



Care Guide for Garments and Accessories

A practical manual by product type. Each section also explains material-specific differences so care stays quick, clear and safe.

Timeless. Elegant. Sustainable.

Essential rules

Label first, material second

With premium clothing, proper care is often simpler than it seems. The most important principles are to avoid unnecessary washing, give fabrics time to rest and choose professional cleaning for more structured garments.

1. The inner care label comes first The care symbols on the specific product are always decisive. Material, lining, dyeing and construction can all change the correct method.	2. Air more often than you wash Wool, jackets, trousers, coats and overshirts usually need airing on a hanger after normal wear - not immediate washing.
3. Never rub stains aggressively Rubbing can damage the nap, fabric structure or colour. Gently blot the stain with a clean cloth and treat it as soon as possible.	4. The dryer is a risk For most premium materials, it can cause shrinkage, twisted seams, lining deformation or loss of shape.
5. The hanger makes a difference Jackets and coats belong on broad, shaped hangers. Shirts and overshirts should dry freely; knitwear should be stored folded.	6. Use professional cleaning wisely Dry cleaning is suitable for wool, jackets, coats and lined pieces, but it is not necessary after every wear.

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Gentleman's care essentials

For a long-lasting wardrobe, it is worth keeping a good clothes brush, garment steamer, broad hangers, a garment bag, shoe trees, a shoehorn, a gentle lint roller and moth protection at home. A steamer helps refresh shirts, jackets, trousers and coats without excessive washing. Use it directly on standard fabrics; for more delicate fabrics, keep it approximately 1 cm away from the surface. Small details like these significantly preserve shape, cleanliness and a polished appearance.



Trousers

Trousers

With trousers, the key is to preserve shape, creases and a clean waistband line. Care mainly depends on whether the material is wool, linen, cotton or denim.

Material / construction	Regular care	Stains and cleaning	Storage
Wool / wool trousers	After wearing, hang to air. Brush lightly. Restore creases with steam or by pressing through a cloth.	Do not wash at home unless the label explicitly allows it. For stains and light shades, dry cleaning is safer.	Use a trouser hanger or clip hanger. Do not compress in an overcrowded wardrobe.
Linen / summer trousers	Wash only according to the label, ideally on a gentle cycle with low spin. Natural creasing is part of linen.	Do not rub locally. For significant stains, use dry cleaning. Iron slightly damp or steam.	Store hanging freely. Let dry completely before putting away.
Cotton / chino type	Gentle washing inside out according to the label. Mild detergent, low spin and do not overload the machine.	Blot the stain first, then pre-treat gently. Avoid bleach.	Air dry, do not tumble dry. Fold or hang once dry.
Denim	Wash as little as possible, inside out and in cold or low-temperature water according to the label. Dark denim may release colour.	Treat stains locally and gently. With raw denim, expect patina and possible fading.	Air dry away from direct sun. Tumble drying increases the risk of shrinkage and loss of shape.

Practical routine after wearing

- First hang trousers to air overnight, away from a closed wardrobe.
- Remove dust and fine particles with a brush, following the direction of the fibres.
- Restore creases gently with steam; for more valuable pieces, professional pressing is safer.
- Do not treat stains with hot water. Heat can set the stain into the fibre.



Jackets and blazers

Jackets and blazers

A jacket has structure, internal support, lining, shoulders and shaping. Home washing is possible only for some informal, unlined pieces if the care label allows it.

