restriction  | All the above, where restrictions onagitation are not indicated. |
|       Image result for dry cleaning symbol | Garments cleanable in the above range but with restriction on heat, water addition and agitation  | Acrylics, polyesters and silks whereweaves, surfaces or fibre mixes makegarments or fabrics sensitive totreatment. |
|    Image result for dry cleaning symbol F | Articles cleanable in hydrocarbons (white spirit) and solvent 113 using normal dry cleaning technique  | Garments where surfaces, additions ormaterials are sensitive to cleaningsolvents or heat. |
|         Image result for dry cleaning symbol F with one stick | Fabrics sensitive in normal cleaning solvent but with further restrictions on water addition, agitation and heat  | Any fabric with this symbol is verysensitive to heat and movement. Itshould be cleaned in a bag and not preor post treated. |
|         Image result for do not dry clean symbol uk | Do not dry clean  | Polyolefin. Items with special finishes oradditions. |

**LESSON 27**

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| **Bleaching instructions** |
|   | May be chlorine bleached.  | Cotton, acrylic, polyester. |
|   | Do not bleach  | Wool, silk. |
|   | Non-Chlorine Bleach  | Some wools & silks, anything OK withchlorine bleach. |

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| **Drying instructions** |
|  | May be tumbled at high heat. | Cotton and linen. |
|  | Tumbling allowed at minimum temperature. | Polyester, nylon, acetates, loose weave garments and those with surface finishes. |
|  | DO NOT Tumble | Wool, acrylic and most flocked polyesters. |
|  | Drip Dry  | Soft polyesters & acrylics |
|  | Dry in the shade  | Cotton, Linen and any vivid colour garment |
|  | Dry Flat  | Acrylics, Cashmere Loose knitted wear. |
|  | Line Dry  | Any kind of fabric |

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| **Ironing instructions** |
|  | The ironing symbol lets you know that you can iron a garment or fabric. However the dots indicate the temperature to iron at. |
| **Symbol**  | **Description**  | **Likely Fibres** |
|   | Hot iron to 210℃ max  | Cotton, linen viscose and derivatives of viscose. |
|   | Warm iron 150℃ max  | Wool, Polyester mixtures. |
|   | Cool iron 110℃ max  | Acrylic, nylon, acetates and polyester. |
|   | DO NOT IRON  | Plasticized materials & some Acrylics. |

**CARE LABELS FOR MAN-MADE FABRICS**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **SYNTHETIC FABRIC** | **REGENERATED FABRIC** |
| Warm 40℃ wash with normal agitation,rinse and spin. |  Hot 60oC with maximum agitation normal rinse and spin. |
| DO NOT BLEACH |   Warm iron 150℃ max |
|  Line Dry |   Cool iron 110 ℃ max |

**LAUNDERING FABRICS**

**Polyester**

Polyester garment or articles should be washed at cool temperature to prevent permanent marks. All polyester garments and articles are ***easy care*** therefore they need little ironing.

**Rayon**

Rayon will wrinkle easily and may stretch when wet and shrink when washed so wash gently.

**Nylon**

Nylon should be hand washed because extensive washing and drying in an automatic dryer can eventually cause pilling. Nylon discolors so whites should be washed separately to avoid graying, and dried in the shade to avoid yellowing.

**General washing procedure**

1. Soak very soiled garments for at least half an hour in warm, soapy water. Denim may be boiled.

2. Machine-wash or hand-wash lightly soiled clothes with soap.

3. Rinse the clothes several times until all traces of soap have been removed. You may add other laundry agents such as softener, laundry blue or starch during the last rinsing.

4. Spin-dry or wring the clothes to remove excess water so that they will dry more quickly.

**Note**: It is not true that the more soap you use the cleaner your clothes become. Too much soap will only weaken the fibres of the fabric.

**LESSON 28**

**Strand:** HEC 10.3 Clothing and Textiles

**Sub-Strand: HEC 10. 3.2** Care of Fabrics; renovating & recycling

**CLO: HEC 10.3.2.1** Discuss and acquire skills in the care of man-made fibres

**Care during wear**

To protect your clothes while you wear them

-Watch the pockets. Pockets filled to bulging distort the shape of the garment.

-Select jewelry carefully. Decorative pins and tie tacks can damage clothes. Some jewelry causes fabric discoloration.

-Be careful where you sit. Dirty or greasy chairs can soil your clothes.

-Wash your hands immediately after reading a newspaper. Newsprint can stain your clothes.

-Be careful not to get any cosmetics on your clothes when you are getting dressed. Never apply

perfume or cologne directly to a fabric. Many perfume stains are permanent.

-Let wet deodorants dry before dressing.

**ACTIVITY**

1.Which of the following requirements is suitable for a fabric with an **easy care** property?

1. Use of hot iron.
2. Bleach required.
3. Tumble dry only.
4. No ironing required.

2. Complete the table below by naming the symbol below:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Symbol** | **Name** |
| 1.   |  |
| 2.  |  |
| 3.   |  |

3. State the importance of **separating** clothes before washing.

4.What is a care label?

5. Laundrying is an important process in the care and handling of clothes.

Given below are six steps of a general washing procedure.

The steps are not in the correct order. **Rearrange** them in the correct order by writing the numbers of the steps

