PURPOSE

Practice daily care of personal clothing.

OBJECTIVES

Youth will be able to:

- do simple repair techniques.
- read care labels and understand the information.
- demonstrate simple stain removal practices.
- exhibit increased awareness of laundry techniques.
- experiment and evaluate basic laundry products.
- identify the proper ways to care for clothing.

LESSON TIME

30 Minutes

LEARNING ACTIVITIES

LET'S MEND IT!
LABEL CONCENTRATION
LABEL ACTION
TEMPERATURE SCRAMBLE
GOING, GOING, GONE
"X" MARKS THE SPOT
LAUNDRY GAME
CLOTHING . . . TAKE CARE

ADVANCE PREPARATION

1. Read the BACKGROUND BASICS on Care.
2. Review activities and choose appropriate one(s) to use.
3. Secure necessary materials as described.
DO

The following is suggested for using the activities in Lesson 6. Materials needed for each are listed within the activity.

- Practice simple mending techniques and explore different methods of closure with LET'S MEND IT.
- Identify the care information on a label and utilize it correctly with LABEL CONCENTRATION and practice sorting garments by fiber content and care label with LABEL ACTION.
- Practice matching garments with temperature in TEMPERATURE SCRAMBLE and experiment with laundry products with GOING, GOING, GONE.
- Experiment with and evaluate stain removal techniques with "X" MARKS THE SPOT.
- Demonstrate new knowledge of appropriate laundry products and procedures or garments in THE LAUNDRY GAME.
- Practice daily clothing care with CLOTHING...TAKE CARE.

REFLECT

After completing the activities in this lesson, help youth reflect on what they have learned with these questions:

- Why should we mend our clothing?
  
  by mending and caring for out clothes properly, we can make them last longer and look nicer for longer

- What are some pieces of sewing equipment that can be used when mending?
  
  needle, thread, buttons, pins

- Why do we fold some of our clothes?
  
  easier storage; no wrinkles; so knits won't stretch out of shape

- Why is it important to treat a stain right away?
  
  because it is harder to remove a stain once it has set
Lesson 6—Clothing Care

- Should all garments be washed in the washing machine?
  NO, look at the label to tell if the garment needs to be dry cleaned or hand washed

- What could happen to a garment that is washed in an incorrect temperature?
  the garment could shrink or change shape or color, have many wrinkles

APPLY

- What new skills did you learn from these activities?

- How can you use these skills daily?
  help your family with the laundry at home by sorting, folding, and hanging; watch for spots and stains and take care of them immediately; use proper storage techniques daily; and mend your clothing and maybe your families also, as needed.

- What skills will you use most in the future?
BACKGROUND BASICS...Care
   Care Labels

Begin the care of your clothing by reading the labels and hangtags. Because of new fibers, fabrics, and finishes used on your clothing, you need to take the time to carefully read how to launder each time you purchase a new garment. By law, clothing must have a permanently attached label that tells you how to care for the item. This label is the manufacturer's guarantee. If you follow the directions and have a problem you should return to the manufacturer. If you do not follow the directions and have a problem -- then the problem is yours.

Care labels must be readable for the life of the garment. For fabric the care is given on the end of the bolt. It is your responsibility to copy the information for future reference.

As you shop for clothing, labeling should be used to help you in making a decision of whether to purchase. There are several factors that are considered in the care information you find on labels: fiber content of fashion fabric, interfacing, lining, fabric construction (woven, knitted) trims, notions, special fabric finishes, dye. Care labels list only one method of care for the garment. Other methods may be suitable, but you must assume all responsibility, if the garment is damaged.

Care labels will give only one type of care a garment or fabric needs. This will include washing, drying, ironing, dry cleaning, and using bleach. They do not have to warn against cleaning procedures that would harm the garment. Care labels must be legible, permanent, and available to the consumer when purchasing a garment.

Notice that care labeling is based on the warning system. If the label says "machine wash" then any temperature of water can be used. Otherwise it will tell you to use hot, warm, or cold water. The Federal Trade Commission is responsible for checking to be sure that care labels are not misleading.

Terms Found On Label
For washing by machine: machine wash, machine wash, warm, machine wash cold, delicate or gentle cycle, durable press or permanent press cycle, separately, with like colors, wash inside out, warm rinse, cold rinse, rinse, no spin or do not spin, no wring or do not wring.

For washing by hand: hand wash, hand wash warm, hand wash cold, separately, with like colors, no wring or twist, rinse thoroughly, damp wipe only.
For drying, all methods: tumble dry, medium, low, durable press or permanent press, no heat, remove promptly, drip dry, line dry, line dry in shade, line dry away from heat, dry flat, block to dry, smooth by hand.

Ironing or pressing: iron, warm iron, cool iron, do not iron, iron wrong side only, no steam or do not steam, steam only, steam press or steam iron, iron damp, use press cloth.

For bleaching: bleach when needed, no bleach or do not bleach, only non-chlorine bleach when needed.

For washing or dry cleaning: wash or dry clean any normal method

Laundry Procedures

After reading the garment's label, then take the time to read the laundry product's label before washing. Frequently manufacturers are making changes to their product -- and still using the same name.

Careful sorting of clothes is essential for a clean, lint-free wash and for saving energy and money. If problems occur because they were not carefully sorted, you will need to do them again -- which will cost you in time, energy, and dollars. Also, sometimes you cannot "undo" the problem. Take time to sort your laundry according to:

- Color - Whites with whites, lights with lights, darks with darks.
- Soil - lightly soiled with lightly soiled, heavily soiled with heavily soiled.
- Fabric type - delicates with delicates, heavy with heavy.
- Tendency to lint - lint receivers from lint givers.

