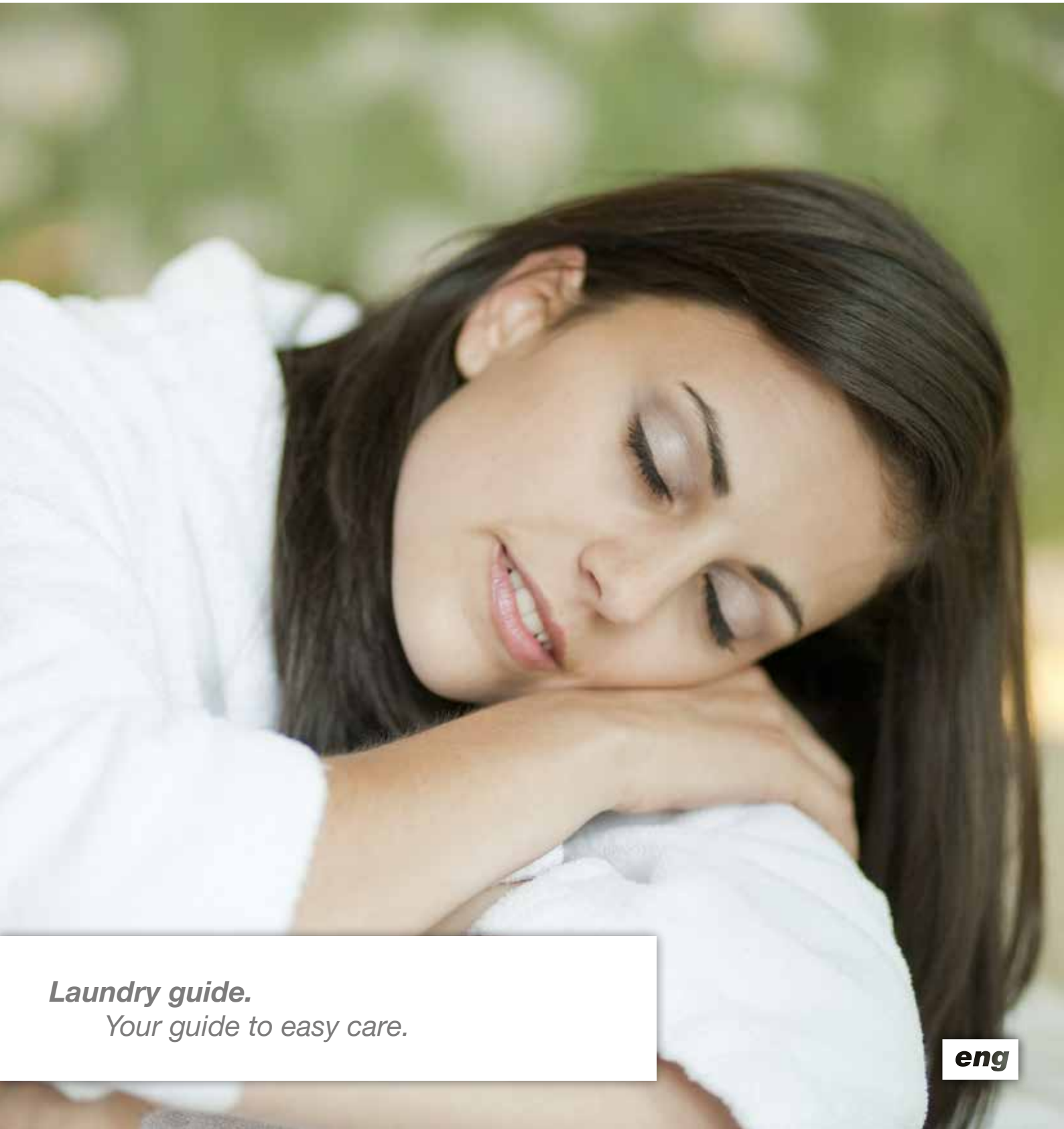


Innovative Hygiene.



Laundry guide.
Your guide to easy care.

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Your competent partner in all questions about laundry.

As specialist in laundry hygiene, **HAGLEITNER** offers every customer the optimal solution – regardless of whether this is a small breakfast pension, a residential and care home or a big hotel. Stains have no chance in front of high qualified hygiene consultants, specially trained technicians, linen specialists and a balanced chemical formula.

HAGLEITNER itself develops chemical-technical products for laundry hygiene. Both manual and automatic dosing system focus on care and cleaning at an outstanding price-performance ration.

With the havon **MANUAL** system – the competent laundry concept from **HAGLEITNER** for small and medium-sized business – each laundry challenge can easily be overcome. It is composed of excellent powder detergents, great liquid products and special additional components which easily remove even the most stubborn stains.

havon **PROFESSIONAL** is the professional liquid dosing system for larger installations. It includes 8 different types of detergents which may be combined upon individual need. An automatic dosing station has the biggest advantage that, depending on the type and degree of soil, the components can be optimally integrated. **THIS** is a tailor-made solution!

