

Laundry Tips and Facts

Here's a quick overview of how to get your clothes clean saving time and money.

Read the labels

It's important to read the care labels inside your clothes before washing them. These instructions not only indicate how to care for the garment, they often give guidance on separating loads too.

Pre-treat stains

To remove stains from dirty clothes, it's best to pre-treat before you wash. Grab a bottle of HE detergent, pour a small amount onto the stain and gently rub it into the clothing. You can also try the StainCare™ option, which uses multiple temperatures to attack different types of stains, on select LG washers.

Sort your laundry

Sort your laundry by fabric type, colour and water temperature. Keep clothes that require hand washing or dry clean only items separate. Divide the rest into 5 piles for best results:

1. Whites — everything white, underwear, t-shirts, handkerchiefs, etc.
2. Lights — including striped whites, off-whites and pastels
3. Darks — everything dark, like blacks, blues, browns
4. Brights — reds, yellows, oranges, fluorescents
5. Delicates — fine linens, lingerie, some synthetic fabrics

Here are some other tips before you wash:

- Mending any tears before washing will help prevent damage from becoming worse. Undo buttons on collars to help minimize wear along folds, and turn dark clothes inside out to help prevent fading. Washable sweaters should also be turned inside out to reduce the chance of fabric collecting in uneven clumps, or "pilling." Check zippers, buttons, snaps and buckles and secure them to prevent snagging.
- Wash reds or new, colour garments separately the first few times. These items can bleed and stain other laundry if you're not careful.

After your cycle is finished

To help reduce wrinkling, fold or hang clothes as soon as possible after the dryer cycle ends. If this is not possible, slightly dampen a cloth, add it to the load and then run the dryer for a few minutes. The moisture and heat will help the wrinkles fall out. It's also a good idea to run a cool-down cycle at the end of the drying time. All laundry items are more prone to wrinkling if left sitting in a pile when they are hot. If your washer has steam washes, this can also reduce wrinkles.

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Laundry Garment Care Labels

You should always check garment care labels for special requirements before washing, drying or ironing. Below we explain what each symbol on garment care labels mean.

Washing Symbols



Machine Wash
(Permanent Press)

Garments which have been permanently shaped (are wrinkle resistant) should be laundered in the "permanent press" cycle. This cycle normally involves a cold rinse before a reduced spin cycle.



Machine Wash
(Gentle, Delicate)

Wash only on the gentle cycle, involving a reduced spinning cycle and gentle agitation.



Hand Wash
Only

Wash these garments using water, detergent or soap gently using your hands.



Do Not Wash

These garments cannot be safely washed. Usually, these will need to be dry cleaned.

Temperature Related



Machine Wash
(NORMAL)

When there is no temperature or dots in the symbol, and no line underneath, it is recommended the garment be washed with hottest available water temperature, as hot water washes better than cold.



Machine Wash (COLD)

When 30C or one dot is shown, the recommended maximum temperature for washing the garment is 30°C (85°F).



Machine Wash
(WARM)

When 40C or two dots are shown, the recommended maximum temperature for washing the garment is 40°C (105°F).



Machine Wash (HOT)

When 50C or three dots are shown, the recommended maximum temperature for washing the garment is 50°C (120°F).



Machine Wash (HOT)

When 60C or four dots are shown, the recommended maximum temperature for washing the garment is 60°C (140°F).



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Machine Wash (HOT)

When 70C or five dots are shown, the recommended maximum temperature for washing the garment is 70°C (160°F).

Machine Wash (HOT)

When 95C or six dots are shown, the recommended maximum temperature for washing the garment is 95°C (200°F).

Bleaching Symbols



Bleach As Needed

Any bleach may be used when needed on the garment.



Bleach As Needed (Non-Chlorine Only)

Only non-chlorine, colour-safe bleach may be used on these garments when needed.



Do Not Bleach

Garments with this symbol are not able to withstand any bleach.

Drying Symbols



Tumble Dry (Permanent Press)

Garments may be dried in a tumble dryer, but only on the "permanent press" setting.



