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## 以皮革为本 *The spirit of leather*

.....我们的皮革工厂也应运而生。到现在它已传承了我们几代人对皮革的专业经验。

皮革是我们的激情所在,我们为皮革而生——我们希望通过我们的家具产品,将这份激情传递给您。

自成立以来,我们几代人的心脏为皮革而跳动,这份热情将继续传承下去。

回溯历史,我们会发现一些自然生长的材料(例如木材或者动物皮毛)随着人类历史的发展而发展。这些材料一直以来伴随着人们的生活。

如果我们要讲述木材的故事,那么我们可能要从第一次取暖生火用的木头开始说起;我们会谈起湖边搭建的小木屋,森林的砍伐,木头船以及斯特拉迪瓦里小提琴。甚至会说到人们生活中长期使用的木制桌子。

皮革的发展历史也同样充满着扣人心弦的故事。我们暂且不提亚当和夏娃的故事。其实我们的祖先很早就已经认识到这种材料其无与伦比的品质。具有高度文明和惊人创造才能的古代埃及人他们首次使用明矾对动物皮革进行防腐处理。这也是人类历史上的第一次制革。

*... and from there our leather manufactory, which has distinguished itself by handing down leather expertise over generations, grew.*

*Leather is our passion, we live for leather - and through our furniture, we want to pass that passion on to you.*

*Our hearts beat for leather, they have for generations and they will for many more.*

*Some natural materials have accompanied mankind as far back as we can remember. And they accompany a person throughout his entire life. The wood from trees for example, or the skin of animals.*

*If we would be telling the story of the wood here, we might begin with the piece of the first warming fire wood; we would talk about the huts of the pile constructions or lakeside settlements; about the deforestation, about the ships and the Stradivarius-Violin. Up to the good old wooden table, that holds as long and even longer than a human.*

*The story of the leather is just as exciting and just as inexhaustible, even if we do not to start with Adam and Eve. After all, our ancestors recognized the surpassing qualities of this material very early on. Ancient Egyptians, a people of high culture and astonishing inventions, were the first who were able to prevent the decomposition of the animal's skin by using potassium alum. It was the very first tanning.*

我们的祖先早在石器时代就知道了如何充分利用他们所猎杀的动物。约二百万年前，人类的先驱者开始狩猎，动物也成为了除了植物之外的食物来源。动物的肉为人们提供食物，腱被做成绳子和弓弦，骨头则被用来制作工具。很快，人们注意到动物的皮毛也可以被加以利用。在当时人类命运取决于自然环境的时期，将其做成了衣服，他们借助兽皮制成的衣服来抵御气候和环境的侵扰。但他们发现，生皮无法长久保存，所以不久之后，他们就发明了制革工艺。

制革是一项非常古老的手工艺。皮匠是一种受人推崇的职业。皮革制品如同黄金和象牙一样价值昂贵。古代埃及的上层社会在不光脚的时候一般会穿着凉鞋。但当时的制革工艺相对繁复，一直到罗马帝国才发明出新的制革工艺，借助新的制革工艺能够更便捷地生产出皮革制品。

制革的本质是为了防止生皮腐烂。在制革过程中生皮蛋白质与一种鞣剂相结合，这种结合会对生皮起到防腐作用，使它既能够抵抗水和腐败细菌的侵扰，又能保留它的天然结构——通过这种方式生皮被制成皮革。

*Our ancestors from the Stone Age knew how to use the animals which have been killed by them in each aspect. When, two million years ago, the precursors of humans went hunting, not only plants were the source of food but also animals. The meat was eaten, the tendons were converted into string lines and bow-strings and the bones were used as tools. At once, one also noticed that the skins of the animals could be used. Fatefully connected to nature, humankind was dependent on using the skins of the killed animals for their protection against the weather and for their clothing. They realized that the skins were not long-lasting in the raw state and so it did not take long, until they discovered the process of tanning.*

*Tanning is an ancient artisan activity. The tanner profession was regarded very highly; leather articles were as valuable as gold or ivory. Egyptians from higher social classes wore sandals when they were not walking barefoot. Their manufacturing was relatively complex - until new tanning processes were developed in the Roman Empire, through which leather articles were more easily produced.*

*The actual tanning essentially achieves a protection of the skin from decomposition. In this process, the skin's egg white is linked with a tanning agent. This compound preserves the skin, and therefore makes it resistant against water and putrefactive bacteria without losing its natural structure - it has become leather.*





de Sede的皮革发展历史  
*A chapter in the history of leather was written  
by de Sede*

de Sede的历史开启——在探索与创新精神这一方面我们可以稍稍与古埃及人相提并论。出于对皮革的热爱，de Sede从一开始就将其精力完全倾注在研发高端坐具皮革的加工方法上。

鞣制，染色和表面处理只是皮革故事的开始。早在首款座椅家具问世之前，专家们就已经致力于为de Sede系列产品的特定皮革种类研发专门的鞣制工艺。de Sede始终在不断探寻着世界上最具美感、最优质和最柔软的皮革。

*The de Sede chapter begins - and we can compare it a little with the ancient Egyptians - with the discovery and invention spirit. Right from the beginning, out of love for leather, de Sede has focused its efforts completely on the development of ever-improving processing methods of the fine animal skins for its seating furniture.*

*Tanning, colouring and finishing are only the beginning of a leather story. Prior to the creation of seating furniture, the expert's questions were applied to develop their own tanning procedure for certain leather types of the de Sede collection. de Sede always went on discovery trips for the most beautiful, the best and the softest skins in the world.*



Ernst Lüthy先生是de Sede手工工厂的创始人，他一直以来所追求的都是：皮革必须保持生皮的特质，这样这一高端材料才不会被剥夺其天然的魅力与功能。1964年他成功地研制出苯染皮革DS-Original，这款皮革满足了他对家具皮革的所有严苛要求。所使用的粒面皮革均来自瑞士、德国南部、斯堪的纳维亚和奥地利精心饲养的幼年公牛，这种几近完美的皮革是我们能够保持并延续至今产品质量的前提条件。只有其粒面层才具有必要的质地和弹性以满足坐具被频繁使用的要求。其它任何一家软垫家具制造商都没能像de Sede一样采用如此严苛的皮革选择和加工标准。制革厂会按照我们的标准和配方为我们的产品生产全球最高标准的皮革。每一件生皮都经过了严格的检测：检验其耐光度、耐磨度、纹理样式、表面处理、手感、强度、浸渍、气味以及裁剪。

*Ernst Lüthy, the founder of the de Sede manufactory, always had a special concern that leather should remain as skin, so that the noble material would not be deprived of its natural beauty and functions. With the development of pure aniline-dyed DS-original leather, he already succeeded in meeting his high demands for furniture leather in 1964. Nearly flawless grain leather from young bulls of best animal farming from Swiss, South German, Scandinavian and Austrian provenance, were and still are the prerequisites for our top qualities. Only grain leather surfaces have the necessary texture and elasticity suitable for intensively used seating furniture. There is possibly no other upholstery manufacturer with stricter standards for their selection and processing of leather than de Sede. In bull tanneries, the world's most demanding leathers are produced for our collection with our standards and recipes. Every skin undergoes strict supervisions: testing's of resistance to fading and frictions, grain pattern, finishing of the texture, grip, strength, impregnation, odour and cut.*



