

Clothes care instructions

- Warning: when caring for clothing, it is necessary to follow the instructions on the label.
- When purchasing products, it is necessary to pay attention to the basic maintenance conditions set by the manufacturer. The conditions are shown on the label or tag of each product. Do not remove these labels from the product.
- Before you start wearing new clothes, they need to be washed. It is better to pre-wash the goods by hand to prevent the colour from running. By washing, you also get rid of dirt that may have arisen during production or storage.
- Follow the instructions on the label when caring for your clothes.
- When washing, observe the recommended temperature indicated on the label. When washing clothes, it is also necessary to remove everything that could damage the clothes - fasten all zippers, buttons, hooks and velcro.
- Wash, dry and iron all clothes inside out. Garments with patches or prints are washed only on the reverse side and at a maximum temperature of 30 °C, they are also ironed from the reverse side.
- When washing by hand, we recommend using a liquid detergent.
- Wash clothes separated by color, thus preventing possible staining.
- Never dry clothes in direct sunlight or on radiators. These factors can cause discoloration or damage to its functional properties.
- Never apply deodorants, perfumes, or other cosmetics to your clothes.
- Clean bags and backpacks only by hand, using a sponge, not in a washing machine.
- In the event of any intervention in the product and self-repair, the clothing cannot be claimed.

Symbols



Maximum temperature 30 °C
Normal mech. action
Normal rinse
Normal spin



Maximum temperature 30 °C
Mild mechanical action
Normal rinsing
Light spin



Maximum temperature 30 °C
Gentle mechanical action
Gentle rinse, spin
The product must not be squeezed



Maximum temperature 40 °C
Normal mech. action
Normal rinse
Normal spin



Maximum temperature 40 °C
Mild mechanical action
Normal rinsing
Light spin



Maximum temperature 30 °C
Gentle mechanical action
Gentle rinsing
Gentle spin
The product must not be squeezed in the hand



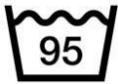
Maximum temperature 60 °C
Normal mech. action
Normal rinse
Normal spin





Maximum temperature 60 °C
Mild mechanical action
Normal rinsing
Light spin





Hand wash only
The product must not be washed in a washing machine
Maximum temperature 40 °C
Careful handling


 Maximum temperature 95 °C
Normal mech. action
Normal rinse
Normal spin


 Maximum temperature 95 °C
Mild mechanical action
Normal rinsing
Light spin


 The product must not be washed.
Careful handling when wet

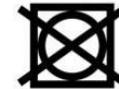
 The product can be bleached
with all commonly used
bleaching agents
ways


 The product can only be
bleached with oxidizing/non-
chlorine agents


 The product must not be bleached


 The product can be dried in a
tumble dryer with normal drying
program
Maximum temperature 80 °C


 The product can be tumble
dried at a lower drying
temperature
Maximum temperature 60 °C

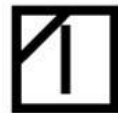
 The product must not be dried in a
tumble dryer


 Hang the product to dry


 Dry the product by dripping


 Dry the product in a spread state


 Dry the product in a spread
state by dripping


 Hang dry the product in the
shade


 Dry the product by dripping in the
shade


 Dry the product in
sprawled state in the shade


 Dry the product spread out by
dripping in the shade


 Ironing at maximum
temperature of 200 °C


 Ironing at a maximum
temperature of 150 °C


 Ironing at a maximum
temperature of 110 °C


 The product must not be ironed
or steamed


 The product can be cleaned
with tetrachloroethene,
monofluorotrichloromethane,
fluorotrichloromethane and
gasoline
Usual cleaning procedures


 Laundry can be cleaned
by the same means as P with
limited addition of water
It requires caution during
mechanical action and when
choosing the drying temperature


 Laundry can only be chemically
cleaned with
trifluorotrichloroethane and
heavy gasoline (distillation range
between 150-220 °C, flash point 38-
60 °C)


 Laundry can be cleaned
by the same means as F with
limited addition of water
It requires caution during
mechanical action and when
choosing the drying temperature

 Laundry must not be dry
cleaned. Stains must not be
removed with organic
solvents.

 Professional wet cleaning
Usual cleaning procedures

 Professional wet cleaning
Mild cleaning procedures

 Professional wet cleaning
Very mild cleaning procedures

 Professional wet cleaning
must not be used

Materials

Acetate – known as rayon due to its lightness, high gloss and flowability. It can lose its shape and shine when washed, so it is best to dry clean it. Acetate clothing can be ironed at a low temperature, without steam, over a damp towel.

Acrylic – a light and soft synthetic alternative to wool. Most garments can be washed at 30°C without fabric softener. Acrylic products should not be squeezed or hung to dry - it is best to lay them out on a flat surface and let them dry. Ironing of clothes is possible.

Cotton – a natural fiber known for its good absorbency and strength. Cotton products are very soft and flexible to the touch. The clothes can be washed at a temperature of up to 60 °C, dried in a dryer and ironed at a temperature of up to 200 °C. If the product is a mixture of cotton and other material, care should be taken according to the information on the label.

