

Antik Handgewischt
Upholstery Leather

Cleaning and care instruction for Antik Handgewischt

Antique Leather is leather with a traditional antique finish.

For everyday cleaning, it is sufficient to occasionally dust off the leather with a feather duster or a dry dust cloth.

Stains and visible dirt can be cleaned with a damp terry cloth and Leather Cleaner Mild. Not too wet to avoid water marks. Always practice a cleaning test in a hidden area! Be especially careful with lighter leather.

For difficult stains, it is always better to contact a specialist first. Damage can easily occur due to improper cleaning attempts.

For maintenance, we recommend our Lederfett (dubbin). It keeps the leather soft and supple and maintains the slight shine. First rub the leather fat in a terry cloth and then apply thin layers.

Depending on the strain, heat, and light intensity, the leather should be sparingly maintained every three to twelve months.



Basic rules when dealing with leather

- First check if the leather is absorbent. On absorbent leathers a rubbed-in drop of water will sink into the surface and darken the leather. On non-absorbing leathers water beads off. Absorbent leathers are much more sensitive.
- First test all products and treatments in a hidden area. Especially when working on absorbent leather. Absorbent leather can easily be damaged if treated wrong.
- Regular cleaning and caring of furniture leather prevents staining and extends the life span.
- Always clean dirty leather before using leather care products.
- Light leathers are sensitive to “jeans colouration”. Always clean immediately after visible stains to avoid colouration sinking into the surface.
- Always work with the recommended products from seam to seam.
- Don’t rub too hard on stains which cannot be removed. You risk damaging the surface. Contact a specialist first.
- Don’t use aggressive solvents (acetone, nail polish remover, turpentine etc.) or abrasive liquids to remove stains and dirt. You will cause damages.
- Don’t use wrong care products like shoe polishes and cosmetic creams.
- Leather changes because of sunlight and heat. Leather can fade and get dry. Try to avoid direct daily sunlight and the proximity of heating. Always use care products with UV protection.
- Leather gets traces of use after a while. Leather can fade over the years. If changes occur (e. g. scratches, stains, fading), react early enough. The earlier leather is helped, the easier it is to keep the leather nice over a long period.
- Leather has an optimum humidity of 40 to 60% and needs ventilation. Leather can become moldy when humidity is above 70% and/or without enough air circulation.