If whites are washed with pastels or heavily soiled whites they may look dingy after washing. Man-made fibers, such as nylon and polyester, are scavengers of color. Restoring to whiteness takes time, more water, detergent and energy.

Towels and cottons are lint givers. Man-made fibers, such as polyester are lint receivers. Permanent press fabrics and knits containing man-made fibers especially attract lint.

The general rule still holds true that the hotter the water the cleaner the clothes and the colder the water, the more difficult the cleaning job. Hot water is 130 degrees or hotter, warm water is 110-120 degrees, and cold water is 80 degrees or cooler. However, you must follow the care label in the garment as to the water temperature to use. All three temperatures have a
Most washers have at least two fills in relation to the size of the wash load. They usually have two or more water temperature selections. Most washers have more than one cycle for you to select such as normal, permanent press/knit, and delicate.

Always carefully check your garments while you are sorting. Check all pockets, zip all zippers, and close other fasteners. Check carefully for any stains and pretreat/remove before putting into the washing machine. Turn knits, napped, and man-made fibers wrong side out. Turn down any cuffs. Mend all rips and tears.

Be sure to always use the recommended amount of detergent, do not overload the washing machine, always pretreat heavy soil/stains, and select the appropriate water fill, temperature and cycle for the load of clothing you are washing. Then, remember to remove promptly to minimize wrinkling.

Stains

One of the most frustrating problems in the care of clothing is the removal of spots and stains. The most important factor in removing a stain is to remove it promptly. The longer the stain is in a fabric, the more difficult (or even impossible) it will be to remove.

For removing mustard stains on washable clothing you are dealing with a dye and an oil stain. Gently scrape excess. Sponge or soak in cool water. Rub with liquid detergent or paste of granular detergent. Launder with detergent and appropriate bleach in hottest water recommended for the fabric.

For removing catsup stains on washable clothing you are dealing with a dye and an oil stain. Take the same steps as above with the mustard stain.

To remove chocolate, sponge or flush with dry cleaning solvent. Let air dry. Sponge or soak in cool water. Let dry. Rub with laundry bar soap. Treat with a prewash stain remover and launder as usual using bleach if safe for fabric.

Grass stains are removed by sponging and then flushing with a dry cleaning solvent. Rinse. Rub with detergent and launder with detergent and recommended bleach.
Laundry Products

**Detergents** come in two forms - liquid and granular. They may be low, controlled or high sudsers. Remember suds are not needed to clean clothes. One problem that may occur when using granular detergents is they may not completely dissolve. It is important that you make sure they dissolve -- otherwise you will have a white residue on your clothing when you remove from the washing machine. A detergent booster helps maintain the whiteness or brightness of laundry.

**Bleach** is a laundry additive. It is formulated to be used with detergent. Good laundry techniques and the correct use of bleach complement each other. Purposes of bleach are to clean better, help remove soil and stains by breaking up dirt through the process of oxidation, help remove the color from some soil and stains, help to clean bleach-safe colors and whiten whites, and serve as a deodorizer and disinfectant agent.

There are two types of bleach: chlorine and oxygen. Chlorine comes in liquid form. Oxygen comes in liquid and granular forms. Always carefully follow directions for using. Never pour bleach directly on clothing.

Liquid chlorine bleach is the most powerful bleach. It is most effective when used with a detergent. It deodorizes and disinfects. Never use on wool, 100% cotton flame retardant (FR) sleepwear, silk, mohair, acetate, spandex, or non-fast colors.

Oxygen bleach is a milder bleach. It is a preventive bleach and is most effective when used regularly. It is effective in maintaining overall whiteness at certain water temperatures.

**Enzyme pre-soaks** have the ability to loosen fresh stains, so they are easier to remove. They are particularly effective in removing the protein ones, such as blood or baby formula. Using with chlorine bleach reduces the effectiveness of the pre-soak. Enzymes do not affect color, however, soaking and prolonged exposure to water can be factors in causing sensitive dyes to bleed or fade. Do not use on wool or silk garments.

Heavy duty (all purpose) detergents come in granular and liquid form. Use granule for all washable fabrics. Liquid detergents are especially effective in handling oily soils and pre-treating grease spots and stains. Light duty laundry detergents (granular only) are for delicate fabrics and baby clothing.

**Laundry bar soaps** are good for pre-treating heavy soils and stains prior to laundering. Hand washing lingerie and hosiery are other uses. Soaps give excellent cleaning results if used in "soft" water. In hard water, like Florida's, if a water conditioner has not been added it forms a
soap curd, which sticks to the fabric. The fatty acids in soaps have combined with the water hardness minerals, calcium and magnesium. This makes cleaning difficult.

**Fabric softeners** are available in liquid, sheets, or as part of the detergent. Some are formulated to be used in the washer, some in the dryer. Follow directions for use. They work well in cold or warm water temperatures. It is possible to overuse. This will cause garments and towels to be less absorbent. Their purposes are to soften fabrics, make fabrics fluffier and bulkier, minimize wrinkling in dryer, make ironing easier, impart a fragrance, reduce drying time, lubricate fabrics so they will shed water.

The purpose of **water conditioners** are to modify tap water to make it more efficient to use and to soften water. The best cleaning action takes place in soft water. A laundry solution is made up of about 99.85% water, and 0.15% detergent. So, water is a very important ingredient. Most of Florida has very hard water (over 12 grains per gallon or 105.2 milligrams per liter).

