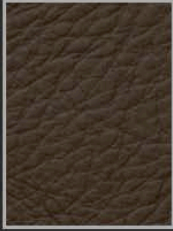


Aniline-Leather



Preparation: After the cleaning and dyeing of the leather, the important selection process begins: How many natural characteristics does the leather have? Can the leather be processed without any further application of paint, or will there be any noticeable marks on the skin? Only about 15% of the skin gets through the selection. It is referred to as the so-called natural leathers, this includes aniline leather. An important step in the process is the greasing of the leather. It essentially determines the characteristics of the leather. Aniline leather is characterized by the soft, warm and natural feel and is extremely skin-friendly. It is therefore one of the highest quality leathers and is very popular.

Features: The aniline leather, which has been through colour-treated, is the only leather that still shows the natural characteristics of the animal's skin, which is quite rare. The colour distribution and the symmetry of the leather can vary in some individual cases, but that is what makes this leather so desirable. It is a very soft, grippy leather and the pores are still visible, and therefore the leather can still breathe. The pores make sure that when you touch the leather it will adjust to your body temperature which makes the leather feel warm.

Semianiline-Leather



Preparation: In contrast to the high quality aniline leather, the **semi-aniline leather** has an additional pigment layer. This smooths the colour variations and the irregularities in the surface. The leather has an additional protection layer which is less sensitive to grease and dirt. With the additional process of the leather the natural features of the lower dermis become apparent. The handling of the leather and the breathing of the leather is only slightly affected.

Features: The pigment layer reduces the susceptibility to fading and normal wear and tear. The pleasant warm feeling is maintained and the structure of the leather is still clearly recognizable.

Textile leather

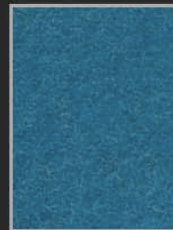


In the furniture industry, leather is one of the most popular fabrics. Since the production and the process of the genuine leather is very expensive, the **textile leather** is a cheaper alternative. This textile leather is a synthetic fiber or a natural fiber fabric (cotton), which is provided with a soft top layer of PVC or polyurethane.

The textile leather adapts to your body and is very smooth. It has a similar cooling surface, like leather has. Dirt and dust can be easily removed with warm water and a mild soap. For larger stains which will not disappear with the use of soap, you should call a cleaning expert.

Textile leather should avoid long periods of sunlight. Sunlight can cause colour-fading and lose its natural leather look.

Cashmere



Soft, warm and sophisticated: Cashmere comes from the fine undercoat of the cashmere goat. This is very rare and exists only in a few regions on our earth since cashmere is very expensive. The Cashmere's characteristics is why it is so popular: It is very fine, a light, cozy and warm material. When processed properly cashmere can function as a natural "air conditioning" - warm in the winter and cool in the summer.

To effectively use the valuable material in the furniture industry, we process the Cashmere with other substances such as wool or merino wool. This does not change the positive qualities of the cashmere, but it makes the cashmere more durable and washable.

Fiber glass

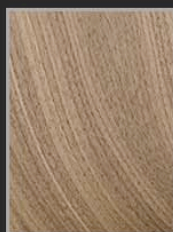


Fiber glass, reinforced plastic is a fiber-plastic mix made of plastic (E.g. thermosetting, unsaturated polyester resin, epoxy resin or polyamide) and glass fibers. The most used fiber to reinforce the plastic is the long fiber. The first time they produced glass fibers was in 1935 in the U.S. and since then the industry has used glass fibers as a reinforcement. The first plane that delivered the fiber glass was the Phoenix AKA plane Stuttgart from the year 1957.

Eero Aarnio was one of the first designers to use this material. Using the fiber glass he designed the Ball-chair and the transparent Bubble-chair.

One of the great advantages about fiber glass is that it is so durable. Even in an aggressive environment the fiber glass is resistant to dirt and weather conditions.

Plywood



A layer of wood is called wood panels and consists of at least three layers of wood glued together. Unlike traditional plywood the grains of the individual layers are in the same direction. Laminated wood is usually used for structures that endure stressful tension. The furniture industry has revolutionized this material and with this material they were able to make entirely new shapes. Molds are used to manufacture plywood. The individual layers of wood are glued together and placed under a high-pressure mold to make your desired shape.

Velvet



Velvet is a textile product. It is either a fabric with cut-open loops or a knitted fabric whose surface is roughened with a similar quality fabric. The velvet gets cut after the loops have been woven so that they are the correct angle and length. There is a veil in the fabric that is longer than the velvet but is otherwise made the same way. A plush pile is even longer. The longer the pile, the softer the fabric. Velvet is often used in the automotive industry for seat fabrics and car-door clothing.

Linen



Flax or linen fiber is obtained from the stems of the flax plant; this is a fiber plant. These fibers consist of bundles of flax fibers as opposed to seed fibers (like cotton), which consist of single and untied fibers. 2.5 to 6 centimeters of elementary fibers made of cellulose, are technically bound by pectin substances to the 50 to 90 centimeters of the fiber bundles.

Other components of the fiber are hemicelluloses and lignin. The number of each component depends on the maturity of the fiber. On average, the fiber is composed of 71% cellulose, 6% hemicelluloses, 2.3% pectin, 2.2% lignin and about 1.7% wax, which is predominantly found on the surface of the fiber.

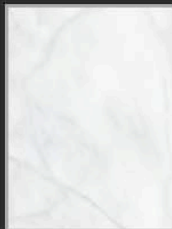
Microfiber



Microfiber is usually made from polyester, acrylic or nylon. The fibers are very fine and thin, and they are about one hundredth of a human hair, or even two times less strong than silk. Because they are produced artificially, they are technically known as synthetic fibers.

First and foremost, microfiber is characterized by its very soft texture which are both highly resistant to deformation. These properties of a microfiber are achieved through a tight weave, which is necessary because of the fineness of the fiber. A larger surface that protects the microfiber from falling out is thus created; this makes it tough and greatly increases the weaving also. One of the main advantages of microfiber is its high absorption capacity, which cannot be achieved by the fiber itself, but rather through the large number of air spaces and small pores through which a capillary reaction generated.

Marble



Marble is a high quality stone that has gained rapid popularity due to its structure and the mass of its fine grain. Marble's unique texture makes it one of the most natural and luxurious material.

Marble is produced by a tedious conversion of different minerals within the core of the earth. These minerals are exposed to high temperatures and pressures, after metamorphosis, marble is produced. Marble was already in the seventh century BC, an object of desire, it was recovered from the Island of Paros after a painstaking manual labor. Countless works of art and monuments such as the Venus de Milo and the Acropolis were built of marble.

The marble of Carrara is one of the best known and most expensive in the world. It had already been used by Michelangelo, the great sculptor of the Renaissance. The designer Achille Castiglioni, used a block of marble as a base for his legendary arc lamp.