Elastane – a synthetic fiber that gives clothes flexibility. It is used as an admixture with other fibers and thus ensures that the clothes fit the figure better. Care must be adapted to the needs of the main material and follow the information on the label.

Fleece – soft filling or pile knit, strongly combed on both sides. It can boast good insulating properties in any weather. Thanks to its low weight and minimal absorbency, it is an ideal material for sportswear. The most ideal is dry cleaning, at a maximum temperature of 40 °C, without fabric softener. Tumble drying is not recommended and ironing is possible at a maximum temperature of 110°C.

Hardshell – a strong laminated fabric used for the outer layer that protects against bad weather. It plays the most important role in the clothing layering system. If this upper part fails, the lower insulation will not function properly. Professional dry cleaning is suitable for care - wash at a temperature of up to 40 °C, without fabric softener, do not bleach, do not dry and do not iron.

Silk – a natural fiber characterized by great softness, flexibility and strength. It has excellent properties – it absorbs sweat, cools pleasantly in summer and warms in winter. Hand washing in lukewarm water without wringing is best for care. Silk clothes can also be gently washed in the washing machine. They can be hung to dry and ironed at a maximum temperature of up to 110 °C without steam on the reverse side.

Cashmere – is one of the most luxurious and expensive natural textiles characterized by high softness and pleasant to the touch. Cashmere holds its shape perfectly, does not stretch, does not fade, with good care it will last for many years. Cashmere clothing is best washed by hand at a temperature of up to 20°C. Tumble drying or ironing is not recommended.

Latex – a natural liquid that, after drying and processing, is characterized by high softness and shine. Latex clothing can only be hand washed at a temperature of up to 30°C. This clothing can only be washed using special products. Tumble drying or ironing is not recommended.

Lycra – trade name for elastane. Synthetic fiber giving flexibility to clothes. It is used as an additive to other materials and thus ensures that the clothes fit the figure better. Care must be adapted to the needs of the main material and follow the information on the label.

Lyocell – natural fiber of the new generation. It is a breakthrough in the production of textiles, extremely friendly to the environment. The fiber is breathable, strong and durable, very similar to viscose. Washing is possible at a maximum of 30 °C using a gentle detergent. Lyocell products are not recommended to be squeezed or dried in a dryer. Ironing the clothes is not necessary, but they can be ironed at a lower temperature without steaming.

Linen – a strong natural fiber with resistance to abrasion and a long service life. Thanks to the light material and cooling properties to the touch, it is a suitable material for the production of summer clothes. Washing is suitable inside out at 40 °C without wringing. Washing benefits it, it doesn't get destroyed, but it becomes softer. We recommend drying in the dryer and also, due to the high compressibility of the material, ironing up to 210 °C.

Merino – wool from sheep of the same breed. Merino is soft and delicate to the touch, it stands out with excellent thermal insulation properties and breathability. Merino can neutralize sweat, takes care of natural odor suppression, prevents the penetration of dirt and has a self-cleaning effect, so it is not necessary to wash it after each use. From merino wool, you can wear functional clothes for sports and leisure time, as well as soft sweaters. After use, hang the merino wool clothing in a well-ventilated place and let it dry and air out. For washing, use products intended directly for merino wool and let it dry in a horizontal position. Do not tumble dry.

Microfiber – a synthetic fiber characterized by high fineness, softness and good thermal insulation. Thanks to the very densely knitted fabric, this fiber is suitable for allergy sufferers, small children, people with respiratory problems and all those who are concerned about the health safety of bedding and home textiles. It is better to wash microfiber clothes separately, at a temperature of up to 50 °C. They can be dried in a dryer at a maximum temperature of 90 °C, but gradual drying is ideal. Ironing is not recommended.

Nylon – the best-known type of polyamide fiber, which is characterized by high strength and abrasion resistance. Thanks to its flexibility, it is suitable for the production of sportswear and underwear, especially hosiery. Nylon products can be washed, tumble dried and ironed at the lowest temperature.

Polyamide – a synthetic material that has the ability to dry quickly and absorb little moisture. It is ideal for the production of sportswear. Washing is suitable by hand or in the washing machine at a temperature of up to 40 °C. Ironing is not necessary, but is possible at a temperature of up to 140 °C. Polyamide products cannot be bleached or chemically cleaned.

Polyester – a synthetic material that is made from various substances, most often from so-called PET. It is the most used synthetic fiber in the clothing industry. A mixture of polyester with other fibers acquires desirable properties for clothing – it holds its shape, does not wrinkle and dries quickly. Polyester products can be washed at a maximum temperature of 40 °C and, if necessary, ironed at a temperature of up to 150 °C. However, it is advisable to follow the label on the specific product.

