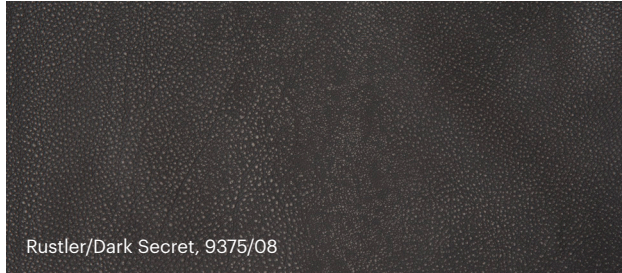


HOLLY HUNT Leather

Leather Guide

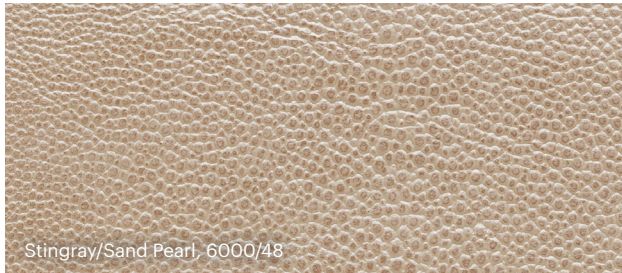
Hide Types



Natural Grain: Texture and grain pattern is unique to each hide and can vary in size and shape throughout the hide. Natural markings are visible, and hides can patina over time.



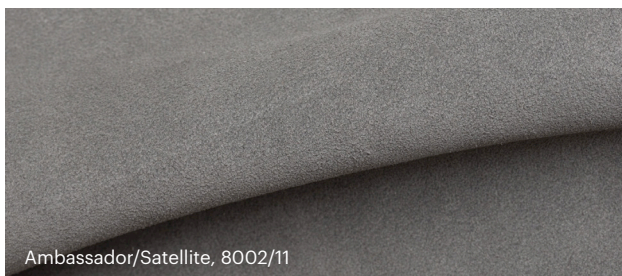
Smooth: Produced from the smooth side of the grain. Natural Markings such as skin pores are visible.



Embossed: A grain texture pressed into the surface of the leather creating a unique appearance and/or design.



Nubuck: Nubucks are full grain leathers that have been aniline dyed for color and then polished to create a visible nap.



Suede: Suede is made from the underside of the skin; splits from cow hides have a natural nap which have a soft and pliable hand.



Novelty: Made to order heat-transferred foiled hides. Foil can be applied to any HOLLY HUNT Leather suede or nubuck quality.



Hair-on-Hide: Surface of the hide retains the animal's hair.

Leather Guide

Leather Dye Process

HOLLY HUNT Leather uses the finest European hides and skins available. The different finishing processes are used to create different aesthetic effects. If a natural look is desired, the aniline dyed hides are a good choice. If a polished look is desired, the semi-aniline hides with more topical color and finish may be better suited for the project.

Although orders for hides are fulfilled from the same dye lot, because each hide is unique, variations may occur.



Lucca/Saddle, 9380/09 Aniline Dyed Smooth Grain

Aniline Dyeing: The leather is dyed through and is given a light toning with pigment. The hide breathes and displays its natural characteristics. With age and frequent use, the leather develops a beautiful patina. Constant exposure to sunlight can fade pure aniline leather over time. These hides tend to have a soft and supple hand and are known to be some of the most luxurious leathers offered.



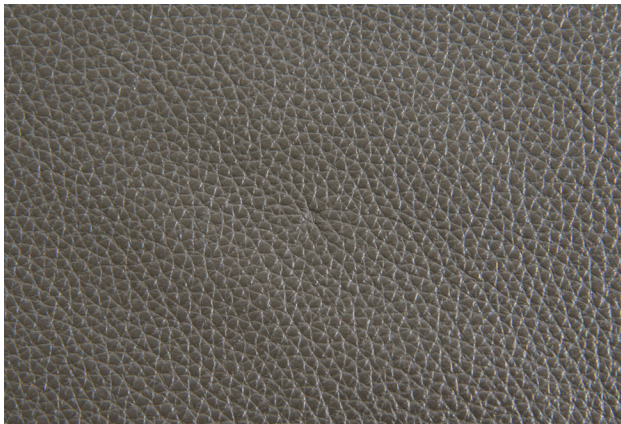
Cuba/Boulder, 9401/16 Semi-Aniline Dyed Embossed Grain

Semi-Aniline Dyeing: The leather is dyed through and is also treated with a water-based mixture of binder and color pigment. The mixture deepens the color of the finished leather and as a result, the appearance of semi-aniline dyed leather is more uniform in color than aniline dyed leather. The additional pigment adds a protective quality to the surface. This leather can be described as perfect for both residential and commercial use pairing a nice hand with moderate protection.

Leather Guide

Natural Markings

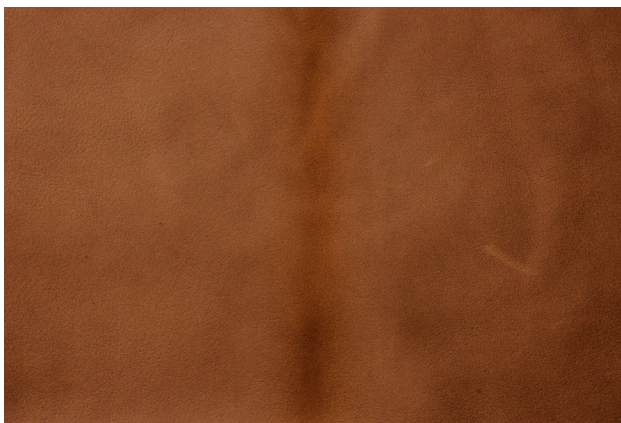
Leather is the strongest upholstery material available. It is extremely durable, outwearing most textiles. It requires minimal care for maximum beauty and patinas well as it ages. Hunt Leather items will have subtle variations and natural markings between hides, which is inherent to genuine leather. Some of these natural elements may appear in the finished upholstery and increase the personality of the piece. Natural markings contribute to the unique beauty and character that distinguishes leather from synthetic alternatives.



Insect bites sustained during the animal's lifetime may be visible. These marks tend to be more noticeable on aniline dyed hides compared to semi-aniline dyed hides.



Scars sustained during the animal's lifetime may be visible. These marks tend to be more noticeable on aniline dyed hides compared to semi-aniline dyed hides.



Spine marks are sometimes visible on a hide with a natural, full grain. Because the grain of the hide is smaller along the spine and typically becomes larger across the sides of the hide, pigment may saturate these areas differently.



Stretch or growth marks serve as indicators of an animal's age. These marks—commonly known as 'fat wrinkles'—tend to be more prominent in the belly area and appear more faintly along the spine.