早在1976年,我们就已经发明了具有传奇色彩的NECK皮革并对其享有专利。这款皮革厚度介于4.5毫米至5毫米之间,使用幼年的公牛牛皮制成。在DS-47系列产品上首次对其实现了革命性的应用。要想将这种公牛的牛皮加工制成坐具,且无论在承受任何重量时都保持不变形,这给de Sede的研发人员和皮匠工人制造了不小的挑战。

DS-47所取得的成功,其材料设计并非决定性因素,关键在于其外型须适合于材料。而这一挑战只有通过手工制作才能克服,真正的皮革不能用快速运行的机器,而是只能通过灵巧的双手进行加工。

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*As early as 1976, we invented the legendary NECK leather which is patented by de Sede. A 4.5 - 5 mm thick young bull leather, which found its revolutionary introduction through the model DS-47. Through their weight, the bullish skins should not lose their shape when being processed into seating furniture. This alone caused the developers and saddlers of de Sede to be faced with quite some challenges.*

*The design for the material was not the determining factor for the ever-successful DS-47; it was instead the form which had to submit itself to the material. The challenge could only be solved manually, genuine leather should not be placed in fast machines, but in clever hands.*

直到现在,在我们企业内部的皮革实验中心仍然坚定不移地研发新的皮革质量并钻研其加工过程中的细节处理——我们关注每一个细节且通过严格测试进行验证,不断地修正和否定。我们探索所有可能的方向以发挥出皮革应有的魅力。我们对由皮革厂的专家挑选出的皮革进行全面的试验:例如在其耐光性方面。我们通过一台氙气灯测试设备在一周内模拟三至五年的日光照射。只有这样,我们才能准确检验皮革是否满足了我们在褪色方面的严格规定。

简而言之,de Sede与皮革共成长。de Sede一切想法都从皮革出发,因此这种材料的设计和加工技术是所有想法的核心。

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*To this day, our leather lab is still constantly researching new leather qualities and details in their processing. There is constant trial and error, renewals and dismissals. We approach the fascination of leather from all possible directions. All leathers which we select through leather specialists in tanneries, are meticulously tested; for example, on their so-called fade times. In a Xenon light test system, we simulate three to five years of daylight exposure within a week. This is the only way to ensure that our strict guidelines with regard to fading are fulfilled.*

*In brief, de Sede grew up with leather. de Sede thinks in leather, which is why this material is at the centre of all thoughts regarding the creative and processing technology nature.*



## de Sede皮革的特性 *Characteristic of the de Sede Leather*

苯胺皮革或纳帕皮革是全粒面皮革,也是目前外观最为美丽的皮革。在染色桶中使用最优质的染料对这种皮革进行“浸染”染色,之后再涂上防水和防油的疏水剂。由此皮革摸起来感觉非常柔软、富有弹性和温暖。这对于每个皮革爱好者来说简直是一种极致体验!

除了浸染之外,优化的轻涂料苯胺皮革表面会形成一层薄的涂料色层,起到防止潮湿和污渍的作用。经过这种轻涂料表面处理,皮革颜色更加均匀,同时保留了皮革的完美个性。轻涂料表面处理使得皮革更加耐用且更易护理。

半苯胺皮革表面涂料较轻,其涂料度介于天然苯胺皮革和表面涂料皮革之间。半苯胺皮革只使用少量的染料染色,这种染色不仅能覆盖皮革上的部分瑕疵,同时尽可能的保留了皮革的天然纹理。

*The aniline or nappa leather belongs to the full grain leathers and is the most beautiful leather that exists. The leather is dyed thoroughly in barrels with the best possible pigments and is subsequently provided with hydrophobicizers that makes it moisture and oil repellent. The leather has soft, cosy and warm feel to it; exhilarating for every lover of leather!*

*In addition to the dye colour, optimized, slightly pigmented aniline leather receives a light tint with pigment colours. A protective layer against moisture and pollutant. Due to this easy finishing, the leather is somewhat more even in colour, but it retains its wonderful aura. Thanks to the finishing, this slightly pigmented leather has high wear and use properties and is therefore a low-maintenance leather.*

*Semi-aniline leather has a lightly pigmented surface and the degree of pigmentation is a sort of golden middle between natural aniline and covered leather. Semi-aniline leather is dyed with a small amount of colour pigments, whereby skin irregularities are partially covered. The natural grain leather look can be retained extensively.*

# 鞣制过程

## The tanning process

### 1. 浸灰

事实上,生皮在成为皮革之前经过了许多繁复的处理工序:需要对其进行洗涤、去除粪便和脏污。然后将生皮“浸入石灰水中”,通过石灰中的强碱处理使其蓬松,让生皮纤维间质松动。同时祛除毛发,使生皮的胶原纤维适度松散。人们将经过脱毛和清洁处理过的生皮称之为裸皮。

### 2. 削肉

在削肉时,通过削肉机中锋利的刀辊来祛除不能使用的部分,如组织、肉和脂肪残余物

### 3. 剖层

在接下来的剖层过程中通过两次剖切将其剖成三层,分别为粒面层、内层和肉面层。只有在膨胀状态下的裸皮才能进行剖层。之前带有毛发的一层则被加工成为优质的粒面皮革。在de Sede公司里,我们只使用这一层皮革。而底下的剖层皮则用于生产绒面革,或者经过后续加工,用于制作鞋底、皮带等。

### 4. 脱灰

脱灰主要是去除在石灰水中所使用的化学物质。

### 5. 酸洗

借助酶对裸皮进行酸洗,从而使生皮进一步衰变,而改善其吸收能力。酸洗处理的强度越强,皮革就会变得越柔软、越光滑。

### 6. 鞣制

此时才开始进行真正的鞣制,也就是将原始生皮转化为耐用的皮革。事实上制革本质上就是为了防止生皮的腐烂。

### 1. LIMING

*A skin passes through many complex steps, until it becomes leather: it is washed and freed from manure and impurities. Then the skin is 'salt limed'. Due to the strong alkaline treatment in the slaked lime, it has to be soaked in order to loosen the skin fibre texture. Thus, the hair is removed and the collagen textures of the skin are loosened up. The dehaired, cleaned skin is called 'pelt'.*

### 2. DEFLESHING

*During the defleshing process, non-usable parts such as tissue, meat and fat residues are removed by using the sharp blade drums in the shearing machine.*

### 3. SKIVING

*In the subsequent skiving, the skin is split three layers through two cuts. The swelling process of the bareness makes this possible. Grain, centre and meat segments are formed. The earlier hair side is processed into high quality grain leather. de Sede uses exclusively this layer. The below so-called skived skin is often used for the production of suede, or it is used for shoe soles, belts etc. after further processing.*

