

FABRIC CARE

Fabric Type	Washing Instructions	Pressing Temperature	Other Pressing Information	Fabric Type	Washing Instructions	Pressing Temperature	Other Pressing Information
Acetate (Sp)	Ⓟ	Ⓜ	Press on wrong side while damp.	Leather (Sp)	Ⓟ	Ⓜ	Do not use steam; wrong side up.
Acrylic (Sp)	☞ or 40°	Ⓜ	—	Liquid gold (Sp)	Ⓟ	Ⓜ	Press on wrong side.
Alpaca (W)	Ⓟ	Ⓜ	—	Madras cotton (C)	☞	Ⓜ	—
Bouclé (Sp)	40° or Ⓟ	Ⓜ	Press on wrong side using a damp cloth.	Microfiber (Sp)	40°	Ⓜ	Press on wrong side.
Brushed cotton (C)	60°-95°	Ⓜ	Press on wrong side.	Modern tweed (W)	☞ or Ⓟ	Ⓜ	Press on wrong side.
Calico (C)	60°-95°	Ⓜ	—	Mohair (W)	☞ or Ⓟ	Ⓜ	Press with a damp cloth to the iron.
Cambric (C)	60°	Ⓜ	Press while damp.	Moleskin (C)	40°	Ⓜ	Press on wrong side.
Challis (W)	☞	Ⓜ	Use a damp cloth.	Muslin (C)	40°	Ⓜ	—
Chambray (C)	60°	Ⓜ	—	No-crease wool (W)	Ⓟ	Ⓜ	—
Charmeuse (Sp)	☞ or 40°	Ⓜ	Press on wrong side.	Noil (S)	Ⓟ	Ⓜ	Do not use steam; wrong side.
Cashmere (W)	☞ or Ⓟ	Avoid pressing.	—	Organza (S)	☞ or Ⓟ	Ⓜ	—
Cheesecloth (C)	☞	Ⓜ	—	Polar fleece (Sp)	40°	Ⓜ	—
Chiffon (S)	40° or Ⓟ	Ⓜ	Do not use steam.	Polyester crepe (Sp)	☞ or 40°	Ⓜ	—
Chintz (C)	Ⓟ	Ⓜ	Press on wrong side.	Poly linen (Sp)	☞ or 40°	Ⓜ	—
(Glazed cotton)	Ⓟ	Ⓜ	—	Poplin (C)	60° or Ⓟ	Ⓜ	Use a pressing cloth.
Coating (W)	Ⓟ	Ⓜ	Press on wrong side using a damp cloth.	Pure nylon (Sp)	☞ or 40°	Ⓜ	—
Corduroy (C)	☞ or 40°	Ⓜ	Press on top of a towel; use steam only to revive pile.	PVC (Sp)	Ⓟ or wipe clean.	Ⓜ	Press on wrong side.
Cotton velvet (C)	Ⓟ	Ⓜ	Use a pressing cloth or needle board; press on wrong side; use steam only to revive pile.	Rubber (Sp)	Do not wash or dry-clean; wipe with a damp cloth.	Do not press.	—
Crepe (W)	☞ or Ⓟ	Ⓜ	Press on wrong side.	Seersucker (C)	60° or 95°	Usually needs no pressing.	—
Crepe-backed satin (Sp)	☞ or Ⓟ	Ⓜ	—	Sequin fabric (Sp)	Ⓟ	Do not press.	—
Crepe de Chine (S)	Ⓟ	Ⓜ	Use a pressing cloth.	Shantung (S)	Ⓟ	Ⓜ	Do not use steam; wrong side.
Crepon (Sp)	Ⓟ	Ⓜ	Press on wrong side using a pressing cloth.	Silk-and-cotton mix (S)	40° or Ⓟ	Ⓜ	Press on wrong side.