Tumble Dry (Gentle)

Garments may be dried in a tumble dryer, but only on the "gentle" setting.



Do Not Tumble Dry

Garment may not be tumble dried. Usually one of the alternative symbols below will be supplied.



Line Dry

Hang the garment to dry.



Drip Dry

Hang the garment to dry, without shaping or smoothing.



Dry Flat

Lay the garment out flat to dry.



Dry In Shade

This symbol may appear in conjunction with Line or Drip Dry. Dry the garment in the shade, away from direct sunlight.



Do Not Wring

Do not wring the garment to dry.

Temperature Related



Tumble Dry (Normal)

Garment may be tumble dried at the hottest available setting.



Tumble Dry (Cold)

Garment may be tumble dried only at the cold "No Heat" or "Air Only" setting.



Tumble Dry (Low Heat)

Garment may be tumble dried only at a low heat.



Tumble Dry (Medium Heat)

Garment may be tumble dried up to a medium heat only.



Tumble Dry (High Heat)

Garment may be tumble dried at a high heat.

Ironing Symbols



Iron (Normal)

Garments may be ironed at any temperature, using steam or dry.



Iron (Low Heat)

Garments may be ironed using steam or dry, at Low setting, 110°C (230°F), only.



Iron (Medium Heat)

Garments may be ironed using steam or dry, at Medium setting, 150°C (300°F).



Iron (High Heat)

Garments may be ironed using steam or dry, at High setting, 200°C (390°F).



Do Not Steam

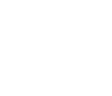
Garment may be ironed, but only dry. Using steam may damage the garment.



Do Not Iron

Garment may not be ironed.

Dry Cleaning Symbols

	Dry Clean	Dry clean the garment, using any solvent, cycle, moisture & heat.
	Dry Clean (Any Solvent)	Dry clean the garment, using any solvent. This symbol may appear with others restricting the cycle, moisture or heat.
	Dry Clean (Petroleum Solvent)	Dry clean only using a petroleum-based solvent.
	Dry Clean (Not Trichloroethylene)	Dry clean the garment using any solvent, except trichloroethylene.
	Dry Clean (Short Cycle)	Dry clean using the short cycle.
	Dry Clean (Reduced Moisture)	Dry clean using reduced moisture.
	Dry Clean (Low Heat)	Dry clean on a low heat setting.
	Dry Clean (No Steam)	Dry clean using no steam.
	Do Not Dry Clean	Garment may not be dry cleaned.

STAIN REMOVAL

Stains happen, and let's face it we aren't always equipped to deal with them. The best "tool" is knowing how to treat different types of stains. Some respond better to cold water, others to hot.

Always check the care label first and pre-test stain removal products. If the item is dry clean only, blot the excess stain and take to the cleaners within 24-48 hours of the stain.

Pre-treat stains

Here are some general tips for pre-treating stains:

Allow the pre-treating liquid to sit on the stain for five minutes. That way the chemistry in the detergent will have a chance to soak into the fabric and unseat the stain.

- For deep-set stains and soils, pre-soak the entire garment. Fill your machine or a tub with a low level of the warmest water allowed by your garment's care label. Add detergent, let it dissolve, then add your clothes and let sit for 30 minutes. Soak longer for tougher dirt. Drain excess water and launder normally.
- For extra-dirty clothes, consider a prewash cycle. Essentially, you pre-treat the entire garment in an initial detergent wash. Once this pre-treating is complete, drain the water and launder the garment in the hottest water the care label recommends.
- LG washers also feature a StainCare™ option that can remove a variety of stains in a single wash.
- Rinse thoroughly, several times.
- Dry naturally on flat towel — not in direct sunlight or heat.
- Smooth out garment to original shape and size.

Oil-based

Baby Food/Formula, Body Soils (Faeces, Urine, Vomit/Spit-Up), Blood, Dairy, Dirt/Clay/Mud, Egg, gelatine dessert

Pre-treat with detergent. Make sure to work detergent into stain and let set for 10-15 minutes. Then wash in hottest water safe for fabric.

