

CARE AND TREATMENT OF SLEEPING BAGS (DOWN OR SYNTHETIC FIBRES)

General:

You should turn your sleeping bag inside out every morning and air it well. If a sleeping bag is still damp, it should never be left packed into the carrying pouch for longer than the following day. When packing your sleeping bag into the carrying pouch supplied, push it in feet end first. This is easier for you and less damaging for the sleeping bag filler material.

Protection against soiling:

The less often you have to wash your sleeping bag the longer it will retain its heat retention properties. We strongly recommend the use of a liner (thin inner sleeping bag) to protect the sleeping bag from dirt or sweat inside. A liner is easy to care for and can also be washed out quickly when you are travelling. Additionally, a liner will improve the thermal insulation of the sleeping bag slightly and means that the sleeping bag does not need to be washed as often.

Storage:

Never store your sleeping bag squashed into the carrying bag for any length of time; instead, fold it loosely or hang it on a coat hanger. A large, air-permeable bag is also ideal, e. g. a pillowcase. Store your sleeping bag in a dry room.

Cleaning:

Small surface marks can be removed with a damp cloth. After about 40-50 nights, or more if you use a liner, you will need to clean the sleeping bag thoroughly. The best way to do this is by washing it by hand or in your own washing machine. Please read the care instructions for the product before washing and drying. With its UNIVERSAL CLEANER PLUS (synthetic fibres) and UNIVERSAL DOWN CLEANER (down and down-synthetic fibre hybrids) products, JACK WOLFSKIN offers the ideal washing detergent for products filled with down or synthetic fibres because all insulating fillings are delicate. Using the incorrect detergent (including standard liquid or wool detergent) can ruin the loft of the insulation and render a down product unusable.

Hand washing:

The most gentle way of washing is to wash the sleeping bag in the bathtub. Soak the sleeping bag in lukewarm water (approx. 30 °C) and UNIVERSAL CLEANER PLUS or UNIVERSAL DOWN CLEANER (two capfuls). Do not wring out or scrub. With severe soiling, repeat the wash with fresh detergent. Then rinse the sleeping bag thoroughly several times in lukewarm water and carefully press out the water.

Machine washing:

The machine must have a large drum with a capacity of at least 8 kg or preferably 12 kg into which the sleeping bag will fit without being squashed. Launderettes offer the ideal opportunities. Close all zips and Velcro fastenings and remove all residue from the detergent slot in the washing machine. Add UNIVERSAL CLEANER PLUS or UNIVERSAL DOWN CLEANER (two capfuls) to the detergent slot. Do not use fabric conditioner. Wash on a gentle or wool wash at 30 °C. Then rinse the sleeping bag thoroughly twice or three times and spin very briefly at a low spin speed. Hand washing offers a gentler and thus better option for down sleeping bags.

Drying:

Carefully lift the wet item from the tub or washing machine. It will weigh many times its own weight due to the soaked filling, thereby increasing the risk of the seams ripping. The product should therefore be laid out flat to dry rather than being hung up. Down clumps together when wet. This means that it should be squeezed out hourly at first during the drying process (which can take up to three days depending on the temperature and filling weight) and then shaken out two to three times daily in order to redistribute the down evenly within the chambers. The down product is only dry when no more clumps or lumps can be felt. Sleeping bags take between two and four hours to dry in the tumble dryer. It must fit in the drum without being compressed (drum size of at least 180 l). Select a medium setting for the dryer, max. 40 °C. Adding five to six clean tennis balls to the dryer has the same effect as shaking the sleeping bag thoroughly (every ten minutes).

CARE AND TREATMENT OF THERMAL MATS

General:

Do not expose the mat to extreme heat (e.g. in a heated car) or open fire; do not use it as a base for cutting work; when using the mat in the open air, look out for thorns and other sharp or pointed objects, and protect the mat with a groundsheet. This mat is not suitable for use in water or as a sledge in winter. When travelling, always use the carrying pouch provided.

