



All products that you purchase in the **Luxurious Boutique YANA** are made from quality and ready to use material.

Please contact us at any time via sales@yanashop.uk in order to take the advice or consultation about any of our product.

Now we want to mention some basics about the materials and products:

The benefits of linen:

AIRY, LIGHTWEIGHT, BREEZY, BREATHABLE, TEXTURED.

Linen is a natural fabric, spun from the fibers of the flax plant. These long fibers make it resilient, able hold its shape for longer and non-pilling. The strands are thicker than cotton, giving linen its distinctive texture. Characterized by an airy feel and light, breathable weave, linen is quick to dry and comfortable to wear, making it ideal for travel or the summer months.

How to wash and care for linen

- Like many fabrics, linen clothes need washing less than you'd expect. Hang them up to ventilate between wears.
- Machine wash with a low spin at 30°C. High temperatures can weaken the fibers and affect dyes. When hand washing, rinse with lukewarm water.
- Hang linen pieces to air dry. Tumble drying can shrink or damage the fibers. It also uses lots of energy.
- Take care not to use thin wire hangers or clips that could leave impressions or pull the shoulders out of shape.
- Linen can crease easily. Hang in the bathroom while taking a hot shower and use the steam to reduce creases.

The benefits of wool:

WARM INSULATING, THERMOREGULATING, SOFT, BREATHABLE.

Wool comes from the fleece of a sheep's thick winter coat, which is shorn in warmer months. The dense, fuzzy yarn creates a natural barrier to wind and is naturally water resistance. The crimped structure of the fibers creates tiny pockets of air, making wool breathable – so you won't get too hot.

How to wash and care for wool

- Wool doesn't need washing every time you wear it. Its fibers have a natural protective coating, making it resistant to dirt and dust. Hang to ventilate instead.

- To wash wool, use a specialist wool detergent at 30°C with a low spin setting. Squeeze out any excess water for heavier garments, without wringing.
- Dry woolens flat on a rack, placing a towel underneath to absorb any drips. Hanging wool up to dry will stretch pieces out of shape.
- Fold knitwear and store in drawers with mothballs. The weight of the wool will pull the piece out of shape if it's hung up.
- Pills occur naturally with friction and can be easily removed with a pilling comb or a fabric shaver.

The benefits of silk:

FINE, DELICATE, FLUID, ELEGANT, LIGHT-CATCHING.

Silk's lustrous quality comes from the prism-like structure of its fibers, which reflect light. These low-density fibers are spun into a lightweight, breathable yarn. Silk appears fluid and delicate, but this textile is surprisingly strong and was once used in the canopies of parachutes. As a non-conductor of heat, silk can keep you cool in summer and warm in winter.

How to wash and care for silk

- Silk shouldn't be washed after every wear. Instead, hang silk garments to ventilate, away from direct sunlight which can damage the color.
- Silk is best hand-washed with a specialist detergent in lukewarm water, without soaking as this can release some dye. Rinse the silk garment without wringing.
- To machine wash silk, wash at 30°C or lower, on a low spin using a small amount of detergent. A mesh bag can help protect silk garments from snagging or twisting too much in the washer.
- To dry, lay the silk garment on a towel and roll up the towel to absorb excess moisture. Then lay flat on a drying rack or hang to air dry.
- To iron silk, use the lowest temperature on an iron, or for an energy-efficient method, simply hang in the bathroom while taking a hot shower. The steam will reduce creases.

The benefits of cotton:

BREATHABLE, CRISP, SOFT, EVERYDAY COMFORTABLE.

From crisp poplin to soft jersey, cotton is a natural fiber that comes from the boll of a cotton plant. Whatever form it takes, cotton is always breathable and regulates heat to help you maintain a comfortable temperature.

