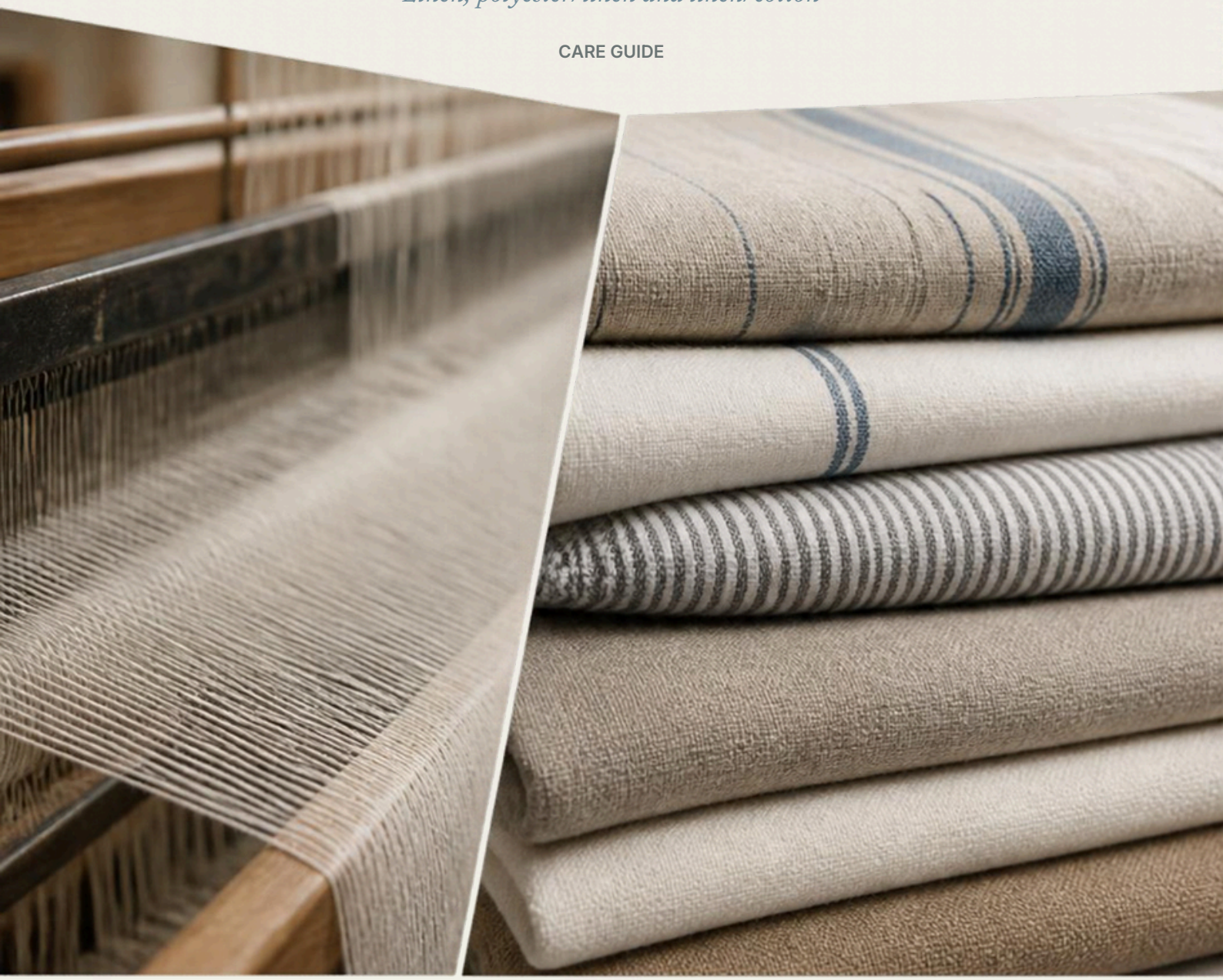
TEJIDOS BAGES

Using and caring for linen

Linen, polyester/linen and linen/cotton

CARE GUIDE



www.tejidosbages.com · t.bages@tejidosbages.com

CARE GUIDE

Using and caring for linen

Linen, polyester/linen and linen/cotton

Understanding the characteristics of linen helps you care for it and preserve it. This guide covers the most important aspects of its maintenance. Linen likes water: generally, the more it is washed, the more pleasant it becomes.

Washing

Detergent. Choose a neutral detergent for delicate fabrics. The original notes that the soaps used by our mothers and grandmothers contained no bleaching agents, unlike many detergents on the market; this is why it stresses the importance of a neutral pH.

Washing machine. Avoid overloading the machine so that the fabric can move freely in the water. Keep spinning to the minimum needed to remove water; this makes ironing or finishing the garment easier.

Although linen can withstand high temperatures, the document recommends the following:

Linen type	Hypochlorite	Wash	Neutral detergent	Optical brightener
Natural 1/8 white	Yes *	40 °C	Yes	No
Reactive colours	No	40 °C	Yes	No
Indanthren colours	Yes *	40 °C	Yes	No
Lejiado	No	40 °C	Yes	No

Colour key. 1/8 white: bleached natural fabric. Reactive colours: not resistant to chlorine bleach. Indanthren colours: resistant to chlorine bleach, with moderate use. Lejiado: the natural colour of linen.

Hypochlorite. Commercial chlorine bleaches.

* Use sparingly, always diluted in water. The original states “± 2 g per kilo”, without specifying the product concentration.

Neutral detergent. The original cites Wolitte, Norit and Finosedil as examples.

The instructions have been retained from the supplied document. For each item, its care label and the manufacturer’s instructions take precedence.

Ironing and storage

Ironing

Linen type	Temperature	Condition
Natural 1/8 white	150 °C	Damp
Reactive colours	150 °C	Damp
Indanthren colours	150 °C	Damp
Lejiado	150 °C	Damp

Stain treatment

If a stain persists, the document gives these traditional tips:

Stain	Treatment described in the original
Ink	Soak in milk and allow it to absorb.
Blood	Rinse immediately with cold water.
Wax	Chill with ice and scrape off as much as possible.
Wine	Rub with sparkling water.

Dry cleaning and industrial laundry

When taking a garment to the dry cleaner, always state whether it is 100% linen or contains a percentage of linen. For industrial laundry, the original advises: wash as a cotton garment; pay attention to the final rinse; use a gentle spin cycle; and use a “reductor de hiperclorato” before calendering. This last term is retained exactly as it appears in the source.

Natural colour and storage

Linen’s original colour is dark beige. When buying a garment of this colour, it is useful to know whether it has been dyed or retains its natural colour. In the latter case, the document describes a gradual fading caused by sunlight and wear, eventually becoming light beige.

Linen may yellow over time; the document states that a thorough wash can restore the garment’s original appearance.

Source: El uso del LINO (1).doc. Layout and translation; the content and values in both tables have been retained.