



LAUNDRY CHECKERS GAME DIRECTIONS

Directions: Choose an opponent and use the game board supplied by your teacher. Each player should have twelve (12) tokens (checkers) of the same color or shape. A third person acts as the judge and holds the answer sheet while the others play. Two players could act as a team, and thereby have five (5) players to a set.

How to play the game:

This game is played much like the regular game of checkers. Place twelve (12) tokens for each player on the light-colored squares on opposite sides of the board.

The player with the longest first name starts first.

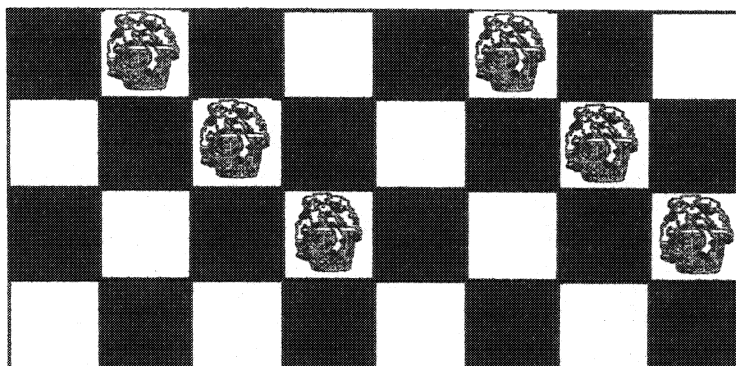
Players may move diagonally from one light square to another. Players can move only one square each turn unless he/she is jumping over the opponent's token. Players may jump in any direction as long as the move is at an angle.

When a player lands on a square with a laundry basket in it, he/she draws a card and tries to answer the question. If he/she does not answer the question correctly, he/she must move back to his/her position before the last move. The move does not count and the question card goes to the bottom of the pile. If the player answers the question correctly, he/she keeps the card. The judge decides if the players have given the correct answers.

The game ends when one person has no tokens (checkers) left. The person with the most points wins.

Counting the score: Add five (5) points for every token collected that belonged to the opponent, plus the number of points indicated on each question card successfully answered.

The object of the game: Try to collect the most points!





