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MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
TEXTILES, CLOTHING AND RELATED ARTS
COLLEGE OF HOME ECONOMICS

/A STUDY OF A LIMITED NUMBER OF FAMILIES IN NORTHERN
MICHIGAN TO DETERMINE THEIR PROBLEMS IN
USING AND CARING FOR CORDUROY GARMENTS/

By

Mary W. Adams

//

A PROBLEM

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INTRODUCTION

Corduroy has been on the market for many years. The name corduroy is derived from the French term, "Corde-de-Roi," cloth of kings. This indicates that corduroy was once a uniform for royal service. Corduroy's utility was demonstrated in World War I when Allied labor battalions, forestry groups and cavalry men were clothed in this work-a-day fabric.¹

Corduroy became a popular fabric about 1928 when it was used on the Pacific coast for boy's slacks and girl's knockabouts. Through the depression years, corduroy orders from manufacturers of slacks increased steadily and the popularity for corduroy spread across the United States.

The first corduroys were drab and dark, but gradually brighter tones were introduced. The beginning of patterned corduroys in 1935 marked an important turning point with designs growing even more varied and attractive. Although the first corduroys were all the same size rib, wide and narrow wales were soon developed. By 1942, pinwale corduroy was used in everything from bathing suits to bridal wear.

World War II contributed to the popularity of corduroy. With the disappearance of competitive materials on the war time market, corduroy came into a preferred position. During World War II, the heavier corduroy was used for war plant workers' uniforms; lighter weights were used in military hospitals for patients gowns. It was found

¹Jessie Caplin, "Quality in Corduroy," Practical Home Economics, XX (June, 1942) p. 222.

that the richness of corduroy was better for the morale of the wounded men than the standard materials.¹

Recently manufacturers have varied the standard corduroy constructions and have given corduroy special finishes. Typical examples are Permucord, an eight-ounce corduroy that is completely crush-resistant and water and spot-resistant; Cablecord, which is made with a cotton back and acetate pile filling, has a surface design which resembles a cable stitch; and Barkord, which has a permanently embossed surface that resembles the bark of a tree.²

Much of corduroy's popularity can be attributed to its strength, durability and washability. It appears in all markets - men's, women's, children's and home furnishings. Corduroy may be worn from head to foot in a variety of garments ranging from children's play clothes to surprisingly elegant dresses.³

Even though corduroy is a popular fabric, it does have some disadvantages. Unless treated, corduroy has a tendency to mat down in areas subjected to pressure or abrasion; crushing or matting of the pile causes a difference in light reflection, making the crushed or matted area look like a spot or stain. Sometimes the dyes used in corduroy bleed excessively in wetcleaning; some of the dyes are alkaline sensitive.⁴ Also, dark colored corduroys tend to pick up lint.

¹"Rising Fashions for Cotton Piles," Textile World, LXXXIII (October, 1942), 78.

²Dorothy S. Lyle, Focus on Fabrics, (Silver Spring, Maryland: National Institute of Drycleaning, 1958), 267.

³"Corduroy - The Family Fabric and All Through the House," Prepared by the Corduroy Council of America (15 East 53 Street, New York).

⁴Lyle, 266.

While teaching Homemaking in northern Michigan, the writer observed that many of the students wore corduroy garments. As a part of their clothing construction work, many students wanted to make corduroy garments. The average family income in most areas of northern Michigan is low to average. Therefore, many people cannot afford to buy the wool garments usually recommended for winter wear. Corduroy, due to its warmth, is used as an alternate choice.

The purposes of this study were to determine what kinds of garments people in northern Michigan purchase or construct of corduroy; to find out how these people care for corduroy; to discover what they like and dislike about corduroy; and to try to ascertain their values in relation to the appearance of corduroy garments.

The investigator felt that the information obtained from this study on the use and care of corduroy would be helpful to homemaking teachers and Extension agents working in northern Michigan.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A review of literature was made to determine suggested methods of caring for corduroy and to ascertain the extent of research studies that have been made on corduroy.

Garments made of cotton pile fabrics are washable but require special handling. Dry cleaning is recommended for garments with complicated tailoring construction.

According to Hollen and Saddler, wrinkles will be harder to remove if corduroy garments are put through a wringer or spun dry. The best results are obtained by squeezing the moisture out of the garment and then hanging it on a line to dry. When almost dry, the garment should be brushed lightly with a soft brush.¹

Good Housekeeping makes the following suggestions for laundering corduroy garments.

"Clothes made of washable corduroy (vat-dyed and sanforized) are easy and simple to wash. Because colors are fast, corduroy of this kind can go into the wash water with white cottons, but avoid linting of dark colors - greens, browns, and maroons - by washing with other dark colors.