Crinkle cotton (C)	60°	Ⓜ	Press on wrong side using a pressing cloth.	Silk-and-linen mix (S)	Ⓟ	Ⓜ	Press on wrong side.
Crinkle fabric (Sp)	Ⓟ	Ⓜ	Press on wrong side.	Silk satin (S)	40° or Ⓟ	Ⓜ	Do not use steam; wrong side up.
Damask (C)	☞ or Ⓟ	Ⓜ	Use a pressing cloth.	Silk-and-wool mix (S)	Ⓟ	Ⓜ	Press on wrong side; use pressing cloth.
Denim (C)	40°	Ⓜ	Press while damp.	Single jersey (W)	☞ or Ⓟ	Do not press.	—
Devoré velvet (S)	Ⓟ	Ⓜ	Do not use steam; press on wrong side.	Spandex (Sp)	40°	Ⓜ	—
Double coating (W)	Ⓟ	Ⓜ	Press on wrong side using a damp cloth.	Sports net (C)	60°	Ⓜ	Avoid snagging; point of iron.
Double jersey (W)	☞ or Ⓟ	Ⓜ	Press when damp or use a pressing cloth.	Suiting linen (L)	☞ or Ⓟ	Ⓜ	Press on wrong side.
Drill (C)	95°	Ⓜ	—	Taffeta (S)	Ⓟ	Ⓜ	Do not use steam; wrong side.
Dupion (S)	Ⓟ	Ⓜ	Do not use steam.	Tartan (W)	Ⓟ	Ⓜ	Press on wrong side.
Eyelet (C)	60°-95°	Ⓜ	Press on wrong side.	Terry cloth (C)	60°-95°	Ⓜ	—
Faille (Sp)	40° or Ⓟ	Ⓜ	Press on wrong side using a damp cloth.	Ticking (C)	95°	Ⓜ	Press on wrong side; damp using a pressing cloth.
Flannel (W)	☞ or Ⓟ	Ⓜ	Press on wrong side.	Traditional tweed (W)	Ⓟ	Ⓜ	Use a damp cloth.
Flock (Sp)	☞ or Ⓟ	Ⓜ	—	Tulle (Sp)	☞	Ⓜ	—
Fur fabric (Sp)	40° or Ⓟ	Ⓜ	Press on wrong side on top of a towel.	Venetian (W)	Ⓟ	Ⓜ	—
Gabardine (W)	Ⓟ	Ⓜ	Press on wrong side using a damp cloth.	Vinyl (Sp)	Do not wash or dry-clean; wipe with a damp cloth.	Do not press.	—
Gingham (C)	60°	Ⓜ	—	Viscose (Sp)	☞ or 40° or Ⓟ	Ⓜ	Press on wrong side.
Georgette (S)	Ⓟ	Ⓜ	Do not use steam.	Voile (C)	40°	Ⓜ	—
Grosgrain (Sp)	Ⓟ	Ⓜ	Press on wrong side using a pressing cloth.	Washed silk (S)	Ⓟ	Ⓜ	Do not use steam; wrong side.
Habutai (S)	☞ or Ⓟ	Ⓜ	—	Wincheyette (C)	60°-95°	Ⓜ	Press while damp.
Handkerchief linen (L)	40° or Ⓟ	Ⓜ	Press on wrong side while damp.	Worsted (W)	Ⓟ	Ⓜ	Use a damp cloth.
Jacquard fabric (Sp)	Ⓟ	Ⓜ	Press on wrong side using a pressing cloth.				
Jersey (C)	40°	Ⓜ	Use a damp cloth.				
Lace (C)	Ⓟ	Ⓜ	Use a dry iron and a pressing cloth.				
Lamé (Sp)	Ⓟ	Ⓜ	Press on wrong side using a pressing cloth.				
Lawn (C)	40°	Ⓜ	—				