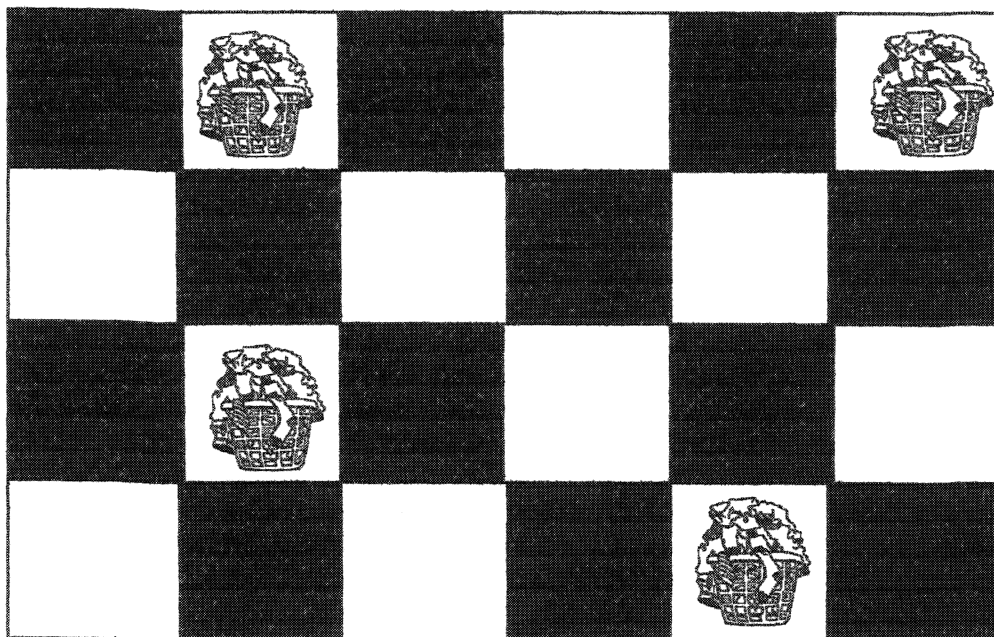
LAUNDRY CHECKERS JUDGES' ANSWER SHEET

1. The washer may overflow with suds.
The detergent will not be completely removed in the rinse cycle.
Clothes will feel sticky; may be itchy.
2. He had wasted water, energy, and detergent.
3. The clothes have to be pressed or washed again to look good enough to wear.
This also wastes time, power energy, human energy, and water.
Also, it makes her room be messy all the time.
4. a. Clothes may be stepped on and get dirtier or get torn.
b. Someone may trip over the clothing left on the stairs and fall.
It's dangerous.
5. Wool and delicate fabrics. (panty hose, some sweaters, leotards and tights, lingerie, wool blends, some blouses and shirts)
6. Lint from towels will cling to some fabrics. The pile on the corduroy attracts lint.
Towels should be washed separately or with fabrics that do not attract lint.
7. The darker colors (jeans) faded on the lighter clothing.
8. The red jogging suit may fade and make the white clothing pink.
Bright and/or dark colors should not be washed with white things.
9. The bleach may take some of the color out of the shirt.
10. Hot water and a dryer will cause wool to shrink seriously.
Wool items should be washed in cool water with a special detergent.
Then they should be reshaped and placed flat to dry.
11. His laundry will not be clean. A crowded washer doesn't allow the clothing to swish around so the dirt can be removed. A crowded dry will cause the clothing to come out wrinkled.
12. He will not have to replace clothing he has ruined because he didn't wash something properly. His clothing will look better and last longer because it won't fade and/or shrink. Also, he won't accidentally wash something left in his pockets and/or ruin his zippers.
13. True.



LAUNDRY CHECKERS JUDGES' ANSWER SHEET - PAGE 2

14. Try using fabric softener in the rinse water or dryer sheets in the dryer. More importantly, remove items from the dryer as soon as they are dry. Static electricity only begins to build up when all of the moisture is out of the dryer or article of clothing.
15.
 - a. The dryer may be running longer than necessary (which causes static electricity build-up).
 - b. The dryer filter should be cleaned after every load or the dryer will have to run longer to dry clothes, thus wasting energy.
 - c. She uses excess energy because she has to dry more loads since they are too small.
16. Washing instructions are helpful because they tell the best way to care for the garment. Mary may forget the instructions and ruin something, or someone else may do the laundry and not know how an item should be laundered.
- 17.
- 18.





SORTING THE LAUNDRY BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Sorting is one of the most important steps in laundering. While you sort, you should:

1. Look for spots and stains and treat them before washing.
2. Close zippers, hooks, buttons, etc., to prevent snagging.
3. Remove all items from pockets.
4. Tie sashes and belts loosely to prevent tangling.
5. Look for tears, rips, etc., and repair them before washing.
6. Sort clothes into loads of the correct size for the washer.
7. Identify special care or handwashable items and keep separate, including noncolorfast items.

Sorting is done by:

1. **COLOR:**
 - a. white, or white background with pastel figures
 - b. solid or print pastels
 - c. medium and bright colors
 - d. dark colors
 - e. colorfastness

Colorfast means the fabric maintains or keeps its color without fading or bleeding (running) onto other fabrics.

Noncolorfast means the colors in the fabric may fade or bleed (run) onto other fabrics when wet.
2. **TYPE AND WEIGHT OF FABRIC:**
 - a. loosely woven, knitted and sheers
 - b. lint producing: towels, sheets, terry cloth, etc.
 - c. tightly woven, heavy fabrics
3. **KIND AND AMOUNT OF SOIL:**
 - a. heavily soiled items should be washed separately
 - b. polyesters pick up oily stains and should not be washed with items which are soiled with oily or greasy stains.
4. **SIZE:**

Mix large and small items in each load for better cleaning and movement of items in the washer.

