

Leather

Carl Hansen & Søn offers a selection of different types of leather. Each type of leather has its own qualities and characteristics which are useful to know before using the furniture.

Pigmented Leather: LOKE, FREJA

Loke and Freja are buffed and pigmented cowhide. This type of leather is known for its durable and easy to clean surface. The leather is buffed which means that the leather's surface is sanded, removing all the natural marks and errors. Subsequently, the leather is coated and embossed to give the leather a uniform and smooth appearance. Pigmented leather, therefore, is very suitable for both private and public environments where furniture is subjected to more wear and tear.

Semi-aniline Leather: THOR

Semi-aniline leather is cowhide which has a thinner layer of surface protection than pigmented leather which makes it softer but also less resistant to dirt and stains. This type of leather, like aniline leather, is characterized by its natural appearance and good seating comfort. Semi-aniline leather is recommended when it is important to have a practical type of leather without forfeiting the soft and comfortable characteristics.

Aniline Leather: SIF

Aniline leather is cowhide without any form of surface protection. Aniline leather is made from the highest quality rawhide and is characterized by its exclusive and soft surface as well as excellent seating comfort. As the leather is untreated, natural markings such as insect bites and scars will be part of the leather's unique appearance. Aniline leather is recommended for individuals who want the purest quality and the best comfort and value the exclusive patina effect of natural leather.

Goatskin (aniline leather)

Our goatskin is vegetable-tanned aniline leather. The goatskin is made from the highest quality rawhide. To begin with, the leather has a completely natural, untreated surface where all natural markings such as fat streaks, insect bites, scars etc. are visible and contribute to the leather's exclusive and unique appearance. The leather's natural structure of the surface is maintained and, therefore, the leather is porous which makes for optimum seating comfort. The use of the furniture and the influence of light will give the leather its very own character and beautiful patina. Regular treatment with vegetable-based leather cream or other vegetable-based care products is recommended.

Saddle Leather (aniline leather)

Saddle leather originates from the middle section of the back of the cowhide. It is a strong and long lasting type of leather. Saddle leather is very durable and will eventually develop an attractive patina.



In general

We recommend that leather furniture should be vacuumed regularly with a soft brush. Avoid using cleaning products.

Typical features and natural marks that can occur on saddle leather, aniline and semi-aniline leather:

- Insect bites
- Scars
- Neck folds
- Fat streaks
- Beauty marks
- Hide hair
- Color differences from one leather hide to another and even from the same hide
- Variation in the natural grain from one hide to another and even from the same hide

Normal cleaning and maintenance - pigmented leather: LOKE, FREJA

Wipe the surface with a clean, soft undyed cloth for normal and daily cleaning. Use a damp, well wrung cloth if slightly soiled.

Special cleaning - pigmented leather: LOKE, FREJA

If the well rung damp cloth is not sufficient for getting rid of a deeper stain, the leather can be wiped with a clean, soft cloth soaked in soapy water (see instructions). Be sure to wipe the entire surface. Spot cleaning is not advisable as it can cause stains or blotches and cause color variations in the leather.

Normal cleaning and maintenance - aniline, semi-aniline and saddle leather: THOR, SIF, Goatskin

Wipe the surface with a clean, undyed cloth for normal and daily cleaning. Use a damp, well wrung cloth for lighter stains. Wipe the surface quickly over the entire surface to avoid blotches.

Special cleaning - aniline, semi-aniline and saddle leather: THOR, SIF, Goatskin

Spilled liquids and the like should be removed immediately. If the well rung damp cloth is not sufficient, the leather can be wiped with a clean, soft cloth soaked in soapy water (see instructions). Be sure to wipe the entire surface. Spot cleaning is not advisable as it can make stains and cause color variations in the leather.

Instructions for cleaning the leather with a soap solution

The soap solution should consist of ¼ dl natural, colorless soap flakes to 1 liter of warm water. Whip the soap flakes in the warm water and let the solution cool to room temperature before using. It is important that only the foam is used from the solution and that the leather is not soaked. Remember to dry the leather with a dry, undyed cloth or stains from the foam may appear. Polish the furniture with a dry soft cotton cloth when it is dry.



Special consideration

Textile dyes from non-colorfast clothes can stain the leather types which have natural surfaces (aniline, semi-aniline, saddle leather) and can cause permanent discoloring of the leather.

Never place leather right next to heat sources or in direct sunlight. They can degrade the quality of the leather.

If the leather needs special treatment, use vegetable-based leather cream or other natural vegetable-based care products.

Warning! Do not use care products too often.

Warning! If the surface is very worn or dirty, leather creams can stain the surface or cause color changes to the leather.

