

GUIDELINES TO PILLING

It is a recognised fact that knitted garments are prone to pilling but this does not necessarily mean that the garment is faulty. Pilling can be caused by any of the following:

- External friction i.e. movement against another fabric or object
- Heat generated by the individual when the garment is worn
- Washing the garment at the incorrect temperature and/or with other fabrics that will run against the garment
- Tumble drying the garment at a high temperature



Our garments are expected to withstand rigorous treatment, so we use the best yarns that are available for a competitive price. Most of our yarns contain acrylic, as this particular fibre is very strong and durable. However, these yarns still need to be cared for correctly so that our garments continue to give outstanding performance.

Sometimes pilling occurs after a short period of wear but if the garment is washed as soon as these appear it will become smooth again. This is similar to a carpet, where when first laid loose fibres come to the surface and are vacuumed away. If the fibre does not wash away, a pilling machine can be used to remove them. Once the fibres are removed the garment is unlikely to pill again.

Please see overleaf for advice on how to maintain the appearance and longevity of your Charles Kirk garment.



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CARE OF YOUR GARMENTS

- Always wash the garment inside out to help reduce any pills that may form.
- Always wash the garment separately or with similar coloured garments.
- For best results, select a non-biological detergent containing no optical whiteners, bleaching agents or enzymes that can cause colours to fade or become patchy and can also damage the fabric.
- For wool rich garments use a recognised wool detergent.
- Do not use fabric conditioner.
- Do not overload or leave the garment for long in the washing machine after the end of the cycle.
- Once the garment is washed, shake it to get any creases out and dry the garment flat.
- If the garment can be tumble dried, only use the cool setting. If it is subject to high temperatures the fabric will lose its elasticity.
- Do not iron the garment. A hot iron can cause glazing and also break down the fibres resulting in holes forming.
- If the garment does go flat it normally means the fabric has been ironed and/or it has been washed at a high temperature on a number of occasions.

Always wash garments as indicated on the wash care label. See examples listed below:



The number in the wash tub shows the most effective wash temperature in °C.



A single bar beneath indicates medium washing conditions. This may be indicated on a washing machine by a synthetics cycle.



A broken bar beneath indicates gentle washing conditions. This may be indicated on a washing machine by a wool wash or delicate cycle.



Cool tumble dry



Do not tumble dry.



Iron on a cool setting.



Do not iron.



Do not bleach.



Dry cleanable.



Do not dry clean.



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