

Label Lingo

Reading the care label on any clothing item is the first step in taking care of your clothes. By law, clothing must have a permanently attached label that tells you how to care for the item. The label should be sewn in seams, usually side or neckline seams. Care labels for socks are on the package. The information found on the label should include fiber content, country of origin, size, care instructions, and name brand. As you shop for clothing, labels should be used to help you in deciding whether to make a purchase.

Medium
4-H Outfitters
50% Cotton
50% Polyester
Machine wash in warm water
Tumble dry low
Remove promptly
No bleach
Made in USA



1. What size is the garment? _____
2. How should the garment be cleaned? _____
3. What is the name brand on the garment? _____
4. Where was the garment manufactured? _____
5. What is the fiber content of the garment? _____
6. Can you use bleach on the garment? _____

Words to know

Find the words below:

BLEACH

CARE

CLOTHES

COTTON

DESIGNER

FIBER

GARMENT

HANGTAG

LABEL

LAUNDRY

MANUFACTURED

ORIGIN

POLYESTER

PROMPTLY

M G O S C U R T Z P S B W T Z
 T A E R C J N J D O E D G F F
 R T N X I E X E F L H N L Y K
 L E S U M G S K U Y T J Y Y R
 N F B R F I I A X E O M T M N
 A X A I G A X N U S L R Y A C
 E G M N F N C N I T C Y S M B
 H F E M U D V T K E Z Y U V Y
 L R G S Y R W G U R E Q B C E
 Y L T P M O R P A R R L Z O R
 L A U N D R Y U K T E Z N T A
 V I C T B J C R M A G D L T C
 L E B A L X I P C G J N R O S
 X V F O E X R H H R M Z A N O
 N Z J Y F Y X M N Q F Q Z H G

Digging Deeper:

- Sort a load of clothes at home according to the care label.
- Read the care labels on three or more garments at home. Write down where the garments were made. Find these countries on a globe and write a short essay about the counties. Give your report at your next 4-H club meeting.

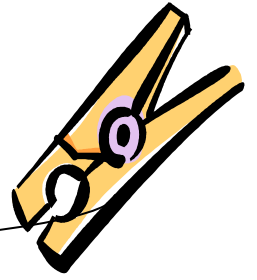
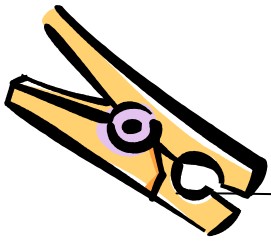
Other projects to explore:

Line and Design, Personal Development



LABEL LINGO POSTER





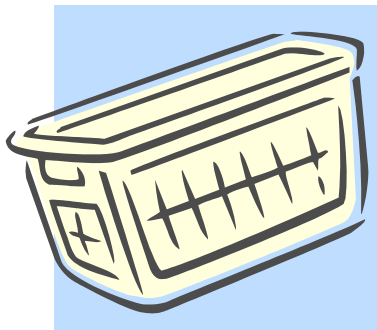
Who's doing the Laundry?

Everyone has favorite clothes that they wear more often than others. It's frustrating when the clothes you want to wear are in the laundry hamper waiting to be cleaned. Knowing the skills of laundry care will help you take care of your clothes. Learning how to sort the laundry is one of the first steps in clothing care. "Sorting" is the way you group similar items for washing by the care the clothing needs. You sort laundry to separate garments that could cause damage to other garments. Have you ever had white socks turn pink? It happens when a red and white garment are washed together.

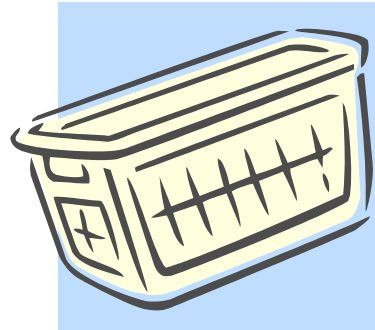
Sort the following garments into the correct wash load:

- 1 white cotton/polyester sheet
- 3 pairs denim jeans, heavily soiled
- 1 navy fleece robe
- 1 light yellow cotton sweater
- 4 pairs of denim jeans, lightly soiled
- 1 light blue towel
- 4 pairs of dark blue socks, heavily soiled

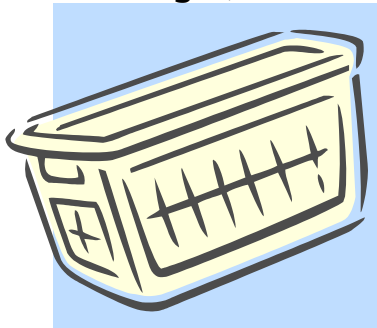
- 4 green washcloths
- 1 pair of khaki dress pants
- 5 light green towels
- 1 blue denim jacket
- 2 white pillowcases
- 2 green dress shirts
- 1 light blue cotton sweater