For butter or margarine stains specifically, try the following:

1. Using a plastic bucket, create a soak solution by adding ½ use (approx. 25 mls) detergent per gallon of warm water. Allow the garment to soak for up to 30 minutes, weighting the item with a white towel to keep it totally submerged.
2. Wash in warmest water setting with detergent.
3. If stain remains, pretreat with detergent (pour on to cover stain and let set for 20 minutes). Then, rewash in warm water.

Avoid perspiration stains by applying deodorant twice daily (once in the morning and again before bed) to provide extra protection against wetness.

Protein

Grease or Oil from Cars, Makeup and Food (including Butter and Mayonnaise), Collar/Cuff Soil, Deodorant/Perspiration, Gasoline

Soak fresh stains in cold water. Rub fabric against itself to dislodge stain. If stains are old, scrape off crusted material and soak in cold water with detergent. Launder in warm water with detergent. Do not use hot water to soak or wash items with protein stains (hot water may set these types of stains).

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Tannin

Beer, Coffee, Tea, Soft Drinks, Fruit & Juice (including Red Berries), Perfume, Wine

First rinse in cool water. Then wash fresh stains in hottest water safe for fabric with your favorite detergent. Use detergent with bleach or bleach alternative for old stains. Do not use bar soap on tannin stains — it makes them harder to remove.

Dye

Dye Transfer, Fruit (Blueberry & Cherry), Grass, Kool-Aid®, Mustard

Pretreat with detergent and rinse thoroughly. Soak in diluted solution of water and use detergent with bleach or bleach alternative. Then wash in the hottest water safe for fabric.

IRONING TIPS

Ironing can take a lot of time and energy, neither of which are in abundance in today's hectic households. So if you want your clothes to have that finished look but don't have the ironing know-how or time, follow these basic ironing tips. You can also reduce your ironing load with a Steam Dryer from LG. Ironing actually begins in the washer and dryer.



Your washer and dryer can work to eliminate wrinkles before you even plug in the iron. Always refer first to specific washing and drying instructions on garment care labels.

- Wash synthetics made of nylon, polyester and acrylic and washable woolens in hot or warm water using a permanent-press cycle to help remove and reduce wrinkles.
- Wash bright colors and lightly soiled fabrics in cold water to minimize washer wrinkling (and save hot water).
- Shake out items taken from the washer before placing them in the dryer to prevent them from balling up and wrinkling.
- While LG dryers have very large capacity, you should avoid overloading — it prevents proper tumbling, causing clothes to dry slower and wrinkle.
- Don't over dry clothes — this not only causes them to shrink, but increases static cling. Excessive heat can also set wrinkles.

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- Hang up or fold clothes immediately after removing them from the dryer. If you leave them in a heap, they will wrinkle.

General Ironing tips

- Do not iron garments that are dirty or stained. The iron's heat can set the stain.
- Iron items that need lower iron temperatures first, then end with those requiring higher temperatures.
- Iron clothes, especially those made of cotton, rayon and silk, while they are still damp by removing them from the dryer before they are completely dry. If that's not convenient, dampen dried clothes with a steam iron or sprinkle with warm water. Allow the moisture to permeate the fabric.
- Keep a damp sponge or spray bottle handy when ironing. If you create a crease, dampen it and then re-iron the area.
- Iron fabric on the wrong side or use a pressing cloth on the right side to avoid shine marks.
- Hang newly ironed items immediately. Do not wear or pack them for several hours. Newly ironed garments tend to wrinkle again quickly.
- Set aside clothing that needs mending when you iron and fix them before they're worn again. This will save more work on ruined garments.

CARING FOR JEANS

Denim: Prewashed vs. unwashed

There are two general categories of denim blue jeans: prewashed and unwashed denim. Prewashed denim, also known as preshrunk or distressed denim, is achieved through bleaching or several mechanical treatments like stonewashes, sandblasting and scraping. Unwashed denim is stronger and most durable but is also much stiffer.



