



FABRIC CARE GUIDE

Animal Hair

	Hand Wash	Machine Wash	Dry-clean	Dry Flat	Iron	Dryer	Line Dry	Bleach
Angora	Cold to warm water. <u>Scrunch, do not wring</u>	No	Yes	Dry flat on towel in shade	Warm, if necessary	No	No. Will stretch out of shape	Avoid
Alpaca	Cold to warm water. <u>Scrunch, do not wring</u>	No	Yes	Dry flat on towel in shade	Warm, if necessary	No	No. Will stretch out of shape	Avoid
Cashmere	Cold to warm water. <u>Scrunch, do not wring</u>	No	Yes	Dry flat on towel in shade	Warm, if necessary	No	No. Will stretch out of shape	Avoid
Llama	Cold to warm water. <u>Scrunch, do not wring</u>	No	Yes	Dry flat on towel in shade	Warm, if necessary	No	No. Will stretch out of shape	Avoid
Mohair	Cold to warm water. <u>Scrunch, do not wring</u>	No	Yes	Dry flat on towel in shade	Warm, if necessary	No	No. Will stretch out of shape	Avoid
Wool (General)	Cold to warm water. <u>Scrunch, do not wring</u>	Gentle wash and only if manufacturer approved	Yes	Dry flat on towel in shade	Warm, if necessary	No	No. Will stretch out of shape	Avoid
Wool (Merino)	Cold to warm water. <u>Scrunch, do not wring</u>	Gentle wash and only if manufacturer approved	Yes	Dry flat on towel in shade	Warm, if necessary	No	No. Will stretch out of shape	Avoid

Wool (General and Merino)

About Wool

Wool comes from the fleece of a sheep. Lanolin (natural oil) comes from this wool. Merino Wool comes from the Merino sheep, and the fibres are longer and finer, resulting is much less pilling, if at all.

Common Wool Fabrics

Alpacas, astrakhan, moleskins, billiard cloths, bedford cord, boucle, cashmere, double cloth, felt, flannel, frieze gabardines, georgette, homespun, jersey, Melton, serge, twill, whipcord, carpets and cloths and upholstery.

Worsted Fabrics – Have a clean, smooth weave. It is clear to see the quality and fineness of this wool fabric. It is perfect for suiting, jackets, trousers, skirts and shorts.

Woollen Fabrics – Has a fuzzy, curly surface and is more stable. Woollen fabrics have excellent drape and durability, are very warm and are mostly made into blazers, suits, trousers, dresses. Woollens are harder wearing than worsted wools.

Recommended Uses

Used for suiting, jumpers, hats, socks, scarves, accessories, knitting yarn, furnishings, blankets and throws. Wool is often blended with other fibres for strength and durability.

Perfume can be added and helps the lanolin (in the wool) become extremely healthy and safe for the care and beauty of skin.

Properties

Wool has a soft to medium texture, but can be a little prickly on sensitive skin. It is a wavy (hair) fibre which traps air pockets between the coils, making it very warm. It has good durability and even though it is weak, wool's elasticity and resilience allows it to bounce back into shape.

Prolonged exposure to sunlight makes wool become yellow, weak and brittle. Wool is weaker when wet (although it remains warm to the touch), and repels water reasonably well. It can absorb up to 20% of its weight before it starts feeling wet or cold to the touch.

Lambswool - This wool is significantly different from adult wool. It is smoother, longer fibre. Merino lambswool is soft and smooth and often used for knitted garments, as well as fine quality light weight blazers. Blankets are often made from the cheaper lambswool as the fibres are springier, fleecier and insulate better

Care

Use the recommended soap or laundry powder and rinse well. When washing wool, **DO NOT RUB IT VIGOROUSLY**, or this will felt (or matt) the wool, causing it to shrink *dramatically*. Gently scrunch (**DO NOT WRING**) excess water out.

Lay woollen garments flat on a towel out of the sun. You must, when laying it flat, press it into the shape and size you want (as it will dry in this shape). Because wool is weaker when wet, it's easy to overstretch or distort the shape of the garment.

Wool is best ironed slightly damp, using a damp cloth or steam. Always use a press cloth (a layer of fabric between the iron and the wool) to prevent a 'shine' on the fabric. Use a medium heat.

Bleaching is not recommended unless it is specific wool bleach. Fading of coloured wool is caused by the dye or incorrect laundering.

Wool dry-cleans well however there is no guarantee it will not shrink.

Store wool completely dry, making sure it has been dry-cleaned or laundered properly. You can store wool in plastic bags and it is recommended to use moth balls or naphthalene. Air these garments frequently.

INFORMATION REFERENCED FROM: *Textiles for Modern Living. 5th Edition. By E.P.G Gohl*