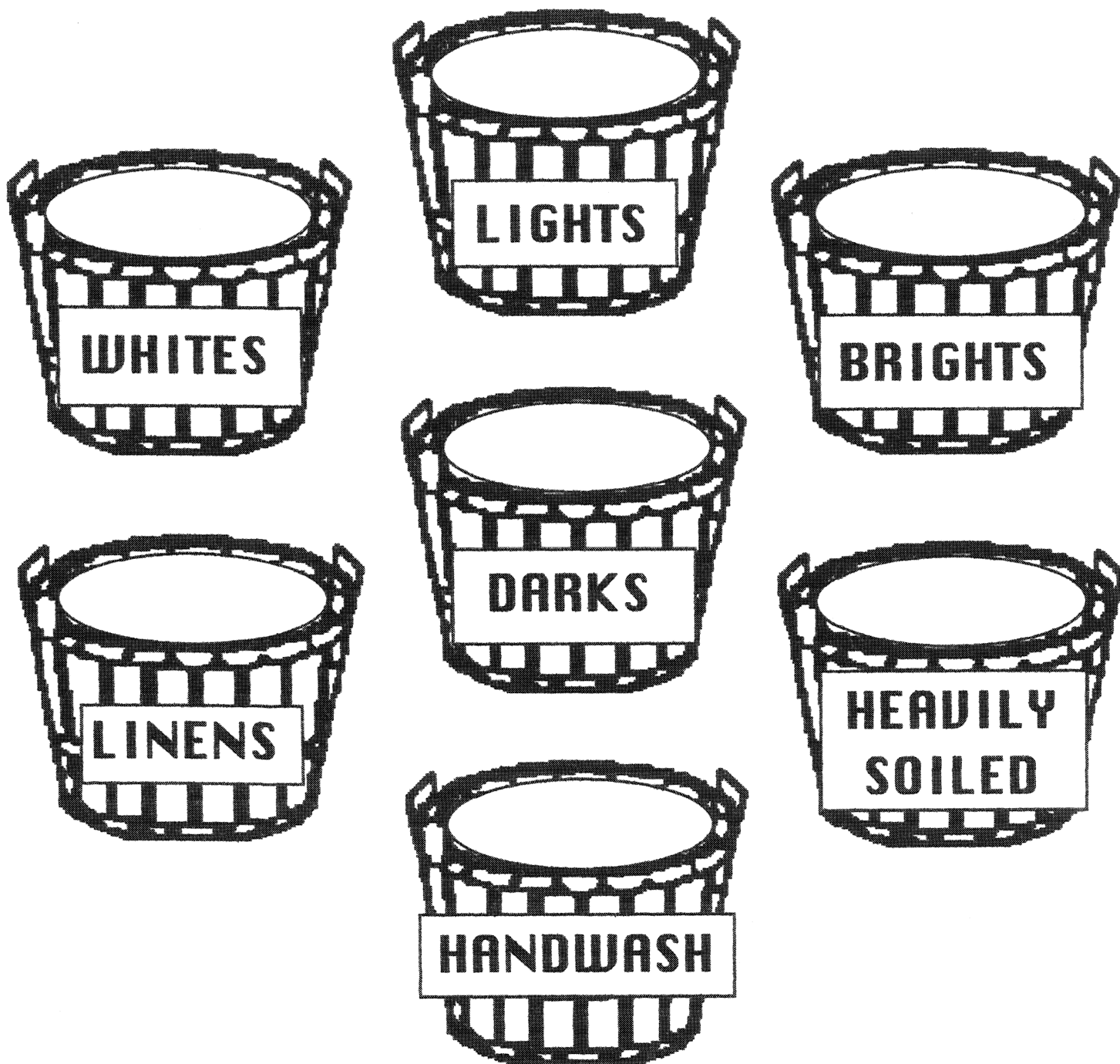
After reading the information about sorting, get the "Laundry Items" from your teacher and "sort" them into appropriate laundry groups. Then complete the student activity guide, SORTING THE LAUNDRY. When you have finished, have the teacher check your laundry loads.



Name _____ Period _____ Date _____ Score _____

SORTING THE LAUNDRY

Using the laundry items that must be sorted for washing, write the number of the item in the appropriate basket listed below:



Turn in your completed activity guide to your teacher.



THE LAUNDRY PROCESS BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The steps of the "laundry process" are as follows:

1. **Sorting the items to be laundered.**
 - This includes understanding care labels and consumer information.
2. **Pretreating stains and heavily soiled areas.**
 - Fresh stains are easier to remove than old stains.
3. **Mending or repairs.**
 - Mend articles before washing to keep torn area from getting larger.
4. **Operating the washing machine.**
 - a. Selecting the wash water temperature.
 - Hot water sets stains, shrinks clothes, fades colors, costs more.
 - Warm water causes little damage to clothing.
 - Cold water protects fabrics, prevents shrinkage, prevents fading, allows stains to remove easily, works best with detergents, costs less.
 - b. Selecting the rinse water temperature.
 - Warm water reactivates the detergent and causes the clothing not to rinse thoroughly.
 - Cold water allows the rinse cycle to work the best.
 - c. Selecting water level and agitation cycle.
 - Use the regular setting for medium and heavy weight fabrics.
 - Use the delicate setting for lightweight fabrics or delicate items.
 - d. Selecting laundry products.
 - Chlorine (liquid) bleach is mainly used on white cotton fabrics.
 - Powdered bleach can be used safely on other fabrics.
 - Chlorine (liquid) bleach should be added to the wash water and mixed thoroughly before the clothes are put in the washer. The bleach should not be put directly on the clothing.
 - Always use the amount of detergent recommended on the box or less—too much detergent is difficult to rinse out and makes the clothing sticky and dull in color.
 - Don't use extra detergent for extra dirty clothes—wash them twice instead.
5. **Handling fabrics to reduce the need for ironing.**
 - Using fabric softeners or conditioners helps to eliminate wrinkling.
 - Take the clothes out of the dryer immediately when dry, while they are still warm and fold or hang.