Blowing up:

Inside, a thermal mat has an open-cell foamed material core. When the valve on the mat is opened, the foam core expands and the mat draws in air. If the valve is then closed, the air is enclosed in the mat. You can regulate the hardness of the mat by blowing it up more. The first time you use the mat, or if it has been left rolled up for some time, it may be necessary to blow up the mat by blowing into it. If the weather is particularly cold, body heat can speed up the filling process. If the mat is used at extremely low temperatures for any length of time (use on expeditions), it should not be blown up using the mouth, since the moisture introduced in this way can freeze in the mat.

Packing:

Open the valve, roll up the mat tightly from the end away from the valve and then close the valve. If you wish the packed mat to be particularly small, spread the mat out again, roll it up again and briefly let out the remaining air, using the valve. You can also fold the mat lengthways and then roll it up to reduce the packed dimensions even further. Use the carrying pouch provided.

Storage:

Keep your thermal mat, blown up or with the valve open, in a dry place, e.g. behind a cupboard or under the bed, because the foam core loses its capacity to expand if it is kept compressed for too long.

Cleaning:

You can clean your mat, with the valve closed, using plain water and a soft sponge/brush/cloth. Afterwards, rinse well and leave to dry. If the mat stays damp for too long, mould can destroy the coating.

Repairs:

Your thermal mat can be patched up easily with the repair set provided. If the mat is leaking, you can find the leak by blowing up the mat and then holding it under water. You will see air bubbles at the point where the leak is. Mark the place, dry the mat, empty it as described and close the valve. Holes are repaired in the same way as a bicycle inner tube. With small punctures, apply one or two drops of adhesive onto the leak. Leave to dry for at least 60 minutes before using the mat. With larger leaks, apply the adhesive thinly in circular movements to the dry, clean surface, which you may need to roughen slightly. Apply adhesive thinly to the back of the patch too. Do not touch the adhesive when wet! After the adhesive has dried (about 2-3 minutes), place the patch on the mat and smooth gently into place from the centre outwards. Smooth out any bubbles or folds. Then press firmly and leave to dry for at least 60 minutes (or 120 minutes for tears longer than 1 cm), or preferably 24 hours. If the weather is damp or the temperature is below 5 °C, extend the drying times. If the valve is faulty, it can be replaced. Twist and pull the valve with a pair of pliers to remove it. Apply instant adhesive to the lower part of the valve and slide it into the valve opening using pliers. Please ensure that the adhesive does not block the valve opening.

Jack
Wolfskin

AT HOME OUTDOORS

CARE INSTRUCTIONS FOR APPAREL, FOOTWEAR, EQUIPMENT

CARE OF WATERPROOF, BREATHABLE APPAREL

General:

Please make sure you follow the instructions and note the care symbols sewn in by the manufacturers. If any symbols are unclear, simply go to <http://jack-wolfskin.co.uk/faq/apparel.aspx>.

Cleaning:

Please use a mild detergent or a mild detergent specially designed for sports clothing. We recommend using a special detergent for functional outdoor clothing which does not leave any residues behind such as APPAREL CLEAN & PROOF 300 and APPAREL CLEAN & PROOF 60.

Remember: **it's better to wash often with a little detergent than occasionally with lots of detergent.** We recommend machine washing. Close all zips and Velcro fastenings and select the delicate cycle. Do not use standard stain removers to remove stains, since this will impair the function of the material. You may choose to treat exceptionally dirty areas such as the collar, sleeves or pockets with a soft brush and gall soap before washing. For stubborn stains, we recommend that you consult only dry cleaners who are obviously experienced and experts in the field of functional textiles. Afterwards, the garment should be thoroughly rinsed again.

Important: Do not use fabric softeners under any circumstances. Caution! Some liquid detergents also contain softeners.

