

WASHING LAUNDRY IN NC STATE APARTMENTS

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Clothing Care Labels

Care labels provide you with information and guidelines about apparel care and how to best cleaning your garments. You should refer to the care label before cleaning your clothes.

Care labels list important information such as:

- Water temperature
- Recommended cleaning agents
- Washing instructions
- Drying instructions
- Stain removal methods

Importance of sorting clothes

Clothes made from different fabrics react differently to washing conditions. For example, natural fibers like cotton and wool are prone to shrinkage in hot water, whereas synthetic fibers like polyester are more heat-resistant. Sorting clothes before washing helps prevent damage, preserves fabric quality, and maintains colors.

Sorting clothes by color and fabric type is an essential step in the laundry process. Proper sorting prevents color bleeding, fabric damage, and ensures that each item is washed at the optimal temperature and detergent setting.

Here are the main reasons why sorting clothes is important:

- Prevents color bleeding: Washing dark or bright colors with whites can cause color transfer, leading to staining and dulling of lighter clothes.

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- Preserves fabric quality: Sorting by fabric type, such as delicates and heavy items, allows for gentle washing of delicate fabrics and helps prevent shrinkage and damage caused by rougher items.
- Ensures effective cleaning: Heavily soiled items may need more detergent or a different washing cycle, while lightly soiled clothes can be washed with a shorter or gentler cycle.

By taking a few minutes to sort clothes before washing, you can maintain the appearance and longevity of your garments, saving time and money in the long run.

Removing Coffee Stains

Different types of fabrics may require different cleaning approaches, as they can react differently to stain removers and washing techniques. These instructions can be used when washing cotton or cotton-blend clothes.

The following materials are needed:

- Liquid laundry detergent
- Powdered laundry detergent
- White vinegar
- Laundry stain remover
- Dishwashing liquid (optional)
- Oxygen bleach laundry detergent (optional)
- Salt or baby powder (for fresh stains)
- Toothbrush
- Paper towels or cloth

1. Rinse the coffee stain with cold water from the backside of the fabric.

Tip: For fresh stains, apply salt or baby powder to absorb excess coffee before rinsing. Allow the powder to sit for a few minutes, then rinse.

2. Continue rinsing with cold water for 10-15 minutes, or until the water runs clear.

3. Apply liquid laundry detergent or dish soap directly to the stain and gently rub it in with your fingers.
 - For fresh stains, allow the detergent to sit for 3-5 minutes before rinsing.
 - For older stains, soak the garment in cold water for 30 minutes after applying detergent, gently rubbing the fabric every 5 minutes to loosen the stain.
4. Optional: If the stain remains, create a paste using powdered laundry detergent, water, and white vinegar. Apply the paste to the stain and use an old toothbrush to scrub it into the stain.

CAUTION: Test the paste on a hidden area of the garment to ensure it does not discolor the fabric before applying to the stain.

- a) For fresh stains, apply salt or baby powder to absorb excess coffee before rinsing. Allow the powder to sit for a few minutes, then rinse.
5. Apply a stain remover spray or gel to the area and let it sit for 5 minutes before laundering as usual.
 - a) Optional: If it's available, use an oxygen bleach laundry detergent as the stain remover for enhanced stain-lifting power.
6. Look at the stain before drying to ensure it has been completely removed.

Tip: Hold clothes up to a bright light to check for any remaining problems. If any hint of the stain remains, repeat the treatment steps.

Air-dry the clothes to prevent heat from getting any other stain.
Avoid machine drying until the stain is fully removed.

For pure white clothing with lingering stains, mix 1/4 cup chlorine bleach with 1 gallon of water, soak for 5 minutes, rinse thoroughly, and then wash as usual.

Removing Oil-Based Stains

Different types of fabrics may require different cleaning approaches, as they can react differently to stain removers and washing techniques. These instructions can be used when washing cotton or cotton-blend clothes.