Material / construction	What to do	What to avoid
Wool jacket	Air, brush and let it rest between wears. Clean professionally as needed.	Home washing, tumble drying, excessive close steaming and narrow hangers.
Linen jacket	If unlined and the label allows it, very gentle washing may be possible. For lined or structured pieces, choose dry cleaning.	Automatic washing without checking the label. Linen creases naturally; do not try to burn it flat with high heat.
Cotton jacket	For informal unlined pieces, follow the label; often airing and local cleaning is enough. Structured jackets are safer in dry cleaning.	Tumble drying, high spin and washing that may pull seams or alter the shape of the shoulders.
Cotton / linen / silk	Treat summer blend jackets as delicate pieces. Air, steam gently and clean professionally unless the label says otherwise.	High heat and aggressive washing. The silk component is more sensitive to friction, water and harsh chemicals.
Lined or partially lined jacket	Always consider both lining and construction. The safest choice is professional cleaning.	Washing in water unless explicitly allowed by the label. The lining may shrink differently from the outer fabric.

Quick rule

- Do not put a jacket into a cover immediately after wearing. Let it air first.
- Steam can help with light creasing; use standard fabric contact or keep approximately 1 cm away on delicate fabrics.
- Use dry cleaning less often, but choose a good one; excessive chemical cleaning can stress the material.



Shirts

Shirts

Shirt care is the most practical: regular but gentle washing, correct drying and proper ironing. Cotton, linen, Tencel and collar/cuff construction make the biggest difference.

Material	Washing	Drying and ironing	Detailed care
Cotton	Wash inside out according to the label, usually on a gentle cycle with mild detergent. Wash white and coloured shirts separately.	Dry on a hanger or freely. Iron slightly damp, starting with the collar and cuffs.	Remove collar stays before washing if they are removable. Pre-treat collar and cuffs.
Linen	Wash gently with low spin if the label allows it. Linen naturally creases.	Air dry, iron damp or wear with its natural texture.	Avoid an overloaded washing machine. The material needs space.
Tencel / lyocell	Wash inside out on a delicate cycle according to the label, ideally at a low temperature with mild detergent.	Air dry on a hanger, not in a tumble dryer. Iron inside out at a lower temperature.	Wet Tencel can be more sensitive to friction; do not squeeze forcefully or twist.
Delicate blends / strong colours	Lower temperature, mild detergent, wash inside out. If unsure, use professional laundering.	Do not dry in harsh direct sun; colours may fade.	Protect mother-of-pearl or decorative buttons from impact and high heat.

Collar stays

Always remove removable collar stays before washing. Plastic stays can warp and lose shape over time; for quality shirts, it is worth replacing them with stainless steel stays, which hold the collar line better.

Sweat, collar and cuffs

Before washing, lightly dampen sweat marks, collar and cuffs and treat them with gall soap. Let it work briefly, do not rub aggressively, then wash according to the label. For coloured or delicate fabrics, test first on an inconspicuous area. Do not use hot water on fresh sweat stains - it may set them.



Overshirts

Overshirts

An overshirt sits between a shirt and a light jacket. Its care is therefore not determined only by the product name, but mainly by the material and whether it has a lining.

Product / material	Recommended care	Watch out for
Cotton overshirt	Fasten the buttons, turn inside out and wash gently only if the label allows it. Air dry on a hanger.	High spin, tumble dryer, harsh sun and an overloaded washing machine. Pockets and seams may be stressed unnecessarily.
Wool / flannel overshirt	Air, brush gently with the direction of the fibre. For heavier soiling, choose dry cleaning.	Aggressive washing. Wool flannel can lose its soft nap, shrink or change surface.
Lined overshirt	After wearing, let it dry and air freely. When cleaning, consider both the outer material and the lining.	Water and heat may affect the lining differently from the outer fabric. For combined pieces, professional care is safer.

How to keep an overshirt in good shape

- Hang it on a wider hanger after wearing and let it air.
- Shape the pockets by hand before drying so they do not stretch.
- Do not brush flannel against the grain and avoid rough fabric shavers.
- When travelling, fold it flat rather than rolling it tightly.



Coats, jackets and waistcoats

Coats, jackets and waistcoats

Outer layers take the most stress: rain, dust, bag friction, sitting in a car and seasonal storage. Care must protect the material, shape and any water-repellent finish.