CARE OF DOWN APPAREL

General:

Please read the care instructions for the product before washing and drying. The UNIVERSAL DOWN CLEANER by JACK WOLFSKIN offers the ideal washing detergent for products filled with down because down, as an insulating filling, is extremely delicate.

Machine washing:

The machine must contain a large drum with a capacity of at least 7 kg and hold the down product without compressing it. Launderettes offer the ideal opportunities. Close all zips and Velcro fastenings and remove all residues from the detergent slot in the washing machine. Add UNIVERSAL DOWN CLEANER (one

Waterproofing:

By waterproofing the outer fabric you can improve the water and dirt-repellent properties of your apparel. If moisture can roll off, this improves the breathability of the fabric in addition to making the garment more comfortable to wear. Suitable waterproofing products (APPAREL RESTORER 275, APPAREL WATERPROOF WASH IN, APPAREL CLEAN & PROOF 300 & 60) are available at your JACK WOLFSKIN STORE. A similar effect can be achieved by drying the garment in a tumble dryer or ironing the exterior of the garment (without steam) on a low heat. The heat reactivates the existing waterproofing. Make sure you follow the care instructions on the sewn-in label. The best effect is achieved through a combination of waterproofing and heat treatment: apply the impregnation agent to the garment according to the usage instructions. Leave to dry naturally, and then activate the waterproofing in the dryer or by ironing (on the lowest temperature setting in each case).

Repairs:

An expert repair which is practically invisible using the original materials can only be carried out by our Repairs Department. In such cases, please contact your JACK WOLFSKIN STORE.

Important: Items of clothing that are to be repaired or returned with a complaint must always be freshly washed first. Thank you.

capful) to the detergent slot. Do not use fabric conditioner. Select the delicate or wool cycle at 30 °C and, if possible, an additional rinse cycle. Set the spin speed to the lowest setting. We recommend adding a few clean tennis balls to the load so that the down stays in constant motion.

Drying:

Carefully take out the down product from the washing machine. It will weigh much more when wet than when dry and the weight may cause seams to rip if not treated with care. It should take between two and four hours to dry in a tumble dryer. It must fit in the drum without being compressed and the

drum capacity should be at least 7 kg. Select a medium setting for the dryer (regular cycle), max. 40 °C. Do not use the cotton cycle. The clothing should be fluffed by hand and shaken regularly/several times throughout the drying process. Clumps of down must be shaken free and distributed evenly among the

CARE OF WALKING AND MOUNTAIN BOOTS

General:

During wear, the moisture produced by the foot is an extremely important factor. All shoes, whether lined with leather or synthetic fabric, should be well aired each evening so that any moisture that has been absorbed can escape. To do this, open shoes wide, remove insole and air separately.

There are three aims behind caring for your footwear:

1. The materials from which our waterproof shoes are made are coated with a water-repellent finish. This coating becomes less effective over time and has to be renewed.
2. Modern shoes are permeable to water vapour in order to keep feet well aired. This function has to be maintained, too.
3. Shoes are made mainly from leather that regularly needs "feeding" so that it lasts a long time and stays in shape. Shoes last longer if they are properly cared for.

How to care for your shoes properly:

Preparation: Remove the insole so that it can dry and be aired. If you intend to wax your boots, remove the laces too.

Basic mechanical cleaning: Loosen and remove large areas of dirt using a brush and water; remove dirt and stones from shoes.

Hygiene: You can also clean your shoes inside with luke-warm water and a brush. If linings do not contain TEXAPORE, you can use curd soap; with linings containing TEXAPORE, just use water. The footbed can be washed with lukewarm water and soap.

chambers inside. Adding three to four clean tennis balls to the dryer has the same effect as shaking the clothing thoroughly. Your down product is only dry once you can no longer feel any clumps inside.

Drying: Never dry shoes in direct sunlight or on heat sources such as radiators or stoves. Wet leather is very sensitive to heat and easily "burns" (i.e. it becomes brittle, hard and likely to crack). Shoes with a wet lining can be stuffed with newspaper. Wooden shoe trees will help dry shoes to keep their shape.