Vat-dyed corduroys can be washed with water as hot as you would use with other cottons. For machine washing, use your usual laundry soap or other cleanser, and try a 5-minute wash period. Avoid crushing or wrinkling by loosening wringer rolls. If you use a spinner, don't let it run longer than necessary. After corduroy has been washed and rinsed and is ready to hang up, give it a good shaking just as you would bath towels or bathmats. Shape it by smoothing and straightening, then hang to dry. Children's playthings need little attention, but tailored sports clothes will dry best on hangers."²

¹Norma Hollen and Jane Saddler, Textiles (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1958), p. 140.

²Good Housekeeping's Guide to Successful Homemaking (New York: Good Housekeeping, 1956), p. 236.

The Corduroy Council of America states that the smart homemaker will follow the washing instructions attached to the particular corduroy items to be laundered. If care instructions are not attached to the garment, then the following rules should be followed:

Wash by hand, using a mild soap and warm water.

Never twist or use a wringer.

When you have taken the garment out of the water, straighten it out as though you were going to put it on.

Hang clothes on a hanger to dry.

If a dryer is used, remove corduroy garments before completely dry.

Press corduroy on the wrong side over a terry towel or use a steam iron holding it above the fabric on the wrong side.

After pressing, brush the right side to raise the pile.¹

A few popular articles have appeared in recent publications on corduroy, but very little research has been done.

The Bureau of Home Economics conducted a study in 1941, which was designed to develop a set of specifications for cotton corduroy used in boy's clothing. Following this study, the American Society for Testing Material did adopt a set of specifications for cotton corduroy used in boy's clothing.²

From 1948 to 1953, a series of studies were done at the University of Alabama. These included "Certain Properties Related to the Serviceability of Lightweight Cotton Corduroy";³ "A Comparison of Effects of Laundering and Dry Cleaning on Corduroy";⁴ Laundering Procedures for

¹Corduroy Council of America

²"Physical Properties of Cotton Corduroy for Boy's Clothing," American Lystuff Reporter, XXX, Number 12 (June 9, 1941), 295.

³Florence E. Petzel, "Certain Properties Related to the Serviceability of Lightweight Cotton Corduroy," (University of Alabama, 1953)

⁴Doris Saxon, Pauline Keeney, and Henrietta Thompson, "A Comparison of Effects of Laundering and Dry Cleaning on Corduroy," (University of Alabama, 1950)

Pinwale Corduroy and Their Effects on Three Types of Seams";¹ and "On the Cost and Quality of Pinwale Corduroy."²

Standards for lightweight cotton corduroy were adopted in 1954 by the American Home Economics Association after these standards were developed by the Association's consumer interests committee and approved by the executive board as American Home Economics Association Consumer Standards.³

A study was carried out at the University of Tennessee in 1956 which compared three different grades of corduroy.⁴

¹Henrietta Thompson, Helen Wellington, and Florence Petzel, "Laundering Procedures for Pinwale Corduroy and Their Effects on Three Types of Seams," (University of Alabama, 1952)

²Helen Wellington, and Henrietta Thompson, "On the Cost and Quality of Pinwale Corduroy," (University of Alabama, 1948)

³"Textile Handbook," prepared by chairmen and members of the textiles and clothing section of the American Home Economics Association (1600 Twentieth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.), 92.

⁴Josephine Williams, "A Comparison of Three Grades of Corduroy" (unpublished Master's thesis, Dept. of Clothing and Textiles, University of Tennessee, 1956)

METHODS AND PROCEDURE

Methods and procedures for this study on the use and care of corduroy included the selection of the population, formulation of an instrument, administration of the instrument and an analysis of data.

The two high schools chosen to participate in the study were Crystal Falls High School and Calumet High School.

A questionnaire was formulated to obtain the following information: the background characteristics of the sample; corduroy garments which are purchased or constructed; care methods used for corduroy garments; likes and dislikes about corduroy; and values held in relation to the appearance of corduroy clothing. The questionnaire was distributed through the homemaking classes in the schools. The girls were asked to take the questionnaires home, fill them out with the assistance of their mothers and return the completed questionnaires to the homemaking teachers.

Before the questionnaire was sent to the participating schools, a pre-test was done with a sample of twenty at the Vermontville High School, Vermontville, Michigan. This school was chosen because of its similarity to the northern Michigan schools.

Techniques which were used to insure greater cooperation by the sample were: the questionnaire was distributed through the homemaking classes in the schools; the participants were asked to return the completed questionnaire to the

homemaking teachers; envelopes were provided in which to place the completed questionnaires; the participants were asked not to sign the questionnaire; and the questionnaire was printed on colored paper.¹

¹
Green paper was used for the questionnaires sent to the Crystal Falls High School; red for the Calumet High School. Two different colors were used for the personal interests of the writer.

