

How to care for your bought goods to keep them for longer?

Clothes care

General clothing maintenance instructions

- Before you start wearing new clothes, they need to be washed. Washing will get rid of impurities that may have arisen from production or storage and also prevent the paint from leaking.
- Follow the instructions on the label when caring for clothing.
- When washing, follow the recommended temperature, which is stated on the product label.
- When washing clothes, it is necessary to remove everything that could damage the clothes - all zippers, buttons, hooks and velcro must be fastened.
- We recommend using a liquid detergent when washing in hands.
- Wash, dry and iron all clothes on the reversed side.
- Wash all clothes divided by colours, to prevent possible discoloration.
- Never leave clean clothes in the washing machine after washing, but remove them immediately and let them dry.
- Never dry clothes in direct sunlight or on radiators. This may cause discoloration or damage to their functional properties.
- Do not apply deodorants, perfumes or other cosmetics to clothes.
- Bags and backpacks can be cleaned only in hands by using a sponge.
- It is not possible to complain about clothing in case of any intervention in the product and self-repair.

Materials

Acetate - thanks to its lightness, high gloss and flowability, it is very well known as artificial silk. Acetate tends to lose its shape and shine when washed, so the chemical cleaning is the best cleaning for it. Acetate clothes can be ironed at low temperature, without steaming, under a damp towel.

Acrylic - light and soft synthetic alternative to wool. Washing is possible at 30°C without the use of fabric softener, for most garments. It is not advisable to squeeze or dry acrylic products by hanging - it is best to spread them on a flat surface and let them dry. Acrylic clothes can be ironed.

Cotton - natural fiber, which is known for its good absorption and strength. Cotton products are very soft and flexible to the touch. Cotton clothes can be washed at a temperature up to 60°C, dried in a dryer and ironed at a temperature up to 200°C. However, if the product is a mixture of cotton and other material, follow the information on the label.

Elastane - synthetic fiber, which gives elasticity to clothes. It is being used as a mixture to other fibers and ensures that the clothes fit better on figure. The care must be adapted to the needs of the main material. Follow the information on the label.

Fleece - soft fiber with good insulating properties in each 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. Drying in a dryer is not recommended and ironing is possible at a maximum temperature of 110°C.

Hardshell - strong laminated fabric that is breathable and maximally resistant to water and adverse weather. For hardshell clothes is suitable professional dry cleaning - wash at temperatures up to 40°C, without fabric softener, do not bleach, do not dry and do not iron.

Silk - natural fiber, which is characterized by great softness, flexibility and strength. Silk is cold to the touch. For care, the most suitable is hand washing in warmish water, without wringing. However, silk clothes can be also washed gently in the washing machine. You can dry it by hanging and iron at a maximum temperature of 110°C without steam, on the reverse side.

Cashmere - luxury natural fiber, which is characterized by high softness and is pleasant to the touch. Wash your cashmere clothes at temperature up to 20°C. Drying in a dryer and ironing is not recommended.

Latex - natural liquid, which is characterized by high fineness and gloss after drying and processing. Latex clothes can be washed only in hands, at a temperature up to 30°C. These clothes have to be washed by using special products. Drying in the dryer and ironing is not recommended.

Lykra - business name of elastane. Synthetic fiber, which gives elasticity to clothes. It is being used as a mixture to other fibers and ensures that the clothes fit better on figure. The care must be adapted to the needs of the main material. Follow the information on the label.

Lyocell - breathable, strong and durable natural fiber, which is very similar to viscose. Washing is possible at a maximum of 30 ° C using a mild washing powder. Lyocell products are not recommended to be wringed or tumble dried. Ironing is not necessary, but clothes can be ironed at a lower temperature without steaming.

Linen - solid natural fiber with abrasion resistance. Thanks to its light material and coolness to the touch, it is a suitable material for summer clothes. Washing is suitable on the reversed side up to 40°C without wringing. Drying in a dryer is also recommended and also, thanks to the high shrinkage of the material, ironing up to 210°C.

Microfiber - synthetic fiber, which is characterized by high fineness, softness and good thermal insulation. Wash clothes from microfiber separately, at temperatures up to 50°C. They can be dried in dryer at a maximum temperature of 90°C, but slow drying is ideal. Ironing is not recommended.

Nylon - synthetic fiber. Due to its flexibility is suitable for the production of sportswear and underwear, especially nylons. Nylon products can be washed, tumble dried and ironed at the lowest temperature.

