

FEST - maintenance and advice

Our leathers

Natural leather

Naturale is a full-grain aniline leather, made from buffalo hides. The special wax and aniline dyes give it a natural and slightly vintage effect. That effect – and additional signs of wear – increase with daily use. Just like a leather jacket, it only gets more beautiful and authentic with age. With this type of leather, differences in shades of the buffalo hides are inevitable. Just like differences between the skins in general: the natural properties such as manure stains, scratches and insect bites remain visible.

Da Silva leather

This is a natural type of aniline leather with a wax finish, made of high quality embossed hides from Europe. The leather has a thickness of 1.1 / 1.3 mm and has a warm and natural appearance. It owes its refined look to the special retanning and the slight vintage effect, which give it those typical shades of colour. Due to the semi-open structure, the leather can discolour over time through the influence of light. The natural properties such as manure stains, scratches and insect bites will always remain visible.

Pepe leather

Pepe is a waxed (semi-aniline) leather with a natural feel and refined finish. The wax layer makes the leather silky soft and gives it a warm appearance. The leather becomes even smoother and more authentic over time thanks to the open semi grain structure. Differences in grain, scars and softness are inevitable, just like differences in shades of the hides. Wipe the leather only with water. It has an open “semi” scar structure, which means the light can change the colour and appearance over time.

Types of leather

Aniline leather

Aniline, also known as full grain leather, is the most beautiful and natural form of furniture leather. The quality is high and the leather feels nice. The protective layer is missing, making this leather very sensitive to discoloration and dirt can penetrate deeply into the pores of this natural product.

Semi-aniline leather

Semi-aniline leather is created by treating the hide with a transparent dye and providing a top layer. The leather largely retains its flexibility and acquires a higher utility value due to the cover layer. This does increase the sensitivity to sunlight and increases the risk of discoloration. Grease and dirt can penetrate the pores.

Coated leather

The skin of this type of leather is dyed through and through. After colouring, the leather is provided with a pigmented, non-transparent finish, which makes the natural imperfections in the skin less noticeable. The bottom of the skin may therefore have a different shade than the top. The protective layer offers extra protection, making this type of leather very practical to use.

Sanded leathers

This is an unprotected leather with a natural, open structure. It's made from whole hides and from the top layer of the skin. The grain side is at the bottom, which means that random 'squiggles' can be seen in this leather: these are the places where the veins have been. Over time, the leather will show signs of use and it will become slightly greasy. Due to the special treatment method, an aging effect is simulated, so that the appearance of the leather becomes even rougher and older over time.

Wrinkling of leather

When you use your leather furniture (almost) every day, wrinkles in armrests, seat and back cushions are common. This also changes the appearance of the furniture; it gives it a 'lived' and 'used' look: a completely normal phenomenon associated with leather. So it is nothing to worry about and is excluded from the warranty.

Discolouration of leather

Daylight or sunlight will discolour your leather furniture to a greater or lesser extent. Heat sources near your leather sofa or armchair also affect the colour. If placed close to a central heating system or a stove, a leather sofa or armchair can crackle and become slightly faded.

Dehydration of leather

Dry air can dry out leather, making it more susceptible to all kinds of outside influences. Therefore, keep the humidity level up with water evaporators. That is not only better for the leather, but also more pleasant for yourself. By treating leather with Protexx Premium XXL, the leather is better protected against drying out and retains its suppleness. Be careful with chemicals and sharp objects: buckles, zippers, nail heads from jeans fabric and nails from dogs and cats don't mix well with leather. Also be careful with hairspray, gel, nail polish, glue and other volatile products containing acetone. If one drop of this gets on the leather, it will cause irreparable damage. Leather is also very sensitive to other chemicals.