

Types of Leather

The type of leather is distinguished by distinctive characteristics and hence, varied maintenance methods are required.



FULL ANILINE

Full aniline, the finest leather available, exudes a beauty like no other. The amount of treatment such as colour or protective pigments used is minimal, showcasing natural markings and colour differences. The luxurious aniline is the most demanding to upkeep.



ANILINE PLUS

Aniline plus hides are similar to pure Aniline leather, except that they are treated with an additional protective finish to prolong the colour lifespan. The grain remains unchanged, highlighting natural features and patterns.



PROTECTED

Lightly buffed and pigmented to ensure consistency in colour and texture, protected hides are durable and resistant to stains. This makes the leather extremely friendly to families and suitable for frequently used furniture in the home.



Vein marks are obvious cool marble-like patterns



Horn butts and scraps are scars caused by horn fighting



Scar marks are caused by various reasons, scraped or bruising



Colour variation occurs during the dyeing process as different parts of the hide absorbs the dye in varying amounts



Wrinkles normally appear when thick leather is bent back on itself



Neck lines are mild creases typically found in the neck and shoulder area where loose skin is located



Grain variation
is leather obtained from
different parts of the
animal causes
inconsistency in grain
patterns



Grub marks are caused by larvae penetrating the hide resulting in swelling and hide perforation



Recovered scar marks causes grain line to be faint



Belly skin is thin – stretch marks and marble-like patterns forms easily



Insect Bite Marks such as ticks, mosquitoes and other bug bites show themselves as tiny spots



Stretch marks
appear when the animal
grows quickly or gets really
fat for a time in life

