

Attachment #1
(Norms/guidelines regarding cleaning of liturgical clothes/garments)

**The Care and Cleansing of Altar Linens,
Purification and Cleansing of Communion
Vessels and Use of the Sacrarium**

The following guidance is from the U.S.C.C.B.'s Committee on the Liturgy regarding the care of altar linens:

Whatever is set-aside for use in the liturgy takes on a certain sacred character both by the blessing it receives and the sacred functions it fulfills. Thus, the cloths used at the altar during the Eucharistic celebration should be treated with the care and respect due to those things used in the preparation and celebration of the sacred mysteries. This brief statement reflects on the importance of reverently caring for altar linens which, because of their use in the liturgy, are deserving of special respect. These linens should be "beautiful and finely made, though mere lavishness and ostentation must be avoided." Altar cloths, corporals, purificators, lavabo towels, and palls should be made of absorbent cloth and never of paper.

Altar linens are appropriately blessed according to the Order for the Blessing of Articles for Liturgical Use. The blessing of several such articles for liturgical use may take place "within Mass or in a separate celebration in which the faithful should take part."

Altar Cloths: Just as the altar is a sign for us of Christ, the living stone, altar cloths are used "out of reverence for the celebration of the memorial of the Lord and the banquet that gives us his body" and by their beauty and form they add to the dignity of the altar in much the same way that vestments solemnly ornament the priests and sacred ministers. Such cloths also serve a practical purpose, however, in absorbing whatever may be spilled of the Precious Blood or other sacramental elements. Thus, the material of altar cloths should be absorbent and easily laundered. While there may be several altar cloths in the form of drapings or even frontals, their shape, size, and decoration should be in keeping with the design of the altar.

Unless the altar cloths have been stained with the Precious Blood, it is not necessary that they be cleaned in the sacrarium. Care should be taken, however, that proper cleaning methods are used to preserve the beauty and life of the altar cloth. *(A "sacrarium" is located in the sacristy at the parish church's sacristy. A "sacrarium" is a special sink or basin (used in the Roman Liturgy) used solely for the disposal of ablutions from the Mass. Unlike conventional sinks or basins, the drainage pipe(s) for the sacrarium go directly into the earth, not into the public sewage systems. During or after the Mass, the Blood of the Lord is **never** to be poured into a drain—even the sacrarium; it **must** be consumed. After it is consumed, the communion vessels are placed on the counter behind the altar to be purified by a priest, deacon or acolyte, during or immediately after the Mass. The Extraordinary Ministers of Holy Communion (EMHCs) are asked to help cleanse the vessels after their purification, with soap and water.*

All ministers of Holy Communion should show the greatest reverence for the Most Holy Eucharist by their demeanor, their attire, and the way they handle the consecrated bread or

wine. *Should there be any mishap--as when, for example, the consecrated wine is spilled from the chalice--then the affected "area . . . should be washed with water, and this water should then be poured into the sacrarium in the sacristy.* [GIRM, 280]." (Norms, 29).

Corporals: Sacred vessels containing the Body and Blood of the Lord are always placed on top of a corporal. A corporal is generally spread by the deacon or another minister during the preparation of the gifts and the altar.

Because one of the purposes of the corporal is to contain whatever small particles of the consecrated host may be left at the conclusion of Mass, care should be taken that the transferal of consecrated hosts between sacred vessels should always be done over a corporal. The corporal should be white in color and of sufficient dimensions, so that at least the main chalice and paten may be placed upon it completely. The material of corporals should be absorbent and easily laundered.

Any apparent particles of the consecrated bread, which remain on the corporal after the distribution of Holy Communion, should be consumed by the priest or deacon during the purification of the sacred vessels.

When corporals are cleansed they should first be rinsed in a sacrarium and only afterwards washed with laundry soaps in the customary manner. Corporals should be ironed in such a way that their distinctive manner of folding helps to contain whatever small particles of the consecrated host may remain at the conclusion of the Eucharistic celebration.

Purificators: Purificators are customarily brought to the altar with chalices and are used to wipe the Precious Blood from the rim of the chalice and to purify sacred vessels. They should be white in color. Whenever the Precious Blood is distributed from the chalice, poured into ancillary vessels or even accidentally spilled, purificators are to be used to absorb the spill. The material of purificators should be absorbent and easily laundered. The purificator should never be made of paper or any other disposable material.

Because of their function, purificators regularly become stained with the Precious Blood. It is, therefore, essential that they should first be cleansed in a sacrarium and only afterwards washed with laundry soaps in the customary manner. Purificators should be ironed in such a way that they may be easily used for the wiping of the lip of the chalice.

Lavabo Towels: The Order of Mass calls for the washing of the hands (lavabo) of the priest celebrant during the preparation of the gifts and the altar. Since it is his hands and not only his fingers, which are washed at the lavabo, the lavabo towel should be of adequate size and sufficiently absorbent for drying his hands. Neither the color nor the material of the lavabo towel is prescribed, though efforts should be made to avoid the appearance of a "dish towel," "bath towel", or other cloth with a purely secular use.

Other Cloths: Other cloths may also be used at Mass. A pall (a piece of square cardboard covered with white cloth) may be used to cover the presider's chalice at Mass to protect the Precious Blood from insects or other foreign objects—especially during the summer months. In

order that palls may be kept immaculately clean they should be made with removable covers of a worthy material, which may be easily washed in the sacrarium and then laundered. Chalice veils either of the color of the day or white may be fittingly used to cover the chalice before it is prepared and after it has been purified.

Disposal of Worn Altar Linens: Consistent with the disposal of all things blessed for use in the sacred liturgy, it is appropriate that altar linens, which show signs of wear, permanent staining, and/or can no longer be used, are to normally be disposed of either by burial or burning.

Purification of Sacred Vessels (e.g., Communion patens and chalices): After everyone has received communion and the precious blood is consumed, EMHCs are asked to return the vessels to the altar or credence table for purification by the priest, deacon, or acolyte. Purification of the vessels entails the adding of water into the vessels and moving the water around inside it to cleanse all the remaining particles or droplets from the surfaces. If/as necessary, a purificator may be used on the edge of the instrument to prevent any inadvertent/accidental spillage. Once the vessel has been purified, the water (with the particles and/or diluted precious blood) is to be consumed by the priest, deacon, or acolyte. After the water is consumed, use the purificator to dry the interior and exterior surfaces of the sacred vessel before it is cleansed by the EMHC or sacristan. Soiled purificators, corporals, or other linens must be cleaned as noted above, using the Sacramentarium.

Cleansing of Sacred Vessels: After the Mass has concluded, the sacristan or EMHCs are asked to cleanse the sacred vessels used during the Mass. The cleaning of these instruments includes simply washing the vessels using warm water and mild dishwashing detergent. Since the vessels have already been purified, the excess water is permitted to drain into the common sewage systems.

Conclusion: The way we treat sacred things (even those of lesser significance than the chalice, paten, liturgical furnishings, etc.) fosters and expresses our openness to the graces God gives to his Church in every celebration of the Eucharist. Thus, by the diligent care of altar linens, vestments, etc., the Church expresses her joy at the inestimable gifts she receives from Christ's altar.

(Source:

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