The Shaatnez Newsletter

Volume 1, Issue 2 Adar 5765/March2005

Basic Guidelines

Sweaters and Pullovers

A sweater requires testing if it:

- Contains wool, linen or other fibers, sometimes labeled as 'O.F.'
- Fabric has a linen look i.e. slightly shiny, little balls, multi colored or uneven threads.
- Has ornamentation, trimmings or appliqué.

Why do wool sweaters need to be tested?

- Linen threads are used on occasion to reinforce the seams of sweaters.
- O Seemingly identical sweaters from the same rack and size can be different. One may contain linen reinforcements and one may not.

Sweaters that contain both wool and ramie need to be tested.

- Ramie is a fiber grown in China that resembles linen.
- Many manufacturers and the public cannot tell the difference between linen and ramie and the two are often confused.
- O NCSTAR has spent many years developing a reliable test to differentiate between linen and ramie. The test, however takes more time than a regular shaatnez test.
- Reversible wool sweaters cannot be tested for shaatnez.



- O In reversible wool sweaters, the seams are inverted, tucked internally, on the front and back of the sweater. threads cannot be removed normally as required for shaatnez testing.
- O In a number of cases this season, the owners of such sweaters had no choice but to return them to the store.

Shaatnez Alerts from the **Shaatnez Lab**

Shaatnez Alerts from Lakewood and Around the World

Winter 2004

SUITS MADE IN ITALY

There has been an increased incidence of shaatnez in the past year with suits made in Italy.

by manufacturers overseas that their garments are "guaranteed" free of shaatnez.



RECENT FINDS IN THE LAB

MEN'S SUITS

Alta Moda, Italy Express, Turkey Faccoanble, France Feremoni, Italy Izod, Tunisia Mani, Mexico Southwick, USA Vitali, Italy

WOMEN'S SKIRT

Old Navy, Turkey: plaid skirt with "Other Fibers" listed GAP, Taiwan: with "5% Other Fibers" listed

Nina Leonard, Hong Kong Gap, Mauritius Paraphase, Hong Kong Graffiti, Hong Kong Philosophe, Portugal J. Crew, Hong Kong Rafaella, Hong Kong Jones New York, Hong Kong Rosanna, Hong Kong Kinei, Hong Kong The Limited, China Laurél, Germany

Deane & White, Singapore

WOMEN'S SWEATERS

Banana Republic, Canada Lauren Ralph Lauren, H.K. Carozen, Hong Kong Liz Claiborne Collection, H.K Cousin Johnny, Hong Kong Masana, Hong Kong Deane & White, Hong Kong Mondo Di Marco, Italy

WOMEN'S COATS

Woolrich, Hong Kong

Hensel E.Mortensen, Slovakia, Theory. U.S.A

CHILDREN'S COAT'S

Pui Bello, Italy Mila Schon, Italy Petit, Italy

IF ONE WAS FOUND FREE OF

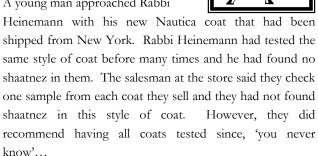
SHAATNEZ, ARE THEY ALL SHATNEZ FREE?

DATELINE:

Cleveland, December 2004

The following true story happened to Rabbi Yosef Heinemann.

A young man approached Rabbi



The young man promptly removed the coat and handed it to him for checking there in the coatroom. While checking inside the coat he found different colored threads. He cut a sample of the threads and put them in his pocket.

That evening, Rabbi Heinemann inspected the threads. They were red, blue, white, and off-white threads and the black wool of the coat. He put them all under the microscope, as he routinely does to check for linen. The blue and red were nylon and cotton; but light colored threads were linen.

Rabbi Heinemann quickly sent an urgent message and when the young man came, he told him to remove the coat immediately. He asked Rabbi Heinemann, "How can that be? You checked so many similar coats and they were fine!"

When he removed his coat, Rabbi Heinemann slit open the belt loop on the left side, and showed him the white and offwhite threads.

Rabbi Heinemann noticed that it was a selvage, the edge of a piece of fabric that is woven, sometimes with a thread from a different material, so that it will not fray. Interestingly, the loop on the right side of the coat did not have these threads. He removed the threads totally and Rabbi Heinemann pronounced the garment "shaatnez-free".

Rabbi Heinemann observed that it is amazing to think of the dozens of other coats that he had checked and the hundreds of others that had been checked by other labs around the country and were found shaatnez free; but this coat was the exception because fabric from the end of a bolt of cloth had been used in the belt loops.

Rabbi Heinemann recalls Detroit, Michigan. Before there was a competent shaatnez checker, the community had a sample taker who did not test, but would take samples of garments and send it to New York. Many people did not want to rely on this system. Someone found an old European Jewish tailor and had him start making suits without any shaatnez. His customers paid \$400 a suit forty years ago, which is the equivalent of \$2,000 today. After thirteen years of this arrangement, one rabbi asked the tailor, "What is shaatnez?"

"Shaatnez is wool thread and linen thread together", the tailor replied, and while holding up his spool of linen thread, he said, "When I sew a wool suit, I use pure linen!"

CONCLUSION:

Avoiding wearing shaatnez takes as much vigilance as all other Torah Prohibitions. 4



ABOUT THE LAKEWOOD SHAATNEZ

The Lakewood Shaatnez Laboratory is dedicated to promoting the observance of the mitzvah of shaatnez and operates the International Association of Professional Shaatnez Laboratories (NCSTAR) a network of over 100 testers in more than 70 cities worldwide.

Hours

SUNDAY - THURSDAY

2:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m.

8:00 p.m.-11:00 p.m.

FRIDAY

1:30 p.m.-3 p.m.

CALL TO MAKE AN APPOINTMENT FOR A HOUSE

CALL.

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