Care: Shoes should be completely dry before waterproofing. All shoe materials can be waterproofed using FOOTWEAR PROTECTOR PLUS (JACK WOLFSKIN).

Leather shoes must be cared for regularly: The FOOTWEAR PASTE WAX (JACK WOLFSKIN) penetrates deep into leather to effectively treat and weatherproof smooth leather and high-gloss, non-brushed, full-grain leather. **Hooks and eyes** should be protected against corrosion with a coating of wax.

Soles: Silicone residues from the waterproofing product can cause the soles of newly purchased shoes to be slippery. Roughen the soles up a little (e.g. with sandpaper, or on gravel or asphalt). Good rubber becomes hard on the surface after a while, so you should repeat this procedure occasionally.

Important: If ever you need to return your shoes to the JACK WOLFSKIN STORE for repair or due to a complaint, please clean them thoroughly first. Thank you.

CARE AND TREATMENT OF RUCKSACKS AND BAGS

When travelling:

Packing bags properly makes them easier to carry: Heavy items, such as food or books, should be placed close to your back. Avoid empty spaces in the pack sack and objects attached to the outside of the bag. Although the rucksack materials are coated, moisture may penetrate through seams or zips. If rain persists, you should use a rucksack protector or waterproof inner bag.

Cleaning:

Clean the fabric of your rucksack/bag using a soft sponge and UNIVERSAL CLEANER PLUS (JACK WOLFSKIN) or a mild soap solution. Do not use stain removers (they will damage the finish!) and never wash your item of luggage in a washing machine. It is very important to leave the rucksack to dry thoroughly and completely after cleaning before packing it away and storing it, as mould and mildew could otherwise occur.

CARE AND TREATMENT OF TENTS AND TARPS

General:

Always use a groundsheet to protect the base of your tent from damage. A shadowy position protects the tent material from UV rays which are the most significant wear factor for all tent fabrics. Follow the steps in the instructions for erecting the tent and always brace your tent as firmly as possible. It will then be more stable and quieter in the wind. Your tent should always be dry when packed away. If this is not possible because of the weather or due to time factors, dry it off as soon as possible.

Storage:

Make sure your tent is dry when you store it. Mould and mildew can only be avoided if the tent and the packing bag are completely dry; even a small amount of moisture can have a disastrous effect.

Cleaning:

Remove dirt with a soft sponge and a lukewarm mild soap solution (UNIVERSAL CLEANER PLUS). Never wash your tent in the washing machine or have it dry cleaned, and never use aggressive stain removers. This can ruin the coating on the tent.

Repairs:

Be careful with buckles, as stepping on them, getting them caught on or trapped in things, such as a car boot, can lead to invisible weak points. If you are using your rucksack for a prolonged period of time, take replacement buckles with you that can be attached to the straps without the need for sewing. Fabric tape can be used to repair tears in the rucksack. Zips can be closed again reliably if the slide is gently pulled together with pliers.

Repairs:

Check zips regularly to see that they are still working properly. Zips that are difficult to move can be loosened with a silicone spray. Zips can be closed again reliably if the slide is gently pulled together with pliers. Broken poles can be "splinted" using repair sleeves whilst you are on the road. Broken tent poles can be replaced at JACK WOLFSKIN STORES. Before storing the tent, check all seams and their seals for leak-tightness. You may need to treat these with a seam sealer; please use the right one for the type of tent material (the right sealing product for silicone or PU coating). To treat your tent, it must be fully erected; when you have applied the paste, leave it to dry for about 10 hours (follow the instructions for use). You can sew up tears in the fabric, or stick them together using fabric tape on the inside and outside. In the outer tent, seams must then be sealed with seam sealer. If you use self-adhesive repair kits, you should also seal the edges with seam sealer. If, after long periods of use, one or two of the seam tapes become loose, remove the loose part with scissors and replace it with seam sealer.