NOTE The instructions given for each fabric in this chart are correct. However, the garment-care instructions inside ready-made garments should always be checked before washing. When buying lengths of fabric, a note should be taken of the manufacturers' care and cleaning labels; these are usually attached to the fabric bolts.

KEY (C) Cotton fabric 95° Hot machine wash
 (L) Linen fabric 60° Medium machine wash
 (S) Silk fabric 40° Cool machine wash
 (Sp) Special fabric 40° Gentle cycle machine wash
 (W) Woolen fabric

Color and texture

Color

Of the several elements that contribute to the overall effect of the garment you wear, color is one of the most influential. In order to make the best use of color, it is important to understand some of its properties and how you can use them.

We see color when a surface reflects one of the colors of light. Green fabric, for example, reflects only green light and absorbs all the other colors that make up visible light. The word **hue** is used to describe the color we see, and indicates where it is positioned in the spectrum. The **intensity** of a color is its brightness or dullness, the **tone** (or value) describes how light or dark it is.

THE COLOR WHEEL

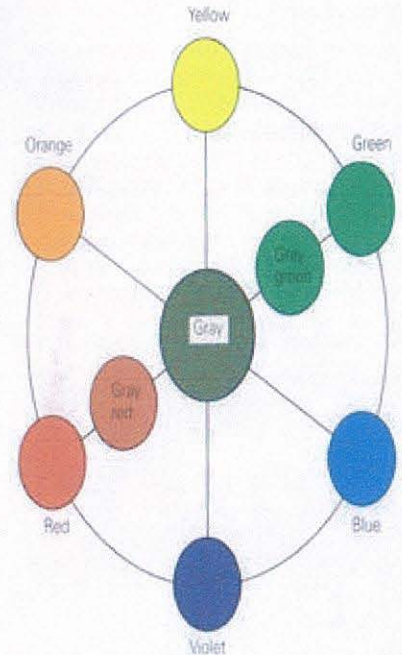
The color wheel is a convenient way of representing the relationship between colors. It is based on the spectrum, or rainbow. All colors are derived from the three **primary** colors—red, yellow, and blue—which are placed equidistant from each other on the color wheel. When two primary colors are mixed in equal proportions they produce **secondary** colors, such as orange when yellow and red are combined, or violet when blue and red are mixed. Adjacent primary and secondary colors on the wheel can be

mixed to make **tertiary** colors, such as blue violet when blue and violet are combined. The diagrams below show the possible combinations.

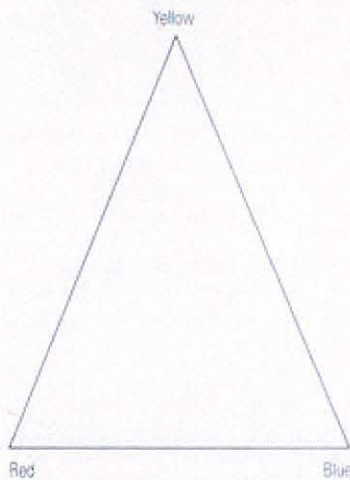
Colors that occupy opposite positions on the wheel are known as **complementary** colors. Pairs of complementary colors include orange and blue, yellow and violet, and red and green. The diagram on the right shows the color graduations produced by mixing different proportions of complementary colors, in this case red and green.

Black, white, and gray are described as **neutrals** and are not colors. When a pure hue is mixed with white, it forms a tint; with black, a shade. Combined with white or black, a color loses intensity and becomes either lighter or darker in tone, without a change in hue. A wide range of color tones may be produced in this way within the one hue.

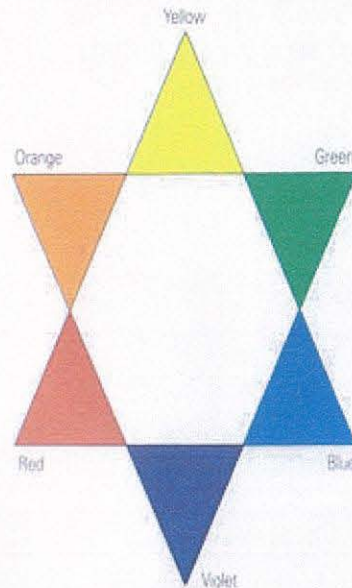
It is useful to know about the relationship between colors and to understand how different shades, tints, and tones may be obtained. When we choose a color scheme, however, we need to know more: how certain colors will interact, for instance, when placed side by side; and whether some kinds of colors will suit a particular garment design. The color wheel can help here too.



Complementary or opposite positions of color



Yellow + red = orange
 Red + blue = violet
 Blue + yellow = green



The arrangement of primary, secondary, and tertiary colors on the color wheel