Polypropylene (PP) – a synthetic fiber with very good strength that does not get wet, with a feel similar to sheep's wool. PP conducts moisture very well further into the second layer of clothing, from where it evaporates, which is especially nice for underwear and also baby diapers for a dry feeling. Washing is suitable at a temperature of up to 40 °C, but drying in a dryer or ironing is not recommended.

Polyurethane – a material that keeps you warm in winter and cools you in summer. A synthetic fiber that makes clothes flexible. It is known for its durability. Polyurethane is most often a component of elastane and spandex. Care must be adapted to the needs of the main material and follow the information on the label.

Softshell – a textile functional material, a substance that in itself ensures water resistance to a certain extent and protects against the wind. This laminated fabric is suitable for the production of sportswear. In terms of care, professional dry cleaning is recommended - wash at a temperature of up to 30 °C, without fabric softener, do not bleach, do not dry and do not iron.

Spandex – a synthetic fiber that provides flexibility. It is the same material as elastane or lycra. It is used as an additive to other fibers. Care must be adapted to the needs of the main material and follow the information on the label.

Viscose – A cellulosic fiber produced as a substitute for silk and sometimes called simply "rayon". But you will often find it on labels under the name rayon, because in the textile industry the terms rayon and viscose are taken as synonyms. The fiber is very soft and pleasant to the touch. It is known for its low lint formation. Viscose clothing can be washed gently at up to 40 °C. Drying in the dryer is not recommended, it is best to hang clothes to dry. Clothes can be ironed on the lowest setting.

Wool – a natural fiber known for its excellent thermal insulation and high warmth. Wool products must be washed gently, maximum 40 °C. It is ideal to wash clothes by hand and not to dry them very much. When drying, it is best to spread it out on a flat surface and let it dry. Some products can be ironed at a maximum temperature of 110°C, but always check the instructions on the label.

Instructions for the maintenance of footwear and leather products

- **Warning:** When caring for footwear, it is necessary to follow the instructions on the label.
- Before the first use, the footwear must be properly cleaned and impregnated, at least in two layers.
- After each wearing, it is necessary to let the footwear dry properly and ventilate it due to possible wetting and subsequent damage to the material.
- Leather shoes and inner parts may partially stain. Scars, pigment spots, abrasions or wrinkles may appear on leather products, which are part of the material, not a product defect.
- Metal ornaments and accessories can leave marks on the material over time.
- When putting on shoes, you must use a slip-on spoon, wear these shoes properly laced, to avoid free movement of the foot in the shoe and possible damage to the insole.
- Shoes need to be taken off only after properly loosening all types of fasteners. This prevents damage to the joints and the shape of the shoe.
- It is not recommended to wash the shoes in a washing machine, nor to clean them with detergent products.
- In the event of any intervention in the product and self-repair, the goods cannot be claimed.

Symbols



OUTER MATERIAL



LINING AND INSOLE



SOLE



ABALONE



COATED LEATHER

TEXTILE



OTHER MATERIALS



Materials

Gore-tex – Gore-Tex technology is a porous layer placed between the upper fabric and the lining. Thanks to its waterproofness, impermeability and high breathability, this membrane is especially suitable for sports shoes. Footwear maintenance is carried out with a damp cloth or a brush with lukewarm water. If the waterproof layer accidentally rubs off or washes off, simply impregnate the shoes again.

Smooth leather – has a finely textured surface with small pores. It is processed in a matte or glossy finish. We only clean smooth leather shoes with a damp cloth and then wipe them dry. To prevent cracking, it is good to use impregnation and a special cream.

Patent Leather – Patent leather shoes are smooth with a shiny finish. It is very sensitive to mechanical damage, getting wet and frost. Treatment of shoes is done with a moistened cloth and a cream or spray for leather shoes.

Nubuck – leather sanded on the face, which is extremely sensitive to the effects of moisture. At first glance, it resembles suede. Shoes are cleaned dry with a special brush or rubber designed for nubuck, using special products.

Coated leather – its face layer is provided with a thin synthetic layer, which increases its durability. This surface must be protected from chemical influences, soaking and freezing. During care, we recommend cleaning the shoes with a soft textile cloth, dry or wet.

Synthetic materials – PVC, PU, rubber, polyurethanes. Colorful and patterned imitation leather shoes. It is less breathable and flexible than leather. Shoes made of synthetic materials just need to be wiped with a cloth and finally polished with a sponge.

Textile – most often used for light summer or home footwear. It requires more frequent cleaning because it is minimally resistant to wetness and dirt. Ideally, textile shoes should be cleaned with a brush or a damp cloth. A textile stain remover can also be used for greasy stains.

Artificial leather - or leatherette is an imitation of leather made of synthetic material. For this reason, synthetic leather is more affordable but lower in quality than genuine leather. The treatment is carried out with a damp cloth and preparations for synthetic materials, while it is not possible to use ordinary creams and polishes.

Velor/suede – brushed leather, typical with its hair surface. This material is breathable and highly absorbent. Caring for sanded leather shoes is done exclusively with a brush and a suitable cleaning foam, without using cream.