Type / material	Regular care	Impregnation and seasonal care
Wool coat	Air, brush and, after rain, let dry naturally away from a radiator. Use a sturdy hanger.	Wool has natural moisture resistance, but it is not waterproof. After the season, clean it and optionally use a gentle impregnation suitable for wool/textiles, always after testing on a hidden area.
Trench coat / cotton gabardine	Remove dust and dirt with a brush or damp cloth. Wash only according to the label; for structured pieces, professional care is safer.	A trench coat needs regular renewal of its water-repellent protection. After cleaning or extended wear, use textile/gabardine impregnation according to the manufacturer's instructions.
Cotton jacket / field jacket style	Treat local dirt gently. Wash only according to the label. After washing, reshape pockets and seams.	Waxed or specially treated cotton materials do not follow standard washing rules; they require specific wax renewal or impregnation.
Waistcoat	Consider lining and internal support similarly to a jacket. Airing and professional cleaning are safer.	Do not store compressed between heavy garments. Before seasonal storage, let dry completely and store in a breathable garment bag.

Impregnation in brief

Impregnation is not a universal layer for everything. Trench coats and cotton outerwear often need it renewed. For a wool coat, use only a gentle impregnation designed for wool/textiles, preferably seasonally or after cleaning. Never use wax or greasy products on materials not designed for them.



Knitwear

Knitwear

Knitwear requires the opposite approach to jackets: fewer hangers, more folding, low temperature and no twisting. Shape is protected mainly during washing and drying.

Material	Washing	Drying	Storage
Wool / merino	Hand wash in cold water or use a wool programme only according to the label. Use wool detergent.	Do not twist. Gently press water out with a towel and dry flat.	Store folded. Add moth protection and air regularly.
Cashmere	Care is similar to fine wool, but even gentler. Wash as little as possible, by hand in cold water or according to the label.	Do not twist or squeeze forcefully. Dry with a towel and leave lying in the correct shape.	Store folded, clean and dry. Protect against moths; do not hang long-term.
Cotton knitwear	Gentle washing inside out, low spin, mild detergent.	Dry flat or very freely. Watch for stretched shoulders.	Fold; do not hang long-term on a hanger.
Delicate blends	Follow the label. If unsure, hand wash or choose professional care.	No tumble dryer or direct heat. Gently reshape while damp.	Do not put into the wardrobe damp. Store clean and dry after the season.

Pilling

- Use a gentle fabric shaver or a comb designed for knitwear.
- Do not press on one spot. The goal is to remove loose fibres, not abrade the surface.
- Pilling is not always a sign of low quality; soft natural fibres can pill naturally through friction.



Leather: shoes, bags and jackets

Leather: shoes, bags and jackets

Leather is a natural material and mainly needs gentle cleaning, nourishment and protection from drying out. Always adapt the method to the type of leather: smooth leather is cared for differently than suede, nubuck or patent leather.

Leather type / product	Regular care	Nourishment and protection	Watch out for
Smooth leather / leather shoes	After wearing, remove dust with a brush or soft cloth. Before applying cream, the leather must be clean and dry.	Use quality cream, balm or conditioner. Mink oil is excellent for deep nourishment and softening of smooth leather, but apply only in a thin layer.	Mink oil can darken some leathers. Always test first on a hidden area. Do not apply to a dirty surface.
Leather bags	Clean with a soft dry cloth, do not overload and, during storage, fill the shape with paper or cloth.	For smooth leather, use a small amount of cream or mink oil according to the condition of the material. Then buff with a clean cloth.	Beware of colour transfer from denim, direct sunlight, moisture and greasy products on light or very delicate leathers.
Leather jackets	Air on a wide hanger. After rain, let dry slowly at room temperature, never on a radiator.	Nourish regularly but sparingly with a suitable conditioner. Use mink oil only on suitable smooth leather and in a thin layer.	For heavy soiling, choose a specialist leather cleaner. Do not expose to heat, tumble drying or long-term moisture.
Suede / nubuck	Use a suede or nubuck brush and suitable impregnation. Clean dry and very carefully.	Use only products designed for suede and nubuck.	Do not use mink oil, standard creams or greasy balms. They could alter the nap, colour and surface structure.
Patent or very delicate leather	Wipe with a soft cloth, without a rough brush and without pressure.	Use only products designed for the specific leather type.	Do not use universal greasy products without testing. Delicate leathers may stain or darken.

