



Textile Clothes Line

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Just a Note:

This newsletter will be sent quarterly. It is intended as an ongoing update and resource for Extension agents and others interested in consumer textile and clothing issues.

The material can be adapted or used "as is" in newsletters, radio, talks, etc. The intent is to bring recent research to your attention that is relevant and useful to Extension clientele.

Questions and comments may be addressed to:

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Industry At Your Backdoor...

Two Texas counties boast the presence of one of the textile industries top ten leaders in volume of denim, apparel fabrics, sales yarn, and fancies produced. Mount Vernon Mills has spinning and weaving facilities in Brenham and Cuero and finishing in Brenham. As reported in the June 1998 issue of *Textile World*, the Brenham plant produces more than 1 million yards of greige goods (the unfinished fabric before dyeing and finishing), primarily 65-35 polyester-cotton fabrics. The plant is expanding to 1.5 million yard capacity. The technologically intensive textile mill produces greige goods for the Texas Department of Corrections, a major customer. The plant also produces pocketing fabric precisely die-cut, bias-cut waistbands on rolls, cut and folded back pockets, and assembled non-woven/bias-cut waistbands and fly inserts.

The Cuero plant produces over 300,000 yards weekly of a pocketing, bottom weight apparel fabrics and boat cover materials and employs about 190 people. Customer demand for specific yarn counts guides the production of this plant. Both the Cuero plant and the Brenham plant began in 1901. They became affiliated in 1976. These plants are one of many textile and apparel production facilities scattered throughout Texas and are indicative the advanced technology present in our state

producing textiles for the world supply.

Source: *Textile World*, June, 1998, pp. 56, 9-71.

International Textile Center

The International Textile Center is a one-of-a-kind textile research, testing and evaluation facility located in Lubbock, Texas. The Center's work focuses on cotton, animal fibers, man-made fibers, and exotic fibers such as carbon and ceramics; the yarns and fabrics made from these fibers; textile processing systems; dyeing and finishing; fabric treatments for specific purposes such as flame and high temperature resistance. Clients include textile mills, equipment manufacturers, fiber producers, yarn and fabric manufacturers, cotton breeders, and public agencies. ITC typically conducts about 75 major projects each year and responds to more than 500 requests for testing, evaluation, specialty processing, and manufacturing. Contact ITC for help in solving all types of fiber/textile problems: International Textile Center, 1001 East Loop 289, P.O. Box 5888, Lubbock, TX 79408-5888, phone: 806-747-3790, fax: 806-747-3796, e-mail: itc@ttu.edu.

Cleaning Flood-Damaged Clothing

Note: The recent flooding in Texas counties prompted the following article. Be sure to note the additional Extension sites on flood-related topics at the end of this newsletter.

General directions for damaged household goods:

Assume that flood water contains sewage waste or other harmful materials until you are advised otherwise. Always wear protective gloves to handle wet clothing, carpets and other household items. Disinfect all clothing to kill harmful bacteria. Possible disinfectants include: chlorine bleach, quaternary ammonium compounds, pine oil phenolic compounds. All of these products can be found in grocery stores, drugstores, hardware stores, or at janitorial and hospital supply businesses. Read labels carefully to learn the correct amounts to use and methods of application.

Though liquid chlorine bleach is the least expensive and easiest disinfectant to find, it will damage some fibers. Do not use chlorine bleach on these fibers and fabrics: wool, silk, mohair, spandex, non-colorfast fabrics and fabrics with durable press finishes. If the care label is still readable, follow the cleaning instructions on the label. If fading is less a concern than bacterial contamination, then chlorine bleach may be used following the instructions on the label.

Water-based stains need to be cleaned with water-based laundry soap or detergent. Oily stains are

effectively removed with solvent dry cleaning solutions. Some oily petroleum-based stains are more easily removed in liquid detergents rather than powdered detergents. Most flood-damaged clothing will respond best to laundering because the stains are usually water-based, but this is not always practical since some fibers and garments require dry cleaning. Fabrics containing mud, clay soils, and bacteria should be flushed repeatedly with cold, clean water to dilute the contaminants before actual cleaning. Flood-damaged clothing may contain rust and other metals which are more easily removed in laundering using rust removers that can be found in the laundry section of a grocery store or in hardware stores.