### 4. DECALCIFICATION

*When decalcifying, the chemicals used in the slaked lime, are removed again.*

### 5. ACID CLEANING

*Through enzymes, the 'pelt' undergoes. Thereby, the further decay of the skin is initiated and its absorption capacity is improved. Should the leather be especially soft and smooth, the acid cleaning must be more intensive.*

### 6. TANNING

*Now the actual tanning, the transformation of the raw skin into durable leather, begins. Tanning essentially adds a protection from decomposition to the skin.*





#### 7. 铬鞣

碱性铬盐与生皮的蛋白质纤维化学结合是当前最常见的鞣制工艺，de Sede使用的皮革也应用了这种鞣制工艺。在这种工艺中主要使用铬盐。鞣制过程大都在大型转桶或者转鼓中进行。使用铬盐鞣制可将鞣制过程缩短到短短几个小时，且鞣制的皮革会非常柔软。

#### 8. 挤水

为了进一步处理，必须要从湿淋淋的生皮中将水分挤出。在挤水机中对生皮进行挤水，即脱水。这一工序是在有毛毡的挤水机上完成的，其在高压下会将一部分水分挤出，形成湿蓝皮。

#### 9. 压褶和压痕

经过鞣制和挤水处理的生皮还须调整到所需要的厚度。通过削匀肉面从而能准确调整皮革的厚度。一次可以对约3米的宽度进行处理。

#### 10. 复鞣

与主鞣结合使用其他鞣剂能够改进并优化皮革的特性。通过该过程可以明显影响皮革的柔软度、手感、耐撕裂性和弹性。

#### 11. 染色

除皮革种类之外，染色和表面处理（即所谓的精整）对家具皮革的质量起着至关重要的作用。皮革的染色同皮革本身一样都拥有着非常古老的历史。原始人使用天然染料对皮革进行染色。他们使用某些植物和果实的彩色汁液。1860年前后第一种合成染料问世，之后人们又合成了大量的其他染料。现在我们将这些染料统称为苯胺染料。在染色池中使用苯胺染料对上乘的皮革进行染色。在这一工艺中，染料会渗透进毛孔中并完全浸染皮革。这样即使在极端的条件下，它也能保持色彩层次。同时在皮革上使用高品质的加脂剂和防水剂，使其保持了防污和防水的特性以及柔软性。

#### 12. 干燥

不仅佳酿需要干燥处理并妥善封藏，皮革也同样需要。在经过染色处理之后将皮革脱水，并在夹持架上通风晾干。这一干燥过程可以使皮革纤维紧固，这通常在张力作用和高温条件下进行。

#### 7. CHROME TANNING

Today, a chemical compound of basic chromium salts with the proteins of the skin is the most frequently used tanning method and is applied to leather which is used by de Sede. Chromium salts are used in this tanning process. Large, rotatable barrels or cylinders are in charge of the tanning process. Tanning using chromium salts reduces the duration of the tanning process to a few hours and the leather becomes much softer.

#### 8. SAMMING

For further processing, the water must be removed from the dripping wet skin. In the samming press, they are sammed, i.e. dewatered. This is done in a machine using felts that squeeze a part of the water under high pressure. The wet blue originates.

#### 9. FOLDING AND CREASING

The tanned and sammed skin is again levelled to the desired thickness. The exact thickening of the leather is done by cutting the flesh-side. The entire width of approximately three meters can be processed in a single transition.

#### 10. RE-TANNING

Further tanning agents in combination with the basic tanning process modify or optimize the leather properties. Softness, grip, tearing value and elasticity are affected by this process.

#### 11. COLOURING

Apart from the leather type, the colour and finish (the so-called finishing) play the most important roles in the quality of furniture leather. The colouring of leather is just as old as the leather itself. The prehistoric man coloured leather with natural dyes. For this, he used coloured juices of certain plants and fruits. The first synthetic dye was produced around 1860, followed by numerous other colours. Now, we know them under the generic term 'aniline dye'. Good leather is coloured with aniline dye in a water bath. In this process, the dye penetrates into the pores and completely dyes the leather. Thereby, it can retain its colour nuance, even under extreme demands. Simultaneously, the leather is supplied with high-quality refatting and impregnating agents. This way, it achieves its pollutant and water repellent properties and softness.

#### 12. DRYING

Not only good wine should be stored well and dry, but leather too. After the dyeing process, the leather is dewatered and air-dried on a clamp frame. The drying fastens the skin fibres and often occurs through tension and heat.

### 13. 表面处理/精整

这是对所有皮革表面处理工作的统称。精整的目的是优化皮革并使其更加吸引人。通过精整可以赋予皮革一些特性，例如颜色均匀、富有光泽、防潮和防损坏。这道程序给皮革带来了特有的“手感”。

### 14. 质量检查

在整个生产过程中，由皮革厂的质量管理部门对皮革质量负责并且文档记录每道工序。只有这样才可以确保皮革成品与期望的最终产品保持一致。在最终分选时，按照一定的质量特性将皮革进行分类。

### 15. 测量

最后对皮革进行电子测量，测出表面积(平方米)。之后将皮革按等级分类。

### 13. FINISHING

*This is the collective term for all jobs concerning the surface treatment of the leather. The aim of the finishing is to make the leather more refined and more attractive. The finishing process can add certain characteristics to the leather. For example, evenness of colour, shininess and protection against moisture and damage. This gives the leather the typical 'grip'.*

### 14. QUALITY CONTROL

*During the entire production period, the leather is supervised by quality assurances in the tanneries and every step is documented. This is the only way to ensure that the finished leather meets the demands of the desired end product. At final sorting, the leather is classified according to certain quality characteristics.*

### 15. MEASUREMENT

*At the end, an electronic surface measurement in m<sup>2</sup> follows. Then, the leathers are classified into assortments.*



# de Sede皮革源自于幸福的公牛

## *de Sede Leather come from happy bulls*

牛主要为人们提供食物供给。它们主要供应牛奶、牛肉以及牛皮, 其中牛皮只是牛肉生产过程中的副产品。没有任何牛是因为其牛皮而被屠宰。

de Sede只使用产自特定地区的牛皮, 在这些地区公牛食用专门调配的饲料, 会以恰当的方式饲养并受到妥善对待。

出生后的前几个月小牛犊与母牛共同度过。夏天, 它们以牧场为家, 冬天则被饲养在大型厩栏内。它们可以随意嬉闹或休息。它们尽可能多的在草地活动, 在厩栏内, 它们也拥有足够的活动空间。阳光、空气以及清洁度提高了牛的幸福指数。

从春天直到秋天的草地和牧场都为牛提供丰美的草料, 这里有多汁的青草和美味的药草——通风厩栏里铺满稻草, 可随意休憩: 牛群就这样幸福的生活在这儿!

