

Care of terry products

Cool gentle wash

Much depends on the washing temperature. For particularly bright colours so-called reactive dyes are frequently used, which lose their colour when washed on cold and hand-warm cycles, however this doesn't happen at a temperature of 60°C. If the worst does happen, the colour can be restored by putting the item through a normal 60°C cycle. Never wash coloured and starched items together, this is guaranteed to lead to a loss of colour. The colours remain fast if washed at 60°C as advised.

Colour loss/run

All terry laundry should be washed like any other item - with whites and coloureds separated. When particularly dark and strong colours are washed for the first time, some excess colour may come off. For this reason damp terry items should not be placed on top of each other for any length of time, because this can also lead to discolouration.

Colour fade

Always use the amount of detergent recommended by the manufacturer, if too much is used residual detergent can settle on the fibres, making the cotton fibres hard and causing the colour to fade. Too little detergent also means too little decalcification of the water, which can also lead to stiffness.

Optical brighteners

Detergents which contain whitening substances and optical brighteners should be used exclusively for white laundry items. For coloured washes a mild detergent without optical brighteners is recommended - so-called colour detergents. They prevent discolouration and fading, and enable terry products to retain their full brightness for many years.

Fabric softener

Be careful not to add too much fabric softener; this can form a film on the cotton fibres and reduce absorbency. Fabric softeners also contribute to lint formation. You don't need to use any if you use a tumble dryer, when air becomes trapped between the fibres terry becomes especially soft and fluffy. Terry dried on a radiator becomes stiff, but can be made soft again by kneading and rubbing.

Shrinking

Good, high-quality terry products feature particularly fluffy cotton threads, and for this reason they are not 100 percent shrink resistant. Excessive shrinking can be avoided if the terry item is quickly stretched by hand and brought back to its original form, either when it is still wet or once dry. The temperature of the tumble dryer should not be set too high and should not overheat the cotton. Please always follow the product care instructions.

What can be done about pulled threads?

Please do not try to take pulled threads out, instead always trim them. To avoid pulled threads, never wash terry together with items with hooks or zips. Bathrobes must be washed before the first use. This is partly for hygienic reasons (because terry is always a little dusty after the production process) and partly because washing causes the terry loops to contract, reducing the likelihood of pulled threads forming. Many complaints about bathrobes are the result of the item not being washed before use.

Lint

It is normal that terry initially sheds lint. This is especially so for items with a high pile, particularly velour-quality items. After the 5th or 6th wash (given correct and normal wash conditions) there should be no further shedding of lint. In order to prevent a more drastic lint problem materials should not rub too much against the drum of the machine during washing. The machine should therefore always be well-filled. Please follow the washing machine manufacturer's instructions with regard to its recommended capacity.

Tumble drying

Terry is at its best when tumble dried - the large amounts of trapped air cause it to become soft and cuddly. Items should not be ironed under any circumstance, because flat-pressed loops are less absorbent.