DESCRIPTION OF POPULATION

The questionnaire was distributed through two high schools in northern Michigan. Calumet High School, which has an enrollment of approximately 600, draws its students from the villages of Calumet and Laurium and several smaller communities. The 225 students attending the Crystal Falls High School live in the city of Crystal Falls and the surrounding rural area. Both schools transport a large percentage of their students.

Copper and iron mining are the major industries in this area of northern Michigan. About one-third of the participants indicated their fathers are employed by mining companies. Although the iron miners earn a higher hourly wage, they are subject to more seasonal layoffs and strikes than the copper miners.

Over seventy-five per cent of the fathers are engaged in manual labor, or own small farms, or work at service type jobs. Fourteen fathers of the ninety-one respondents are professional men, business men, or white collar workers.

The majority of the mothers do not work outside the home. Twenty-five women indicated they worked as teachers, practical nurses, secretaries, waitresses, or clerks.

One hundred of the 109 participants listed the number of children in the family living at home. A total of 285 children were recorded, giving an average of 2.65 children living at home per family.

Slightly over two-thirds of the respondents stated that they live in town while the remaining one-third live in a rural area. Since many of the students are transported by bus, the percentage appears high for those living in town. It is possible that the phrase "in a rural area" used in the questionnaire was interpreted by some to mean living on a farm. Also, those that live in the residential locations that surround the individual mines consider this as living in town.

In answer to a question about approximate family income for the year 1960, the replies ranged from less than \$2,000 to \$10,000 and over. In some cases the income did not seem to coincide with the father's or mother's occupation. However, the large amount of unemployment during the year of 1960 must be taken into consideration. Also, it is possible that some of the students did not take the questionnaires home and merely guessed the family income. The figures from the data received show that fifty-three of the seventy-one respondents had a family income of less than \$6,000 during the year of 1960.

ANALYSIS OF DATA

In the participating schools, 145 questionnaires were distributed and 109 returned. In many cases, the respondents did not answer all of the questions; consequently, the percentages cited in the following pages are based on the total number of responses to the individual question.

The students and their mothers were asked to list the number of corduroy garments in the present family wardrobe and also those that were in storage (see Table 1). For itemizing these garments, two columns were provided, one for adults and one for children.¹ According to the figures received, the three most popular garments for adults (men and women) are slacks for women, skirts, and shirts; those least popular are blouses, long coats and suits. In children's clothing, slacks ranked highest while blouses, bathrobes, and slippers ranked the lowest. As seen in Table 1 over twice as many adult garments were listed as were children's garments.²

In reply to the question, "Does anyone in your family sew?", ninety-one per cent responded "yes." The question proved to be ambiguous. Some of the respondents included the sewing done by the girls in Homemaking classes and others did not. To be more meaningful the question should have been stated, "Does anyone in your family sew at home? (omit sewing done in school)"

¹The age range for adults was given as thirteen years old and over; for children, infants to twelve years old.

²Since the proportion of adults to children was not known in this analysis, this figure is of minor significance.

TABLE 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF CORDUROY GARMENTS STORED AND USED IN FAMILY
WALDHOLES

<u>Adult Clothing*</u>		<u>Children's Clothing</u>	
<u>Corduroy Garments</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Corduroy Garments</u>	<u>Number</u>
skirts	173	jackets	30
shirts	117	shirts	58
trousers	76	blouses	1
women's slacks	202	skirts	48
dresses	17	slacks	139
suits	15	pants with bib	33
housecoats	47	dresses	11
car coats or jackets	75	vests	12
long coats	14	jumpers	33
vests	51	bathrobes	8
jumpers	82	slippers	9
blouses	7	tennis shoes	2
slippers	43	coats	2
tennis shoes	17	Total	391
shorts	2		
Total	938		

* The age range for adults was thirteen years old and over;
for children, infants to twelve years old.

The questionnaire then asked the participants to check the number of garments which had been made from all kinds of fabrics during the year of 1960 and to indicate how many had been made of corduroy. An analysis of the data revealed that four to six garments had been made by thirty-one per cent of the group, one to three garments were made by eighteen per cent, and sixteen or more had been made by eighteen per cent. Less than half (43) of the participants made a total of 122 corduroy garments.

To gain further evidence of the use of corduroy, the participants were directed to check the number of garments they had purchased during the year of 1960 which were partly or completely made of corduroy. Eighteen per cent recorded that none had been purchased. Sixty-seven per cent purchased one to five garments, while the remaining fifteen per cent purchased six or more corduroy garments.