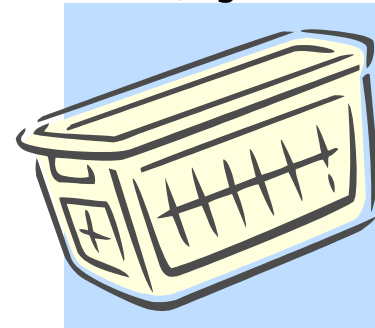
Bright/Dark Colors



White/Light Colors



Lint Givers




Heavily Soiled

Digging Deeper Activities:

1. Complete a clothing service learning project and give a report at your local 4-H club meeting. Examples include:
 - Clean out your closet and donate the items to a local shelter or Goodwill store.
 - Volunteer to sort donated clothes at a second hand store.
 - Organize a community clothing drive.
 - Do a demonstration in your 4-H club on how to sort clothes.
 - Do a demonstration in your 4-H club on how to sew on a button.

Dear Parent or Guardian:

We are asking your son/daughter to work with you to do the family laundry one time. Here is a checklist of steps we want him/her to consider. Have him/her check off the skills practiced, sign the paper and return it to their next 4-H club meeting. Thank you very much.



Objective: I will practice appropriate laundry sorting practices.

1. I sorted the laundry by light colors. _____
2. I sorted the laundry by dark colors. _____
3. I sorted the laundry by degree of soil. _____
4. I sorted the laundry by lint givers/takers. _____
5. I avoided risk of damage to items by being sure to:
 - Empty pockets. _____
 - Close zippers, hooks and eyes, etc. _____
 - Mend rips or tears before laundering. _____
 - Tie strings and sashes loosely to avoid tangling. _____
 - Remove belts, trims or pins that aren't washable. _____
 - Turn shirts with beads or decorations inside out before washing to prevent damage _____

Signature: _____

How to Sew on a Button

Items needed: Needle Thread Scissors

Step 1: First thread the needle. The thread will feed through the eye of the needle more easily if you cut it rather than pull to break.

Step 2: Once the thread is in the eye, pull a length of thread about 12-16 inches long. Double the thread over so that you have 12-16 inches of doubled thread.

Step 3: To make a knot at the end of the thread, wrap the ends of the thread around your index finger. Then roll the thread down to the end of your finger, using your thumb. Take the little mass you've produced and pull on it lightly to tighten it into a small knot.

Step 4: Insert the needle on the underside of the article of clothing, threading it out through one of the holes in the button. Continue to feed the needle into the button from one side and then the other. Do this six or seven times until you are satisfied that the button is attached properly.

Step 5: Now on the underside of the garment, make a knot by sewing into the material and making a loop with the thread several times. When you feel confident that the thread won't break loose, cut the thread.





