

Care Instructions HanZ/T 2, Jeans

100% organic cotton



The Special Nature of Selvedge Denim

Selvedge denim is not just an ordinary fabric—it represents authenticity, premium material, and timeless style. The transfer of dye is not a flaw but a sign of genuine indigo dyeing, which defines the unique character of the material. Indigo is a natural dye that has been used for centuries and is known for its deep blue color. Unlike industrially pre-washed jeans, selvedge denim is dyed only on the surface to develop a distinctive patina over time.

The more often a selvedge denim jean is worn, the more it adapts to the wearer's lifestyle—fading and natural wear create unique patterns, making each pair truly one of a kind. This "dyeing" of the surroundings may initially be challenging, but it is also what makes selvedge denim so special and authentic. This is denim with character, which only gets better with time.

General Care Guidelines

- Washing should only be done when absolutely necessary to minimize color loss. Small stains can often be spot-cleaned with a damp cloth and mild detergent.
- In the first few weeks after purchase, selvedge denim tends to bleed heavily. Avoid contact with white or light-colored clothing, shoes, and furniture as much as possible.

Before the First Wash

1. Soaking Instead of Washing:

- A cold water soak with a splash of vinegar or a special denim detergent helps bind excess dye.
- The jeans should be soaked for 30–60 minutes and then rinsed with cold water. Avoid wringing—gently press out the excess water instead.

2. Turn Inside Out:

- To protect the outer surface, turn the jeans inside out before soaking or washing.

Regular Washing (If Needed)

1. Hand Washing:

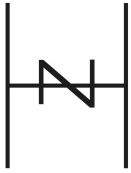
- Hand wash in cold or lukewarm water (max. 30°C / 86°F) for a gentle clean.
- Use a mild, enzyme-free detergent to preserve the fibers and minimize color loss.
- Gently agitate, soak for 10–15 minutes, and then rinse thoroughly.

2. Machine Washing:

- Use the delicate cycle at 30°C / 86°F.
- Place the jeans inside a laundry bag and turn them inside out to protect the outer fabric.

Drying

- Air dry the jeans, preferably in the shade, to protect the color.
- A tumble dryer is not recommended, as it can damage the fibers and affect the fit.



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Ironing

- If necessary, iron at a low temperature (max. 110°C / 230°F). Turn inside out before ironing to protect the outer surface.
- A steam iron can help smooth wrinkles without putting too much strain on the fabric.

Minimizing Dye Transfer

1. During the Break-In Phase:

- Avoid contact with white sneakers, light-colored clothing, or furniture. Selvedge denim transfers more dye, especially in humid conditions.

2. Protecting Light-Colored Materials:

- Light-colored shoes or leather can be treated with a protective spray to reduce the absorption of indigo dye.

3. Long-Term Improvement:

- Over time and after a few washes, the jeans will lose less excess dye. Regular cold-water soaking after the initial break-in phase can further reduce color transfer.

The Unique Beauty of Selvedge Denim

Selvedge denim's charm lies in the blend of craftsmanship and the wearer's personal lifestyle. With proper care, these jeans will not only last for years but also tell a story—one that becomes more unique with every wear.

Complex cleaning methods such as dry cleaning are unnecessary if these instructions are followed. In case of heavy soiling, consult a trusted textile cleaner.

The Rope Dyeing Process

- In rope dyeing, cotton yarns are bundled into long strands (ropes) and repeatedly dipped into shallow indigo dye baths. Between each dip, the strands are exposed to air, allowing oxidation to develop the characteristic blue color.
- Indigo does not chemically bond with the cotton fiber but adheres physically to the surface of the yarns. In rope dyeing, the color penetrates only the outer layers of the cotton fiber, leaving the yarn core white—this phenomenon is known as "ring dyeing."
- **Advantages of Surface Dyeing:** The white inner core allows denim to fade naturally with wear and washing. This leads to unique "fading" effects, where high-wear areas lighten and develop a distinctive patina.