

The most important textile symbols



Washing

This symbol states whether a wet laundry is possible and counts to hand laundry as well as to machine laundry.



Hand laundry.

Do not wash in a budgetary washing machine only hand laundry, water temperature 30°C to max. 40°C according to article.

Fine detergents first in the water well dissolve. Then the textiles in the lye and with the rinsing well push through. Do not rub, do not tug, do not wring out. Coloured and sensitive laundry pieces quickly treat and do not leave in the wet state.



30°C Fine laundry.

Fine laundry, for example, from Viskose, polyacrylic and polyester. Washing amount reduce. Drum only up to half fill. Suitable washing program put. With crease danger not or only briefly fling.



Not washing.

The so marked articles may not be washed. They are sensitive in general also to wet treatment.



Chlorine bleaching not possible.

Do not bleach / chlorinate with pale water or concentrated bleach, also no Jewelled waters active stain remover (recognizably in the chlorine smell) use. Hand over to the expert.



Moderately hotly iron.

how step wool / silk / polyester / silk. Steam iron can be used. The strong press avoid. Do not pull.



Perchloroethylen, hydrocarbons (heavy petrol).

Cleaning procedures for sensitive textiles. Customary spots distance means on solvent base can be used with restrictions.



Not in tumbler.

No drying in tumbler.

Abbreviations of the most important textile fibres:

PES = Polyester

PA = Polyamid

SE = Silk

PAN = Polyacryl

CO = Cotton

CV = Viscose

LI = Linon

CMD = Modal

CA = Acetat

EL = Elastan

WO = wool

CC = cocos

RA = Ramie

SI = Sisal

MW = Mohair

WV = Fleece wool

JU = Jute

WP = Alpaka