Reducing fading and shrinkage in Prewashed Denim

Even if your jeans are prewashed, they can still fade and shrink over time, especially if you do not follow the care label instructions. There are certain precautions that one can take to maintain color and fit:

- Always turn the jeans inside out for laundering.
- Wash in cold water with a cold water detergent.
- Never use bleach.
- If the care label instructions recommend drying in a dryer, be sure not to use hotter than recommended dryer temperatures and take the jeans out of the dryer while they are still slightly

damp. Then lay your jeans on a towel to dry or, if possible, hang them so that no part of the jean is folded over.

The hottest thing in cold clean

Now using the cold cycle on your washer doesn't have to mean compromising on cleaning. New ColdWash™ technology uses cold water and enhanced washing motions to penetrate deep into fabrics, giving you cold water savings with warm water performance.

Caring for unwashed denim:

Wear your unwashed jeans as much as possible before the first wash. (They will have a tough surface, almost like they are water resistant.)

- Do not try to clean local stains, as rubbing can remove the indigo and you may get a bleach spot.
- When you absolutely have to wash them, a steam wash cycle is preferable. If your washer doesn't have one, turn them inside out so they have some resistance to unwanted crinkles from the machine.
- To encourage fading and natural worn-in effects, wash in warmer temperatures.
- To help prevent fading, wash in cold water using cold water detergent.
- Once out of the dryer, turn them back to normal and shake them flat, otherwise they might get an unwanted crease or fold. When they are still damp, you can stretch the inseam as much as needed. Let them dry naturally by hanging, not folded.

After your cycle is finished

To help reduce wrinkling, fold or hang clothes as soon as possible after the dryer cycle ends. If this is not possible, slightly dampen a cloth, add it to the load and then run the dryer for a few minutes. The moisture and heat will help the wrinkles fall out. It's also a good idea to run a cool-down cycle at the end of the drying time. All laundry items are more prone to wrinkling if left sitting in a pile when they are hot. If your washer has steam washes, this can also reduce wrinkles.

Less time with your iron

Who likes ironing? No one. The EasyIron™ Option lightly moistens clothes to make ironing easier and more efficient.

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WASHING SNEAKERS

Most shoe manufactures discourage machine washing sneakers. Detergents and the machine's agitation may damage many leathers and adhesives. But then, there are still some that can take machine washing. The key to successful sneaker cleaning is the shoe itself.

First, see if there are care instructions inside your shoe. If so, follow those instructions. If not, use a specially designated cleaning kit for athletic shoes. Kits are most effective on leather and nylon uppers, foam midsoles and liners and inserts. When in doubt, follow the kit instructions.

Here are some basic instructions for cleaning most canvas and nylon sneakers:

1. Remove the laces and inserts.
2. Rinse shoes with clean water.
3. Use a neutral cleaner and a soft brush to scrub your shoes. Do NOT use bleach, solvents, harsh chemicals or abrasives.
4. Use a white, nylon-backed scrub pad for scuff marks.
5. Rinse entire shoe well with clean water.
6. Drip dry. Stuff with absorbent white paper to keep the shape.

Additional Tips:

- Throw laces in with your regular laundry.
- Don't place in direct sunlight or use the dryer (or any other heat source) to speed the drying process.
- Don't use newspaper to stuff your shoes; it will transfer to most fabrics.
- Don't put liners back in or wear your shoes until they are completely dry.

Want an unconventional solution for cleaning canvas sneakers?

Try shaving cream. Some folks swear it as an effective cleaner for canvas athletic shoes. Either cover your shoes with the cream, leave it on until dry, then brush off with a soft, clean brush. Or cover your shoes with the cream and remove with a damp cloth, then let dry naturally. Make sure you check with your sneaker manufacturer before trying this.

Some people also polish, protect and condition their shoes on an ongoing basis. Look for paste or liquid polish, water repellents and leather lotions (for your specific type of shoe) from your shoe manufacturer.

Sometimes you don't need to clean your sneakers as much as you need to refresh them. Try placing a sheet of fabric softener in each shoe overnight or a spray fabric softener in the fabric soles to clean away odors caused by germs, mold and mildew and to keep them fresh and new smelling.

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