**Washer Option Selection**

Select the available options on your washing machine, such as water temperature for wash and rinse; cycle, such as delicate or permanent press; and water level, such as small or normal. These decisions should be made on each load of clothes to be washed. If using a cold water wash selection -- wash longer. Select the longest cycle on your washer or add agitation time to a short cycle. For the greatest soil removal, agitate the wash load 12 to 14 minutes or use a presoak to give extra washing.

**Folding**

Proper storage of clothing is important to prolong its life and for it to be ready to wear. Hand clean clothing that has been laundered or folded carefully before storing in a drawer to eliminate wrinkles. If placed on hangers for storage remember to button garment (at least every other button) and zip zipper. Be sure the garment is on the appropriate hanger and is centered on the hanger. To minimize wrinkling, do not crowd clothing into a closet or drawer.

When you take off your clothing, if it is dirty, place in the dirty clothes container. If you can wear again - store the item appropriately.
Mending

Sometimes clothing requires mending, such as a button is missing or you have a small rip. Know where the mending supplies are kept such as needles, thread, safety pin, straight pins, buttons, other fasteners.

How To Sew On A Button

Hide the knot and secure thread under the button OR between fabric layers. Use a double thread, bring thread up through hole allowing for shank (if not one) by using a toothpick or pin to help maintain this space. Go through the second hole taking thread through fabric. Continue stitching in the same place for 6 stitches. Remove the toothpick or pin. Wind thread around stitches under the button to create the thread shank. Secure thread.

For sew through buttons use a double thread of either all purpose, topstitching, or buttonhole thread. Hide knot under the button. Bring thread up through hole allowing for shank (use toothpick or pin). Go through second hole taking thread through fabric. Continue stitching in the same place for 6 stitches. Remove toothpick or pin and wind thread around stitches under button. Secure thread. For shank buttons, stitch through fabric and shank 6 times.

How To Sew On A Hook And Eye

The straight eye is used with edges lap and the loop eye is used with edges meet. Hooks and eyes are used when there is strain on a garment. Stitches should completely cover the ring. Be sure to anchor down the end of the hook with a few stitches.

Sewing Hooks and Eyes - For sewing hooks and eyes anchor the thread where the hook or eye is to be located by taking 2 tiny stitches. Bring the thread up through the ring to be sewn. Use an overhand or buttonhole stitch with stitches close together and stitch around the ring, being sure the stitches do not show on the right side. Secure thread.

Sewing On Snaps

For sewing on snaps anchor thread where the snap is to be placed by taking 2 tiny stitches. Bring the thread up through one of the holes in the snap. Use the overhand or buttonhole stitch, placing stitches close together and filling up the space before going to the next hole. Secure thread. Note: The ball part of the snap is placed to the overlap, the sock to the underlap. Snaps are used where there is little strain.

NOTE: Overhand Stitch is taking stitches over an edge. A buttonhole stitch is a very strong stitch, because the needle is inserted in the loop before pulling the stitch tightly and forming a knot on the edge.
**OBJECTIVES:**
For youth to:
- make a mini mending kit.
- learn how to sew on buttons.
- practice sewing on fasteners.

**LIFE SKILL:**
- Demonstrate use of fine motor skills.

**MATERIALS:**
For MINI MENDING KIT, each youth will need:
- Small pill or small film container
- 2 inch x 5 inch strip of felt
- Sewing equipment:
  - 3 needles,
  - 2 safety pins,
  - 2 straight pins,
  - 5 different colors of thread (white, black, beige, navy, red)
- 2 buttons (one sew through button and one shank button)
- 5 toothpicks

For CLOSURE CREATURES
Each youth will need:
- 2 snaps
- 2 hooks and eyes
- 3 buttons
- Scissors
- Needle and thread
- Brown felt, 12 inches by 12 inches
- Posters on Sewing on Fasteners

**ACTIVITY 1: LET’S MEND IT**

**NOTE:**
Purchase the largest size of fasteners possible since this may be a difficult task for younger youth.

**TIME:**
45 Minutes

**SETTING:**
A comfortable room with tables and chairs.

**ADVANCE PREPARATIONS:**
Collect supplies for mending kits and closure creatures.

**INTRODUCTION:**
What happens when a button comes off your shirt? Where are the supplies for sewing it back on? Where can you learn how to do it? Right here, right now. You are going to put together your own personal mini mending kit. And, then you are going to learn how to sew on different fasteners.

**DO**
Make your own MINI MENDING KIT!

- Give each youth a strip of felt and five toothpicks.
- Demonstrate inserting toothpicks through the felt about ½ inch from the top and back through about ½ inch from the bottom. Have toothpicks about ½ inch apart.
- Give each youth one color of thread at a time to be wrapped around the toothpick.
- Place the needles, straight pins, and safety pin through the felt.
- Roll up your kit and place in the container.
- Place two buttons on top of the roll.
ACTIVITY 1

Lesson 6—Clothing Care

- Give each youth a kit containing felt for their bear, thread, and fasteners. They will use a needle from their mini mending kit.

- Post large illustrations of how to sew each fastener and demonstrate how to sew on each of these fasteners:
  - buttons
  - snaps
  - hook and eyes

  and how to fasten bear together.

- Make a Closure Creature.

- Demonstrate how to add a loop at top so they can hang their "Closure Creature."

REFLECT

- What were the items we put in your mini mending kit?
  needle, thread, buttons, straight and safety pins

- What can you mend with this kit?
  sew on buttons or other fasteners, repair a hem, mend a small hole in seam

- What is one additional sewing tool you would need?
  scissors

- What types of clothing do you find buttons on?
  shirts, pants, jackets

- Where do you find hooks and eyes?
  waistbands of pants and skirts

- Where do you find snaps?
  blouses, dresses, some jackets

- What did you like best about today's activities on mending?
Are there other mending skills you need in order to keep your clothes ready to wear?