On the next pages we will share with you our wealth of knowledge and experience. Should one of your questions remain unanswered, please let your hygiene consultant or technician know so that they could support you with any advice and guidance you might need. We are pleased to invite you experience our quality!



Hans Georg Hagleitner
Managing Director



VALUES

and savings tips.



The right program selection is an important basis for successful laundry results!

At **HAGLEITNER**, all detergents are constantly developed and assessed in the in-house laboratory. Consequently – next to an outstanding price/performance ratio, we make sure textiles are washed as gentle as possible. And it pays off as the laundry purchasing costs are three times higher than the detergent costs. Therefore, the longer textiles remain shiny and attractive, the farther the investments can be postponed.

The right loading of the washing machine and its good quality are also decisive for the durability of the textiles.

For lightly soiled washing (one-day bed linen, clean table linen etc.), any obstinate staining will be already removed at 40°C, without affecting the fibres. On the other hand, strongly soiled laundry is often not sufficient to remove the stains. Quite the contrary, the stains would set on the fibres and would therefore not be removed anymore – or only with considerable use of chemistry and time.

For laundry disinfection we can carry out chemo-thermal processes at 60°C.

PURCHASING COSTS 27%

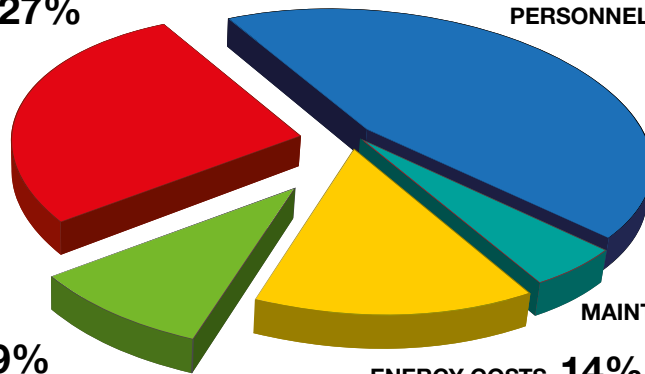
PERSONNEL COSTS 45%

The purchasing costs are three times higher than the detergent costs.

DETERGENT COSTS 9%

ENERGY COSTS 14%

MAINTENANCE COSTS 5%





green efficiency

Sustainability at *HAGLEITNER*.

Sustainability is a global challenge today. *HAGLEITNER* is aware of its responsibility.

Based on the green efficiency concept, no hazardous substances which are harmful to health or the environment are used. That's why all our havon PROFESSIONAL products are free of NTA, EDTA and phosphates. The green efficiency innovation is determined by the synergy between laundry hygiene and

ecological responsibility which conserves fresh laundry and a clean world.

It feels good to know that the soft cuddly bathrobe which you offer your guests does not come into contact with raw materials that potentially have carcinogenic effects.

new laundry – especially terry cloth – shall be washed before first use? As a result, the laundry will get its final form and the terry cloth loops will be fused. Therefore, make sure you wash terry fabrics before first use at a 40°C easy-care program.



Based on the green efficiency concept, no hazardous substances which are harmful to health or the environment are used.





WASHING CYCLE

3 steps to clean laundry.

Prewashing.

Coarse dirt sensitive to temperature will be dissolved. Coarse dirt will be removed.

The pre-wash programme is recommended for heavily soiled laundry. As a result, coarse dirt sensitive to temperature will be dissolved so that it could be easier removed in the main wash.

The pre-wash programme is important especially for laundry contaminated with blood and/or faeces. In case these clothes would reach directly the main wash cycle at 60 °C or above, the high temperature would cause a chemical reaction of their stains. During this process, they are „burned“ into fabrics and later they can not be removed anymore.

It is imperative to use the pre-wash programme for laundry contaminated with blood or faeces. Otherwise these stains could be burned.

The pre-wash cycle is performed either only with water – laundry is thus soaked and rough particles are removed – or with a conventional detergent. In this way, it primarily impacts the temperature-sensitive enzymes and dissolves protein soiling.

Do not use a pre-wash programme for lightly soiled washing.



Main washing.

The actual washing process happens during main washing. The detergent components have an optimum effect as a result of the perfect terry fabrics temperature, chemistry, mechanics and time.

During the main washing, less water is available than in pre-washing. To ensure adequate moistening of the entire laundry, a correct loading of the washing drum is mandatory.

The correct loading of the washing machine is an important basis for successful laundry results!



Rinsing.

Typically, the rinse cycle will run 3 times. This protocol ensures that water is passing through the textiles after their washing and detergent or stubborn dirt residues are removed.

The spin cycle occurs after every rinsing so that soil and water can be extracted.

For an efficient rinse, consider the drum filling, exactly like for the main wash cycle. Should the machine be overloaded, soil and stubborn dirt residues can manifest into harder, greyer and dirtier laundry which might cause skin irritation.

The third and final spin speed is mostly used for „cosmetic reasons“, for example fabric softener or buffered acid. Both products remain on the fibres and are intended to provide softer and fragrant laundry for feel and comfort.



During rinsing, detergent and stubborn dirt residues are leached out.



