

GOOD CARE FOR WOOL

HOW DO I WASH WOOLEN KNITWEAR CORRECTLY?

- **Follow the washing instructions.**
Wool is a delicate fiber that can quickly lose its shape if it is not treated appropriately.
- **Turn knitwear inside out and wash it in a laundry net.**
- **Wash woolen knitwear in a wool wash program.**
- **Spin at a maximum of 900 revolutions.**
- **Wash wool only with wool detergent.**
Please don't wash wool with a 'regular' detergent, i.e., a lye solution. A wool fiber consists of proteins and must, therefore, only be washed with wool detergent (based on acid). Otherwise, the upper scales will open, and the fiber felts.
- **If you hand wash your garment, squeeze out excess water softly and carefully. Don't twist - matting is possible.**
- **Do not hang woolen garments for drying.**
Spread knitwear out on a towel or a drying net as hanging the garments will cause them to lose



WHAT DO I DO ABOUT WOOL PILLING?

- **Pilling is not a quality defect**
Pilling is a natural property of wool, neither a reduction in quality nor a defect. Pilling is, instead, a characteristic for the naturalness of the wool.
- **Removing pilling**
With the help of special lint brushes, lint combs, and pilling volcano stones, you can remove pilling. However, it would be best to be careful because too much pressure will loosen the fabric fibers even more. You can also carefully remove pilling with the help of special lint shavers.
- **Heavy pilling due to friction**
Mechanical friction caused by, e.g., bags and backpack straps can, for example, lead to increased matting and thus the formation of knots.
- **Strong pilling due to the wrong detergent**
If you don't wash woolen garments with an appropriate wool detergent, the scales open up, and this leads to matting during washing and when the knitwear is worn, the increased formation of pilling.