Another question was designed to discover what sewing or pressing techniques had been used during the construction of corduroy garments. Fifty per cent replied that they lay pattern pieces on the material according to the directions on the pattern guide sheet; seventy-one per cent lay pattern pieces on the material so they are all in one direction; forty-two per cent steam press on the wrong side with the right side against a needle board or a piece of mohair upholstery fabric¹; nine per cent press on the right side of the material; and forty-one per cent brush the right side of the material after pressing.

Five questions dealt with the care of corduroy. Since people use more than one method of washing, drying, or ironing their clothes, the participants were asked to

¹ This question was double-headed and should have been separated into two parts: 1) steam press on the wrong side and 2) press with the right against a needle board on a piece of mohair upholstery.

check the method or methods they have used. Therefore, the percentages cited for questions on care of corduroy represent the number of people that use a method at least part of the time.

One question presented five procedures that may be used to wash corduroy garments. In addition to checking the methods they use, the participants were asked to list the kinds of garments washed by the different methods they had checked. The largest group, forty-two per cent¹, stated they wash corduroy garments in a washing machine but do not put the corduroy clothes through the wringer. Forty per cent also indicated that they wash corduroy garments by hand. Thirty per cent wash in an automatic washer and let the corduroy clothes go through the complete cycle while twenty-seven per cent wash in a washing machine and put the corduroy clothes through the wringer. A small percentage wash in an automatic washer but take the corduroy clothes out before the last spin. Slacks, jumpers, skirts, shirts, housecoats, and jackets were listed as being washed by each method of laundering. (See Table 2). A few mothers and daughters stated that the age of the garment determined how it would be washed.

¹Percentages total over 100 per cent because the participants could check more than one method of washing.

TABLE 2

PROCEDURES USED BY THE RESPONDENTS IN WASHING CORDUROY GARMENTS WITH ITEMIZED LIST
OF KINDS OF GARMENTS WASHED BY DIFFERENT METHODS

Method	Total Number Using this Method	Kinds of Garments Washed													
		slacks	slippers	child's pants	jumper	skirts	shirts	tennis shoes	jackets	house- coats	blouses	vests	dresses	coats	
Wash in a washing machine and put the corduroy clothes through the wringer.	29*	19	5	8	9	14	13	5	7	5	5	0	0	0	
Wash in a washing machine but do not put the corduroy clothes through the wringer.	45	27	5	0	10	22	11	0	13	7	6	7	6	5	
Wash in an automatic washer and let the corduroy clothes go through the complete cycle	32	22	0	0	8	19	10	0	9	5	0	9	0	0	
Wash in an automatic washer but take the corduroy clothes out before the last spin	10	6	0	0	4	4	5	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	
Wash corduroy clothes by hand	43	19	0	0	8	26	7	0	4	0	2	7	7	0	

* Twenty-nine respondents used the method, wash in a washing machine and put the corduroy clothes through the wringer. Nineteen of the twenty-nine said they washed slacks; five of the twenty-nine washed slippers; eight of the twenty-nine washed children's pants, etc. These figures indicate that respondents had many garments in their family wardrobe which were washed in a washing machine and put through the wringer.

When clothes are new, they are washed by hand or removed from the washer before spinning or without wringing. Several of the participants indicated they use more than one method of laundering corduroy garments.

Another question listed several methods that could be used to dry corduroy garments. As seen in Table 3, over half hang them on the clothes line dripping wet; forty-two per cent wring them out by hand and hang them on the clothes line; thirty-three per cent dry them in an automatic dryer; and twenty per cent wring them through the wringer and hang them on the clothes line.

TABLE 3.

PERCENTAGE OF RESPONSES TO METHODS OF DRYING CORDUROY GARMENTS

<u>Method of Drying</u>	<u>Per centage*</u>
Hang them on the clothes line dripping wet	51
Wring them out by hand and hang them on the clothes line	42
Automatic dryer	33
Wring them through the wringer and hang them on the clothes line	20
Lay them flat	5
Spin in automatic washer and line dry	3

* Percentages total over 100 per cent because the participants could check more than one method of drying.

In response to the question, "If you line dry your clothes, where do you hang them during the winter months?", two-thirds of the participants replied that they hang their clothes in the basement to dry (see Table 4); forty-seven per cent sometimes hang them outdoors while twenty-two per cent usually hang them outdoors. A small percentage checked that they hang clothes to dry in other parts of the house such as the attic, a spare room, or on the porch.