THE LAUNDRY PROCESS BACKGROUND INFORMATION - PAGE 2

6. Operating the dryer.

a. Selecting the temperature.

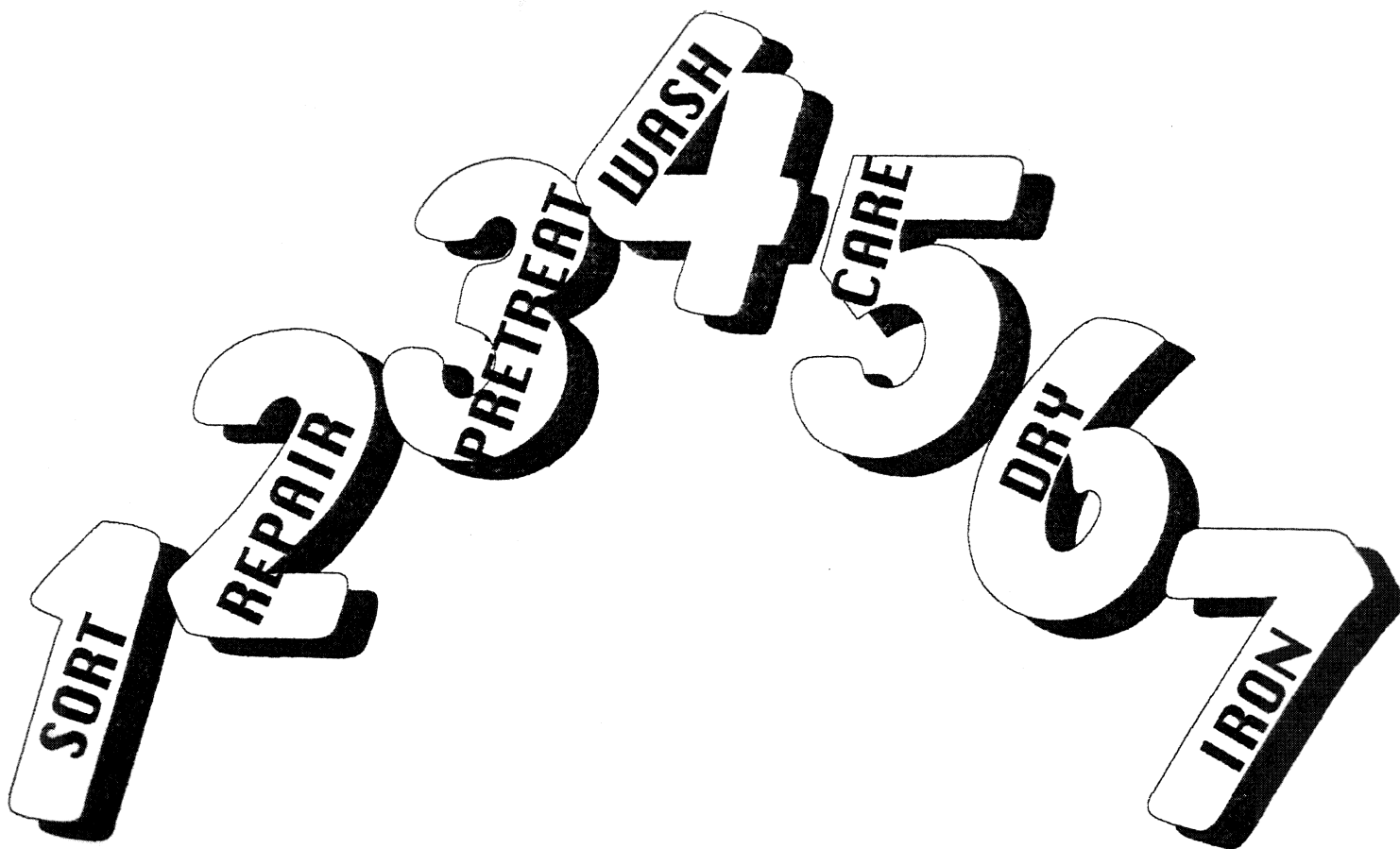
- High heat is very damaging to clothing.
- Medium heat does less damage.
- Low heat is least damaging but takes a little longer to dry.

b. Selecting the time.

- Special care and delicate items only need about 10-15 minutes of drying time on a lower temperature.
- An average load of clothes requires about 25-30 minutes of drying time.
- Heavier items, such as towels and jeans, require a longer drying time.