Garments with dry clean only labels may be dry cleaned. Be sure to weigh the cost of dry cleaning against the chances of successful cleaning of flood-damaged fabrics. These garments will require cleaning a number of times, increasing the cost of the items. Decide whether the item to be dry cleaned is worth saving. Flood water may make it impossible to refurbish the fabrics. Clothing with multiple layers of fabric or wool fabrics may be impossible to clean completely. Wool that is wet, may shrink more when dry cleaned.

Steps to cleaning flood- damaged clothing:

1. *As soon as possible, separate wet clothing and decide what can be salvaged and what should be discarded.* Separate clothing that can be washed from items that must be dry cleaned. Sort clothing by color (i.e., dark colors from light colors, etc.) and fiber type (i.e., cotton, polyester, etc.).

2. *Rinse all sorted washable items several times in cold water to dilute the soil.* If using a washer or tub for rinsing, use clean water each time. Very heavily soiled items, should be soaked overnight in cold water and liquid detergent, following initial rinses.

3. *Avoid storing wet clothing in plastic bags because wet clothing will mildew.* If there is no way to wash clothing, remove as much water as possible and line dry. Any area that will promote rapid evaporation of water is good for line drying. Avoid drying near a heat source or in the machine dryer. High heat is likely to set any stains. If washing must be delayed, and there is a way to rinse the clothing in clean, cold water, rinse the clothing before line drying. Mud, clay, and other soils may be flushed out by spraying or dipping clothing in a container of water before drying. When clothing is dry, vacuum, shake or brush the fabric to remove as much soil as possible.

4. *Once clothing is rinsed, machine wash with a detergent and a disinfectant.* Consult the laundry detergent label and use the amount recommended for heavily soiled clothing. Two tablespoons of chlorine bleach per washer load will effectively kill bacteria without substantial damage to most clothing. The washing machine should be set for the *longest wash cycle, highest water level, and hottest water temperature safe for the fabrics.* Avoid overfilling the washer tub with too many clothes. Allow plenty of room for the clothing to agitate in the water. If soil and stains remain, repeat washing until no more soil is removed. Dry at the highest safe temperature for fabric, or line dry in the sun. Many bacteria die from sun exposure.

Source: Clemson Cooperative Extension, 1996

Fashion Forecast

The American Trend & Color Committee of the International Fabric Exhibition, named "threshold," has made its forecast of colors and fabrics for Fall 1999 and Winter 2000. The colors and fabrics forecasted to be "in" in 1999 and 2000 will reflect our past, present and future. Colors and fabrics are named two years in advance of the fashion season. What you see on the racks and shelves of retailers now was determined two years ago.

Colors will reflect the emotional, intellectual, physical and spiritual aspects of life as society crosses into the 21st century. Colors will be used to enhance the fabric, texture and silhouette. Color groups moving us into the 21st century include *legacy*, a group of soft, dusty tints and neutrals that are reminiscent of a romantic past. The *vision* group of cool blues, grays, and yellows emphasizes the future. To keep society focused in the present are the *grounded* colors of olive shades and brick. Passion is reflected in colors named *desire*.

They include purples, reds, pinks, and blues. Black and white describe the 'enlightened state' of *awakening* as we move into the year 2000.

Fabrics will be softly enhanced by fluffy, lofty, plush and brushed surfaces. If you're intrigued with these descriptions, go to the American Trend & Color Committee home page on the WEB to find more details of designs for the coming millennium:

http://www.fabricshow.com/iffe_whatsnew.html

Source: Lisa Mainardi, Director, American Trend & Color Committee, 1998.
http://www.fabricshow.com/iffe_whatsnew.html

Fibers and Fabrics

"I had a call like that..."

Questions from counties

I receive many calls from counties requesting information for clients on stain removal problems. Remember to check the reference sent to each county earlier this year, *Laundering Facts from the Soap and Detergent Association* (white and purple cover). Some of the more frequent questions and possible solutions will be highlighted in the newsletter.

