

**WASH
CARE
REPAIR
GUIDE**

SAMSØE

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ALL PRODUCT CARE

Here are some general recommendations to keep in mind when washing your clothes, including tips on how to take better care of them. To start, there is no need to wash your garments after every use. From a Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) perspective, washing is a hot spot in the use stage meaning that it has a significant impact. We can minimize our impact by washing less. Therefore, we recommend you air out your clothes between uses and wash them only when necessary. Make sure to follow the washing symbols on your garment's care label, sewn into the side seam. For your understanding of care label instructions, we have included a key to washing symbols at the end of this document.

SOAP

We recommend you only use recognised laundry detergents and preferably environmentally certified ecolabels. We advise against fabric softeners - apart from reducing static electricity in synthetic fibres, they are unnecessary and have a negative impact on the environment.

HANDWASHING

When it comes to handwashing, we would like to preface that modern washing machines often have cycles that are gentler. If you still prefer handwashing, here are some tips: fill a bowl with lukewarm water and make sure the soap is fully dissolved. Avoid twisting the garment as you wash, instead gently squeeze the water out. Roll it up in a towel and press lightly, then leave it to dry.

DRYING

We recommend that all fabrics be air-dried as opposed to tumble-dried. Tumble drying wears out and shrinks your clothes. Onwards, it uses unnecessary electricity and has a negative environmental impact.

IRONING AND STEAMING

Iron and steam your clothes to get a smooth and glossy surface and flatten out any fibres that might be sticking out. We recommend ironing your garments before they are completely dry - wrinkles press out quicker and the heat from the iron will help dry them.

EMBELLISHMENTS

If your garment has embellishments such as zips, buttons, or studs we recommend washing them in a mesh laundry bag, so they do not damage your washing machine or other items in the same wash. It is also a good idea to close zips and Velcro fastenings before washing.

STAINS

Make sure to pre-treat stains before washing your garment. Place it on an absorbent surface such as a towel and pour stain remover or laundry detergent onto the stain. Gently tap the soap into the fibres with your fingertips and then pack the garment into an airtight bag and wash after 24 hours.

PROLONGED USE

If your pants, shirts, or other garments do not fit properly, they can be taken in or up by a professional tailor. The same goes for unanticipated rifts, breakings, and strengthening of seams. We are happy to facilitate this service, just come in to one of [our stores](#) and ask.

Our garments come with extra buttons that can be found together with the hangtag. For replacing buttons and other quick repairs, you can assemble a little sewing kit to keep at home. It could for example include:

- Needles
- Scissors
- Sewing thread to match your garment
- Safety pins or straight pins
- Measuring tape

AFTER USE

When you wish to part ways with your garment, we highly encourage you to either sell it, donate it, or give it to a friend. In this way, you give your clothes a longer life. If your garment simply is not in condition for reuse, make sure to dispose of it in a responsible way – where the fibres are recycled and do not end up in landfill or incineration.

SPECIFIC PRODUCT CARE

Below you will find specific product care - for product groups and materials that require additional care and special consideration towards washing and ironing due to their quality and functionality. Make sure to follow the washing symbols on the care label sewn into the side seam of your garments. Keep the general recommendations for all product care in mind when handling the fabrics included in this list. If your garment's fabric is not mentioned here, please refer to all product care above.

WOOL

Wool garments that come in direct contact with the skin, such as underwear or socks, should be washed after use. We recommend washing more delicate wool garments

in a mesh laundry bag and using a gentle washing cycle, such as a wool or hand wash programme on your washing machine. Make sure to use a dedicated wool detergent. Only wash by hand if you know how to properly handle wet wool. Lay your washed wool garment out to dry on a drying rack as opposed to hanging it, to avoid stretching it out.

Otherwise, most wool garments such as jumpers can be spot cleaned if needed and should be aired out after use. A rule of thumb is to air them out as long as possible, at minimum for as long as they were in use.

Take extra good care of your wool garments by storing them folded or rolled and remove pilling by hand or a fabric shaver.

CASHMERE

Like wool, cashmere garments should be aired out after use and spot cleaned where needed. If they need to be washed, we recommend you place them in a mesh laundry bag and wash on a gentle cycle. Remember to use wool or cashmere detergent and refer to the care label for specific instructions. Lay your cashmere garments out to dry on a drying rack so that they hold their shape.

Cashmere is soft and especially prone to pilling. We recommend you remove pilling by hand or a fabric shaver to restore your garment to its original condition.

SILK

We recommend you wash your silk garments in a mesh laundry bag. Use a delicate detergent and check the care label for specific washing instructions.

Silk should never be tumble-dried. Instead, airdry your silk garments by hanging them up so they retain their original shape and smoothness.

SYNTHETIC FABRICS

Synthetic fabrics should be washed after use to get rid of the smell of e.g., perspiration. Nylon (polyamide) and polyester can become permanently crumpled if washed at temperatures that are too high. Similarly, acrylic fibres cannot tolerate more than 40°C. Please refer to the wash symbols if in doubt.

VISCOSE

We advise against tumble-drying your viscose garments as this might cause them to shrink. However, if this does occur, ironing your garments while damp might help restore them to their original size and structure.

LEATHER

Some light stains on your leather products can be removed by using a damp cloth to spot clean. Otherwise, leather garments should be cleaned by a leather specialist.

Care for your leather products by applying polish and waterproofing spray before first time use. This better protects them against water and dirt. Avoid exposing your leather products to rain due to the risk of staining and colour-smudging. If they do get wet, let your leather garments dry at room temperature. When not in use, store them in a dry place. This way, you take care of your leather products and prolong their durability.

LINEN

Iron your linen garments on the reverse side to restore their sheen.

SYMBOLS KEY

WASHING

 Maximum temperature 95 °C
Normal process

 Maximum temperature 60 °C
Normal process

 Maximum temperature 60 °C
Mild process

 Maximum temperature 40 °C
Normal process

 Maximum temperature 40 °C
Mild process

 Maximum temperature 40 °C
Very mild process

 Maximum temperature 30 °C
Normal process

 Maximum temperature 30 °C
Mild process

 Maximum temperature 30 °C
Very mild process

 Hand wash*
Maximum temperature 40 °C

 Do not wash

DRYING

 Tumble drying possible Normal temperature
Exhaust temperature max. 80 °C

 Tumble drying possible
Low temperature
Exhaust temperature max. 60 °C

 Do not tumble dry

 Line drying

 Drip line drying

 Flat drying

 Drip flat drying

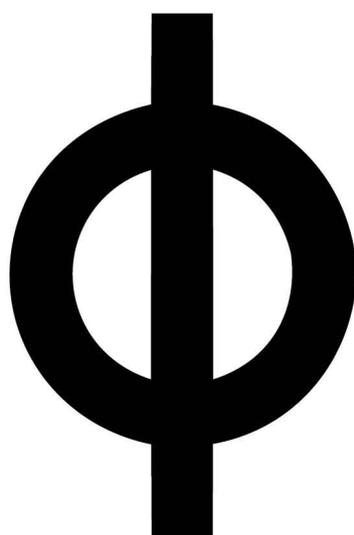
IRONING AND PRESSING

 Iron at a maximum sole plate temperature of 200 °C

 Iron at a maximum sole plate temperature of 150 °C

 Iron at a maximum sole plate temperature of 110 °C

 Do not iron



For more information, please contact: csr@samsoe.com