7. Ironing or pressing.

- If you aren't sure what temperature to use, start with a lower temperature and increase it until the wrinkles are out.
- Moisture or steam helps remove wrinkles.



When you have finished studying this information, complete the student activity guide, THE LAUNDRY PROCESS, and turn it in to your teacher for evaluation.

TOPIC #11: Textiles Care and Consumerism

Student Activity Guide



Name _____ Period _____ Date _____ Score _____

THE LAUNDRY PROCESS

DIRECTIONS: Look at the "loads" of clothes to wash in the left column of this paper. After reading the background information, THE LAUNDRY PROCESS, write in your care choices for each load from the possible answers in parentheses.

LOAD TYPE	PRETREAT STAINS (yes) (no) (maybe)	WASH WATER TEMP. (hot) (warm) (cold)	AGITATION CYCLE (normal) (delicate)	ADD CHLORINE BLEACH (yes) (no) (maybe)	DRYER TEMP. (high) (medium) (low)	HANG DRY (yes) (no) (maybe)
STURDY WHITES						
LIGHT AND PASTEL COLORFAST						
BRIGHT AND MEDIUM COLORFAST						
DARK COLORFAST ITEMS						
NON- COLORFAST ITEMS						
TOWELS AND SHEETS						
HEAVILY SOILED ITEMS						
HANDWASH/ SPECIAL CARE ITEMS						

Turn the completed activity guide in to your teacher for evaluation.
This student activity guide could be included in your "Independent Ideas" Handbook.

TOPIC #11: Textiles Care and Consumerism
Student Activity Guide


Name _____ Period _____ Date _____ Score _____

LAUNDRY PRODUCTS

DIRECTIONS: Answer the following question to the best of your knowledge. This isn't a test, so don't panic! Just check every answer that applies.

1. Jorge has a wool sweater his grandmother knitted for him. It is a beautiful sweater and he really likes it, but he spilled some grape juice on it. What should he do?

<input type="checkbox"/> Wash it in the washer	<input type="checkbox"/> Dry it in the dryer
<input type="checkbox"/> Wash it by hand	<input type="checkbox"/> Lay it flat on a towel to dry
<input type="checkbox"/> Send it to the cleaners	<input type="checkbox"/> Hang it outside to dry

If it needs to be washed, which products should he use?

<input type="checkbox"/> Detergent	<input type="checkbox"/> Enzyme soak
<input type="checkbox"/> Chlorine bleach	<input type="checkbox"/> Spot remover
<input type="checkbox"/> Fabric softener/dryer sheet	<input type="checkbox"/> Special laundry products

What water temperature should he use for the wash water? ☐ Hot ☐ Warm ☐ Cold
 What water temperature should he use for the rinse water? ☐ Hot ☐ Warm ☐ Cold

2. Sam's sister put his good white cotton shirt in the washer with her red sweats and now his shirt is a little pink. What should he do?

<input type="checkbox"/> Wash it in the washer	<input type="checkbox"/> Dry it in the dryer
<input type="checkbox"/> Wash it by hand	<input type="checkbox"/> Lay it flat on a towel to dry
<input type="checkbox"/> Send it to the cleaners	<input type="checkbox"/> Hang it outside to dry

If it needs to be washed, which products should he use?

<input type="checkbox"/> Detergent	<input type="checkbox"/> Enzyme soak
<input type="checkbox"/> Chlorine bleach	<input type="checkbox"/> Spot remover
<input type="checkbox"/> Fabric softener/dryer sheet	<input type="checkbox"/> Special laundry products

What water temperature should he use for the wash water? ☐ Hot ☐ Warm ☐ Cold
 What water temperature should he use for the rinse water? ☐ Hot ☐ Warm ☐ Cold

3. Carmen forgot to take her new tube of lipstick out of her pocket before washing her jeans. Now she has lipstick smeared all over them. What should she do?

<input type="checkbox"/> Wash it in the washer	<input type="checkbox"/> Dry it in the dryer
<input type="checkbox"/> Wash it by hand	<input type="checkbox"/> Lay it flat on a towel to dry
<input type="checkbox"/> Send it to the cleaners	<input type="checkbox"/> Hang it outside to dry

If it needs to be washed, which products should he use?