LAUNDRY DETERGENTS

why do different types exist?



HAGLEITNER places great emphasis on the quality of the detergents during its own research and production process.

Detergents are chemical specifications employed for increasing the insufficient washing qualities. Their main task is to remove soiling and staining.

However they need to:

- handle gentle the laundry and the machine,
- be applicable under various external conditions (different machines, temperature, water hardness etc.) as well as
- use as many environmentally friendly ingredients as possible.



Heavy-duty detergents.

Heavy-duty detergents are mainly used for white laundry. When washing coloureds, the bleaching agents and optical brighteners they contain will lead to colour shifts and faded items.

The allpurpose or heavy-duty detergents are suitable for all fibre types, except wool and silk. They can be used at washing temperature between 20°C and 95°C. Due to the high proportion of bleaching agents and optical bright-

ners they contain, they are particularly applicable to white laundry. A permanent use of heavy-duty detergent on coloured fabrics will result into colour shifts and faded items.

Colour-safe detergents.

The detergents for coloureds are suitable for all coloured fibre types, except wool and silk. They can be used at all temperatures. Most of the detergents for coloureds contain a low proportion of bleaching agents and are free of optical brighteners. In order to preserve the strength of colour and its brilliance, most of the detergents for coloureds contain special additives, the so-called colour care substances and dye trans-

fer inhibitors. Thus, coloured laundry remains attractive for long time. On the other hand, the long-term utilisation of a detergent for coloureds on white laundry will lead to greying results, due to the lack of bleaching agents and optical brighteners.

The detergent for coloureds contain colour-care substances and special ingredients which prevent, to a large extent, dye transfer.



Fine-duty/wool detergents.

There are enzyme-free detergents particularly suitable for wool and silk, the so-called mild detergents or wool detergents. The enzymes of the heavy-duty detergents or the ones for coloureds need to decompose proteins – and because animal fibres like wool and silk consist of animal protein, the enzymes might attack the fibres.

Wool detergents can be used at washing temperatures until 40°C. They consist of special care substances. Moreover, they contain a high proportion of foaming agents which form a protective barrier against mechanical load during washing. Due to the mild formulation and the lack of bleaching agents, a wool detergent is not recommended for other fibre types.

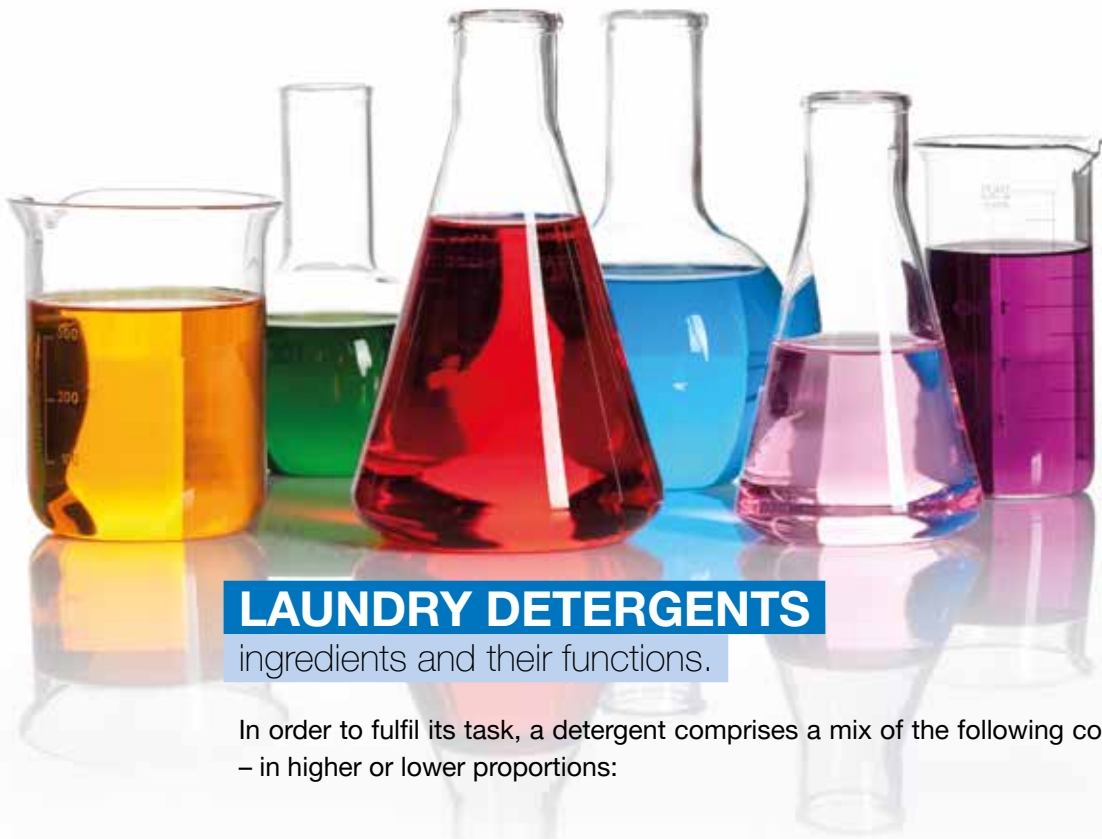


A gentle formula protects the sensitive fabrics of wool and silk.

