

# Explanation of sizes

**FIND THE CORRECT TABLE**

UNISEX SIZES – consult the explanation of sizes. Select the unisex size that corresponds to your usual women’s/men’s size. N.B. Bear in mind that allowances for room for movement have been made for each garment, but that this varies between different models.

**THE CORRECT MEASUREMENT GIVES THE CORRECT SIZE**

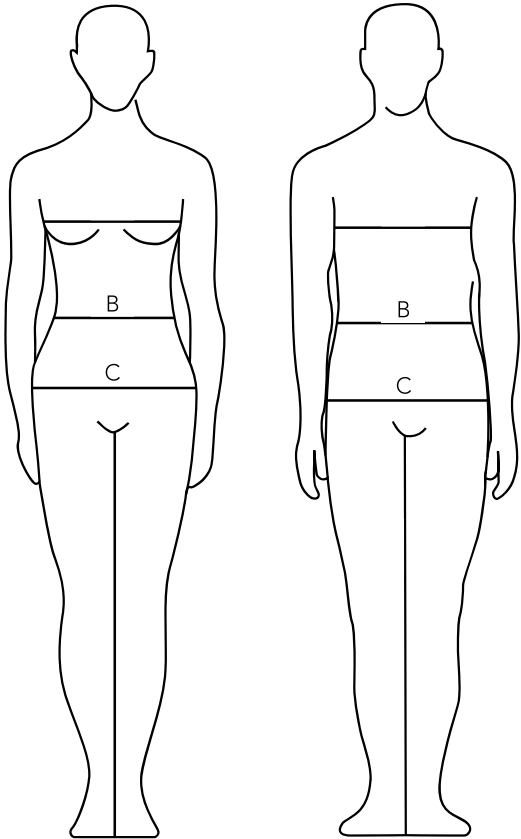
Measure yourself and follow our measurement table, so you can be sure that the clothes you order will fit. Measure your body – allowances for room for movement have been made in the clothes’ measurements. The measurements in the tables below relate to your body’s measurements in cm (does not apply to inner-leg measurements for trousers).

**WHICH BODY-MEASUREMENT IS MOST IMPORTANT?**

For trousers and shirts – select size according to hip/seat measurement. For blouses, waistcoats and jackets – select size according to bust/chest and hip/seat measurement.

**EXPLANATION OF SIZES**

Unisex:	Men:	Women:	Women: C	Men: C	Neck:
2XS	2XS	XS	30/32	–	33/34
XS	XS	S	34/36	–	35/36
S	S	M	38/40	44/46	37/38
M	M	L	42/44	48/50	39/40
L	L	XL	46/48	52/54	41/42
XL	XL	2XL	50/52	56/58	43/44
2XL	2XL	3XL	54/56	60/62	45/46
3XL	3XL	4XL	58/60	64/66	47/48
4XL	4XL	5XL	62/64	68/70	49/50
5XL	5XL	6XL	66/68	72/74	51/52
6XL	6XL			76/78	



# Measurement tables

## BODY-MEASUREMENTS IN CENTIMETRES

Women C40-series	C32	C34	C36	C38	C40	C42	C44	C46	C48	C50	C52	C54	C56	C58	C60	C62
A - Chest measure	76	80	84	88	92	96	100	104	110	116	122	128	134	140	146	152
B - Waist measure	63	66	69	72	76	80	84	88	93	99	105	111	117	123	129	135
C - Hip/seat measure	87	90	93	96	99	102	106	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	145	150

Men	C44	C46	C48	C50	C52	C54	C56	C58	C60	C62	C64	C66	C68	C70	C72
A - Chest measure	88	92	96	100	104	108	112	116	120	124	128	132	136	140	144
B - Waist measure	76	80	84	88	92	97	102	108	114	120	126	132	138	144	150
C - Hip/seat measure	94	98	102	106	110	114	118	122	126	130	134	138	142	146	150

Length ca. 175 cm	D92	D96	D100	D104	D108	D112	D116	D120	D124
A - Chest measure	92	96	100	104	108	112	116	120	124
B - Waist measure	86	90	94	98	103	108	114	120	126
C - Hip/seat measure	100	104	108	112	116	120	124	128	132

Length ca. 181-186 cm	C146	C148	C150	C152	C154	C156	C158
A - Chest measure	92	96	100	104	108	112	116
B - Waist measure	76	80	84	88	92	97	102
C - Hip/seat measure	98	102	106	110	114	118	120

## Measurement Shoe

### SHOE SIZES

In the shoe table below, you can see which foot-length corresponds to the shoe's inner measurements, as well as the shoe sizes. You can measure your foot by simply laying a piece of paper against a wall, standing on the paper with your heel against the wall, and then drawing a line in front of your big toe.

### SHOE AND FOOT-LENGTH IN CENTIMETRES

Shoe size	35	36	37	38	39	40	
Shoe's inner length	22,8–23,4	22,9–23,6	23,6–24,3	24,3–24,9	24,9–25,6	25,6–26,3	
Length of foot	21,3–21,9	21,9–22,6	22,6–23,3	23,3–23,9	23,9–24,6	24,6–25,3	
Shoe size	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
Shoe's inner length	26,3–27,0	27,0–27,7	27,7–28,3	28,3–28,9	28,9–29,6	29,6–30,3	30,3–31,0
Length of foot	25,3–26,0	26,0–26,7	26,7–27,3	27,3–28,4	28,4–29,1	29,1–29,9	29,9–30,7

# Product information

## FABRIC COMPOSITION

Durability, easy care and consistency of shape; these all depend on the choice of fabric and its composition.