You will need the following materials:

- Heavy-duty laundry detergent
- Enzyme-based stain remover (spray or gel)
- Cornstarch or talcum powder
- Soft-bristled brush
- Dull knife, spoon
- Small bowl
- Paper towels or napkins
- WD-40 (for set-in stains)

1. Remove any excess oil residue

- If the stain is fresh and there is no solid residue, blot the oily area with a paper towel or napkin to absorb excess oil.
- If there is solid residue, gently lift it away with the edge of a dull knife or spoon

2. Optional: If the stain is older or set-in, carefully dab a small amount of WD-40 onto the stained area with a cotton swab.

3. Generously apply cornstarch or talcum powder to the stain to absorb as much oil as possible.

4. Allow the powder to sit on the stain for about 15 minutes to fully absorb the oil
5. Brush the powder away with a soft-bristled brush.
6. Pretreat the stain with an enzyme-based stain remover spray or gel.

Note: If an enzyme-based remover isn't available, apply a heavy-duty liquid detergent directly to the stain and gently work it in with a soft-bristled brush or by rubbing the fabric with your fingers.

7. Let the stain remover sit on the stain for at least 15-30 minutes to allow enzymes to break down the oil.
8. Wash the clothes in the hottest water recommended for the fabric, using the recommended amount of heavy-duty laundry detergent.
9. Examine the stained area after washing.

Attention: Do not put the clothes in the dryer until you are confident that the stain has been removed. Air-dry the clothes if you're unsure, as dryer heat can set in the stain permanently.

Tip: Avoid letting oil stains set into the fabric, as this make it more difficult to remove

Attention: Do not rub or scrub the stain without a cleaning solvent, this can push the oil further into the fabric.

Attention: Always confirm the stain is fully removed before putting clothes in the dryer. The heat can set the stain permanently

Washing clothes in stackable laundry machines

Instructions for using stackable laundry machines commonly found in shared housing facilities.

Students must use their own laundry detergent, fabric softener, bleach, and any other cleaning agents they would like to use.

- 1.** Put dirty clothes in the washing machine drum located at the bottom of the stackable unit.
- 2.** Optional: Separate clothes by color and fabric type to prevent damage or color bleeding.
- 3.** Add the appropriate amount of detergent to the washing machine.
 - If using a pod, put it in the washing machine drum before adding clothes.
 - If using liquid or powdered detergent, put it into the detergent compartment in the pull-out drawer, typically located on the top section of the machine.
- 4.** Optional: Add bleach and/or fabric softener to their respective compartments in the drawer if needed.
- 5.** Close the washing machine door securely.
- 6.** Select the appropriate wash settings on the control panel, usually located above the washing machine door.

Tip: The settings will reset to default after each use, so check the panel before each wash cycle.

7. Press the start button to begin washing.

Users can always set a personal timer to keep track of the remaining wash and dry time.

Laundry Icons for Washing Clothes

Clothing tags often include instructions for how to best wash the article. These instructions are indicated through universal icons.

Table 1: Machine Wash














Icon	Description
	Machine wash
 	Wash with cold water
 	Wash with warm water
 	Wash with hot water
	Wash on a gentle cycle

Table 2: Wash

Icon	Description
	Do not wash

Icon	Description
	Hand wash
	Do not bleach
	Bleach as needed
	Non-chlorine bleach only

Washing clothes in stackable laundry machines

Instructions for using stackable laundry machines commonly found in shared housing facilities.

Students must use their own dryer sheets, wool balls, or any other products they would like to use.

1. Transfer the washed clothes from the washing machine to the dryer drum, located on top of the stackable unit.
2. Optional: Add dryer sheets or wool dryer balls to reduce static and add softness.
3. Close the dryer door securely.
4. Select the appropriate drying settings on the dryer control panel, usually located above the dryer door.

Tip: Select a lower heat setting for delicate or synthetic fabrics to prevent damage.

5. Press the start button to begin the drying cycle.

Users can always set a personal timer to keep track of the remaining wash and dry time.

Laundry Icons for Drying Clothes

Clothing tags often include instructions for how to best dry the article of clothing. These instructions are indicated through universal icons.

Table 3: Dry










Icon	Description
	Tumble dry
	Do not dry
	Low heat
	Medium heat
	High heat
	Permanent press
	Gentle cycle

Table 4: Dry Clean

Icon	Description
	Dry clean
	Do not dry clean icon