**APPLY**

- Make a MINI MENDING KIT for a family member or friend.
- Check your garments for loose or lost buttons and fasteners and mend them.
- Use the mending kit to mend your clothes or your family's clothes.
ACTIVITY 1
Lesson 6—Clothing Care

Closure Creature Pattern
### Know Your Fasteners!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Buttons</th>
<th>Snaps</th>
<th>Hooks &amp; Eyes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The fastener should:

- be sewn on with a single thread and small even stitches.
- have stitches that do not show on the right side.
- be secure
The straight eye is used when edges overlap.

The round eye is used when edges meet.

The metal eye is used when there is strain or pull, such as a waistline.

How to Sew On

Take two tiny stitches to anchor the thread where the hook and eye is to be located.

Bring the thread up through the ring to be sewn.

Use an overhang or buttonhole stitch around the ring. Slip needle through fabric layers to next ring. Complete stitching. Securely anchor thread.
The ball part is placed on the top (overlap). The socket is placed on the bottom (under lap).

Sew the ball on the first. Lightly rub ball with chalk and press to opposite side to mark socket location.

Stitch the snap in place using an overhand or buttonhole stitch.

When you have filled all the spaces on the snap, securely anchor the thread.
OBJECTIVES:
For youth to:
• read and understand care information on garment labels.
• sort laundry by identifying specific care information.

LIFE SKILL:
Classification skills.

MATERIALS:
• CONCENTRATION CARDS

TIME:
30 minutes

SETTING:
Area for children to spread cards out, either floor or table.

INTRODUCTION:
All of your clothes have labels when you buy them. The information on these labels is very important. We've learned that they provide us with instructions on the care of our garments. Let's take a closer look at these instructions with a LABEL CONCENTRATION game and sort the labels into groups by care instructions.

DO
Play LABEL CONCENTRATION!

• Give the youth a set of CONCENTRATION CARDS.

• Have youth mix the cards up and turn all of them face down.

• One at a time the youth should turn over two of the sample garment labels to look for a match. The match could be made on care instructions!

• If a match is identified, the cards are kept and that child may select two more cards.

• If a match can not be made or identified incorrectly, the cards are turned back over and the next person takes a turn.

• Play ends when all of the cards have been matched correctly. The person with the most number of matches is the winner.
ACTIVITY 2

Lesson 6—Clothing Care

REFLECT
- What information can be found on a garment label?
  fiber content, country of origin, size, care instructions, name brand
- Can you think of other helpful information that might be on a garment label?
  special finish
- What were some of the different care instructions given on these labels?
  dry cleaning or washing instructions; dryer instructions; use of bleach
- Ask youth to look at all the labels to answer this question - For all machine washable items, did the label include drying information?
  yes, it is required by law
- Where are labels located in different garments?
  sewn in seams - usually side or neckline seams; care labels for socks are on the package
- Why is it important to read the information on a label?
  the information can help us make our garments last longer and look nicer;
  it tells us who made the garment and what the fiber content is
- How will you use this information in laundering our clothes?

APPLY
- Look at labels before buying or washing clothes.
- Share what you learned with your family.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Brand</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Care Instructions</th>
<th>Made In</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Taylor Made</td>
<td>ABClothes</td>
<td>100% Wool</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Dry Clean Only</td>
<td>made in Britain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweetie C.</td>
<td>ABClothes</td>
<td>50% Rayon/50% Polyester</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Dry clean only</td>
<td>Made in Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLOR RAMA</td>
<td>ABClothes</td>
<td>50% Rayon/50% Polyester</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Hand Wash</td>
<td>Made in Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZEE DEE</td>
<td>Bongo Bongo</td>
<td>50% Wool/50% Acrylic</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Machine Wash - Cool, Tumble Dry - Low, Remove Promptly</td>
<td>Made in Hong Kong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wondermania</td>
<td>ZEE DEE</td>
<td>40% Nylon/60% Acrylic</td>
<td>XX-Small</td>
<td>Machine wash warm, Tumble dry medium, Remove promptly</td>
<td>Made in Austria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wondermania</td>
<td>ZEE DEE</td>
<td>50% Wood/50% Acrylic</td>
<td>XX-Large</td>
<td>Non-Chlorine Bleach Only</td>
<td>Made in Egypt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product</td>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Size</td>
<td>Care Instructions</td>
<td>Made In</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
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<td>--------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COOL TEE’s</td>
<td>100% Cotton</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>Machine Wash Warm Separately Tumble Dry Low</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breezy Blues</td>
<td>9/10</td>
<td></td>
<td>Machine Wash Warm Tumble Dry-Medium Remove Promptly</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jimmy B’s</td>
<td>100% Silk</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>Hand Wash Warm Do Not Twist Or Wring Hang To Dry</td>
<td>China</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hatchfield &amp; Co.</td>
<td>100% Wool</td>
<td>L:32 W:34</td>
<td>Machine Wash Warm, DRY CLEAN ONLY MADE IN BRITAIN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE EXTENT</td>
<td>5/6</td>
<td></td>
<td>Machine Wash Warm, Chlorine Bleach, if needed, Tumble Dry- Low Remove Promptly Iron, if needed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brennen &amp; Brennen</td>
<td>100% Rayon</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>MACHINE WASH COOL DELICATE CYCLE NO BLEACH, TUMBLE DRY LOW REMOVE PROMPTLY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>liza*liza</td>
<td>100% acetate</td>
<td></td>
<td>DRY CLEAN ONLY!</td>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashton’s Follies</td>
<td>50% Cotton / 50% Polyester</td>
<td>30 30</td>
<td>Machine Wash Warm, Chlorine Bleach, if needed, Tumble Dry- Low Remove Promptly.</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## ACTIVITY 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COOL TEE’s</th>
<th>COOL TEE’s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100% Wool</td>
<td>MEDIUM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>60% COTTON/40% POLYESTER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry Clean Only</td>
<td>MACHINE WASH WARM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dry Flat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>made in Taiwan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Carla’s Collection</th>
<th>ZING CO.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L 100% Rayon</td>
<td>100% Silk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry clean only</td>
<td>X-Small</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MADE IN CHINA</td>
<td>Hand Wash, Hang to Dry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No Bleach, No Iron</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ZING CO.</th>
<th>GATOR WEAR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 100% Nylon 100% Rayon | X-LARGE
made in Hong Kong |
| X-Small            | 50% RAMIE/50% COTTON |
| HAND WASH          | MACHINE WASH WARM SEPERATELY |
|                     | TUMBLE DRY |
|                     | Made in U.S.A |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Carlington &amp; Co.</th>
<th>Carlington &amp; Co.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ONE SIZE FITS ALL</td>
<td>ONE SIZE FITS ALL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45% Polyester 35% Lamb 20% Rayon</td>
<td>45%Acrylic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry Clean Only! MADE IN KOREA</td>
<td>Machine wash warm. Dry Flat.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**OBJECTIVES:**
For youth to:
- read and understand information on garment labels.
- sort laundry by identifying specific care information from garment labels