Question:

How do you stop a fabric from transferring color to another fabric?

Answer: There are four factors that influence colorfastness: chemical nature of the fibers, chemical nature of dyes and pigments, penetration of dyes into the cloth, and how the dyes or pigments are fixated on or in fabrics. Coloring agents must resist washing, drying, dry cleaning, bleaching, spot and stain removal, temperature variations and resist light, abrasion, fumes, and perspiration. Interior surfaces such as in cars, outdoor furniture, or window treatments must use "ultraviolet-light-stabilized dyes." Interior textile colors encounter a wide variety of human, animal and environmental substances to which the dye must be resistant. So is it any wonder that once in a while we encounter fabric dye problems.

Color transfer can occur when fabric is dry or wet. When color

transfers to other apparel during wearing, then the problem is called "crocking." This occurs when one fabric abrades or rubs against another, e.g., a pink sweater "crocks" onto a white blouse worn underneath. When a garment's color transfers to another garment during washing in water this is referred to as "bleeding," e.g., blue from denim jeans "bleeds" onto white t-shirts. "Migration" is shifting of color to surrounding areas or an adjacent surface, e.g. a color in a blouse color migrates to the surrounding shoulder area.

It is not possible to make a dye fast if it was not that way when purchased. The most common dye colors that exhibit instability are neon and fluorescent colors, bright reds, greens, blues, purples, pinks, black and peach. Full strength application of pre-treatment products and even rubbing with water may remove some or all of these colors or cause colors to bleed or fade. Using water too hot for the colored fabric or use of bleach also causes color loss. **Research has not shown that salt and vinegar will "set" a dye color.**

If the dye was not set during processing by the chemist, the specialized equipment available today, or by special dye chemicals, then the color cannot be set by the consumer. Beware of care labels and products that state that possibility.

Remember: Prevention of color transfer is best achieved though following care label instruction and proper sorting and laundering procedures. (Refer clientele to Extension publications L-5200, *Laundry On Your Own* and L-5199, *Quick Stain Removal Guide*).

(continued on page 4)

(Fiber and Fabrics continued from page 3)

There are some possible remedies for washable fabrics onto which the dye has been transferred. White fabrics that have picked up color from other fabrics may possibly be restored by using a packaged color remover and then laundering. If color still remains and the fabric is safe for bleach, launder again using chlorine bleach. Or for colored fabrics, soak in oxygen bleach, then launder.

What recourse should the consumer take if care label procedures have been followed and the problem still exists? First read labels thoroughly when deciding to purchase dye clothing. Second, if the consumer follows care label instructions completely, and the dye transfer still occurs, then the dye is probably unstable. This is a manufacturer's problem and dye transfer is **irreversible**. The consumer should return the garment to the retailer and ask for a refund or replacement.

Source: *Laundering Facts, SDA 91*, The Soap and Detergent Association, NY: NY. Kadolph, S., Langford, A. L., Hollen, N., & Saddler, J. (1993). *Textiles*. NY: Macmillan Publishing Co.

Did you know???

Yarn is spun at speeds up to 250 miles an hour. Open end spinning spins yarns at speeds of 100,000 rpms. Open end spinning is like taking a dryer full of sheets and as you open the dryer door and grab a sheet it twists because of the rotary motion of the dryer bin. Currently about 1/2 of the yarn spun in the U.S. is open end spun. Cotton grown in West Texas is well suited to open end spinning. This yarn is used in denim, towels, knitted goods, and other products needing heavier yarns.

Source: *Southwest Farm Press*, March 19, 1998, p. 3.



Pet stains can ruin valuable carpets and upholstery

One of the many things that comes with having a pet is the endless cleanup of urine stains on carpet and upholstery. Care should be taken to preserve the value of the expensive household furnishings. Usually stains appear as absorbed, yellowish or brownish discolorations and are more apparent on lighter-colored carpets and upholstery. Prompt attention to stains may prevent permanent damage.