*Bulls are essentially suppliers for human nutrition. They primarily supply milk and meat and always also skins, but those are the by-products of meat production. Therefore, no cow is slaughtered for the purpose of its skin.*

*de Sede only processes skins that come from happy bulls; they must come from a region where they are fed with special and suitable animal feed, where they are adequately maintained and most importantly, where they are treated well.*

*As young bulls, they spend the first months of their lives together with their mother. In the summer, they live on the pasture and in the winter they live in a large free-range barn. They can move and relax as they wish. They come to the meadows so often, in the stall, they have enough space for appropriate behaviour. Light, air and cleanliness increase the feel-good factor.*

*From spring to autumn, meadows and pastures invite bulls to graze for days; there are lush grasses and tasty mountain herbs to be found - along with airy stalls with generous berths of straw. This is where they live, the happy bulls!*



# 皮革, 样式和感官

## *Leather, form and sensuality*

皮革就是de Sede的世界, 是de Sede的激情所在。因此在选择皮料时, de Sede制定了最严格的标准。我们只选用经过良好饲养的幼年公牛, 它们能为家具提供最佳的皮革。与母牛皮相比, 公牛皮强度更大且形状更为稳定。因此, de Sede皮革也是最牢固最结实的皮革之一, 同时其柔软度也是无出其右。

在加工时, 皮革原有的自然感, 特有的褶皱、纹理和毛孔都得以保留。这样许多自然特征也成为材料真实性的评定参照。只有富有生命力的皮革才能够完全彰显其感性魅力。自然老化过程也别具吸引力——因为其赋予皮革一种惹人喜爱的铜绿光泽。

赋予我们家具以个性、质量和魅力的最重要的一道工序是对皮革进行分类和挑选。在分类和挑选时除了关注制作家具所需要的皮革数量之外, 还需要检验其质量、结构和颜色。制作一张沙发通常需要使用四张皮革, 如果使用DS-NATURALE皮革, 则需要双倍的皮革数量才能找齐制作一张沙发所需要的部分。

*Leather is the world of de Sede. A passion. For this reason, the most stringent standards are already in place in the choice of skins. Only young bulls of best animal husbandries are good enough and only those can guarantee the best furniture. Compared to cow skins, they are stronger and more stable. That is why the de Sede leather is amongst the strongest and most durable, but at the same time inimitably compliant.*

*During the production, leather is left with its naturalness, its natural wrinkles, grains and pores. For example, many natural features are only a predicate for the authenticity of the material. Only lively leather can unfold its full sensuality. Even the natural aging process has its attraction - because it gives the leather a lovable patina.*

*One of the most important production steps, which determines the character, the quality and the radiance of our furniture, is the sorting and picking of the leather skins. During this process, not only the amount of leather needed for a piece of furniture, but also the quality, structure and colour, is tested. For a sofa, usually four leather skins are processed and needed. From the leather quality DS-NATURALE, the double amount of skins are needed for the necessary parts to fit the furniture.*

## 自然特征—损伤或自然印记

# *Natural characteristics – damages or natural features*

动物的皮毛会受到其所处气候条件和其它生活条件的影响。大多数动物在一生中会受到抓伤、昆虫叮咬、甚至会感染疾病，这会使动物的皮肤上留下伤疤。在一些地区动物长期被圈养在铁丝网围栏中，这些动物的皮毛由于有较多的损伤不适合于制作 de Sede 皮革。对于 de Sede 皮革来说，最重要的要求是皮革上几乎不能有任何损伤的痕迹。然而，完全没有损伤的皮革是不存在的。在每一件由皮革制成的坐具上都能找出伤疤或创伤愈合后留下的印记。这也能证明，所使用的是具有独一无二特征的自然产品，是来自幸福公牛的皮革。但愈合后的伤疤并不一定意味着皮革品质的降低。

我们以下所描述的一系列自然特征，它们有可能出现在您的坐具上。在家具生产过程中，类似的疤痕一般不会集中出现，并且会尽量避免出现在易看得见的位置。

*The animal's skin is identified by climatological and other circumstances from where the animal lives. Most animals will get scratches, insect bites or even diseases during their lives which will leave scars in the leather. Skins, from a region where the animals have spent their whole lives within barbed wire fences for example, are not suitable for de Sede furniture leather because of the many scars. The most important requirement for de Sede leather is that one may hardly see any damages. However, there are no completely undamaged skins, and on every furniture leather one can find scratches or faded injuries. This only proves that one is dealing with a natural product with a distinctive character, even from happy bulls. A healed scar does not necessarily mean a reduction in the quality of the leather.*

*Following, we will describe a list of natural characteristics which could be found on your piece of furniture. During the production of furniture, we make sure that such parts do not appear in a concentrated manner or at well visible spots.*

# 愈合良好的疤痕 *WELL HEALED SCARS*

## **昆虫叮咬**

较小的表面创伤，其由不同种类的昆虫叮咬所导致。

## **颈部褶皱**

大约3-4毫米宽的线条，比周边表面更为粗糙的印痕。如果是半苯胺皮革且光线入射的角度较大的话，这种印痕会显现得更明显。颈部褶皱彰显出皮革的自然之美。

## **纹理差异**

由细微纹理逐渐变为粗糙纹理的粒面革区域，比如说侧面皮毛向腹部过渡的部分。

## **毛孔**

有细小的点的部位就是毛发根部。这些发根大多只有填衬皮革使其处于拉伸状态时才能被看到。

## **INSECT BITES**

*Small surface damages which is caused by different kinds of insects.*

## **NECK WRINKLES**

*Approximately 3-4 mm wide lines that have rougher scars than the surrounding surface. In the case of semi-aniline leather, they are more prominent when the light is penetrating at a greater angle. Neck wrinkles emphasize the natural beauty of the leather.*

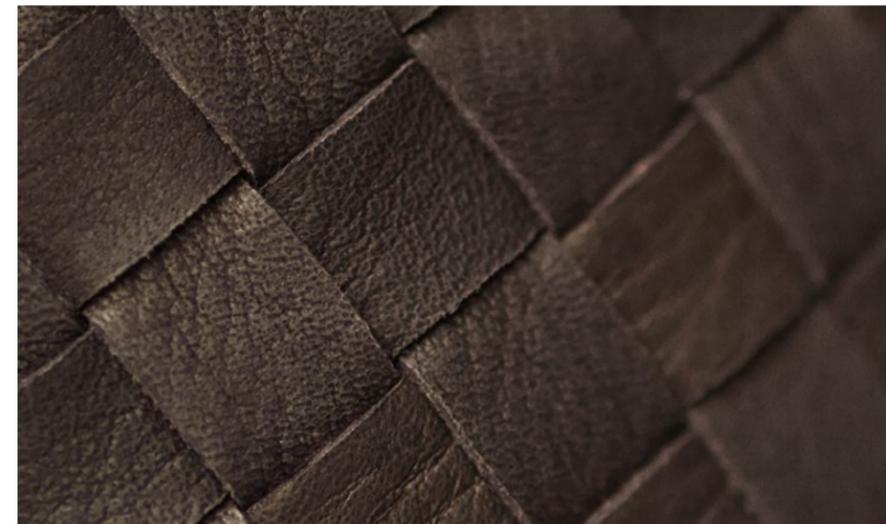
## **STRUCTURAL DIFFERENCES**

*Areas, in which the scars change from a fine to a rough structure, e.g. the places where the sides of the skin pass into the abdominal region.*