Special laundry detergents.

Except the above mentioned standard detergents, a series of special detergents suit a wide variety of purposes: curtain detergents, down wash detergents and for functional clothing, disinfectant detergents, etc.

Their names define frequently the application purpose and their scope is matched to the specific requirements. These special detergents can often be found only in specialist trade.



LAUNDRY DETERGENTS

ingredients and their functions.

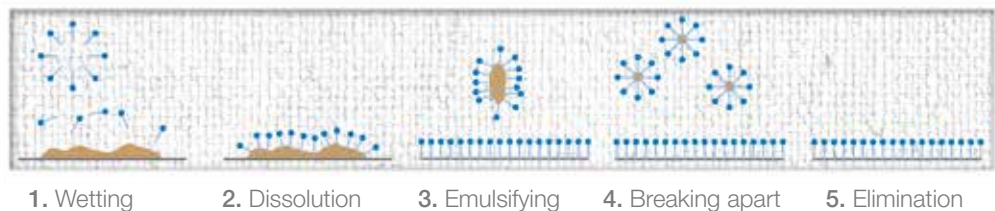
In order to fulfil its task, a detergent comprises a mix of the following components – in higher or lower proportions:

Surfactants, washing-active substances.

The surfactants (washing-active substances) represent the main ingredient of a detergent. The primary task of the surfactants is to lower the surface ten-

sion of water in order to wet quicker the laundry and the soiling. In this way, staining can be readily loosened and removed.

The surfactants themselves are „drilling“ into soiling and dissolve it from fabrics. The surfactants will be rinsed together with the dissolved dirt.



1. Wetting

2. Dissolution

3. Emulsifying

4. Breaking apart

5. Elimination



DID YOU KNOW THAT soap is the oldest known surfactant? However, soap is not used any longer in modern detergent formula. The reason is that, when soap comes in contact with lime, calcium soap is produced. Contrary to a soap, calcium soap has no cleansing effect. Quite the opposite - calcium soap causes greying and water-insoluble residues.

Wash alkalis.

Wash alkalis („alkalinity“) convert water into alkalis. Thus, fibres can be better moistened.

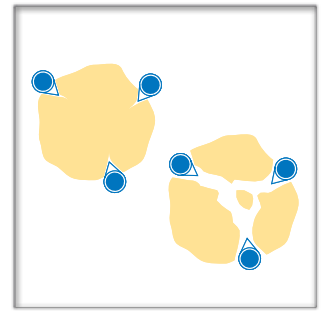
Wash alkalis („alkalinity“) are those ingredients in the detergent whose function is to increase the pH-value in the washing process from neutral (pH = 7) to alkaline (= 8-12). This leads to a swelling of the fibres so that they could

be better moistened. Additionally, soiling is kept suspended and greasy residues are „saponified“.

Enzymes.

The enzymes of the detergents reduce the pollutants (e.g. protein, starch) and break down to simpler forms. That's why they remain effective only until a temperature of max. 60°C. This means

enzymes are mainly used in the prewash cycle. In contrast to all the other ingredients, enzymes are ready for use over and over again. Therefore, small quantities are sufficient.



Enzymes break down into pollutants (e.g. protein and starch)

Water softeners.

Water softeners (builders) prevent the so-called lime deposit on the laundry and on the washing machine components. As lime can cause great damage to the machine or the laundry, the right dosage of the detergents and of water softener must strictly comply. A lime layer of just 0,4mm will result in an approx. 25% increase in energy consumption! In case of high water hardness, a separate water softener can be used additionally to the detergent.

A second characteristic of the water softener is the dispersing of the dirt particles. This means the detached dirt particles are kept in suspension, preventing redepositing on the laundry.



Bleaching agents.

As indicated by the name – bleaching agents are effective against coloured pigment contamination, bleaching it. The main difference is made between chlorine and oxygen bleach as this last one ensures a delicater bleaching formula. The detergents for coloureds contain usually less bleaching agents

as the heavy-duty ones so that the original colour of laundry stays the same. Bleaching agents are effective from 60°C. However, due to the so-called „bleaching activators“, bleaching agents can be activated already at 30-40°C.

Bleaching agents are effective on coloured dirt. The detergents for coloureds contain less bleaching agents in order to protect the fabric colour.

Optical brighteners.

Optical brighteners can be found only in heavy-duty detergents. They help us to perceive the laundry as especially white. These whitening agents settle on the laundry and reflect the UV light which is invisible to us as blue light. This blue

cast makes laundry appear whiter and covers any possible grey or yellow cast.



Additives.

The term additives refers to all the ingredients whose direct function is not to remove soil, but to fulfill other tasks. They can be, for example fragrance substances which ensure a fresh laundry or protective ingredients, like corrosion inhibitors, anti redepositing agents,

dye transfer inhibitors, fabric protectors and colour care substances. They can be found in various proportions in different fibre types.