TABLE 4

PERCENTAGE OF RESPONSES TO WHERE CLOTHES ARE HUNG TO DRY
DURING WINTER MONTHS

<u>Place of Drying</u>	<u>Per Cent*</u>
In the basement	67
Sometime outdoors	47
Usually outdoors	22
In the attic	11
Other parts of the house	10

-
- * Percentages total over 100 percent because the participants could check more than one answer.

Another question dealt with methods used to iron corduroy garments. The figures shown in Table 5 reveal that over three-fourths of the people iron on the wrong side of the garment. The majority use a steam iron and half of the respondents brush the surface to improve the appearance after ironing. Twenty-two per cent stated that they sprinkle corduroy clothes before ironing them.

TABLE 5.

PERCENTAGE OF RESPONSES TO METHODS OF IRONING CORDUROY GARMENTS

<u>Method of Ironing</u>	<u>Percentage*</u>
Iron on the wrong side	86
Iron with a steam iron	72
Brush the surface to improve the appearance after ironing	50
Sprinkle before ironing	22
Iron with a dry iron	9
Iron on the right side	7

* Percentages total over 100 percent because the participants could check more than one method of ironing.

In another question the participants were asked to check if they have ever sent corduroy clothes to the dry cleaners and if they have, what kind of garments did they send and why. A little less than two-thirds responded that they never send corduroy clothes to the dry cleaners. Car coats and jackets were listed most often as the kind of garments people sent to the dry cleaners. Other garments such as dresses, trousers, slacks, and skirts were mentioned by a few respondents. The reasons most frequently given for sending corduroy clothes to the dry cleaners are that the garments looked much better if they were dry cleaned instead of washed and also that linings in coats and jackets would not wash well. Other reasons that were given, but not as frequently, were that some garments are too bulky to wash, there wouldn't be as much shrinkage, and spots come out better when clothes are dry cleaned.

Two questions were designed to find out what people like and dislike about corduroy (see Table 6). The best liked characteristic of corduroy is that it can be laundered at home. Over half of the respondents checked that they like corduroy because it is warm, it is durable, it is available in a wide range of colors, it is not too expensive, it is comfortable to wear, and it is easy to care for.

Two characteristics of corduroy that over three-fourths of the participants dislike are that worn spots appear where rubbing takes place long before the rest of the garment is worn out and corduroy picks up lint. Over half dislike the fact that the color may fade.

TABLE 6

PERCENTAGES OF RESPONSES TO LIKES AND DISLIKES OF RESPONDENTS
TO CORDUROY GARMENTS IN THE FAMILY WARDROBE

<u>Likes</u>	<u>Percentage*</u>
Corduroy can usually be laundered at home.	85
Corduroy is warm.	66
Corduroy has a rich velvety appearance.	48
Corduroy is durable	61
Corduroy is soft to the touch.	35
Corduroy is available in a wide range of colors.	66
Corduroy is not too expensive	67
Corduroy is comfortable to wear.	65
Corduroy is easy to care for.	51
Corduroy is dry cleanable.	21
 <u>Dislikes</u>	
The color may fade.	58
Wrinkles are hard to iron out.	44
It shrinks when it is washed.	11
Corduroy picks up lint.	71
Corduroy loses its luster or "new" look after it is washed a few times.	49
Worn spots appear where rubbing takes place long before the rest of the garment is worn out.	76
Corduroy loses its softness and becomes coarse feeling after several washings.	34

* Percentages total over 100 per cent because the participants could check more than one answer.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The purpose of this study was to discover the kind of garments the people in northern Michigan purchase or construct of corduroy fabric, to find out how they care for corduroy garments and what they like and dislike about corduroy.

A questionnaire was formulated and then distributed to the Homemaking classes in two northern Michigan high schools. One hundred and nine completed questionnaires were returned.

Analysis of the data indicated that the most popular kinds of corduroy garments were women's slacks and skirts and children's slacks. Although over half of the participants had not constructed garments of corduroy during the year 1960, they had made four to six garments of other fabrics. The majority of the group had purchased one to five corduroy garments.

Most of the respondents used more than one method of laundering corduroy garments. The most frequently used method was washing in a washing machine and not putting the corduroy clothes through the wringer. The participants usually washed, instead of having dry cleaned, skirts, slacks, shirts, housecoats and jackets.

When choosing a method to dry corduroy garments, most of the respondents chose to hang them on the line dripping wet or to wring the clothes out by hand and then line dry them. During the winter months, a large percentage hang their clothes in the basement to dry while many hang them outdoors at least part of the time.

The majority of the group iron corduroy garments on the wrong side with a steam iron. Several indicated that they brush the surface after ironing to improve the appearance of the garment.

