

Leather has specific features: such as texture, variations of hues, slight scratches, scars, pricks, and other marks that appeared before the process of tanning, which proves its natural origin. Furniture leathers are available in a few sorts that differ one from another, with thickness, finishing method, softness, and texture, which is palpable.

REGULAR USE OF LEATHER FURNITURE

A natural process that accompanies the use of leather furniture is the appearance of folds, creases, and shining. An absolutely natural feature is the folds of back and seat pads. This process depends upon the insensitivity and quality of furniture use. It is recommendable to use all seats as evenly as possible to minimise the effects of that process.

LEATHER PROTECTION

Leather protection long-lasting good appearance of a piece of leather furniture depends on the conditions in which furniture is using. What negatively influences the leather is high temperature, dry air, and direct exposure to harsh sunbeams. Such conditions are bound to shorten the life span of leather upholstery. The minimum distance between a piece of furniture and a source of heat should be 30 cm.

LEATHER MAINTENANCE AND CLEANING

Leather furniture requires regular care. The method and frequency of cleaning, maintenance, and using intensity depend on the degree of soil. At least once per 6 months leather surface needs to be cleaned with a special preparation or with water and soft potash soap. It also needs to be maintained with a dedicated agent designed for leather care. Proper care and correct usage extend its perfect looks for many, many years.