LAUNDRY CYCLE

What to observe?

For optimum washing results a series of brilliant clean laundry. tips and tricks have to be considered. This is the only guarantee to enjoy



WHAT IS THE SINNER'S CIRCLE?

Named after the chemist Dr. Sinner, the Sinner's circle says that the sum of the individual components chemistry, temperature, mechanics and time must be always 1. Example: If temperature is decreased in the washing process, the missing component needs to be compensated by another element – in this case, mainly by the chemistry as time and mechanics are relatively inflexible for a washing machine. Fortunately the detergents are getting more efficient and are able to compensate the missing component, without increasing the dosage.



The optimum washing result requires a perfect interaction between detergent (chemistry), temperature, mechanics (washing machine) and time.

Proper sorting.

Basically, laundry needs to be sorted out based on **colour, degree of dirt and textile care symbol** in order to identify the right detergent and washing temperature.

- Light and dark textiles shall always be separated while washing in order to avoid any possible dye transfer.
- Heavily soiled laundry shall fundamentally be washed separately from the other garments. It avoids the soil transfer during washing and facilitates the dosage.



Separate clothes as follows:

- light & dark
- degree of dirt
- Observe the textile care symbols on the garments!

Proper pretreatment/preparation.

- Close zippers
- Turn the sensitive fabrics inside out before washing - „wash inside out“!
- Treat stains as quickly as possible – see Stain Removal Tips
- Empty the pockets (e.g. handkerchiefs, ball-point pens etc.) and remove any foreign objects (toothpick, cutlery, napkins, in case of tablecloths etc.)



Pretreat clothes as follows:

- close zippers
- wash inside out
- treat immediately stains

DID YOU KNOW THAT microfibre washed together with cotton tends to grab a hold of lint, reducing heavily the cleaning performance? Carefully separate microfibre from cotton or place the microfibre item in a fine weave mesh laundry bag.



Proper loading of the washing machine.



During the machine loading, make sure:

- you load only 2/3
- not to stuff

It is **the most important step** toward perfect washing results. An optimal loading refers to:

- Flat textiles like bed and table linen: leave a hand's width between laundry and the inside of the drum.
- Terry cloth: absorbs a lot of liquid, so load maximum 2/3 of the drum.
- The delicates textiles are, the lower the drum shall be loaded.

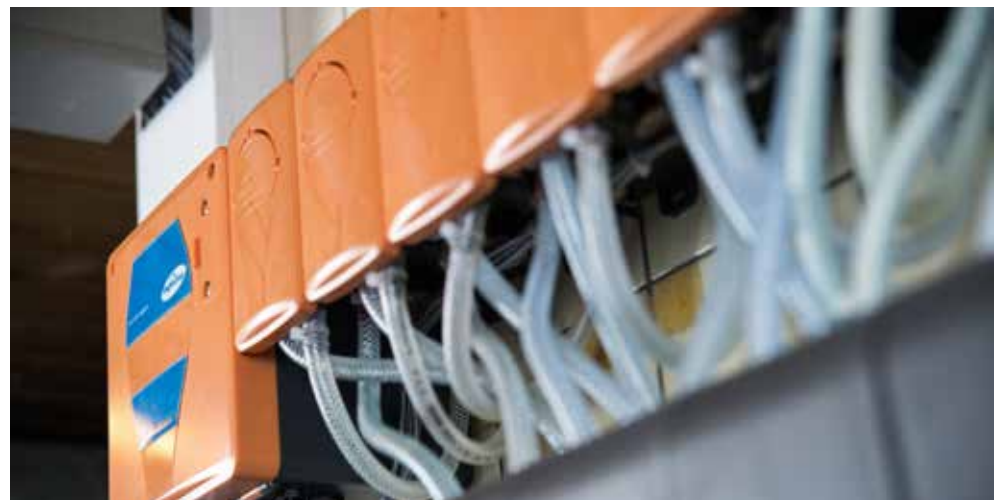
Correct loading facilitates also the rinsing process. Detergent residues and dirt are rinsed out and eventual effects, like rough itchy clothes, increased pilling or even skin irritation, due to the detergent components, will be impeded.

Correct loading can also prevent any damage to laundry, like for example the white marks. These are faded „white streaks“ you see on jeans, imprints etc.

If there were sensitive textiles, the washing liquor penetrates the fabric and forms a liquor film on the front and back side - impurities on both sides are quickly removed. Thus, laundry is protected.

And correct loading protects the machine.

Full-automatic dosing stations will always deliver the optimum amount of chemicals, increasing the machine lifetime, thereby saving money.



Follow the right dosage



Monitor the detergent level

Right dosage.

In case of the manual dosing, it is important to ensure the recommended dosage. This is harmonised based on the contamination degree and water hardness. Should the recommended dosage not be followed, it can have the following far reaching consequences:

Too little detergent causes:

- rougher, greyer and itchy clothes, as dirt particles are not properly removed and lime residues are deposited on fabrics and on the machine.
- fixed stains, as they are „absorbed“ and hence they can be removed very difficult.