**LIFE SKILL:**
- Strengthen classification skills

**MATERIALS:**
- Copies of LABEL ACTION Activity Sheet for each youth
- 2 - 3 baskets/groups of assorted clothing

**TIME:**
30 minutes

**SETTING:**
Area for children to sort clothes, either floor or table.

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**Lesson 6—Clothing Care**

**ACTIVITY 3: LABEL ACTION**

**INTRODUCTION:**
We've learned that all our clothes have labels and/or hangtags when we buy them. The information on these tags is very important. Let’s review what information we find on these labels. Who can name them? (size, fiber content of the article of clothing, the country in which the garment was made, the RN number and care instructions) Which item of information is required by law to be permanently attached to the garment? (care instructions, country of origin, registered trademark number) By conducting this laundry sort we will look at the information more closely and sort the clothes into care groups.

**DO**

Do a LAUNDRY SORT.

- Assign each "laundry team" to a basket/group of clothes.
- Give each of them a LABEL ACTION Sheet.
- Provide them with the following instructions.
- As a team, sort and record the clothing by fiber content and care information on your "laundry."
- Give each group 5 pieces of paper and markers to make "sorting" cards. They need to make one each of the following:
  - Machine Wash Cold
  - Machine Wash Warm
  - Machine Wash
  - Hand Wash
  - Dry Clean Only!
REFLECT
After each group has completed their laundry sort, discuss and compare their results with these questions.

- Which care instruction group had the most clothes?
- What was the most frequently found fiber content among your "laundry" in this stack?
- Look at your other stacks and your chart. From what type of fabrics are these garments made?
- Which care method is most expensive? **dry cleaning**
- Which fibers most frequently require dry cleaning?
- What types of garments required dry cleaning most often?
- What types of garments required hand washing or other special instructions?
- What other observations can you make about the relationship between the type of garment, the fiber content and the required care?
- How does this affect what you buy?

APPLY
- Look at labels before buying or washing clothes.
- Share what you learned with your family.
Sort and Record Your Garments, Fiber Content and Care instructions.
Use these codes for Care Instructions:
1—Machine wash, cold.  
2—Machine wash, warm.  
3—Machine wash.  
4—Handwash  
5—Dry clean.  
6—Other ____

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GARMENT</th>
<th>FIBER CONTENT</th>
<th>CARE INSTRUCTIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INTRODUCTION:
Every washing machine has a hot, warm and cold cycle, but exactly how hot is hot? We know that fabrics react differently to water temperatures. Let's talk about the effect of water temperature on our laundry.

DO
Play TEMPERATURE SCRAMBLE!

- Tape the THERMOMETER to a wall facing an open space.
- Discuss the different temperature levels on the thermometer. What kinds of garments should be washed in each? (Refer to TEMPERATURE GUIDE)
- Ask for a volunteer. Give the volunteer a garment (with tape on the back) from the CLOTHING SAMPLES. Blindfold the volunteer and spin around three times. Have the youth place the garment on the thermometer.
- Remove the blindfold from the youth. See how close the garment was placed to where it's proper place is on the thermometer.
- Repeat with the other youth.

REFLECT
- What could happen to a garment that is washed in an incorrect temperature?
  - the garment could shrink, change shape, change color, have excessive wrinkles
- Why is it necessary to wash some things at a hotter temperature?
  - the garment may be very soiled; the hot water is needed to remove the soils
Temperature Guide

Use ONLY if care label recommends.

Use HOT, 130°F (55°C), or warmer for:

- 100 percent white and colorfast cottons.
- Heavily soiled white or light-colored cottons.
- Greasy, oily stains on the above-mentioned fabrics which generally need hot water to melt and remove fats.
- Perspiration and deodorant stains.
- Diapers.

Use WARM, 100° to 110°F (38° to 42°C), for:

- Man-made fabrics, knits or woven's, permanent press or wash and wear, all of which require less pressing with warm wash and cold rinse.

