



Will leather last?

Good tanning of the hides is crucial to leather's longevity, however the key to leather's strength lies in the natural material itself. The central layer of the hide is composed of a dense, interweaving mass of fibre, giving strength in every direction making it extremely difficult to pull apart or puncture. This said, leather is a natural product and will perform only according to the physical use (or abuse) it receives.



Will leather crease and wrinkle?

In use, quality leather will crease and wrinkle naturally, developing a unique, rich grain patina that is featured in the design of your furniture. This 'ageing' process is perfectly normal and helps make your furniture unique.



How is leather easily distinguished?

Every single piece of leather remains unique in style, hallmarked with its own character and qualities. It is, after all, a natural fibre and will always bear these hallmarks as a testimony to its natural origins.



Natural features in leather called Hallmarking.



Throughout this brochure are examples of the quality and finish you can expect from a long established master upholsterer.





Timeless, classic appeal.

Leather is a unique product. It has an aura of quality that looks and feels good. Fine leather is an investment because it is hard-wearing, easy to maintain and rather than deteriorating with age, it actually improves, developing a patina of its very own.

Are all leathers the same?

Absolutely not! Leather is produced all over the world for a vast number of finished products. The better the raw hide, the better the finished leather- and the best upholstery hides come from the cattle of Northern Europe.

In these areas, the moderate climate and farming methods encourage healthier, bigger beasts, (in hotter countries insects, disease and heat combine to mark hides and produce smaller animals).

Our suppliers use only cattle hides specially selected to achieve consistent quality.

They produce advanced leather designed specifically for upholstery; utilising

sophisticated methods of environmentally responsible tanning. Leather produced today is

remarkably resistant

to wear and modern

day pollution.



real leather



Caring for your leather

Leather furniture in a normal domestic environment requires little maintenance; regular care of leather does ensure its lasting quality and some general rules for regular cleaning and maintenance are:

Clean the leather with a soft damp cloth taking care not to soak the leather.

Do not use saddle soap, wax polishes or spray polishes.

For more thorough treatment the leather should be cleaned using a light soapy solution; mild soap please, never detergent. Apply to the surface of the leather in circular motions until the dirty parts are clean.

Do not use any product or any method of cleaning not recommended

Repeat this process using water only.

Avoid letting buckles, studs and zips come into direct contact with the furniture.

After this treatment an approved leather conditioner can be used at intervals of about 3-6 months.

Avoid drying out the leather by taking extra care where there is excessive heating.

Modern leather has a soft, glove-like feel and will maintain its suppleness. During the first few weeks of use, wrinkles and creases will form naturally. These are normal. They have been designed into the furniture to give a soft inviting look which is an inherent quality of leather upholstery.



DAMP CLOTH FOR CLEANING



MILD SOAP ONLY



DON'T SOAK



VACUUM CLEAN



AVOID POLISHES & CHEMICALS



APPLY HIDE PRESERVATIVE



AVOID DIRECT SUNLIGHT FOR LONG PERIODS



AVOID DRYING OUT



AVOID EXCESSIVE HEAT



AVOID SHARP OBJECTS



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the top manufacturers
Crest Futura real leather
Whittle Yarwood Dutch
Andrew Muirhead German
Scandinavian
Bridge of Weir



Leather from



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