Polyamide - synthetic fiber. Thanks to its low absorption and quick drying, it is ideal for the production of sportswear. Washing is suitable in the hands or in the washing machine at a temperature up to 40°C. Ironing is not necessary, but is possible at temperatures up to 140°C. Polyamide products can't be bleached or chemically cleaned.

Polyester - the most used and produced synthetic fiber in the fashion industry. It is durable, flexible and low-wrinkling. It is most often used in combination with another natural fiber. Polyester products can be washed at a maximum of 40°C and, if it's necessary, ironed at a temperature up to 150°C. However, for the best care follow the product label.

Polypropylene - the most comfortable from all synthetic fibers. It has good strength, can perfectly remove moisture and is very similar to wool to the touch. Washing is suitable at temperature up to 40°C, but tumble drying or ironing is not recommended.

Polyurethane - synthetic fiber, which gives flexibility to the clothes. It is well known for it's durability. Polyurethane is most often part of elastane and spandex. Overall care have to be adapted to the needs of the main material. Always follow information on the product tag.

Softshell - laminated fabric, which is suitable for the production of sportswear due to its lightness, thermal insulation and partial waterproofness. For softshell clothes is suitable professional chemical drying - wash at temperature up to 30°C without fabric softener, do not bleach, dry and iron.

Spandex - synthetic fiber, which gives elasticity to clothes. It is being used as a mixture to other fibers and ensures that the clothes fit better on figure. The care must be adapted to the needs of the main material. Follow the information on the label.

Viscose - natural fiber, which is very soft and pleasant to the touch. It is known for its low pilling creation. Viscose clothing can be washed as gently as possible, up to 40°C. Drying in a dryer is not recommended - it is best to dry clothes by hanging. Clothes can be ironed at the lowest level.

Wool - natural fiber, which is known for its excellent thermal insulation and high warmth. Wool products must be washed gently, at a maximum of 40°C. It is ideal to wash clothes in hands and not wring them very much. When drying, it is best to spread it on a flat surface and let it dry. Some products can be ironed at a maximum temperature of 110°C, but always follow the information on product label.

Attention: to keep your clothes look like a new as long as possible always follow the information on product tag!

Symbols

	Maximum washing temperature up to 30°C at normal mechanical action, rinsing and centrifuging.		Maximum washing temperature up to 30°C at normal mechanical action and mild rinsing and centrifuging.
	Maximum washing temperature up to 30°C at gentle mechanical action, rinsing and centrifuging. The product can't be wringed in hands.		Maximum washing temperature up to 40°C at normal mechanical action, rinsing and centrifuging.
	Maximum washing temperature up to 40°C at normal mechanical action and mild rinsing and centrifuging.		Maximum washing temperature up to 40°C at gentle mechanical action, rinsing and centrifuging. The product can't be wringed in hands.
	Maximum washing temperature up to 60°C at normal mechanical action, rinsing and centrifuging.		Maximum washing temperature up to 60°C at normal mechanical action and mild rinsing and centrifuging.
	Product can be washed only in hands, with careful handling, at a temperature up to 40°C.		Maximum washing temperature up to 95°C at normal mechanical action, rinsing and centrifuging.
	Maximum washing temperature up to 95°C at normal mechanical action and mild rinsing and centrifuging.		The product can't be washed. In wet state is required careful handling with the product.
	The product can be bleached in all ways used.		The product can be bleached with oxidizing, non-chlorine washing products.



The product can't be bleached.



The product can be dried in a tumble dryer, on a normal drying program, at a maximum temperature of 80°C.



The product can be dried in a tumble drier, on a normal drying program, at a maximum temperature of 60°C.



The product can't be dried in a tumble dryer.



The product must be dried by hanging.



The product must be dried by dripping.



The product must be dried in a spread out shape.



The product must be dried in a spread out shape by dripping.



The product must be dried in shadow by hanging.



The product must be dried in shadow by dripping.



The product must be dried in shadow in a spread out shape.



The product must be dried in shadow in a spread out shape by dripping.



Ironing at a maximum temperature of 200°C.



Ironing at a maximum temperature of 150°C.



Ironing at a maximum temperature of 110°C.



The product can't be ironed or steamed.



The product can be cleaned with tetrachloroethene, monofluorotrichloromethane, fluorotrichloromethane and petrol using conventional cleaning procedures.