Use COOL, 80°F (26°C), or cooler for:

- Washable woolens.
- Bright or intense colors, unless heavily soiled.
- Dark or bright colors that bleed.
- Lightly to moderately soiled items that have been presoaked and/or pretreated.

Use COLD, 80°F (26°C), or cooler for:

- All rinsing unless you have lower cost gas-heated water and higher cost electric drying. Then you conserve energy by using a warm rinse for more complete water removal before drying. You can use cold water for rinsing, regardless of wash-water temperature.
Lesson 6—Clothing Care

**ACTIVITY 4**

**THERMOMETER**

- **55°C / 130°F**
  - White & colorfast Cottons
  - Heavily soiled
  - T-shirts (white & light colors)

- **42°C / 100°F**
  - Man-made fabrics
  - Knits or woven garments
  - Wash & wear clothes
  - Darks

- **55°C**
  - Washable wool
  - Bright colors
  - Lightly soiled
ACTIVITY 5: GOING, GOING, GONE!

SETTING:
Area accessible to hot and cold water with tables (sink optional)

ADVANCE PREPARATION:
Gather and organize materials for each work station. It is recommended one set of materials for every 4-5 youth.

INTRODUCTION:
Different detergents dissolve differently in cold water than in warm water. In order to get clothes completely clean when doing the laundry, the detergent should be completely dissolved before the textile items are added. We are going to experiment with some detergents to see which one is the most soluble in different temperatures.

DO
Experiment with GOING, GOING, GONE!

- If materials and space are available, let each youth complete their own experiments, otherwise divide youth into groups of 4-5.
- Review the supplies and the workbook instructions with youth before beginning. Also, have each youth "predict" their expected results prior to beginning the experiments.
- Put one cup of cold water into two different jars.
- Put 2 tablespoons of one brand of granular detergent into one jar and another brand in the other.
- Follow the same procedure for the warm water.
- Tighten the lids on all jars and label them with water temperature (warm/cold) and brand of detergent.
ACTIVITY 5

Lesson 6— Clothing Care

- Shake each jar vigorously five times and observe what happens. Record the results on your WHICH ONE IS BEST? observation chart in the workbook on page 28.

- Try the same experiment with the liquid detergent and record the results.

- Be sure to note which detergents are concentrated and those that are not.

REFLECT

- Which brand of granular detergent was the most soluble?

- Was the granular detergent more soluble in the warm water or the cold?

- Was the liquid detergent more soluble in the warm water or the cold?

- How did the results compare to your "predictions" or expectations?

APPLY

- How can you use this information at home?
  
  * when washing clothes at home, pay attention to the water temperature indications on the detergent instructions

- Check the temperature of the water used in your washing machine. Record a reading for the cold, warm and hot cycles. Test how soluble the detergents used at home are in different water temperatures, using the take-home copy of the GOING, GOING, GONE OBSERVATION CHART.
## ACTIVITY 5

### GOING, GOING GONE!

#### OBSERVATION CHART

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DETERGENT</th>
<th>TEMPERATURE</th>
<th>RESULTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Granular Detergent</td>
<td>COLD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WARM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Granular Detergent</td>
<td>COLD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WARM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquid Detergent</td>
<td>COLD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WARM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OBJECTIVES:
For youth to:
• develop knowledge about stains and stain removal on washable fabrics
• have an experience in using different products on the same stain
• practice stain removal

LIFE SKILLS:
• Critical thinking skills.
• Observation, analysis, and evaluation skills.

MATERIALS:
• Fabric Stain Swatches:
  100% cotton knit fabric
  50% cotton/50% polyester knit fabric
  100% cotton denim
  65% cotton/35% polyester, shirt/blouse woven fabric (optional)
  100% cotton or cotton/polyester blend poplin (optional)
  Chocolate
  Mustard
  Catsup
  Grease (optional)
  Grass(optional)
• Supplies Needed for “Experiment” Stations:
  Chlorine bleach
  Oxygen bleach
  Pre-wash stain remover
  Jars with tight lids
  Liquid detergent
  Measuring spoons
  Granular detergent
• Copies of “X” MARKS THE SPOT Recording Sheet
• Old newspapers

Lesson 6—Clothing Care

ACTIVITY 6: “X” MARKS THE SPOT

INTRODUCTION:
Have you ever had to discard a garment because a stain could not be removed? Why was that? Did you not treat immediately? Did you not tell your mom? Did you just put it with the other dirty clothes? The sooner a stain is treated the easier it is to remove. Let’s do some experimenting with stains and fabrics in clothing you wear such as T-shirts and jeans.

DO
Experiment with X MARKS THE SPOT!

• Divide youth into six groups (as specified below), give each group of youth five fabric swatches that have been pre-stained and labeled as to:
  1) dried in dryer,
  2) one week old,
  3) overnight,
  4) just happened and
  5) not stained)

Group 1. 100% cotton knit, chocolate
Group 2. 100% cotton knit, mustard
Group 3. 50% cotton, 50% polyester, chocolate
Group 4. 50% cotton, 50% polyester, mustard
Group 5. 100% cotton denim, chocolate
Group 6. 100% cotton denim, mustard

Note: For older youth you can use the optional fabric blends and additional stains for more intensive stain removal challenges!

• Ask each group to get newspaper to cover working area, jars, and measuring spoons.
• Review with them the recording sheet.
Show that a variety of laundry products are available for them to use. Emphasize that each has its own measure (spoon or cup) to use.

Have them do the experiment and record their observations.  
CAUTION: Do not mix chlorine and oxygen bleach!!

