

CARE INSTRUCTIONS

Follow the care instructions to make your clothes and fashion accessories keep the original shape and color for as long as possible. Purchased products contain markings about the materials used or the laundry care symbols. You can find informations about what do these symbols mean and how to maintain different materials below.

LAUNDRY CARE SYMBOLS



Wash the garments in a washing machine at the maximum temperature specified in the symbol and normal mechanical action. Rinse and spin normally.



Tumble dry at low temperature.



Wash gently in a washing machine with mild mechanical action, rinse in decreasing water temperature with the maximum temperature specified in the symbol in degrees Celsius, spin gently.



Do not tumble dry.



Wash very gently in a washing machine at the maximum temperature specified in the symbol in degrees Celsius, with mild mechanical action, rinsing and spinning. Do not hand-wring.



Only a non-chlorine, color-safe bleach may be used in the laundering process.



Handwash only at the maximum temperature of up to 40°C. Can not be washed in a washing machine. Handle with care.



Any commercially available bleach product may be used in the laundering process.



Do not wash. Handle carefully while wet.



Can be cleaned chemically with usage of tetrachloroethene, trifluorochloroethane, fluorotrichloromethane and gasoline. There are no restrictions for conventional cleaning services procedures.



Iron at the maximum temperature of the soleplate up to 110 ° C. Be careful while steam ironing.



Can be cleaned the same way as P with limited addition of water. Caution is required during the mechanical treatment and the choice of drying temperature.



Iron at the maximum temperature of the soleplate up to 150 ° C.



Can be dry cleaned only with trifluorochloroethane and heavy gasoline (distillation range 150-220 ° C, flash-point 38-60 ° C), by conventional cleaning methods without restriction.



Iron at the maximum temperature of the soleplate up to 200 ° C.



Can be cleaned the same way as F with limited addition of water. Caution is required during the mechanical treatment and the choice of drying temperature.



Can not be ironed. Steam laundry processing is unacceptable as well.



Wash the garments in a washing machine at the maximum temperature of 30 ° C and normal mechanical action. Rinse and spin normally.



Tumble drying allowed.



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

FOOTWEAR AND LEATHER GOODS CARE INSTRUCTIONS (HANDBAGS, WALLETS, GLOVES, BELTS)

Smooth leather

To remove dirt, use an appropriate brush first and then a dampened soft cloth. Wipe the leather dry and polish it with special means determined for smooth leather footwear. You can also use special self-polishing products.

Hair-on hides - velour (suede), nubuck

This kind of footwear is not suitable for rain. Before the first usage, impregnate new pair of shoes with a mean determined to hair-on hides. Among other things, impregnation helps to remove any dirt easier in the future. Clean the shoes using a rubber brush and means determined to this type of material. Never put a cream on hair-or hides!

Patent leather

This material is very susceptible to mechanical damage (scratches), exposure to chemicals, soaking and frost (the lowest temperature suitable for application is -2°C). To remove dirt from the shoes, use a dampened soft cloth and then apply cream or spray determined for patent leather.

Coated leather

Coated leather, synthetic materials, leatherettes, poromerics. These materials are easy to clean with a dampened cloth and products determined for synthetic materials. Common creams and polishes must not be used!

Tanned sole leather

This material is used for production of the soles for dress shoes. It is intended solely for wearing indoors! It features high lubricity. Maintain the heels covered with leather by regular impregnation

and creaming. Avoid increased impact of humidity and mechanical deterioration of the heel coverage.

Other leathers

This is mainly about fashion footwear characterized by color effects and a variety of processing the surface patina. These shoes often have a "used" look (patina). Do not use creams and polishes for these materials. Maintain them by using colorless impregnating spray and avoid significant dirtiness.

Rubber footwear

For cleaning, use lukewarm water and wipe dry or allow to air-dry. Let your rubber footwear regularly air-dry from the perspiration and alternate insoles.

Textile

Textile footwear is not suitable for rain and snow. Cleaning can be done when shoes are dry using a brush and products determined for textile footwear, which will brighten up the colors and impregnate the surface.

Wicker, bast, cork

These materials are very susceptible to humidity. For cleaning them, use a rubber brush.

Fur

Protect the fur against abrasion, grease, dust and sun. Maintain the fur by brushing it at the direction of hair growth. Allow wet fur to dry loosely at room temperature. Leave the cleaning up to professionals. Never store shoes made of fur in plastic bags.

General principles of shoe care and maintenance

- Impregnate shoes before first usage, then as needed depending on the weather.
- Use the shoe horn when putting on your shoes and take them off by hands, not by stepping on the other shoe.
- After each usage, give your shoes nice airing out and let them dry thoroughly. Moisture from perspiration causes excessive wear of insoles and lining. Therefore, change shoes often, we do not recommend to wear the same shoes every day.
- Avoid soaking the shoes. Stuff the damp shoes with newspapers and dry loosely away from heat sources.
- Wipe the remnants of snow off your winter boots after each usage and take care about them regularly. Material used for winter road treatment and snow removal are very aggressive, therefore try to minimize their impact.
- We do not recommend to wash these shoes in the washing machine neither by hand.
- Metal ornaments may leave black marks on the materials they come into contact with after a certain amount of time. You can prevent this by timely cleaning.

Important warning! Grounds for which a complaint can not be accepted

- Leather shoes and its inside parts may dye to a certain extent. The materials used are tested for color stability, but due to sweat color segregation might occur.
- Uneven surface drawing is characteristic for natural leather and can not be considered as a manufacturing defect.
- By timely replacing worn-out heel tips, soles, insoles, laces and hook and loop fasteners (velcro), you prevent your shoes from further damage. Defects caused by neglecting the basic maintenance or using inappropriate cleaning products can not be considered as a ground for complaint.
- Caoutchouc, also called natural rubber or India rubber, which is used for the production of soles, gains its natural aroma after the smoking process.
- Contrary to white materials, which have a tendency to become slightly yellow, bold colors can lighten over time. You can soothe this process by regular maintenance using appropriate means.
- Decorative applications are highly mechanically stressed. These components of fashion shoes are unable to be fixed ideally, so their dropout or snapping might occur.
- Opened summer footwear and textile fashion shoes (flip flops, espadrilles, ...) has a limited lifetime, approximately 1 season.
- High glossed materials are naturally inclined to rapid wear from mechanical influences (like rubbing).
- Synthetic materials are subject to aging even when not used.
- Soles with visible foam structure and lightweight soles (PUR) have a short lifetime.