- greasy residues. These are heavy soilings of oil which are dissolved, but not washed out and which are deposited on fabrics in form of tiny black balls.
- calcified heating elements, as too little lime residues can neutralise with water. A lime layer of just 0,4mm will result in an approx. 25% increase in energy consumption!

Too much detergent causes:

- skin irritation and allergy because of the detergent components.
- rougher clothes.
- excessive foaming of the machine.

Not but least, an inappropriate detergent dosage will result into a negative price/performance ratio and is detrimental to the environment.

Shall the detergent be dosed via an automatic dosing system, monitor the detergent level in the canister and replace it,

if necessary. Thus, the correspondence between the old and the new canister and between label and suction lance is very important. Should a wrong product be connected, laundry and washing machine might get damaged!



Change the canister

Efficient washing.

There are three aspects which need to be considered during washing:

- do not interrupt the washing process during washing.
- wait until all washing cycles have finalised and do not open prematurely the machine

- do not leave damp items lying around, but dry them or hang them up. So that you can prevent the risk of mould (the so-called mildew spotting can emerge - they manifest as greybrown pinhead sized spots on laundry. Like every type of mould, these ones are harmful to the health).



During washing, please consider the following:

- do not interrupt the washing process
- do not leave damp items lying around



Maintenance work.

After every washing process, the bull's eye and the detergent drawer – if dosing is done manually – shall be left open. This is the only way to dry the inside of the washing machine. To prevent dirt contamination, it is also important to keep the machine clean and to pay attention especially to the bull's eye and its area.

Should laundry in the machine be disinfected, it is as well necessary to disinfect the bull's eye and its area. Cross contamination might otherwise take place while emptying the machine. In

addition, laundry baskets need to be disinfected correspondingly.

After every washing cycle, it is recommendable to clean the inside of the drum and to inspect for foreign objects which could damage the laundry or the leveling machine during next washing process.



After every washing process, make sure to:

- leave the door/bull's eye open
- keep the machine clean
- clean the inside of the drum



STAINS –

tips and tricks.

Stains are visible impurities which exceed the usual level and which are often not removable during the first washing cycle. They happen everywhere. And, of course, the most visible place of bedlinen, the new tablecloth or the favourite clothing is affected. Fortunately, there are some tips and tricks to remove stains easily and efficiently, without causing any damage to the fabric. It is

normal to continue finding 3 to 6% of the stain on the fabric, after washing. For this type of stains, you need to use special stain removal methods which are described below in more detail.



DID YOU KNOW THAT 100 kg laundry contain between 1,8 and 4 kg soiling? This dirt consists usually of pigments such as dust or soot, oils and fats, proteins like blood, milk, egg white etc., tannins like tea, wine, fruit stains etc., carbohydrate-containing stains (starch) and water-soluble dirt (salts, sugar).

For all these different types of soiling, various chemical substances are needed – that's why detergents are complex compositions of individual ingredients.

General.

The longer a stain remains on the fibre, the more difficult it is to remove it. That's why the laundry item should be immediately sorted out and, upon possibility, treated quickly.

Should you not be able to wash immediately the garment, some „first aid measures“ can be taken for a subsequent stain removal: dab gently the spot with a clean and soft single-use towel – the more sensitive the fabric is, the more attentive you need to handle it.

ATTENTION: never rub! By rubbing, the textile can suffer severe damage and the stain can penetrate deeper into the tissue. It helps sometimes to rinse the stain with water or slightly soapy water as it will remove most dirt. But here again, it is of significance to note: never use hot water, otherwise certain types of stains may stick on the garment. Use cold or lukewarm water.

NOTE: Never rub or use hot water for removing the stains!

Stain removal suggestions.

Before removing the stains, it is necessary to gather information about the types of fibre and the fibres of the garment. Please pay special attention to the care symbols. They will indicate if bleaching agent may be used and the temperature at which the item may be treated. For example, white cotton is treated differently than coloured wool or silk!

In case of doubt, we recommend to carry out a so-called hem test: lay at an unobtrusive point (hem) a piece of cloth and apply the stain remover you wish. Allow it to react for a few minutes. Then wash it thoroughly. Should the cloth be dry and no visible change is noticed (colour - and/or modification of the tissue), you can use without problems the chosen stain remover.

As a general rule: the darker and the more sensitive textiles are, the milder the detergent shall be! If an improper stain remover is used or the usage and safety requirements are neglected, irreversible damage can occur, like bleached or brittle spots.

The applied temperature and the duration

are the key to successful treatment: many stain removers are harmless with a cold or lukewarm water and have aggressive effects when combined with hot water. Please note the maximum temperature stated by the manufacturer for the stain remover!

Furthermore, many stain removers can damage the fabrics by extended exposure. Here too, extreme care should be taken: strictly comply with the specific exposure time!

It is wiser to use the stain removal method a second time instead of using it once abusively and destroy the garment!



Follow the regular and cleaning instructions to safely remove stains.



The most important indication regarding the origin of the stains is offered by the smell.

Stain types and ways to remove them.

Should the stain be properly dabbed or rinsed with water or should it still be visible after the washing cycle, a special treatment is required.