The product can be cleaned chemically with tetrachloroethene, monofluorotrichloromethane, fluorotrichloromethane and petrol with limited addition of water.



The product can be cleaned chemically only with trifluorotrichloroethane and hard petrol, in the distillation range 150-220 ° C, at a flash point of 38-60 ° C.



The product can be cleaned chemically only with trifluorotrichloroethane and hard petrol, in the distillation range 150-220 ° C, at a flash point of 38-60 ° C with limited addition of water. Caution is required when mechanically acting and selecting the drying temperature.



The product can't be cleaned professionally, in wet condition.



The product can be cleaned professionally, in wet condition by usual cleaning procedures.



The product can be cleaned professionally, in wet condition by mild cleaning procedures.



The product can be cleaned professionally, in wet condition by extra mild cleaning procedures.



The product can't be cleaned chemically and stains can't be removed with organic solvents.

Shoes and leather clothes care

General shoes and leather clothing maintenance instructions

- Before using the shoes, impregnate them twice, at least.
- Wear each shoes for the purpose for which they are made.
- After each use, the shoes have to be dried and ventilated to prevent the formation of bacteria and internal damage.
- Change your shoes regularly, especially during rainy weather. This will extend their life.
- When putting on shoes, it is necessary to use a shoehorn and then wear this shoe lace-up to prevent the foot moving in the shoe and thus damaging the lining and insole.
- Shoes should be put off after releasing all types of fastening, in order to prevent damage to the joints and the shape of the shoe.
- We do not recommend washing shoes in the washing machine or cleaning them with detergents.
- If your shoes get wet, fill them with newspapers and dry them gradually out of the direct reach of the heat source.
- If necessary, exchange heels, soles, insoles and laces on your shoes. This will prevent further damage to the shoes.
- Abrasions, stains, or scars that are part of the material and not a defect may appear on leather products.
- It is not possible to complain about shoes in case of any intervention in the product and self-repair.

Materials

Gore-tex - due to its waterproofness, impermeability and high breathability, this material is suitable for sports shoes. Shoes maintenance is performed by a damp cloth or a brush with warmish water. If the waterproof layer accidentally rubs off or washes off, simply impregnate the shoes.

Wellington shoes - thanks to their waterproofness, wellington boots are popular shoes to raining weather. For maintenance, simply wash them with a cloth and warm water and let them dry.

Smooth leather - it has a finely structured surface with small pores. It can be processed in matt or glossy design. We clean smooth leather shoes only with a damp cloth and then wipe them to dry. To prevent cracking, it is good to impregnate the shoes and use a special cream on them.

Patent leather - patent leather shoes are smooth with a shiny surface. They are very sensitive to mechanical damage, soaking and frost. Shoes from patent leather can be cleaned with damp cloth and then use a special cream or spray on them.

Nubuck - leather sanded on the cheek, which is extremely sensitive to moisture. At first, it looks like a suede. Shoes from nubuck can be cleaned dry with a special brush or rubber designed for nubuck, with special cleaning products.

Coated leather - its face layer is provided by thin synthetic coating, which increases its life. This surface must be protected from chemical influences, soaking and frost. To maintenance, we recommend to clean your shoes dry or wet with a soft cloth.

Synthetic materials - PVC, PU, rubber, poromers. Brightly colored and patterned footwear made of leather imitation. Shoes from synthetics materials are less breathable and adaptable than real leather. Cleaning can be provided with a cloth and polishing with a sponge.

Textile - frequently it is used for light summer or home shoes. As that shoes are minimally resistant to wet and dirt, they requires more frequent cleaning. Ideally, textile shoes are cleaned with a brush or a damp cloth, and for larger stains can be used a textile stain cleaner.

Faux leather - is an imitation of leather which is made of a synthetic materials. However, the shoes has a much lower quality than genuine leather. The maintenance is done with a damp cloth and cleaning products for synthetic materials. However, it is not possible to use creams and polishes that are intended for leather products.

Velour - better known as suede or cut leather is typical for its hair surface. Suede has high absorbency but also breathability. The care about velour shoes is performed exclusively with a brush and cleaning foam intended for it.

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Symbols



upper material



lining and insole



insole



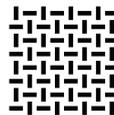
sole



leather



coated leather



textile



other materials