## **ROOT OF HAIR**

*Areas with very small spots point to hair roots. They can usually only be seen, when the skin has been put into a tense condition during the upholstery process.*

de Sede的皮革品种  
*de Sede Leather assortment*



de Sede的皮革质量扎实而又独具一格、感性中伴随着优雅。其主要以厚度、纹理和表面处理见长。其均为易于保养、纹理细腻的纳帕皮革，一种有着自然纹理的天然皮革，十分柔软且富有弹性，具有如丝般顺滑的手感。每一块皮革都是大自然独一无二的礼物。皮革的自然外观在很大程度上取决于幼年公牛的皮毛纹理、体内脂肪及其营养程度。

*The leather qualities of de Sede are robust, full of character, sensual and beautiful. They differ primarily in their strength, their scars and their finish. They are low-maintenance and fine-coloured nappa leather, natural leather with natural structures, especially soft and smooth and with a silky grip. Each skin is unique. The natural appearance depends strongly on the texture of the young bull's skin, body fat and the nutrition of the animal.*



# DS-NECK

厚度/thickness: 4.5 - 5 mm

它所保留的自然感和质朴外观格外的吸引人们的眼光——一种无可替代的质感。

该款天然皮革来自最野性、最强壮的公牛。其特色是柔韧的手感。质朴粗犷的表面纹理搭配自然形成且特性鲜明的颈部褶皱、纹理和凸起。NECK皮革极其经久耐用、且带有温暖和舒适的亲肤感。

—

*Preserved naturalness with incomparably striking charisma turns into an eye-catcher of the particular type - qualitatively without any alternative.*

*The natural leather comes from the most primitive and strongest bulls. The main characteristic is the smooth-soft grip. The rustic, roughly grained surface structure with its originally grown, distinctive neck wrinkles, shrinking scars and embossments. NECK is extremely durable and almost indestructible. It feels warm and is comfortable and skin-friendly.*

# DS-CLUB

厚度/thickness: 2,4 - 2,8 mm

全粒面皮革, 它的毛孔、纹理和表面结构独具一格  
——力量感十足、结实耐用、柔软顺滑, 同时又不易变形和褪色。

这种皮革使用寿命长, 具有很强的耐用性。它的开放毛孔使其能自由呼吸并且能够调节温度。

—  
*Full-grained, unique in the finishing of pores, scars and surface structure - strong, firm, durable, resistant to form and colour, however still soft and cosy.*

*It is characterized by its durability and stability. Its open pores allows it to be breathable and temperature-regulated.*

# DS-NATURALE

厚度/thickness: 1,5 - 1,7 mm

毫无疑问, 这种皮革具有所有自然特征于一体的最真实的形态——极其柔软, 如丝般的手感。

所有自然特征都在NATURALE皮革上得以保留。它是一种有着自然呼吸的皮革。通过触摸和光线影响, 皮革会随着时间而发生变化, 形成一种铜绿光泽, 这也是其极高品质的一种表现。未经涂料的NATURALE皮革在色度方面可能会有轻微差异, 而这正是皮革本真的特征。一些自然特征, 如特有的褶皱也能够清晰辨识且颇受人们喜爱, 这些特征也使其自然典雅的外观得以彰显。

*Unquestionably, the most authentic form of leather with all the positive qualities of the natural material - exceptionally soft and flexible with a silky grip. All the positive qualities of nature are preserved.*

*NATURALE is leather that lives and breathes. Through touches and the effect of light it changes in time. It forms a patina, which is characteristic for high-quality leather. The unsealed NATURALE leather can show slight differences in the colour intensity, but this just emphasizes the original character of the leather. Thus, natural features such as the characteristic folds are recognizable and desirable, and emphasizes the natural and elegant surface.*

# DS-TOUCH

厚度/thickness: 1,2 - 1,4 mm

其柔滑表面能够在第一次触摸时就带给人们无以比拟的手感，极少数的皮革产品能做到这一点。

这款经苯胺优化处理的轻涂料皮革独具一格，其吸引人之处就在于，天然皮革纯粹的表面纹理和丝质光泽，随着时间的推移，会形成纯正典雅的铜绿光泽。DS-TOUCH皮革是一款会呼吸的皮革，具有无以复加的本真和品质。

—

*There are only few leather qualities that can offer an immediate and intensive haptic even at the first touch due to their hand-flattering surfaces.*

*The special fascination of this unique, aniline-optimized leather with a light pigmentation is also due to its unaltered structure and the silk lustre of the natural skin, which creates an authentic, noble patina through use. DS-TOUCH is breathable leather, and cannot be more original or of higher quality.*

# DS-SELECT

厚度/thickness: 1,2 - 1,4 mm

这种轻涂料的纳帕皮革结实，易于保养且经久耐用。经过精细加工，其保持了特有的褶皱、纹理和毛孔。

在鞣制后对SELECT浸染，并进行特殊的表面处理，使其保持自然的光泽的同时，也达到更好的保护。经自然的老化，其表面会形成特有的铜绿光泽。它被采用了轻涂料的表面处理，在皮革颜色更加均匀的同时，也保留了皮革的完美个性。

*This lightly pigmented nappa leather is very durable, easy to clean and long lasting. The characteristic folds, scratches and pores are retained through careful processing.*

*SELECT is dyed after the tanning process and is given a special finishing to preserve the natural radiance while simultaneously improving the protection. It is a matter of a natural aging process, which gives a lovely patina. Through the easy finishing, the leather is somewhat more uniform in colour, however it retains its wonderful charisma.*

# DS-LIVING

厚度/thickness: 1,5 - 1,7 mm

经表面处理这种轻涂料的皮革拥有了一种柔和的机械压纹, 以使表面达到最佳的美感。

这种皮革极其耐用, 因为其表面处理能够抵御水分、汗液或者油脂的影响。皮革经表面处理不仅易于保养, 且兼具优雅外观。LIVING皮革将实用性和高度的美学融于一身。

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*The lightly pigmented leather receives a gentle, mechanical embossing after the finishing, in order to make the surface as beautiful as possible.*

*The leather is exceptionally user-friendly, because the finish protects against moisture, sweat or skin fat. Despite its low maintenance finish, LIVING has an elegant look-and-feel in its appearance; LIVING offers practical considerations with high aesthetics.*