Different cleaning agents need to be used in order to remove the stains. The more exactly the stain is identified, the more precise is the choice of the stain remover. Unfortunately, the identification of a stain is not always so easy. For example, the position of a stain can already be useful information – yellow edges in the bend of the elbow of a shirt indicate, for example, in all likelihood sweat patches. The textile can as well

provide valuable hints: blood and protein become hard by drying out while oil stains remain soft. The colour of a stain can provide further information about its origin and it facilitates the choice of the stain remover: brownish-yellow stains can result for example from fresh fruits, coffee, tea, mustard etc., while blue stains might have been caused by ink, watercolour drawings or ballpoint pen. The most important hint regarding the origin of the stain is provided by the smell.



Visible/recognizable stains:

Stains are divided into the following categories, upon which the final decision in regards to the stain remover is taken:

- 1) (goulash, wine, fruit, coffee etc.): these stains can be removed with detergents containing bleach (e.g. stain removal salt).
- 2) (blood, egg, starch, even excrements, etc.): these stains can be removed with enzyme-containing detergents. Stain removal salts or heavy-duty detergents contain enzymes.
ATTENTION: rinse immediately with cold water!

- 3) (dripping, massage oils, grease, skin oil etc.): these stains can be removed with tensides or solvents. They can be found in many commercial stain remover sprays or in liquid detergents.

Once the stain has been clearly identified, use the corresponding stain remover, as instructed by the manufacturer, and wash the garment like usually so that the stain disappears.

Wash protein stains in cold water!

Proper handling with stains of unknown/mixed origin:

Stains can often not be clearly identifiable or there are residues impregnated from freshly washed laundry. Or it can happen that a stain consists of various types of stain (e.g. sauces, coffee with milk: contains fat, protein and bleaching

agents). For this reason, stain removers need to be used in a certain order in order to guarantee the best results.

- 1) **Water:** many stains can be rinsed out by washing in lukewarm water. Should this not help, use
- 2) **Enzymes:** Mix simply some detergent or stain removal salt with cold or lukewarm water, add in there the garment or pour the mixture directly on it. Let it soak for at least 20 minutes (better 2 hours) and wash out. If the spot is still there, please consider to use a
- 3) **Fat solvent** by treating the stain according to manufacturer's specifications. Allow it to react for a short time and rinse. If the stain is still visible, use a
- 4) **Bleaching agent:** please note here again the manufacturer's instructions. You can also mix an allpurpose detergent or stain removal salt with water and pour it on the stain. Let it soak for at least 10 minutes (better 2 hours) and rinse carefully. If the stain persists, it may help
- 5) **Acid:** some stains can be removed only with acids. It is often sufficient to sprinkle the stain with citric acid or vinegar, leave it soak for at least 10 minutes (better 2 hours), then rinse thoroughly.



IMPORTANT: not every stain may be removed. Basically, consider: if the spot is old and it has been frequently washed at a high temperature, it will fix even more on the fabric and it can not be removed anymore! The last resort to remove the stains is the scissors. 😊

Laundry needs to be thoroughly rinsed after each stain treatment. Furthermore, it is recommendable a washing cycle in order to neutralise any eventual residues.

You will find online in our **stain removal chart** under www.hagleitner.com the best solution for each stain.

Common laundry stains at a glance.

Blood stains

Remove immediately fresh blood stains with cold (!), salt water. Then let the fabric soak for approx. 2 hours or over night in an enzymatic solvent (havon ACTIVE/havon PERFECT) and wash as usual. Apply humid starch on blood stains of wool and silk items and tamp smoothly with a brush after drying.



Curry

The stubborn yellow pigment of curry, curcumin is best cleaned up if the fabric is soaked in a solution containing bleaching agent/stain removal salt (havon POWER, havon ACTIVE) for approx. 2 hours or over night and wash normally. Alternatively, the laundry can be soaked in a solution with havon CHLOR TABS. Wash it as per usual afterwards.

Fruit stains

Stains from fruit and vegetable juices are best washed out if the laundry is soaked immediately in a solution containing bleaching agent/stain removal salt (havon POWER, havon ACTIVE) for approx. 2 hours or over the night and wash normally. Alternatively, such fresh stains can also be removed by sprinkling with lemon juice, allow it to react and then rinse carefully with carbonated mineral water. Wash it as per usual afterwards.



Grease stains

Spray the stain remover havon FS containing a degreasing agent onto the spots, allow the solution to react for 15 minutes and afterwards wash in the washer as usual. Alternatively, soak the laundry in water and solvent (havon V8) and wash it as per usual afterwards.

Shoe polish

Spray the stain remover havon FS containing a degreasing agent onto the spot or sprinkle with a solvent (havon V8), allow the solution to react for 15 minutes and then wash normally. The eventual colour residues can be quickly soaked in a solution containing bleaching agent/stain removal salt (havon POWER, havon ACTIVE) for approx. 2 hours or over night and wash the garment as per usual afterwards.



