



## *We offer the following high quality fabrics:*

### **LINEN:**

Linen is beautiful and durable: the refined luxury fabric. Made from flax, it is the strongest of the vegetable (natural) fibers. European linen is high quality, guaranteed by the “Master of Linen”. The linens that bear this label become an exclusive product with excellent reputation.

### **WOOL:**

The unique properties allow shaping and tailoring, making wool the most popular fabric for tailoring fine garments. Wool is naturally dirt and flame resistant. It resists wear and tearing and allows perfect dyeing in deep colors. Beware of moths (see storage of textiles).

### **SILK:**

A natural protein fiber from the cocoon of the silkworm. With highly absorbent properties, it is easily dyed in many deep colors. Silk retains its shape, drapes well and shimmers with a natural luster.



## **COTTON:**

The principal clothing fiber of the world. The cotton fiber is from the cotton plant's seed pod. Cotton is cool, soft and comfortable. Since it wrinkles, polyester is sometimes added to produce wash and wear properties.

## **MAN MADE FIBERS:**

Made from cellulose (vegetable origin) or a blend of cellulose/synthetic fibers have been in use since just after the first world war. It now has the quality of natural fibers. Viscose and rayon, used in conjunction with polyester, are strong, drape well, have a soft, silky touch and are easily washable.

## **SYNTHETIC FIBERS:**

Polyester or trevira are fibers of chemical composition. Technical developments have produced a wide range of high performance fabrics, with quality as good or better than natural fibers. Added benefits are improved crease resistance, permanent press and fire protection.



**GENERAL:** every article has a label with washing instructions, clearly written in English, using the international fabric care symbols. Check the label for proper care instructions, including the water temperature and recommended wash cycle. It is important to treat stains promptly. The longer a stain is allowed to set, the more difficult it is to remove. Most of our embroidered garments must be dry cleaned with short cycle. The necessary fabric is added to all altar cloths to compensate for shrinkage during first laundering. Due to varying washing procedures, detergents and water temperatures the fabric may shrink more or less than anticipated. Therefore all altar cloths are provided with a large (1<sup>1/2</sup>" ) hem in order to adjust as necessary. If hand washed in cold water, the fabrics will not shrink.

## ➤ **Tips before laundering**

- sort all articles by color, keeping white, dark and medium colors together. Lighter fabrics may pick up colors from dyes from darker colors.
- sort delicate fabrics from "tougher" fabrics.



## ↘ Tips on washing, drying and pressing

**LINEN:** gentleness is key when washing linen. Pure soaps, lukewarm to hot temperatures (30° to 50°C or 85° to 120°F), and soft water are the main secrets for good results. When washing linen for the first time, soak in cold or lukewarm water for a few hours before washing. Use oxygen-type bleaches for white linens instead of chlorine bleach, which can cause yellowing. Be sure to rinse the linen completely in clear water to remove all soap, detergents and residual oils. Once rinse and spin cycle are complete, linen should be line dried or laid flat to dry. To keep linens white, sun drying is recommended. Avoid wringing. If necessary, machine dry at low temperatures. When ironing, keep linen uniformly damp. Set temperature indicator on your iron to “linen”. First, iron on wrong side of fabric, then on the right side. Linen will always shrink after the first laundering.

**COTTON:** wash exactly as linen. Chlorine bleach and any good detergent can be used on white cotton. Hot water does not damage the fibers.

**SILK:** dry cleaning is preferred, since laundry detergents may adversely affect silk fabrics.



**WOOL:** some, but not all wools are washable. Check the label carefully to determine if an item is washable. If not washable, take garment to a reputable dry cleaner. If washable, wash by hand or in machine using wool wash cycle (lukewarm 30°C/85°F) with a detergent designed for wool washing. Fill machine no more than 1/3 full. Lay articles flat or hang to dry. If ironing is required, use wool setting. Avoid pressing wool when completely dry. Whenever possible, press on wrong side of fabric, or use pressing cloth to avoid a shine. For hand washing, use lukewarm water. Because wool is highly absorbent, wash immediately without soaking. Rinse well in lukewarm water, because wool “fears” temperature changes.

**BLENDED MAN-MADE FIBERS AND SYNTHETICS:**

machine wash with permanent press cycle, lukewarm water (maximum 30°C/85°F). Add fabric softener to the final rinse cycle. Hang to dry or machine dry at low temperatures for short cycles. Always remove articles as soon as tumbling is complete. If ironing is required, used a moderately warm setting.



## LABEL WITH CLEANING INSTRUCTIONS

Every article has a label indicating cleaning instructions with symbols.

### Washing:



= washing to indicated temperature.



= NO washing.

### Bleaching:



= bleaching.



= NO bleaching.

### Dry cleaning:



= all solvents except trichloroethylene.



= ONLY petroleum.

### Ironing:



= according to indicated temperature.



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# REMOVING STAINS

## SOFT DRINKS:

Remove the sugar by blotting with clean cloth soaked in warm water. Then repeat, using alcohol.

## COFFEE - TEA:

Wet, rub with detergent. Soften old stains with glycerine, then wash with biological detergent.

## GRASS:

Rub gently with a piece of cloth dipped in a mixture of alcohol and ammonia, then wash.

## FATS:

Treat with dry cleaning fluid, petrol or other solvent, cover with talcum powder to avoid "halos", brush well and wash.

## INK:

Pat the reverse side with alcohol, placing an absorbent layer under the fabric, then rinse with water and neutral detergent.



### **WINE OR FRUIT:**

Immediately blot with paper tissue. Rub fresh stain with salt impregnated with lemon juice and wash.

### **BLOOD:**

Rinse immediately with cold water, then wash. On dry stains use 3% hydrogen peroxide and a little ammonia.

### **SWEAT:**

Use water and vinegar or alcohol and ammonia, then rinse. For yellow stains, use 3% hydrogen peroxide.

### **WAX:**

Remove excess wax, then press with iron between layers of tissue to absorb the melted wax. Launder as usual.



## STORAGE OF TEXTILES

### STORAGE:

Use only acid-free and archival-safe packing materials for storage. These storage materials are readily available from office supply stores. Do not use plastic, since this can trap moisture and cause mildew or yellowing of fabrics. Storage in basements, attics and garages is not recommended, because of extreme temperatures, humidity, grease and other undesirable fumes. The ideal storage temperature is approximately 20°C/75°F, with 55% humidity. Wrinkles can often be removed from stored items by hanging in the bathroom and allowing the steam from hot shower to relax the wrinkles. After steaming, allow the garment to hang overnight. Any remaining creases can be gently pressed out.



## **MOTH PROTECTION:**

Moths don't eat wool; only the larvae are wool eaters. If you notice a pepper-like sandy debris on the floor and in the storage drawers, you may have a serious moth infestation. To eliminate any insect activity, the article should be completely dry cleaned or washed and dried. It is important that all articles stored in the same place be treated. The storage area should be cleaned and disinfected. When storing cleaned cloths, the addition of moth balls serves as a repellent of insects, or a moth-proofing treatment is required. Testing has proven there is no permanent moth-proofing treatment.



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**FABRICS AND TEXTILE CARE**