



LEAFLAT LEATHER PRODUCT DETAILS

Ordinary cleaning of black leather:

- Remove the dust at least once a week.
- Use a soft, non-abrasive microfiber cloth, dry or soaked.
- Do not use the degreaser, it could discolor the leather

For a more thorough cleaning:

- Use a specific leather cleaner.
- Use a moisturizer to protect your skin.
- Use a beeswax to restore its shine.

Effectively remove white or beige skin:

- Use a specific anti-blemish stick for fair skin.
- If the spots are dark, try to remove them using a simple eraser.
- Wash the skin with Marseille soap diluted in warm water, rubbing with a soft and non-abrasive sponge to avoid damaging the skin.

Clean the skin from stains:

- Act fast. The best way to make sure there is no trace of stains is to treat and remove them as quickly as possible.
- Use benzene, a product found in pharmacies that effectively removes various types of stains, evaporating quickly.
- If cleaning with benzene leaves a white mark, to remove it, polish the skin with linseed oil, leaving it on for at least 3 minutes.

clean the skin from stains with a ballpoint pen (of any color) or felt-tip pen:

- Dab the stain immediately to absorb the ink. Although it is more difficult for the ink to penetrate the fibers of the leather than the fabric, the longer you let it pass, the less hope you have of completely removing the stain.



- Use alcohol (but remember to test it first on a hidden part: it could discolor the leather!) By pouring it first on a microfiber cloth and then dabbing it gently on the stain.
- If the biro or felt-tip pen stains are not very extensive, try to treat them by gently dabbing a wad soaked in acetone: it works at 90% but is very aggressive.

Chamois leather cleaning (requires even greater care and in any case different attention than normal leather).

- Protect the suede leather with a special spray that makes it waterproof and protects it from any stains.
- Remove dust with a soft bristle brush, brushing gently; use a toothbrush to get to the hardest spots.

To remove stains you need to act quickly, to prevent the staining substance from penetrating inside the fabrics.

- Rub the chamois with a clean towel before removing the stain: it will lift the hair and prepare the chamois for cleaning.
- Oil and fat go away with the baking powder, to be left on for a few hours.
- Stains from coffee, fruit juice, ice cream, go away by gently rubbing the skin with a towel soaked in vinegar (be careful not to soak it!).



RESISTANCES

Skin type with hair (pony)

Light resistance 2/6
Appearance Short Brilliant Hair
Stain Resistance 2/6
Silky hand and touch
Wear resistance 3/6
Thickness 2.5 - 3.00 mm
Fire Resistance Not classifiable

Type Textured leather

Light resistance 5/6
Appearance Smooth with natural grain, vintage effect, print
Stain Resistance 5/6
Soft and waxed hand and touch
Wear resistance 5/6
Thickness 2.2 - 3.5 mm
Fire Resistance Not classifiable



Type Engraved leather

- Light resistance 5/6
- Appearance of deep or superficial incision
- Stain Resistance 4/6
- Hand and touch Waxed
- Wear resistance 2/6
- Thickness 2.2 - 3.5 mm
- Fire Resistance Not classifiable

Type Natural leather

- Light resistance 1/6
- Smooth appearance with natural grain
- Stain Resistance 1/6
- Soft and waxed hand and touch
- Wear resistance 3/6
- Thickness 2.2 - 3.5 mm
- Fire Resistance Not classifiable

To clean the skin, all types of solvents, acetones, degreasers, creams and make-up removers on the market must be avoided.



ASSEMBLY SYSTEMS

WALL

- POWDER OR PASTE BUILDING ADHESIVES
- SILICON ADHESIVES
- RUBBERIZED DOUBLE-SIDED

CUTTING AND DRILLING SYSTEMS

- ROTATING DISK
- VIBRATION
- DRILL BITS
- ROTATING CUPS

use the same metal cutting tools.

the use of protective clothing and mask is required