# DS-COLORAL

厚度/thickness: 1,5 - 1,7 mm

de Sede非常注重颜色搭配。所选用的颜色不同,家具给人的感觉也会完全不同,并且也会大大影响到整个房间的格调。

为了尽量满足客户对色彩的需求, de Sede设计出了COLORAL皮革,它在皮革质量方面有着重要的里程碑意义。COLORAL皮革柔软温和,表面带有浅纹理,它是一种涂料皮革,有2000多种NCS或RAL的颜色可供选择。它几乎能够满足所有的颜色要求。

*Colours play an important role at de Sede. Depending on the selection, your furniture can have a completely different appearance and have a strong influence on an appearance in a room. In order to be able to meet every colour requirement, de Sede set once again a new milestone in terms of leather quality with COLORAL.*

*Because COLORAL, a pigmented leather, is not only flexible and warm, with slightly embossed scratches of supplied leather - but also available in over 2000 NCS-/RAL- colours. It is always the right choice to meet almost any colour requirement.*

# DS-ARTISANO

厚度/thickness: 2,4 - 2,6 mm

它力量感十足、结实耐用且易于保养。de Sede的马鞍皮革独一无二，它极其精细的毛孔、纹理和表面结构绝无仅有。

马鞍皮革这种材质有着自身独特的起源。其较高的强度和与众不同的自然属性，使其具有最高品质。自然的鞣制和染色工艺使ARTISANO皮革拥有温和柔滑的手感。皮革表面有轻微涂料。由于它的脂肪含量较低，所以它具有稳定不易变形的特性。特别值得期待的是它的铜绿光泽，只有在使用过程中，才能体现出它真正的美感。

只有特定的款式才使用ARTISANO皮革。由于其本身特性，它只适用于紧凑的座椅和靠背以及表面光滑的产品主体和侧面。

*Strong, firm and durable and low maintenance. de Sede's saddler leather is grown inimitably and uniquely in its very fine finishing of pores, scars and remarkable surface structure.*

*Saddler leather is the special originality of this material. Due to its great strength and individual naturalness, it is one of the best leather qualities. ARTISANO's mild and flexible surface feel are owed to a natural tanning and dyeing process. A light pigmentation is applied to the surface. Due to its low fat content, it remains stable and retains its shape. Especially desirable is the patina effect, because only through use the leather can unfold its true beauty.*

*ARTISANO leather is limited to parts of certain models as its qualities make it suitable mainly for compact seating pieces and backrests as well as smooth surfaces such as bodies and sides.*

## 皮革保养 *Leather care*

de Sede的皮革均为天然产品，具有开放的毛孔使其能自由呼吸，而且其本身也便于保养。通过恰当的保养，多年后它将更具美感，形成特有的铜绿光泽。正因如此，需以恰当的方式对皮革进行定期的保养。我们为皮革的保养而专门研发了一组保养套装，其中包括“皮革清洁剂”和“皮革保养剂”。

为了让皮革能长期保持其特性，如透气性、湿度调节、温度平衡和丝绒般的手感，需要注意以下几点：

皮革是一种纯天然的产品，它和名贵木料一样在阳光或其它强光源的影响下易发生变化。因此，应避免家具受到阳光直射，并且与热源保持40厘米以上的距离。

任何液体都须立即擦干，确保其不会渗入到皮革内部。

使用微湿的软布（不得使用超细纤维布）擦掉皮革家具上面的灰尘。皮革需要些许水分。

切勿使用去污剂、松节油和汽油等溶剂。也切勿使用鞋油或地板蜡。我们只建议使用我们的保养套装，以进行正确的清洁和保养。

在进行清洁和保养之前，请先在皮革隐蔽位置处对清洁剂进行试用。切勿将清洁剂直接涂抹在皮革上。首先将清洁剂涂在一块干净的软布上，然后用软布将其轻柔地大片涂抹在皮革上，切勿过于用力。必须总是大面积的进行清洁，切勿只进行局部清洁。

*de Sede Leather are natural products with open pores and are therefore breathable and by nature relatively low maintenance. Through proper care they still gain beauty for years and develop their own patina. Nevertheless, regular and proper care is required. We have developed a special care set with cleaner and care cream especially for the maintenance of our leather: 'Leather Soft Cleaner' and 'Leather Cream'.*

*In order for the leather to retain its properties such as breathability, moisture control, heat balance and velvety grip for years, the following guidelines must be taken into consideration.*

*Leather is a pure, natural product and goes through changes similar to noble wood when it comes to sunlight and other strong light sources. Therefore, furniture should be protected from direct sunlight and a minimum distance of 40 cm away from heat sources.*

*Immediately dab any kinds of liquids away, so that they cannot penetrate into the leather.*

*Dust your furniture every now and then using a wet and soft cloth (no microfiber). Leather needs some moisture.*

*Never use solvents such as stain remover, turpentine and petrol. Also, no shoe polishes or floor cleaners. We strongly recommend our care set for proper cleaning and care.*

*Before you start the cleaning and care, you should try the agent in a hidden place. And never apply it directly on the leather. Apply the agent on a clean and soft cloth first. Then apply it gently and extensively from seam to seam and do not rub strongly. Cleaning should always be done on a wide area and should never be handled selectively in small areas.*

以皮革为本

对于我们的天然NATURALE皮革, 须遵守特殊的保养方法:

在清洁该种优质皮革时, 首先用蒸馏水润湿皮革表面, 然后使其晾干。如果有严重污损或者刮伤, 须使用NATURALE皮革专用的清洁海绵进行清洁。轻轻压住海绵并沿着皮革的同一个方向擦拭, 以清洁皮革的整个表面, 不能有一丝遗漏。最后用布擦拭表面以去除微小的灰尘。切勿在NATURALE皮革上使用含蜡或者脂肪的清洁剂。

如有疑问, 请联系我们的专家。请遵守保养套装或者我们官网 ([www.desede.ch](http://www.desede.ch)) 的特殊提示。

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*Special care guidelines apply to our NATURALE leather:*

*For the cleaning and care of this high-quality leather, firstly the surface should be wet using distilled water and then dried again. For heavily soiled areas or scratches, use the NATURALE cleaning sponge. Apply with slight pressure and rub in one direction on the leather by handling the entire surface, from seam to seam. Then rub the surface off with a cloth to remove the fine dust. Never apply waxy and greasy detergents on the NATURALE leather.*

*In case of doubt, always contact our specialist. Please refer to the special instructions in the care kit or on our website: [www.desede.ch](http://www.desede.ch)*