A little less than two-thirds never send corduroy clothes to the dry cleaners; the remaining one-third dry clean such items as coats and jackets. The reasons given for sending corduroy clothes to the dry cleaners are that the garments look nicer if they are dry cleaned and that linings in coats and jackets are not washable.

There was a tendency for the respondents to like more than to dislike corduroy garments. The best liked characteristic of corduroy is that it can be laundered at home. The respondents also like corduroy because it is warm, durable, not too expensive, easy to care for, and comfortable to wear. The two characteristics of corduroy that the participants dislike are that worn spots appear where rubbing takes place long before the rest of the garment is worn out and corduroy picks up lint.

The following conclusions seem valid in view of the findings of this study:

1. Garments of corduroy are frequently chosen by people living in the copper and iron mining areas of Michigan.
2. Suggested methods of washing, drying and ironing corduroy garments are used by most of the participants.
3. When caring for corduroy garments many of the participants use techniques which produce a neat and attractive garment.
4. The participants like corduroy because it can be laundered at home and it is warm and durable.

Although the responses indicated that suggested care methods were used by many of the participants, the writer, while teaching in northern Michigan, observed that many people did not take care of corduroy properly. Due to the way the questions were worded, the participants may have checked the care methods that they knew were correct, but which they do not use regularly.

Further studies may be carried out by homemaking teachers or Extension agents to find out if the results would be similar in other parts of the country. Considering the popularity of corduroy, a study could be done to discover why many people who sew and like corduroy do not construct garments of corduroy fabric.

Recommendations based on the results of this study on the use and care of corduroy are that homemaking teachers might place more emphasis on how to use corduroy in the construction of a garment or on patterns which are suitable to use to construct a corduroy garment. An Extension bulletin on the construction and care of corduroy garments would be helpful to persons living in northern Michigan. Retail stores in northern Michigan might feature and promote corduroy and give consumer information on the use and care of corduroy.

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A P P E N D I X

715 Grove Street
East Lansing, Michigan
March 9, 1931

Mr. K. W. Schulze, Superintendent
Crystal Falls High School
Crystal Falls, Michigan

Dear Mr. Schulze:

The questionnaire I spoke to you about in December is finally ready for distribution. It is being sent to you under separate mailing. Would you please give the questionnaires to Miss Douglas and Mrs. Schulze to hand out to the girls? Enclosed in this letter, you will find a set of directions which will help to clarify any questions the teachers may have in regard to distributing the questionnaire. You will note that none of the questionnaires are to be signed.

Included with the questionnaires is a stamped, self-addressed envelope to use for returning the completed questionnaires to me. If at all possible, I would like to have these returned by March 27.

I thank you for your assistance with this study.

Sincerely,

Mary Adams

The following directions are a suggested procedure for distributing the questionnaires.

1. In distributing these questionnaires will you give one questionnaire and an envelope to each girl enrolled in junior and senior high school homemaking classes (except where there is more than one girl enrolled from a family)?
2. I suggest that you take a few minutes to read over the cover letter with the girls. This will help to clarify any questions they may have. Will you ask the girls to take the questionnaire home and have their mothers help them fill it out? You will note that the mothers and girls are not asked to sign the questionnaire.
3. The completed questionnaires are to be placed in the attached envelope and returned to you.
4. If at all possible, I would like the completed questionnaires and any that were not used returned to me by March 27. Please feel free to keep a copy for yourself.
5. In order for me to know definitely how many questionnaires were distributed and how many were returned, will you fill in the form at the bottom of this page, detach it, and return it to me with the completed questionnaires?

Number of questionnaires distributed _____

Number of questionnaires returned _____

March 10, 1961

Dear Mothers and Daughters,

Will you please give me a few minutes of your time? In connection with my studies in textiles and clothing at Michigan State University, I would like to ask you some questions dealing with the use and care of corduroy. I became interested in corduroy when I taught in the Upper Peninsula, where I found many of my students wearing corduroy or wishing to make corduroy garments in clothing classes.

I am enclosing a questionnaire which I would like you to complete; it is important that you answer fully all of the questions. Will you place the completed questionnaire in the envelope provided and return it to the homemaking teacher in your school? For the purposes of this study it is not necessary that your identity be known; therefore, I am not asking you to sign the questionnaire.