There are many pet stain removal products on the market, usually available in the cleaning supplies section of the local grocery store. Before using any of these cleaning products, be sure to test for colorfastness by applying a small amount on the unexposed area of the carpet or upholstery. Let stand for five minutes, then rinse. If the color is affected, don't use the product. Never over-wet the area, always use clean, white towels or paper towels. If the stain removal formula is unable to remove the stain, try mixing one teaspoon of ammonia with 1/2 cup water and blot. Blot any remaining stain removal agents or moisture with a clean, white towel and let dry.

Remember that the stain removal process take patience and careful testing. If the stain persists after the process, it may be necessary to seek advice from a carpet/upholstery cleaning professional.

Source: International Fabricare Institute, *Clothes Care Gazette*, July 1988, p. 3

Fashionable Chenille requires care

Some of today's most fashionable clothes are made of chenille. Chenille yarns have a fuzzy pile surface, much like that of a pipe cleaner or caterpillar. In fact, chenille is French for caterpillar. Chenille yarns are used in both woven and knit constructions and are popular for use in both apparel and home furnishings, such as bedspreads.

On loosely woven or knitted constructions, the yarns tend to snag and pull out easily. Normal rubbing and friction on the fabric will initiate the condition. The necessary agitation in cleaning will further aggravate the condition.

For chenille articles that are labeled as washable, it is safer to hand wash, even if the articles are labeled machine washable. Machine washing, even on gentle cycle, can cause excessive fabric damage. Hand washing reduced the degree of mechanical action, which reduces the likelihood of snagging and fabric distortion.

If you choose to machine wash, use the delicate cycle. Laying the articles flat to dry will reduce the possibility of fabric damage. Once the articles are nearly dry, it may be necessary to place the items in a net bag and tumble dry. This will help restore the loft and fluffiness of the fabric.

Snagging and fabric distortion cannot be entirely prevented in wear or cleaning, but taking some precautions in cleaning can help reduce or eliminate problems.

Source: International Fabricare Institute, *Clothes Care Gazette*, September 1998, p.3

Tips and Trends

New fusible interfacing

Tailoring techniques have traditionally used an upper armscye interfacing called a "wigan." The wigan is actually a bias piece of loosely woven light weight fabric used to stabilize areas of the garment that are cut on a near-bias angle, i.e., armscye, neck, roll lines, shoulder, etc. Usually basted into the area to be stabilized, a new fusible wigan is now available, making quick tailoring techniques even more successful in achieving an accurate fit.

High performance fibers

High performance fibers and fabrics are important to the fashion, sports and industry scene. High performance fibers are engineered to transport and manage moisture, temperature, stretch, provide personal safety, inhibit bacterial growth, and more. High performance fabrics are engineered to meet the needs of performance apparel and gear to be light-weight, comfortable, manage moisture and temperature, and protection from the elements

Trademarked high performance fibers include:

ACRYLIC	POLYESTER
Duraspun®	Comfortrel®
MicroSupreme®	CoolMax®
ANTIMICROBIAL	Ecospun2®
BioFresh®	ESP®
Innova AMP®	ThermaStat®
MicroSafe®	Trevira Fitness®
Salus®	POLYOLEFEN
ARAMID	Alpha®
Kevlar®	Innova®
Nomex®	Telar®
NYLON	SPANDEX
Cordura®	Lycra®
Supplex®	Dorlastan®
MicroSupplex®	Cleerspan®
Tactel®	Glospan®
PBI	
(Polybenzimidazole)	
PBI	