Recommended care brands

For quality leather care, we recommend Saphir and Famaco. Always choose the specific product according to leather type: smooth leather, suede, nubuck, patent or delicate leather. Use mink oil mainly on smooth leather and always test first on an inconspicuous area.



Care label symbols

Care symbols on the label

This separate section works as a quick translation of the most common care symbols. Separate washing temperatures and American dot variants are intentionally omitted; the specific label on the product always takes priority.

Basic symbol categories



Washing



Bleaching



Ironing

Professional
cleaning

Drying

Washing - basic symbols



Do not wash



Hand wash



Do not wring



Mild cycle



Delicate cycle

Bleaching



Bleaching allowed



Do not bleach

Do not bleach
(old)

Non-chlorine only



Chlorine bleach

Ironing - basic symbols



Do not iron



Do not steam



Ironing allowed



Care label symbols

Professional cleaning and drying

For jackets, coats, wool, leather and lined garments, these symbols are essential. If the customer is unsure, professional care is safer than experimenting at home.

Dry cleaning and professional wet cleaning



Dry cleaning



Do not dry clean



All solvents



PCE cleaning

Hydrocarbon
solvent

Wet cleaning



Method not allowed

Gentle wet
cleaningVery gentle wet
cleaning

Drying



Tumble dry allowed



Do not tumble dry



Air dry naturally

Note on interpreting symbols

Always read care symbols together with the material, construction and colour of the garment. For premium pieces, it is wise to take a gentler approach than the technical limit that a symbol may allow.



Quick reference

Care guide by product type

Use this page as a quick check before washing, cleaning or storing clothing. If the specific care label differs, the label takes priority.

Product type	First care choice	If a stain appears	Avoid
Trousers	Air, brush and steam. For wool, choose dry cleaning; for denim, wash as little as possible.	Blot with a cloth, do not rub. For wool and light shades, use dry cleaning.	Tumble dryer, hot water, rubbing stains.
Jacket / blazer	Air on a wide hanger. Wash only unlined pieces if the label allows it.	Do not treat aggressively at home. For structured pieces, use dry cleaning.	Tumble dryer, narrow hanger, harsh close steam.
Shirt	Gentle washing according to the label, remove collar stays before washing, dry on a hanger.	Pre-treat collar, cuffs and sweat with gall soap.	Overloaded washing machine, high spin, dryer, hot water on sweat stains.
Overshirt	Cotton according to the label; wool flannel should be aired and professionally cleaned.	Blot, do not rub. For wool, use dry cleaning.	Aggressive washing, tumble dryer, pocket deformation.
Coat / jacket	Air, brush, dry away from heat. Impregnate trench coats and cotton outerwear.	Treat locally and gently; for wool, use dry cleaning. Renew impregnation after cleaning.	Radiator, plastic cover for long-term storage, unsuitable wax.
Leather	Clean shoes, bags and jackets with a soft cloth or brush according to leather type. Nourish smooth leather regularly.	For smooth leather, use cream or a small amount of mink oil. Treat suede and nubuck with specialist products.	Mink oil on suede/nubuck, heat, radiator, application without testing.
Knitwear	Wool, merino and cashmere: hand wash or wool programme according to label, dry flat.	Blot gently, do not use hot water.	Hangers, twisting, tumble dryer.

One sentence to remember

When unsure: air, do not rub, do not dry with heat, and choose professional cleaning for wool or lined pieces.





Long-lasting clothing begins with proper care.

Thank you for choosing a timeless wardrobe.

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