

Textile



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

Textile Different stains require different degrees of dry cleaning. For example, water-based solvents compromise the dry cleaning process. As such, it is important for consumers to identify the stains on laundry for the dry cleaner to establish effective processes to restore fabric to its original color and finish.

Apparel care labels need to indicate a specific mild soap or detergent for cleaning wool and silk garments due to the vulnerability of such fabrics to corrode when soap with heavy a chemical component is used during the cleaning process.

Non-chlorine bleach ought to be specified on white wool and silk garments because they contain a significant amount of spandex, which disintegrates if subjected to chlorinated Clorox Regular-Bleach.

It is important to check the dry cleanability of plastic buttons for a rayon print dress because the plastic may dissolve in the dry cleaning solvent used such as perchlorethylene. The plastic becomes sticky and the buttons may attach to the fabric; hence, staining the print.

In addition, it is prudent to avoid the use of vinyl plastic trim in apparel that are to be dry cleaned because the plastic may dissolve in the dry cleaning solvent.

Consumers should check the dry cleanability of the leather trim on a wool sport coat because the make-up of the coat may entail spandex that is vulnerable to irreversible damage when subjected to chlorine bleach.

The 100% cotton whites may appear gray after dry cleaning because the heat and chemical components of the dry cleaning solvent subjected to them weakens the cellulose in the fabric; hence, the color. It is possible to restore the original whiteness by using mild soap and non-chlorine bleach to ensure

that harsh chemicals do not compromise the cellulose structure in the cotton.

Some garments are best cleaned by laundering and others by dry cleaning depending on the fabric structure. Cotton garments with spandex would be vulnerable to wear and tear if subjected to a chlorinated dry cleaning solvent.

Bleach may remove soil. However, it depends on the period of the stain on the fabric and the material.

A 100% cotton garment may have a ' Dry Clean Only' label to protect its make-up from the risk of wear and tear caused by harsh environments created by the washing machine. The cellulose structure may disintegrate due to the heat in the washing machine; hence ruining the garment.

Work Cited

Prince, Ancliffe. *The Craft Of Laundering*. London: Company of Launderers, 1970. Print.