**100% POLYESTER.** Of all materials, synthetic materials are easiest to care for. Garments made of 100% polyester dry very quickly after washing and never need ironing. Besides this, no other material is as durable, nor as good at retaining shape and colour. On the other hand, clothing worn next to the body should really be made of natural materials, in order to compensate for the reduced capacity for absorbing moisture and for heat insulation.

**65/35% POLYESTER/COTTON.** A material that contains enough polyester to ensure ease of care, durability, shape-retention and fastness of colour. The cotton element makes the fabric softer and provides a certain capacity for the absorption and release of excess warmth.

**50/50% POLYESTER/COTTON.** A mixture of fibres that combines the benefits of both the cotton and the polyester. In simple terms, this makes for a light and durable material that retains the soft feel of cotton. It is still the case that the polyester is better at preserving the colours, while the garment is more resistant to creasing and easier to care for than an equivalent made purely of cotton.

**50/50% LYOCCELL/POLYESTER.** A fibre blend that combines the best properties of both lyocell and polyester. The material is light and durable thanks to the polyester, and has a comfortable, luxurious feel thanks to the lyocell. The lyocell also gives the garment a nice drape and gloss, while the polyester retains colour better, makes the garment more wrinkle-resistant and helps it to keep its shape.

**60/40% COTTON/POLYESTER.** A quality that is very close to that of pure cotton. This makes for soft and comfortable garments that allow the release of most of any excess warmth. But there are still a few important differences. The polyester means that the fabric is easy to care for, durable and crease-resistant. It will also retain its colour for longer than an equivalent garment made purely of cotton.

**100% COTTON.** It doesn't get more comfortable than this. Pure cotton is a wonderful fabric to wear next to the skin. It has a large capacity to absorb and release the majority of any excess warmth; a quality that helps you to feel clean and fresh for longer. Dry cotton has an isolating effect that makes it pleasant in both cold and warm environments. All of our cotton fabrics are treated so as to make them as easy to care for as possible. Most garment require, however, a certain amount of ironing. Bear in mind that cotton fabrics can shrink by between 2 and 6%.

## WASH CORRECTLY

In order to preserve the special qualities of each fabric, you should carefully follow the symbols that indicate the care instructions for the garment. These are included on the labels inside your garment. If you are unsure, you will find the explanation in the table below.

- Do not mix white or light coloured garments with strong colours.
- Heavily soiled items should never be washed together with lightcoloured garments.
- Never wash towelling, socks or similar together with woven materials.
- Leaving items to soak is always risky – they can lose their colouring.
- Never leave anything in soak for as long as overnight – you should preferably use your washing machine's soak programme.
- Special stain removers should always be applied prior to washing.
- Turn all garments inside-out; colours and fabric surfaces will be preserved for longer.
- Empty all pockets. Close zips and Velcro fastenings.
- Washing by hand is no gentler than machine-washing. Therefore, clothes should always be washed in a washing machine unless the washing instructions state otherwise.
- Do not wash at a temperature that is too low! If the washing symbol indicates 60°C, you should not wash it at 40°C just to be cautious. Colours may be stabilised at 60°C but fade at lower temperatures.
- Avoid washing coloured garments with washing detergent that contains bleach.
- Do not overfill the washing machine. This can cause permanent creasing that is impossible to remove by ironing.
- After washing, garments should be stretched out before drying.
- The care instructions for some of our garments contain the words "Do not tumble-dry". Woollen garments must never be tumble-dried.
- Never tumble-dry at a temperature that is higher than the highest permitted washing temperature.
- Dark garments should ideally be ironed on the reverse side. This improves their appearance and eliminates shiny seams.

## STAIN REMOVAL


- Try to remove the stain at once, while it is still "fresh", if you know what it is. Do not rub it in! It should be dissolved. Scrape it off if possible.
- Fat – Remove immediately with pure petrol, acetone or even methylated spirits using as little liquid as possible (risk of leaving rings).
- Blood – Remove immediately using cold water, and then hot water with biological detergent containing perborate.
- Coffee – Remove immediately with hot water and biological detergent containing perborate.
- Felt-tipped pen – Methanol or methylated spirits on a wad of cotton wool. Rinse with water.


## FABRIC CONDITIONER


- Use fabric conditioner sparingly. Using too much can damage the textiles.


## WHITE STAINS FROM HAND-DISINFECTANT

- The bindings in the thickening agent cannot be dissolved by normal, alkaline washing. It is therefore important to, prior to washing, soak the garment in an acidic solution (e.g. citric acid).

 Wash in water using a normal spin cycle. The numbers in the bathtub = washing temperature in °C

 The line means that you should only half-fill the machine with washing and select a short spin cycle. The numbers in the bathtub indicate the washing temperature in °C


 Handwash 30°C. Do not wring

 **WOOL WASH**  
A garment with double lines must be washed on a wool wash at a maximum of 40°C

 Do not wash


 Colour wash

 White wash


 May be tumble-dried


 Tumble-dry – low heat


 Tumble-dry – normal heat

 Do not tumble-dry


 Bleaching allowed


 Do not bleach


 May be dry cleaned using perchlorethylene, mineral spirits, or similar.

 Do not dry clean

 Iron at a high heat, max 200°C

 Iron at a high heat, max 150°C

 Iron at a high heat, max 100°C

 Do not iron