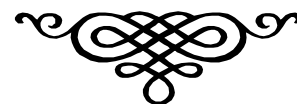
These fibers are used in socks, sweaters, outerwear, thermal underwear to wick (take away) moisture from the body. Some fibers offer superior cushioning for athletic performance. Antimicrobial fibers, such as Biofresh®, inhibit growth of a broad spectrum of bacteria, fungi, and yeast in such products as hosiery, underwear, accessories, actionwear, and sleeping bags. These properties will not wash out of the fiber. Other fibers like these have additives actually built into the fiber. The high performance fiber, aramid, produced by DuPont as Kevlar® is used in protective apparel because it will not melt, has low flammability, and withstands high temperatures. Protective vests, helmets, flame-resistant clothing, sail cloth and sporting goods are often made of the aramid fiber. Other high performance fibers of nylon offer durability, and abrasion resistance, protection from wind and water, better hand (feel), and are quick drying. Polyester high performance fibers wick moisture away from the skin, are pill resistance, shape retentive, and do not shrink. EcoSpun2®, a polyester fiber produced by Wellan, Inc., is one of the most innovative fibers. It is a second generation polyester fiber made from plastic recycled plastic bottles. Its high wickability, outstanding performance and softness makes for uses in high-performance apparel-fleeces, thermals and knits. The polyolefin fibers are all excellent insulators are most commonly used in all weather gear. The generic fiber, spandex, offers strength and durability like rubber, but is lightweight, and has outstanding recoverability after stretch. Spandex can be found in athletic apparel, bathing suits, tights, and support and surgical hosiery.

Trademarked high performance fabrics include:

BURLINGTON	HUNTINGDON MILLS
MCS®	Yukon Fleece®
Ultrex®	Yukon 2000®
Versatech®	Nordic Spirit®
XALT®	MALDEN MILLS
DUOFOLD	Polartec® Power Dry®
Innova® MicroFleece	Fabrics
Tibetan Fleece®	Polartec® 100 Fabrics
DYERSBURG	Polartec® Power
Dyersburg E.C.O.®	Stretch® Fabrics
Dyertech®	Polartec® 200
E.C.O. Wool®	Fabrics
GLENOIT MILLS	Polartec® 200
Berber by Glenoit®	Fabrics w/DWR
Glenaura®	Polartec® 200
GlenPile®	BiPolar Fabrics
GORE-TEX®	Polartec® 300
Products	Fabrics
Gore-Tex® Fabric	Polartec® 300
Dryloft® Fabric	BiPolar Fabrics
Gore Windstopper™	Polartec® Thermal
Fabric	Stretch® Fabrics
Activent® Fabric	Polartec®
Gore-Tex® Immersion	Windbloc®
Technology Fabric	Fabrics
Gore-Tex® Ocean	MENRA MILLS
Technology Fabric	Arctic Fleec®
	Chinella®

These fabrics use high performance fibers in innovative ways of weaving and knitting, bonding, and layering to prevent penetration by wind, water and temperature. High performance fabrics actually seem to "breathe" allowing moisture to escape and warmth to remain. They are aerodynamically designed using technological innovations.

Source:
<http://www.fabriclink.com/PK/indexfib.html>
<http://www.fabriclink.com/PK/indexfab.html>



Why are care instructions important?

Consumers consider care information when purchasing clothing and other textile articles. Care instructions apply to the entire article. They assure the consumer that there will be no appreciable change in the article's appearance when the instructions are followed.

Care instructions give consumers, dry cleaners and commercial laundering establishments valuable assistance in caring for an article.

Customer satisfaction improves when the article maintains its original appearance. Accurate care instructions reduce complaints of damage caused by unsuitable care procedures.

Care instructions relate to the following properties:

- **Dimensional stability** – shrinking and stretching
- **Color change** – fading or darkening
- **Staining** – color transfer from one part of the article to another, or to other articles in the same washload
- **Chlorine bleach** – loss of strength or yellowing due to retained chlorine bleach
- **Ironing temperature** – maximum temperature at which no discoloration, sticking, stiffening or other change of appearance will occur
- **Change in appearance** – includes other factors that have an effect on the article's appearance. Examples are seam puckering; blistering or separation of coated, bonded, laminated or fused fabrics; fraying of seams; dissolution or deterioration of fasteners or trim.

Don't throw those old clothes in the donation bin!!

Make a list of items (for example, 1 pair of pants, 5 men's shirts, 3 women's shoes, ect.) and take them to your local charity, religious organization or homeless shelter.

Most organizations will provide a written receipt and stamp the list with their name, address and date of donation. Have them sign or initial the receipt. Try to not have them value the articles there. You now have a sizable tax deduction.