## 完美的加工工艺 *Perfect Processing*

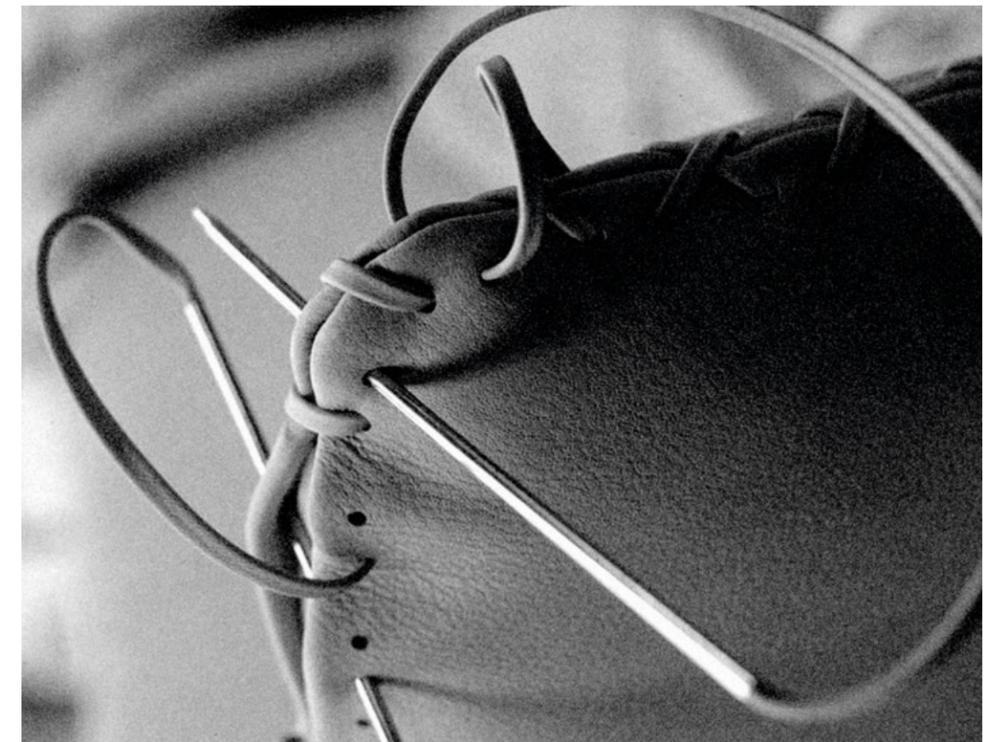
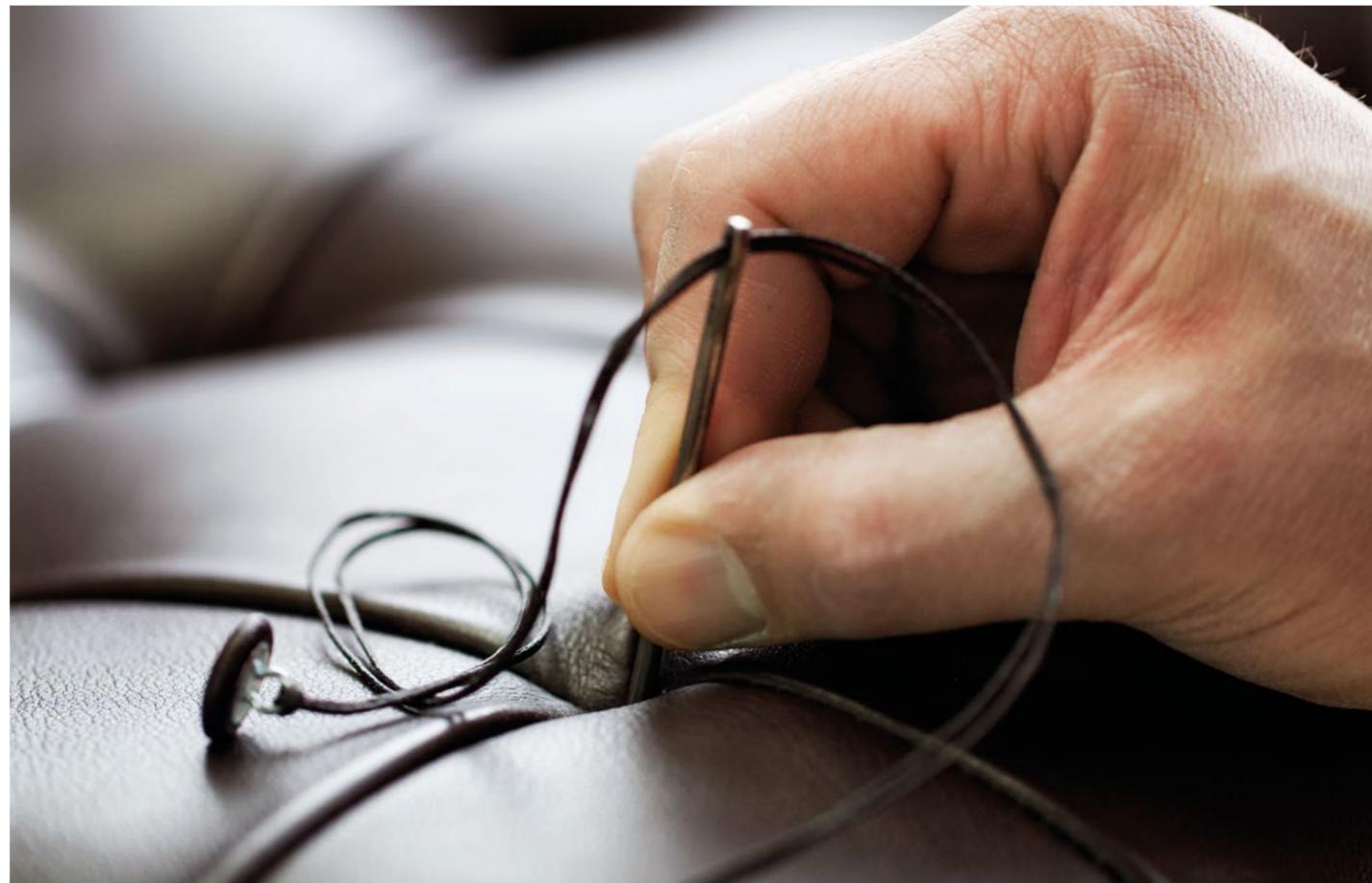


对于de Sede来说,追求完美是我们的驱动力,是我们对自身的要求,也是我们的价值所在。为此,我们哪怕在最微小的细节处也始终精益求精。对于质量我们不满足于良好水平,而是尽可能地追求最佳的解决方案。这尤其体现在我们对缝纫细节的热忱上。我们采用目前罕有使用的缝纫技术和工艺。优雅精致的接缝和线缝体现出我们的极致用心。

在de Sede,我们一直以来都注重缝纫技术的发展。早在1967年,de Sede就为DS-31产品发明了手工皮带缝合法,和用于DS-61的马鞍缝合法,以及用于DS-51的高难度绑扎线缝。另一项创新缝合技法是使用手术缝合线的“之”字形缝合,这种技法主要用于缝制特别厚的皮革。另外还有简约的三线缝合和三线“之”字形缝合,这都是在皮革缝纫技术领域的创新之举。

*For de Sede, perfection is what drives us, what gives us value and ambition. It is with care, that we face even the smallest details. The need for quality, that strives not only for a good, but for the best possible solution. Our love for detail becomes especially clear in the sewing room. We apply techniques and procedures that are rarely used nowadays. Artful, precise connections and stitching are the evidence of highest meticulousness.*