Without your assistance I will be unable to complete this study. I thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Mary Adams

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- I. The following list of garments found in most family wardrobes may be made of corduroy. Will you place in the space provided the number of each of these garments which are made of corduroy that the family is now wearing or those that may be stored away? Example: 3 skirts

Adult clothing (13 years and over)

_____ skirts
_____ shirts
_____ trousers
_____ women's slacks
_____ dresses
_____ suits
_____ housecoats
_____ car coat or jacket
_____ long coats
_____ vests
_____ jumpers
_____ blouses
_____ slippers
_____ others (specify):

Children's clothing (infant to 12 years)

_____ jackets
_____ shirts
_____ blouses
_____ skirts
_____ girl's or boy's slacks
_____ pants with bib (for 6 months to 2 year
_____ dresses
_____ vests
_____ jumpers
_____ bathrobes
_____ slippers
_____ others (specify):

2. Does anyone in your family sew? yes _____ no _____ During the past year, January 1, 1960 to December 31, 1960, how many garments (all kinds of fabrics) have been made in your family? (It may be helpful to check your closet in answering this question.)

none _____ 4-6 _____ 10-12 _____ 16 or more _____
1-3 _____ 7-9 _____ 13-15 _____

3. How many of these garments were made of corduroy? _____

4. If you have ever sewed on corduroy material, please answer the following. These sewing and pressing techniques may or may not be used when making a corduroy garment. Will you check those which you have used.

_____ Lay pattern pieces on the material according to the directions on the pattern guide sheet

_____ Lay pattern pieces on the material so they are all in one direction

_____ Steam press on the wrong side with the right side against a needle board or a piece of mohair upholstery fabric

_____ Press on the right side of the material

_____ Brush the right side of the material after pressing

5. During the past year, how many garments have you purchased that were partly or completely made of corduroy?

none _____ four _____ eight _____
one _____ five _____ nine _____
two _____ six _____ ten _____
three _____ seven _____ ten or more _____

1. The first part of the report is a general introduction to the subject of the study. It discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research.

2. The second part of the report is a detailed description of the methodology used in the study. It includes information about the sample, the data collection methods, and the statistical analysis.

3. The third part of the report is a discussion of the results of the study. It presents the findings of the research and discusses their implications for the field of study. It also includes a comparison of the results with previous research.

4. The fourth part of the report is a conclusion and a summary of the findings. It provides a final statement on the results of the study and suggests areas for further research.

5. The fifth part of the report is a list of references. It includes all the sources of information used in the study.

6. The sixth part of the report is an appendix. It contains additional information that is not included in the main body of the report.

7. The seventh part of the report is a glossary. It defines the key terms used in the study.

8. The eighth part of the report is a list of figures and tables. It provides a summary of the data presented in the study.

9. The ninth part of the report is a list of abbreviations. It provides a summary of the abbreviations used in the study.

10. The tenth part of the report is a list of symbols. It provides a summary of the symbols used in the study.

11. The eleventh part of the report is a list of footnotes. It provides additional information about the study.

12. The twelfth part of the report is a list of appendices. It provides a summary of the appendices included in the study.

13. The thirteenth part of the report is a list of references. It provides a summary of the references included in the study.

14. The fourteenth part of the report is a list of figures and tables. It provides a summary of the data presented in the study.

The next four questions refer to the methods you use to wash, dry, and iron corduroy garments. It may be helpful if you read completely all of questions 6, 7, 8, and 9 before checking any of them. In order to explain fully the methods you use, you may need to check one or more of the blanks in each question.

6. Any or all of the following ways might be used to wash corduroy garments. Check the method or methods that you use. You may check more than one answer.

_____ Wash in a washing machine with a wringer and put the corduroy clothes through the wringer

Names of garments washed in this way _____

_____ Wash in a washing machine with a wringer but do not put the corduroy clothes through the wringer

Names of garments washed in this way _____

_____ Wash in an automatic washer and let the corduroy clothes go through the complete cycle

Names of garments washed in this way _____

_____ Wash in an automatic washer but take the corduroy clothes out before the last spin

Names of garments washed in this way _____

_____ Wash corduroy clothes by hand

Names of garments washed in this way _____

Other (specify):

7. After washing corduroy garments, how do you dry them? You may check more than one answer.

_____ In an automatic dryer

_____ Hang them on the clothes line dripping wet

_____ Wring them out by hand and hang them on the clothes line

_____ Wring them through the wringer and hang them on the clothes line

_____ Lay them flat

Other (specify):

8. If you line dry your clothes, where do you hang them during the winter months? You may check more than one answer.

_____ In the attic

_____ Usually outdoors

_____ In the basement

Other (specify):

_____ Sometimes outdoors

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee. The names are listed in alphabetical order, and the addresses are given in full. The list is as follows:

2. The second part of the document is a list of the names and addresses of the members of the committee who have been elected to the office of the secretary. The names are listed in alphabetical order, and the addresses are given in full. The list is as follows:

3. The third part of the document is a list of the names and addresses of the members of the committee who have been elected to the office of the treasurer. The names are listed in alphabetical order, and the addresses are given in full. The list is as follows:

4. The fourth part of the document is a list of the names and addresses of the members of the committee who have been elected to the office of the clerk. The names are listed in alphabetical order, and the addresses are given in full. The list is as follows:

5. The fifth part of the document is a list of the names and addresses of the members of the committee who have been elected to the office of the auditor. The names are listed in alphabetical order, and the addresses are given in full. The list is as follows:

6. The sixth part of the document is a list of the names and addresses of the members of the committee who have been elected to the office of the assessor. The names are listed in alphabetical order, and the addresses are given in full. The list is as follows:

7. The seventh part of the document is a list of the names and addresses of the members of the committee who have been elected to the office of the collector. The names are listed in alphabetical order, and the addresses are given in full. The list is as follows:

8. The eighth part of the document is a list of the names and addresses of the members of the committee who have been elected to the office of the recorder. The names are listed in alphabetical order, and the addresses are given in full. The list is as follows:

9. The ninth part of the document is a list of the names and addresses of the members of the committee who have been elected to the office of the clerk of the court. The names are listed in alphabetical order, and the addresses are given in full. The list is as follows:

10. The tenth part of the document is a list of the names and addresses of the members of the committee who have been elected to the office of the assessor of the court. The names are listed in alphabetical order, and the addresses are given in full. The list is as follows:

11. The eleventh part of the document is a list of the names and addresses of the members of the committee who have been elected to the office of the collector of the court. The names are listed in alphabetical order, and the addresses are given in full. The list is as follows:

9. When you iron corduroy clothes, how do you do it? You may check more than one answer.

_____ Sprinkle before ironing

_____ Iron with a dry iron

_____ Iron with a steam iron

_____ Iron on the wrong side of the garment

_____ Iron on the right side of the garment

_____ Brush the surface to improve the appearance after ironing

Other (specify):

10. Do you ever send corduroy clothes to the dry cleaners? Yes _____ No _____
If yes, what kind of garments?

If yes, why do you send corduroy garments to the dry cleaners?

II. From the following list check the characteristics of corduroy that you like best.

_____ Corduroy can usually be laundered at home.

_____ Corduroy is warm.

_____ Corduroy has a rich velvety appearance.

_____ Corduroy is durable.

_____ Corduroy is soft to the touch.

_____ Corduroy is available in a wide range of colors.

_____ Corduroy is not too expensive.

_____ Corduroy is comfortable to wear.

_____ Corduroy is easy to care for.

_____ Corduroy is dry cleanable.

Other (specify):

1. The first part of the report is a summary of the work done during the period covered by the report.

2. The second part of the report is a detailed account of the work done during the period covered by the report. This part is divided into two sections: a description of the work done and a description of the results obtained. The description of the work done is divided into two sections: a description of the work done and a description of the results obtained. The description of the results obtained is divided into two sections: a description of the work done and a description of the results obtained.

3. The third part of the report is a summary of the work done during the period covered by the report.

4. The fourth part of the report is a summary of the work done during the period covered by the report.

5. The fifth part of the report is a summary of the work done during the period covered by the report.

6. The sixth part of the report is a summary of the work done during the period covered by the report.

7. The seventh part of the report is a summary of the work done during the period covered by the report.

8. The eighth part of the report is a summary of the work done during the period covered by the report.

9. The ninth part of the report is a summary of the work done during the period covered by the report.

10. The tenth part of the report is a summary of the work done during the period covered by the report.

I2. Check the characteristics of corduroy that you don't like.

_____ The color may fade.

_____ Wrinkles are hard to iron out of it.

_____ It shrinks when it is washed.

_____ Corduroy picks up lint.

_____ Corduroy loses its luster or "new" look after it is washed a few times.

_____ Worn spots appear where rubbing takes place long before the rest of the garment is worn out.

_____ Corduroy loses its softness and becomes coarse feeling after several washings.

Other (specify):

Personal information

Father's occupation when employed _____

Mother's occupation _____

Number of children in the family living at home _____

Approximate family income for the year 1960 (check one of the following)

_____ \$2,000-2,999 _____ \$5,000-5,999 _____ \$8,000-8,999

_____ \$3,000-3,999 _____ \$6,000-6,999 _____ \$9,000-9,999

_____ \$4,000-4,999 _____ \$7,000-7,999 _____ \$10,000 and over

Do you live in town? _____ In a rural area? _____

Would you take a few more minutes to see if you have answered all of the questions? Thank you for taking your time to help me with this study!

Mary Adams

For the purpose of this study, the following hypotheses were formulated:

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