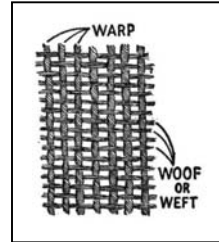


Ironing Special Fabrics

Fabrics can be blends of natural and synthetic fibers and can also have special treatments given to them. **ALWAYS FOLLOW CARE LABEL INSTRUCTIONS.**

Cool iron – Lowest heat setting
Medium iron – Medium heat setting
Hot iron – Highest heat setting

Iron with the grain so that item will keep its original shape.



In alphabetical order, here are some guidelines for common textiles:

Beaded or Sequined

- Avoid steaming which may discolor or melt plastic or metal ornaments.

Corduroy

- Steam the fabric, not allowing the iron to touch. Keep iron an inch or two from fabric. Shake or brush with a light touch.
- A press cloth of the same fabric can be put with right side of garment and pressed from the wrong side to raise the nap of corduroy or velvet.

Cotton

- Heavy weight cotton, regardless of color, should be ironed wrong side out or with a press cloth to avoid shine.



- Needs to be uniformly dampened and ironed at a high heat setting.
- If you cannot time the removal from the dryer at an evenly dampened stage, use an atomizer with very warm water to

sprinkle entire garment. Then roll items up & allow several hours for the moisture to penetrate evenly. If unable to iron, place in a plastic bag and place in refrigerator overnight to stave off mildew. For longer than twenty-four hours, you can put in freezer. If frozen, allow to rest naturally to thaw. Handle carefully to prevent breaking fibers.

Crepe

- Iron while damp from wrong side of fabric.

Dacron

- Use steam for touch ups.

Damask

- Iron on wrong side first, then on right side. (A shine is preferred for this fabric.)

Embroidery or textiles with raised stitching

- Always press instead of ironing. Ironing may create a puckering around stitches.
- Steam press from the wrong side onto a terry towel or napped fabric. This will allow the stitching to stand up and not flatten. Use a very light pressure.

Fake Fur

- This is best left for the dry cleaners.

Knits

- Press gently. Ironing may stretch fabric. Use a press cloth to prevent shine.

Lace

- Steam press from the wrong side.
- Use very light pressure.

Leather

- This is best left for the dry cleaners.

Linen



- Generally follow same instructions as for cotton.
- Linen needs to be slightly more damp than cotton when ironed.
- Avoid ironing bone dry to prevent premature breakdown of fibers.
- Iron light colored linens first on the wrong side and then the right side.
- Iron dark colored linens only on the wrong side, otherwise will develop a shine.

Metallics

- Use with a press cloth and press lightly on a low heat setting.

Nylon

Use steam for touch ups.

Permanent Press

- Over time, permanent press properties lessen so that some ironing is required. Treat as cotton in this case.
- For a newer permanent press item that has an unwanted wrinkle, try using a press cloth that has been dampened with a solution of 1/3 white vinegar and 2/3 water.

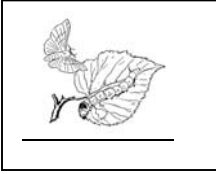
Polyester

- Use a steam iron to touch up needed areas.

Rayons & Acetates

- Generally needs to be ironed on the wrong side using a press cloth with no steam, lowest heat setting, and very light pressure.

Silk



- Because of many variations in the processes to manufacture silk, it is critical to follow label care instructions.
- Generally needs to be ironed on the wrong side using a press cloth with no steam, lowest heat setting, and very light pressure.

Stained Cloth

- Always treat stains before ironing and ideally before laundering. Ironing an item which has been stained may permanently set the stain.

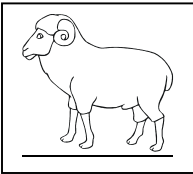
Suede

- This is best left for the dry cleaners.

Velvet

- Steam the fabric, not allowing the iron to touch. Keep iron an inch or two from fabric. Shake or brush with a light touch.
- A press cloth of the same fabric can be put with right side of garment and pressed from the wrong side to raise the nap of corduroy or velvet.

Wool



- Press gently. Ironing may stretch fabric.
- Press from wrong side using a press cloth.
- Use a steam iron at a medium setting.
- Never iron dry to avoid harming fibers.