REFLECT
- Have the groups with the same stains and different fabrics and the groups with same fabrics and different stains share the results they observe.
- What difference did it make in how long the stain had been in the fabric?
- What difference did you see in the laundry products used? Was one more effective?
- Share an experience that you have had with a stain on a favorite garment.
- What did you learn from this activity?
- How will you use this information in the future?

APPLY
- Look at your clothing to see if you any have stains. Use what you learned to try to remove them.
- Practice immediately blotting and diluting with tap water the next stain you have on a washable garment.
## "X" MARKS THE SPOT

**Fiber Content:**

_________________________  **Stain:** _________________________

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONDITION OF STAIN</th>
<th>PRODUCTS USED</th>
<th>WATER TEMP. USED</th>
<th>OBSERVATIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Put in clothes dryer until dry.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One week old</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overnight</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Just Happened</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FABRIC SWATCH**

**CONTROL**
(No stain)
INTRODUCTION:
This business of doing the laundry can be really complicated -- what products to use, how to sort, what water temperature, how long to wash, how to dry, how to treat stains. Let’s have fun today and play THE LAUNDRY GAME and learn more about how to do the laundry.

DO
Test your knowledge with THE LAUNDRY GAME!

- Divide into groups of 4 to 6 players.
- Hand each group a set of cards.
- Let each group select a dealer, who shuffles the "I" cards.
- Each person selects a card.
- The dealer shuffles the "P and P" cards and deals each player 7 cards.
- Review the "Goal and Rules of the Game."
- Play "THE LAUNDRY GAME."

REFLECT
- What were the products and procedures you needed to follow for laundering your item?
- Why do you need to know what products to use for doing the laundry?
- Why do you need to know what procedures to use for doing the laundry?
- What did you learn from playing this game?
How can you use the information you’ve learned from this game at home? Share what you have learned about doing the laundry with a family member; start practicing good laundry habits.

Have you ever done laundry at home? Would you feel confident that you could do this job?
Lesson 6—Clothing Care

THE LAUNDRY GAME RULES

Goal: To have each player choose one "I" card, then continue picking and discarding "P and P" cards until all the "P and P" cards in player's hand describe the most appropriate products or procedures for the "I" card item. Several of the products or procedures might be adequate, but winner is the first person who collects the most appropriate group of "P and P" cards first. (Leader can serve as judge.)

Rules of the Game:

Dealer shuffles the "I" cards and allows each player to select one.

Dealer shuffles the "P and P" cards and deals 7 to each player. Remaining "P and P" cards are placed face down in the center of the table.

The person to the left of the dealer begins play. Player reviews the "P and P" cards received in the deal and compares them to the item described on the "I" card. Player selects one "P and P" card which is not appropriate and discards it, face up, beside the pile of "P and P" cards in the center of the table. The player then picks up the top card on the pile of "P and P" card which is facing down.

Play continues in a clockwise direction.

When the pile of face down "P and P" cards is exhausted, the dealer shuffles those that have been discarded and turns them face down to continue play.

A player can stop discarding and drawing cards any time that person believes that the cards in hand represent the most appropriate combination of "P and P" cards for the "I" card item.

The judge rules whether, in fact, those "P and P" cards are the most appropriate ones. If so, the player is the winner. If not, the player is eliminated and the remaining players continue drawing and discarding "P and P" cards.

The first player to assemble 7 appropriate "P and P" cards wins.

SOURCE: The Texas Agricultural Extension Service.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Material Composition</th>
<th>Soiling Description</th>
<th>Water Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Towels</strong></td>
<td>100% cotton, heavily soiled, hard water area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sleeping Bag</strong></td>
<td>80% polyester, 20% cotton, heavily soiled, hard water area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dress Shirt</strong></td>
<td>65% polyester, 35% cotton, heavily soiled around collar and cuffs, soft water area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bathroom Rug</strong></td>
<td>100% nylon, moderately soiled, hard water area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pants</strong></td>
<td>100% cotton, suntan lotion stains, soft water area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jacket</strong></td>
<td>65% polyester/35% cotton, chocolate ice cream stains on front, heavy soil around collar and cuffs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Beach Towel</strong></td>
<td>100% cotton, suntan lotion stains, soft water area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plaid Slacks</strong></td>
<td>100% cotton, “guaranteed to bleed”, lightly soiled, hard water area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bathing Suit</strong></td>
<td>85% nylon, 15% spandex, lightly soiled, hard water area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sweats</strong></td>
<td>100% acrylic, heavily soiled, soft water area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Lesson 6—Clothing Care

**“I” (Item) Cards**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Material Details</th>
<th>Soil Condition</th>
<th>Water Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Football Jersey</td>
<td>100% nylon, heavily soiled</td>
<td>Soft water area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T-shirt</td>
<td>50% cotton/50% polyester, heavily soiled</td>
<td>Hard water area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curtains</td>
<td>100% nylon, moderately soiled</td>
<td>Hard water area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweater</td>
<td>100% acrylic, moderately soiled</td>
<td>Soft water area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blanket</td>
<td>100% acrylic, lightly soiled</td>
<td>Soft water area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeans</td>
<td>50% cotton, 50% polyester, soiled, grass stained</td>
<td>Hard water area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baby Clothes</td>
<td>100% cotton, moderately soiled, food stains</td>
<td>Soft water area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tablecloth</td>
<td>100% linen, lightly soiled but with coffee</td>
<td>Hard water area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheets</td>
<td>50% cotton, 50% polyester, lightly soiled</td>
<td>Soft water area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gym Socks</td>
<td>85% acrylic, 15% nylon, heavily soiled</td>
<td>Hard water area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Lesson 6—Clothing Care