<input type="checkbox"/> Detergent	<input type="checkbox"/> Enzyme soak
<input type="checkbox"/> Chlorine bleach	<input type="checkbox"/> Spot remover
<input type="checkbox"/> Fabric softener/dryer sheet	<input type="checkbox"/> Special laundry products

What water temperature should he use for the wash water? ☐ Hot ☐ Warm ☐ Cold
 What water temperature should he use for the rinse water? ☐ Hot ☐ Warm ☐ Cold



LAUNDRY PRODUCTS - PAGE 2

4. It's been a week since anyone washed at your house, and you went to get a clean towel and there wasn't any. There's a big stack of towels in the laundry room ready to be washed. Some of them are white but most of them are colored. How should you wash them?

<input type="checkbox"/> Wash them in the washer	<input type="checkbox"/> Dry them in the dryer
<input type="checkbox"/> Wash them by hand	<input type="checkbox"/> Lay them flat on a towel to dry
<input type="checkbox"/> Send them to the cleaners	<input type="checkbox"/> Hang them outside to dry

If it needs to be washed, which products should he use?

<input type="checkbox"/> Detergent	<input type="checkbox"/> Enzyme soak
<input type="checkbox"/> Chlorine bleach	<input type="checkbox"/> Spot remover
<input type="checkbox"/> Fabric softener/dryer sheet	<input type="checkbox"/> Special laundry products

What water temperature should he use for the wash water? ☐ Hot ☐ Warm ☐ Cold
 What water temperature should he use for the rinse water? ☐ Hot ☐ Warm ☐ Cold

5. Last night you spilled hot chocolate on your bed and got your favorite dark blue and red sheets all messy. How should you wash your sheets?

<input type="checkbox"/> Wash it in the washer	<input type="checkbox"/> Dry it in the dryer
<input type="checkbox"/> Wash it by hand	<input type="checkbox"/> Lay it flat on a towel to dry
<input type="checkbox"/> Send it to the cleaners	<input type="checkbox"/> Hang it outside to dry

If it needs to be washed, which products should he use?

<input type="checkbox"/> Detergent	<input type="checkbox"/> Enzyme soak
<input type="checkbox"/> Chlorine bleach	<input type="checkbox"/> Spot remover
<input type="checkbox"/> Fabric softener/dryer sheet	<input type="checkbox"/> Special laundry products

What water temperature should he use for the wash water? ☐ Hot ☐ Warm ☐ Cold
 What water temperature should he use for the rinse water? ☐ Hot ☐ Warm ☐ Cold

6. You have a whole load of whites to wash, but you need your bright green soccer shirt to wear for a game tomorrow. It is the only dirty colored item you can find. What should you do? _____

Answer the following laundry questions based on your answer.

<input type="checkbox"/> Wash it in the washer	<input type="checkbox"/> Dry it in the dryer
<input type="checkbox"/> Wash it by hand	<input type="checkbox"/> Lay it flat on a towel to dry
<input type="checkbox"/> Send it to the cleaners	<input type="checkbox"/> Hang it outside to dry

If it needs to be washed, which products should he use?

<input type="checkbox"/> Detergent	<input type="checkbox"/> Enzyme soak
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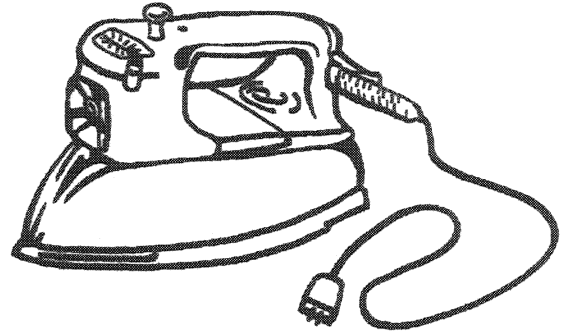
What water temperature should he use for the wash water? ☐ Hot ☐ Warm ☐ Cold
 What water temperature should he use for the rinse water? ☐ Hot ☐ Warm ☐ Cold



HOW TO IRON A SHIRT

THIS ACTIVITY GIVES YOU THE OPPORTUNITY TO:

LEARN: How to iron a camp shirt
DEVELOP: Ironing skills
EXPERIENCE: Ironing a shirt



SUPPLIES NEEDED: Iron (steam, if possible)
Ironing board
Spray bottle and water
Camp shirt (provided by the teacher or from home)

- STEP 1: Turn the iron to the proper heat setting.
(Check label for fiber content. Natural fibers such as cotton require a higher temperature than man-made fibers.)
- STEP 2: Dampen each area of the shirt with a spray bottle before you iron it, unless you are using a steam iron.
- STEP 3: Press the back of the collar.
- STEP 4: Press the front of the collar.
- STEP 5: If the shirt has cuffs press the inside first, then the outside.
- STEP 6: Press the sleeves.
- STEP 7: Press the shoulder area or yoke.
- STEP 8: Press the front pieces, moving the iron straight up and down on the fabric. Try to get the front piece to lay as flat as possible on the ironing board.
- STEP 9: Press the back, moving the iron straight up and down on the fabric.
- STEP 10: Hang the shirt carefully on a hanger and button the top button.