Blue Cotton
Fleece Robe



White Cotton
Sheets



Polyester
Swim Trunks



White Cotton
T-Shirt



Gray Cotton
Sweatshirt



Heavily Soiled
White Cotton
T-Shirt



Pink Cotton
Pajamas



Orange Lightly
Soiled Nylon Jersey



Khaki Cotton/
Polyester Shorts



Cotton Denim
Shorts



Cotton/Polyester
Plaid Shorts



Green Nylon
Soccer Shorts



Black Polyester
Motif
Sport Socks



Green 4-H
Cotton
T-Shirt



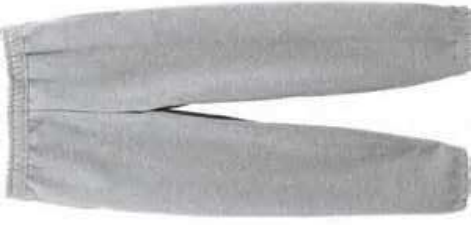
Blue Colored
Jeans



Purple Cotton
Shirt



Cotton Camouflage
Pants



Cotton Fleece Gray
Sweatpants



Canvas Work
Jacket



Cotton Plaid Shirt



Pink/Blue
Cotton Beach
Towel



Soiled Cotton
Denim Jeans



Black Cotton Polo
Shirt



Pink Cotton
Shirt



Yellow Cotton Polo
Shirt



Green Cotton
Sweater



Blue Cotton Shirt



Blue Cotton Denim
Jacket



Brown Cotton
Washcloths



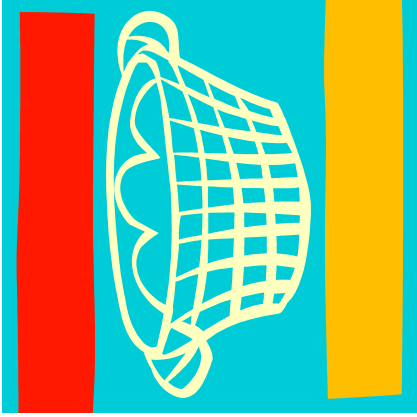
Blue Cotton
Denim Jeans



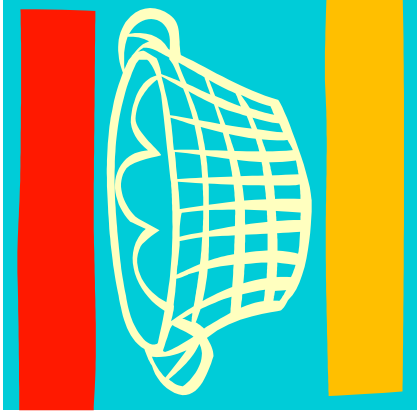
Khaki
Cotton/Polyester
Pants



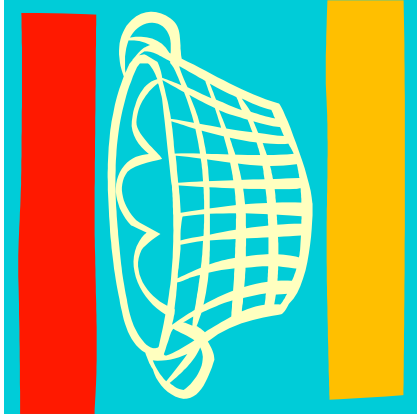
Pink Cotton
Towels



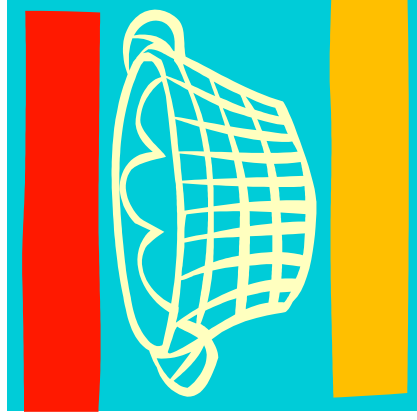
Bright/Dark Colors



White/Light Colors



Lint Givers



Soiled Items

The Art of Clothing



The rules that make up beautiful art apply to clothing design as well. By learning and using the elements of design, you will understand why some things work together and some things “just don’t look right.”

The elements of design are shape/form, color, texture and line. These are the tools used by you and clothing manufacturers when a garment is designed and made to “make you look your best.”



Shape/Form

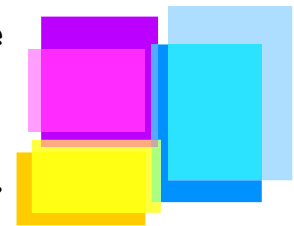
Form is the shape and structure of an item.

Shape is two-dimensional and appears flat. Form is three-dimensional with length, width and depth. For example, a circle is a shape.

A ball is a form.

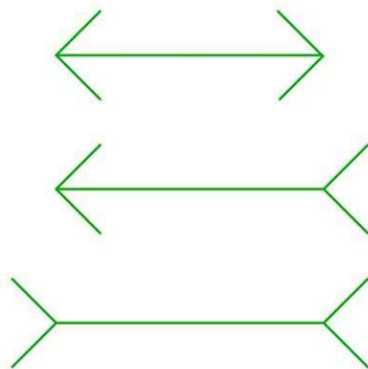
Color

Color is the hue, value and intensity that sets off one area of design from another. Hue is the name of the color (red, blue). Value is how light or dark the color is (light blue, navy blue). Intensity is how bright or dull it is (4-H green, neon green).



Line

Line can show direction, draw your attention, outline an object or reveal a feeling. Lines may be straight, curved, diagonal, thick or thin, horizontal, or vertical. They can be part of the fabric (stripe or plaid) or part of the design (seam, collar).



Texture

Texture is how an item feels when it is touched (hard, soft, rough or smooth).



Trendsetters

Digging Deeper:

Career Exploration

Research a career related to clothing/fashion. Answer the following questions.

Name of career:

Salary:

What do they do?

Report your findings at your next local 4-H club meeting

Fashion design is the application of design and natural beauty to clothing and accessories. Fashion designers work in different ways. Some sketch their ideas on paper, while others drape fabric on dress forms. Once an idea is drawn, the designer will determine the type of material the item will be made from. After that, he or she must create a pattern for each part of the garment so that it can be cut out and then sewn together to make the clothing. This is something like designing a 3-D puzzle and then putting it together on a mannequin. Fashion is big business. More people are involved in the buying, selling and production of clothing than any other business in the world.

Activity:

Using crayons or colored pencils, design the shoe style below to reflect your personality. Be sure to include the elements of design you learned about in your local 4-H club meeting.