Ballpoint pen

Ballpoint pen marks can be removed as follows: tamp directly on the spot the undiluted solvent havon V8 with a soft brush or sponge gently. Allow the solution to react for approx. 15 minutes and afterwards wash as usual. If necessary, repeat this procedure. Alternatively, spray hairspray onto the spot and rinse with vinegar after 20 minutes. Wash the garment as per usual afterwards.



Faecal or urinary incontinence stains

Faecal or urinary incontinence stains are best eliminated if you begin by removing coarse dirt and soak then the laundry in a cold solution with havon ACTIVE (for approx. 2 hours or over night). Wash the garment as per usual afterwards.



Rust stains

Treat rust stains on the laundry with citric acid: spray onto the spot a 10% concentration of ecosol DECALCIFIER (mix 100 ml ecosol DECALCIFIER with 1 litre warm water) or soak the laundry, allow the solution to react and wash it as per usual afterwards. Alternatively, apply lemon juice on the rust stain, allow it to react and wash the garment as per usual afterwards.



Lipstick

Spray the stain remover havon FS containing a degreasing agent or apply a solvent (havon V8), allow the solution to react for 15 minutes and wash normally. Remove the eventual colour residues by soaking the laundry in a bleaching agent/stain removal salt (havon POWER, havon ACTIVE) for approx. 2 hours or over night and wash it as per usual afterwards.



Mould

Mould stains can be removed by soaking the garment for approx. 1 hour in a bleaching preparation with havon POWER and wash afterwards at minimum 60°C (with havon PERFECT).



Pumpkin seed oil

Sunlight has a miraculous effect on spots of pumpkin seed oil. First wash the laundry and then lay it in the sun. If necessary, repeat this procedure for several days. Wash the item as per usual afterwards.



Coffee stains

For coffee stains, soak the garment in a bleaching powder preparation with havon ACTIVE (for approx. 2 hours or over night) and wash normally. Alternatively, try to wash out immediately the stain with salt water or citric acid. Wash the item as per usual afterwards.



Candle wax

First scrape the stubborn wax stains carefully off. Lay afterwards blotting paper or kitchen paper on the fabric, to draw out the remaining wax. Spray the stain remover havon FS or the degreasing solvent havon V8, allow the solution to react for 15 minutes and wash normally.



TEXTILE CARE SYMBOLS

Labelling and symbols for fibres.



Cotton fibre
heavy-duty detergent, for coloureds



Linen
heavy-duty detergent, for coloureds



Synthetic fibres
depending on the mix of fibres: heavy-duty, for coloureds or mild detergent



Silk
enzyme-free detergent, mild detergent



Wool
enzyme-free detergent, mild detergent

Guide to care symbols.



Washing

The washing symbol (wash tub) applies both to machine and hand washes. The numbers in the wash tub specify the recommended washing temperature in degrees celsius which must not be exceeded. One or double bar below the wash tub corresponds to the fibre types which require gentle or very gently treatment (e.g. woollens) – depending on the number of bars.



Textiles with such a label shall not be washed.



Textiles require only hand wash at a water temperature between 30°C-40°C.



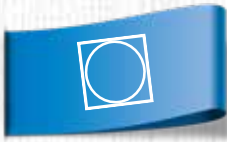
Textiles require a normal washing cycle at the max. temperature depicted.



Textiles require a gentle washing cycle at the max. temperature depicted.



Textiles require a very gentle washing cycle at the max. temperature depicted.



Drying

The number of dots inside the tumbler/tumble dryer symbol indicate the right drying stage. Shall the icon regarding the drying level be missing, wash and iron temperature are to be considered as orientation: the less sensitive textiles are, the less restrictive tumble drying is.



Tumble drying is not allowed.



Normal tumble dry at normal thermic load.



Gentle tumble dry at lower temperature is allowed.



Ironing

The dots in the iron on the label show the correct setting and maximum temperature for the iron or the ironing machine. The ironing temperature needs to be adjusted in accordance with the fibre material.



Textiles marked with this symbol do not need to be ironed otherwise irreversible textile damage may encounter.



Textiles need to be ironed at low heat (max. 110°C). If necessary, it should be ironed with a press cloth or inside out. Do not enable the steam function. Recommended temperature for polyamide, acrylic and acetate.



Textiles need to be ironed at moderate heat (max. 150°C). Do not enable the steam function. Recommended temperature for wool, silk, polyester, viscose.



Textiles need to be ironed at maximum heat (max. 200°C). Recommended for cotton and linen textiles.



Bleaching

The triangle symbolizes that the laundry may be bleached. Both oxygen and chlorine bleach are allowed. The universal detergents do not contain chlorine, but oxygen bleach.



The triangle with a diagonal cross indicates that bleaching is not allowed.



The triangle with two oblique lines indicates that oxygen bleach is permitted, but not chlorine bleach.



The symbol of a white triangle with CL (shortcut for chlorine) in it indicates explicitly the possibility of using chlorine.

Supplementary care symbols.



Dry clean allowed. The letters in the circle are intended for professional textile cleaners. They give information on the solvents that can be used.



Dry cleaning of the textiles is not allowed.



Wet cleaning is not allowed.

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