You have to do a little homework: before the donation is made, valuing them afterwards, and attaching the lists and signed/dated receipts to your tax return using form #8823. Use the tax laws to your advantage.

GOODWILL

Ladies' Clothing

Dresses	\$3.50-25.00
Suits	\$10.00-85.00
Shoes	\$2.00-12.00
Coats	\$10.00-80.00
Skirts	\$3.00-15.00
Blouses	\$1.50-8.00
Handbags	\$1.00-4.00
Hats	\$2.00-8.00
Sweaters	\$3.00-8.00
Slacks	\$4.00-20.00
Bathrobes	\$4.00-12.00

Men's Clothing

Suits	\$20.00-85.00
Jackets	\$10.00-45.00
Shoes	\$2.00-12.00
Slacks	\$4.00-20.00
Shirts	\$1.50-5.00
Overcoats	\$20.00-60.00
Sweaters	\$4.00-8.00
Belts	\$3.00

Children's Clothing

Coats	\$5.00-15.00
Snowsuits	\$5.00-10.00
Shoes	\$1.00-6.00
Dresses	\$3.00-6.00
Pants	\$2.00-5.00
Shirts	\$1.00-2.00

Boots	\$2.00-4.00
Sweaters	\$2.50-5.00

Dry Goods

Blankets (synthetic/double)	\$5.00-12.00
Bedspreads (double)	\$5.00-20.00
Pillows	\$4.00
Sheets	\$2.00-5.00
Curtains (single window)	\$2.00-6.00
Drapes	\$10.00-20.00
Throw rugs	\$3.00-15.00

SALVATION ARMY

Ladies Clothing

Blouses	\$2.50-12.00
Bathrobes	\$2.50-12.00
Boots	\$2.00-5.00
Bras	\$1.00-3.00
Bathing suits	\$4.00-12.00
Coats	\$10.00-40.00
Dresses	\$4.00-19.00
Evening dresses	\$10.00-60.00
Fur hats	\$7.00-15.00
Fur coats	\$25.00-400.00
Foundation garments	\$3.00-8.00
Handbags	\$2.00-20.00
Hats	\$1.00-8.00
Jackets	\$4.00-12.00
Nightgowns	\$4.00-12.00
Pant suits	\$6.50-25.00
Socks	\$.40-1.25
Suits	\$6.00-25.00
Shoes	\$2.00-25.00
Skirts	\$3.00-8.00
Slacks	\$3.50-12.00
Slips	\$1.00-6.00
Sweaters	\$3.00-15.00

Men's Clothing

Jackets	\$7.50-25.00
Overcoats	\$15.00-60.00
Pajamas	\$2.00-8.00
Pants, Shorts	\$3.50-10.00
Raincoat	\$5.00-20.00
Suits	\$15.00-60.00
Slacks	\$5.00-12.00
Shirts	\$2.50-12.00
Sweaters	\$2.50-12.00
Shoes	\$3.50-25.00
Swim trunks	\$2.50-8.00
Tuxedo	\$10.00-60.00
Under shirts	\$1.00-3.00
Under shorts	\$1.00-3.00
Belts, ties	\$3.00-8.00

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Children's Clothing

Blouses	\$2.00-8.00
Boots	\$3.00-20.00
Coats	\$4.50-20.00
Dresses	\$3.00-12.00
Jackets	.....	\$3.00-25.00
Jeans	.....	\$3.50-12.00
Pants	.....	\$2.50-12.00
Snowsuits	.....	\$4.00-19.00
Shoes	.....	\$2.50-8.75
Skirts	.....	\$1.50-6.00
Sweaters	.....	\$2.50-8.00
Slacks	.....	\$2.00-8.00
Shirts	.....	\$2.00-6.00
Socks	.....	\$.50-1.50
Underwear	.....	\$1.00-3.50

Dry Goods

Blankets	.....	\$2.50-8.00
Bedspreads	.....	\$3.00-24.00
Chair covers	.....	\$15.00-35.00
Curtains	.....	\$1.50-12.00
Drapes	.....	\$6.50-40.00
Pillows	.....	\$2.00-8.00
Sheets	.....	\$2.00-8.00
Throw rugs	.....	\$1.50-12.00
Towels	.....	\$.50-4.00

For more information on other household item valuations see this web site: <http://www.visitus.com/1040/tip9605.htm>.