Return the ironing supplies to the correct storage area.
Show the teacher or your parent the shirt you have ironed.

TOPIC #11: Textiles Care and Consumerism

Student Activity Guide

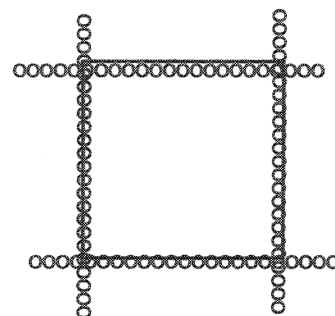


Name _____ Period _____ Date _____ Score _____

HOW TO SEW ON A BUTTON

SUPPLIES NEEDED: 2 - 3-inch by 36-inch pieces of fabric
 Hand needle
 Thread
 1 or 2 buttons
 Scissors
 Toothpick or straight pin

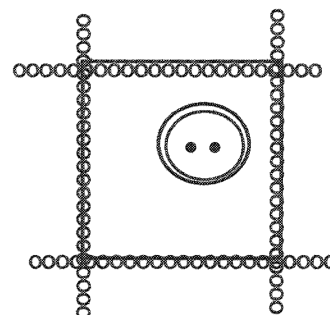
1. Cut two pieces of fabric 3 inches by 3 inches, cutting on the straight of grain. Sew the two pieces of fabric together on the serger, sewing all the way around.



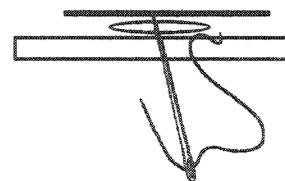
2. Thread the needle with a double thread that is about 12 inches long (after it is doubled). Tie a knot in the end of the thread.



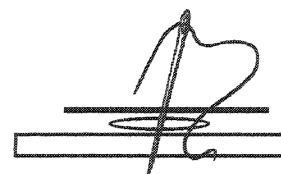
3. Place one button in the middle of the fabric pieces you have serged together.



4. Starting on the WRONG SIDE, insert the needle through the fabric and through one of the holes in the button.



5. Place the toothpick or straight pin on top of the button between the holes. Hold in place with the hand you're not sewing with.

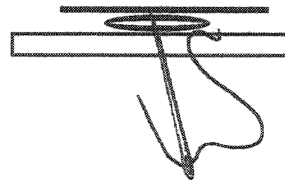


6. Go over the toothpick or pin with your needle and thread and insert the needle down through the other hole in the button.



HOW TO SEW ON A BUTTON - PAGE 2

7. Repeat the process of inserting the needle up through the fabric and button, and then returning over the toothpick or pin and back down through the other button hole several times.

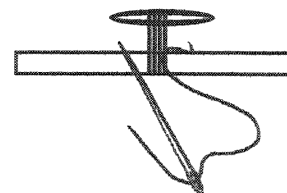


8. If you have a four-hole button, sew the other two holes the same way.

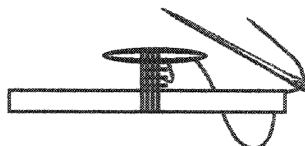
9. When you have about six (6) wraps of double thread, remove the toothpick or pin. Pull the button to the top of the thread loops.



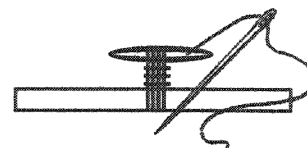
10. Bring your needle up between the fabric and the button.



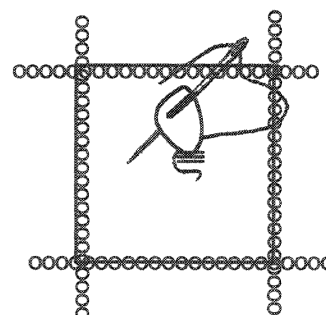
11. With your needle and thread, wrap remaining thread around the thread loops between the fabric and the button three (3) or four (4) times.



12. Pull the needle down through the fabric to the back.



13. Make a thread knot by making a loop with a small stitch, and then inserting the needle through the loop and pulling it tight. Clip thread.