How to wash and care for cotton

- Cotton can be machine or hand washed. To prevent garments from shrinking and to keep them looking their best, wash at 30°.
- Place delicate items in a mesh bag to help prevent snagging or twisting during machine cycles.
- Pre-treat stains before washing by dabbing a small amount of stain remover on the area. For darker pieces, patch test on an inside seam to check the color won't be affected.

Hang cotton out to dry, as heat from tumble dryers can cause it to shrink. This also saves energy.

The benefits of denim:

CLASSIC, CASUAL, HARDWEARING, VERSATILE EVERYDAY.

Denim is a fabric defined by its twill structure - which is exceptionally durable. Originally worn by workers, today this classic cloth is a staple in many wardrobes. Denims can range from 100% cotton to blends that allow them to stretch.

How to wash and care for denim

- You don't need to wash denim and jeans all the time. A few times per season should be more than enough. This makes denim last longer and helps the environment.
- In-between washes, you can spot clean surface dirt with a damp cloth.
- To wash denim, a gentle machine wash at 30°C or lower is ideal. There are also specialist detergents available.
- Wash denim inside out to stop the color fading.
- Hang out to dry, as heat from a tumble dryer could cause shrinkage. The weight of the denim will help to pull out any creases. Avoid using an iron as heat can weaken the fibers.

The benefits of leather:

SMOOTH, SOFT, SUPPLE, FLEXIBLE, DURABLE.

Leather is made from a tanned hide. It comes in many forms, from butter-soft leathers to hard-wearing ones. Leather is resistant to damage - though the softer the leather the easier it may scratch. With time and wear, leather items will develop a patina and unique character.

How to clean and care for leather

- Leather can be spot cleaned with a slightly damp cloth.
- Keep leather supple and conditioned with a specialist leather balm. Apply a small amount with a cloth and buff gently.
- Hang leather garments to ventilate between wears, avoiding direct sunlight.
- Wooden shoe trees help keep the shape and slow down the creasing that happens with wear.
- When travelling and storing, roll leather garments to avoid fold creases.
- Softer leathers can scratch! Be careful with sharp items like keys.

The benefits of merino:

LIGHTWEIGHT, INSULATING, THERMOREGULATING, SOFT.

Merino is a wool that comes from the Merino sheep, an ancient breed that survives harsh winters and warm summers thanks to its cozy fleece. The fibers have a wavelike structure

which makes them resilient and allows merino garments to maintain their shape. Merino is lighter than other wools yet still warm, making it an ideal layer.

How to wash and care for merino wool

- Merino doesn't need to be washed after every wear, as the wool is naturally antibacterial and odor-resistant. Hang garments to air between wears instead.
- To wash merino wool, machine wash at 30°C with a low spin.
- Using a wool detergent will help merino last longer. Avoid using fabric softener, which coats the fibers and make them less breathable.
- Hang merino wool to air dry and reshape while damp. The heat from tumble driers can cause fibers to shrink.
- Pilling will occur naturally with wear. This can be easily remedied with use of a pilling comb or a fabric shaver.
- Don't forget to protect your merino from moths!

The benefits of cashmere:

ULTRA-SOFT, FINE, LUXURIOUS, COZY, WARM.

Cashmere is sourced from the goats of the Mongolian Plateau which have two layers of insulating fleece. The softer layer is combed and gathered in the warmer season and has been spun into yarn for centuries. Warm and cozy, this tactile yarn has an unmistakable softness and a light, springy feel due to the uniquely wavy shape of its fine strands.

How to wash and care for cashmere

- Cashmere doesn't actually need to be washed every time you wear it – just a few times per season is ideal. Instead, air out your cashmere between wears. It's better for clothes and the environment.
- When you do wash cashmere, hand wash or use a specialist detergent on a gentle machine cycle at 30°C or lower.
- You should also use a low spin setting, as this will help prevent pilling and save energy.
- Store knitwear folded in drawers, as hanging can alter the shape, and make sure you use mothballs.
- Pilling occurs naturally and can be easily removed with a pilling comb or a fabric shaver.