"P" and "P" (Product and Procedure) Cards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Set wash cycle on normal (or regular)</th>
<th>Set wash cycle on normal (or regular)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tumble dry, permanent press cycle</td>
<td>Tumble dry, permanent press cycle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumble dry, regular cycle</td>
<td>Tumble dry, regular cycle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumble dry on low heat</td>
<td>Tumble dry, regular cycle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ACTIVITY 7**
### Lesson 6—Clothing Care

**“P” and “P” (Product and Procedure) Cards**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use all-purpose detergent to launder</th>
<th>Use all-purpose detergent to launder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Use all-purpose detergent to launder</td>
<td>Use all-purpose detergent to launder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use cool water.</td>
<td>Use cool water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use warm water.</td>
<td>Use warm water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use warm water</td>
<td>Use warm water</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Lesson 6—Clothing Care

#### “P” and “P” (Product and Procedure) Cards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pretreat by applying special soil and stain remover, then wait 1 minute.</th>
<th>Pretreat by applying special soil and stain remover, then wait 1 minute.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Add fabric softener to the rinse cycle or according to manufacturer directions.</td>
<td>Add fabric softener to the rinse cycle or according to manufacturer directions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use fabric softener to launder.</td>
<td>Use fabric softener to launder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Set wash cycle on gentle (or delicate)</td>
<td>Set wash cycle on gentle (or delicate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use hot water.</td>
<td>Use hot water.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### ACTIVITY 7

**Lesson 6—Clothing Care**

**“P” and “P” (Product and Procedure) Cards**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Add water softener to the wash cycle.</th>
<th>Add water softener to the wash cycle.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tumble dry, permanent press cycle</td>
<td>Tumble dry, permanent press cycle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line dry, indoors or outdoors</td>
<td>Line dry, indoors or outdoors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pretreat by soaking in enzyme pre-soak/warm water solution, 30 minutes or more.</td>
<td>Pretreat by soaking in enzyme pre-soak/warm water solution, 30 minutes or more.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pretreat by applying concentrated detergent or rubbing laundry bar soap on heavily soiled areas.</td>
<td>Pretreat by applying concentrated detergent or rubbing laundry bar soap on heavily soiled areas.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Lesson 6—Clothing Care

**“P” and “P” (Product and Procedure) Cards**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Task</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Set wash cycle on permanent press cycle.</td>
<td>Set wash cycle on permanent press cycle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of wash cycle should be 1-2 minutes (woolen).</td>
<td>Length of wash cycle should be 1-2 minutes (woolen).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pretreat by soaking in chlorine bleach/warm water solution, 10-15 minutes or more.</td>
<td>Pretreat by soaking in chlorine bleach/warm water solution, 10-15 minutes or more.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pretreat by soaking in detergent warm water solution, 30 minutes or more.</td>
<td>Pretreat by soaking in detergent warm water solution, 30 minutes or more.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use heavy duty liquid detergent to launder.</td>
<td>Use heavy duty liquid detergent to launder.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Lesson 6— Clothing**

**“P” and “P” (Product and Procedure) Cards**

| Add diluted chlorine bleach to wash water before clothes. |
| Add diluted chlorine bleach to wash water before clothes. |

| Length of wash cycle should be 6-10 minutes (permanent press) |
| Length of wash cycle should be 6-10 minutes (permanent press) |

| Length of wash cycle should be 6-10 minutes (permanent press) |
| Length of wash cycle should be 6-10 minutes (permanent press) |

| Use heavy duty liquid detergent to launder. |
| Use heavy duty liquid detergent to launder. |

| Length of wash cycle should be 10-15 minutes. (Regular) |
| Length of wash cycle should be 10-15 minutes. (Regular) |
INTRODUCTION:
Clothes last longer and look better if they receive proper care and storage. What do you do with your clothing when you take it off? Zip zippers, empty pockets, check for stains, hang up or fold or put in dirty clothes—all need to be done. What is worse when getting dressed for school than to find your favorite garment is not clean or it is all wrinkled because you didn’t properly care/store it.

DO

CLOTHING TAKE CARE!

- Brainstorm benefits of daily proper care and storage of clothing.
- Hand each youth a hanger or storage box.
- Ask them to explain what type of garment could be hung on the hanger or put in the storage box.
- Play CLOTHES CLOSET
  - Divide into groups of 4-6 players.
  - Give each person a game board.
  - Give each group a die and game directions.
  - Place pictures face down in front of each group.
  - Roll die once, highest number will start with play moving to the left.
  - Have the players refer to the game directions as they begin play, since the number of the die determines what they do.
  - Continue play until there is a winner—a clothing article in each pie.
  - Check to make sure a correct storage procedure has been selected for all articles of clothing.
- Demonstrate how to fold a T-shirt for storage.
- Have them practice folding a T-shirt.
REFLECT
- What determines whether a garment should be hung or folded?
  Woven fabrics usually hang and knit fabrics are usually folded
- What difference does it make what type of hanger you use?
  Need to select one for the size of garment or one that is same shoulder shape as garment
- Why is it important to practice proper care of clothing daily?
  Extends the life of the garment, increase your choices if clothes are clean, neat, and ready-to-wear

APPLY
- What did you learn from this activity? What can you do at home as a result?
  Look at how you currently store your clothing, begin to practice proper storage of your clothing, evaluate how you can better store your clothing
CLOTHES CLOSET GAME BOARD

4 SHELF

5 BOX OR BAG

3 FOLD

2 HANG