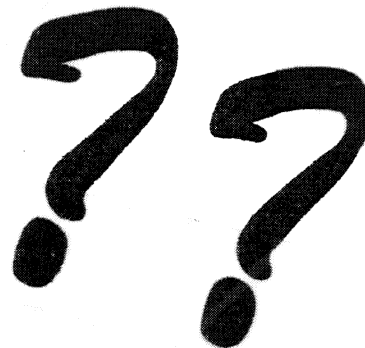


13. Congratulations! You have sewn on a button with a shank! To increase your skills, sew your second button on your piece of fabric.

14. Pin your button samples to this paper and turn it in for evaluation.



CLOTHING CONSUMERISM BACKGROUND INFORMATION



WHERE TO SHOP

1. Shop close to home.
2. Shop at stores that fit your budget.
3. Buy from merchants that are reliable.
4. Plan your purchases and buy only what you need.

HOW AND WHEN TO SHOP

To save 15 to 20 percent each year on clothing expenses, do the following:

1. Buy things before you have to have them.
2. Buy things at reduced prices, off season. (Just because something is "On Sale" doesn't mean the price is reduced.)
3. Resist impulse buying.
4. Shop with a plan to meet specific clothing needs.

LEARN TO READ FABRIC LABELS AND USE INFORMATION

Fiber Identification Act: A label must tell what fibers the fabric is made from, listing percentages used with the largest percentage listed first. The family or generic name of fiber must be used. The label must be attached to ready-to-wear and on the bolt end on which the yardage is rolled.

Care Labeling Rule: Every fabric must be labeled, giving specific instructions on how to care for it. Labels are sewn into ready-made garments and must last the lifetime of the garment. Instructions are on each bolt of yardage and it carries a number telling the merchant which care label to give to you. It is your responsibility to sew it into your garment.

Flammability Standard: All fabrics intended for children's sleepwear from size "0" to "6X," ready-made or yardage must be flame retardant and must be so labeled.

The following label sample meets all three requirements:

Flame Retardant Flannel—100% cotton, 44/45",
Machine Wash Warm—Tumble Dry.
To retain flame retardant properties:

- Do not use soap, bleach, low or nonphosphate detergent.
- Do not send to a commercial laundry.
- Maximum shrinkage 2-3 percent.

TOPIC #11: Textiles Care and Consumerism**Student Activity Guide**

Name _____ Period _____ Date _____ Score _____

CLOTHING CONSUMERISM

Using the care labels in clothing items provided by your teacher or from your personal wardrobe, complete the following information chart.

Garment Number	Fiber Content	Care	Additional Information
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			

What have you learned from looking at your care labels?

In what country were most of the garments made? _____

Turn in your completed activity guide to your teacher for evaluation.

TOPIC #11: Textiles Care and Consumerism

Student Activity Guide



Name _____ Period _____ Date _____ Score _____

CONSUMER CHOICES

Read the four situations described in this activity guide. Using the problem-solving techniques learned earlier, write your responses to these problems. There are many possible solutions to each of these problems.

1. Joe has a job interview at 3 p.m. on Wednesday. Today is Monday. The pocket on his dress shirt has come unstitched and one of the buttons is gone. Joe has had some basic sewing instruction in his Family and Consumer Sciences class, and he thinks he could make some very basic repairs on his dress shirt.

Identify the problem. _____

Brainstorm possible solutions. _____

Explore and evaluate possible solutions. _____

Make a decision and act on it. _____

Look back and evaluate. _____

2. Today, the boy Susan likes asked her to the Spring Dance. Susan doesn't have any clothing appropriate for the occasion. She sews well, but her time is very limited. Susan isn't sure she wants to spend a lot of money on a fancy dress she may only wear once.

Identify the problem. _____

Brainstorm possible solutions. _____

Explore and evaluate possible solutions. _____

Make a decision and act on it. _____

Look back and evaluate. _____

**CONSUMER CHOICES - PAGE 2**

3. John needs some new shorts. He enjoyed sewing in his Family and Consumer Sciences class. He saw some shorts at the store for \$19.99. He also saw some fabric he liked for \$3.95 a yard. It will only take one yard of fabric to make the shorts John wants.

Identify the problem. _____

Brainstorm possible solutions. _____

Explore and evaluate possible solutions. _____

Make a decision. _____

Look back and evaluate. _____

4. Ann needs some new summer clothes this year. She has outgrown all her clothes from last year. She has not had very much experience sewing and doesn't really enjoy it. Ann is going on a vacation in two months and is saving her money for it. She has a lot of free time in the next two months, but she will be gone for four weeks on her vacation, so she can't get a summer job. What could she do to get her new summer clothes?

Identify the problem. _____

Brainstorm possible solutions. _____

Explore and evaluate possible solutions. _____

Make a decision. _____

Look back and evaluate. _____