Source: Form 1040 Income Tax Service, Inc., <http://www.visitus.com/1040/tip9605.htm>

Available Now !!!

Laundry / Pesticide Exhibit:

Spanish Version

now available in each District Extension Office as well as in the Audio-Visual Library.

Master Clothing Volunteer Exhibit

is also now available in the Audio-Visual Library.

Audio-Visual Library, 409-845-2704



Mark Your Calendar



March, 1999

National Craft Month

Do you know the number of craft producers in your county? Are there any organized craft groups that sell their products locally or elsewhere? What kinds of crafts are made and sold by local artisans? Are these craft businesses members of the local Chamber of Commerce? Could they benefit from some marketing or pricing training? E-mail Dr. Pam Brown if you are interested in programming related to this topic.



Make-It-Yourself-With-Wool Contest

Send a self-addressed envelope to: 1999 Make-It-Yourself-With-Wool Contest
P. O. Box 175
Lavina, Montana 59046

Pattern Company Help Lines

Burda	.....	800-241-6887
Butterick/Vogue	.....	800-766-2670
Kwik Sew	.....	612-521-7651
McCall's	.....	800-782-0323
New Look	.....	800-334-3150
Simplicity	.....	616-783-4100
Style	.....	800-334-3150

Web Sites

Stain removal and laundry information sources:

Whirlpool - <http://www.whirlpoolcorp.com/clothes/mtips/stain.html>

Source of samples for natural cotton:

Fisher Henney Naturals + fabric samples
1-800-343-6639
1301 Lincoln Ave.,
Alameda, CA 94501

Cleaning flood-damaged household items:

Concerning clothing, household linens, furniture, see:
<http://www.ag.ndsu.nodak.edu/flood/textile2.htm>
<http://www.ag.ndsu.nodak.edu/flood/furniture.htm>
<http://virtual.clemson.edu/groups/agcomm/Disaster/hugo14.htm>

Concerning household cooking equipment, see:
<http://www.ag.ndsu.nodak.edu/flood/food.htm>

Structural questions, walls, ceilings, floors, see:
<http://www.ag.ndsu.nodak.edu/flood/wallsdhab.htm>

Cleaning carpets and rugs, floors, and electrical appliances, see:
<http://www.ag.ndsu.nodak.edu/flood/cleaning.htm#Carpet>

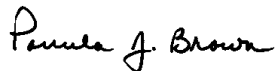
Saving photographs
<http://www.ag.ohio-state.edu/~ohioline/flood97/009.htm>

Flood issues for small business owners:
<http://www.ag.ohio-state.edu/~ohioline/flood97/007.htm>

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Extension Specialist-Consumer Sciences

Educational programs serve people of all ages regardless of socioeconomic level, race, color, sex, religion, disability or national origin. The Texas A&M University System, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the County Commissioners Courts of Texas Cooperating.

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Sanitizing laundry equipment:
<http://www.ag.ohio-state.edu/~ohioline/flood97/002.htm>

Some of this information was shared in a news release from AG COM and with District Extension Directors in affected districts.

An array of flood information from Iowa and Kansas, some repetitive of the above resources:
<http://www.exnet.iastate.edu/Information/Flood/>
<http://www.oznet.ksu.edu/library/library/flood/flood.htm#clean>
<http://virtual.clemson.edu/groups/agcom/Disaster/Index.htm>

Sources of hard-to-find patterns for larger sizes:

<http://www.sewgrand.com>
Dept. T, Bin 21
1160 Yew Avenue
Blaine, WA 98231-8019

Park Bench Pattern Company
P. O. Box 1089
Petaluma, CA 94953-1089

Sewing instruction books:

Taunton Books: new "easy guide" books on tops and t-shirts, pants, linings, jackets, skirts, blouses, and serging:
<http://www.taunton.com>