*At de Sede, one has always thought about the sewing techniques. For example, in the year 1967 the handstitched seams of the DS-31 model, the saddler seam of DS-61 or the complex thread-binding for the DS-51 have been invented in the de Sede Studio. Another creation was the zigzag seams with surgical thread, a sewing technique for extremely thick leather. And the simple triple seam and triple zigzag seams which are all an innovation in sewing technology.*



# 缝合细节 STITCHING AND SEAMS



标准缝合  
Standard seam



隐蔽式缝合  
Blind seam



双线缝纫  
Double ornamental stitching



双重法式缝合  
Double french seam



衍缝  
Single stitching



嵌边  
Piping



交叉线缝纫  
Crossed lacing with stitching



交叉式皮绳缝合  
Crossed leather lacing with lace



交叉式皮带缝合  
Crossed leather lacing with leather stripes



宽嵌边  
Wide piping



加粗嵌边  
Thick piping



棱面嵌边  
Piping Rhombo



衬套缝合  
Seam insert



手工皮带缝合  
Handstitched seams



精简法式缝合  
Simple french seam



嵌边 (无绳芯)  
Piping (without cord)

# 皮革知识ABC

## 苯胺染色

一种自然透明的表面处理方式。皮革会被彻底地浸染，而不是用油漆喷染或涂染。通过这种处理方式，皮革会具有开放的毛孔，其自然特征清晰可见，并保持其自然形成的质朴感。

### 苯胺皮革

只使用染料染色且不使用涂料进行表面处理的皮革统称。

### 空白皮革

植鞣公牛皮皮革，少量加脂，具有光滑表面。用于皮革制品、皮包和家具。

### 牛犊纹皮

铬鞣小牛皮，纹理细腻、光滑结实，用于鞋和包。

### 水牛皮革

由亚洲水牛牛皮制作而成，用于家具和皮革制品。

### 小山羊皮革

铬鞣山羊或小山羊皮革，纹理细腻，用于鞋、包和皮革制品。

### 真皮

该关键词在家具行业经常被使用，但是却不能提供给消费者任何关于皮革类型和质量的信息。每一张皮革都是真皮，但是在一些情况下也指劣质皮革，比如剖层革或者有塑料涂层的皮革。

### 精致皮革

形状稳定的薄皮革统称，用于皮革制品。

### 涂料皮革

这种皮革的纹理表面由一层染料所覆盖。

### 白鞣革

从羊羔皮或小山羊皮制得的富有弹性的皮革，用明矾、面粉和蛋黄鞣制而成，白色，可用于制作手套。

### 手感

对于皮革的体验至关重要。感触到的是柔软亦或结实，温和亦或清凉?手感和皮革的外观同等重要。

### 鹿纳帕皮

鹿皮服饰皮革，大多为铬鞣，全粒面，手感柔软，浸染染色，用苯胺进行表面处理。

### 纳帕皮革

这种制革工艺起源于加利福尼亚州的纳帕山谷，在经过最后的一道工序后，形成一种特别柔软且手感光滑的皮革——纳帕皮革。其可制成光滑表面或压花表面。

### 纹理

每一张动物毛皮所特有的毛孔图案，位于毛皮外侧或者在去除毛发后可见。

### 皮革粒面

动物皮的外侧，最初附着动物毛发的皮肤。de Sede皮革家具只使用立面皮革制成。

### 磨绒面皮革

一款结实，粒面修磨的牛皮皮革，有着丝绒般的表面。

### 涂料表面处理

在对皮革进行表面处理时会使用细腻的染料。人们也称其为“涂料皮革”。

### 绒面皮革

表面经机械粗糙化处理的所有皮革均称为绒面皮革。

### 半苯胺皮革

使用少量染料的苯染皮革。天然的皮革纹理得以保留。

### 剖层

一整块生皮被剖成多层，这一过程称之为剖层。

### 小母牛皮

尺寸较大的牛皮，植鞣，剖层，用于饰件、箱包和皮革制品。

### 绒皮

内侧进行细腻磨修处理的皮革，浸染。

### 全皮革

由未经剖层的生皮制成的皮革，也可用作指代粒面剖层革。

### 防水皮

防水的牛面革，铬鞣，具有防水性。

### 野生动物皮革

由野生动物皮毛制成的皮革，粒面或内侧精细磨修。

### 湿蓝皮革

未经表面处理的铬鞣皮革，在含水的状态下进行销售。

# Leather ABC

## ANILIN COLOURING

*Natural and transparent finishing’s. The leather is dyed, instead of paint-sprayed and sealed. This leaves the leather with open pores, the natural features are still visible and the leather remains as authentic, as nature has created it.*

### ANILINE LEATHER

*Collective term for only with dye coloured leather and pigment-free finishings.*

### BLANK LEATHER

*Bull leather, vegetable tanned, slightly greased, and smooth. For leather goods, bags and furniture.*

### BOX CALF

*Finely grained, smooth and solid calf, chrome-tanned, for shoes and bags.*

### BUFFALO LEATHER

*Made from the skins of Asian water buffaloes and used for furniture and leather goods.*

### GLAZED KID - KID LEATHER

*Very fine goat and kid leather, chrome-tanned, for shoes, bags and leather goods.*

### REAL LEATHER

*A slogan often used in the furniture industry; but they do not provide information on the type and quality of the leather to the customer. Each leather is genuine but in some cases, it can also signify a low quality leather, for example split leather or plastic-coated leather.*

### FINE LEATHER

*Collective name for solid, thin leather for leather goods.*

### COVERED LEATHER

*Leathers with grain surfaces that have been covered with a layer of colour.*

### GLACÉ LEATHER

*Flexible leather from lamb’s skin and kid leather, tanned with alum, flour and egg yolk, white; for hand gloves.*

### HAPTIC

*Is crucial for experiencing leather. Does it feel soft or firm, warm or cold? Touching leather is at least as important as looking at it.*

### DEER NAPPA

*Deer leather garments, mostly chrome-tanned, fully-grained, soft, fully dyed, aniline type.*

### NAPPA LEATHER

*The process comes from the California Napa Valley. At the end of the process, a particularly soft and grippy smooth leather comes into existence i.e., the nappa leather. Its surface can be smooth or embossed.*

### SCARS

*There is a peculiar pore image to each animal skin, which becomes visible on the outside of the skin or fur after removal of the hair or woollen dress.*

### GRAIN SIDE

*The outer side of the animal skin, where the fur originally comes from. de Sede leather furniture is exclusively made up of grain leather.*

### NUBUCK

*A solid, grain-cut calf or bull leather with velvety surface.*

### PIGMENT-FINISHING

*Fine colour pigments are used in the surface treatment of the leather. One also speaks of ‘covered’ leather.*

### SUEDE LEATHER

*All leathers with mechanically roughened surface are considered suede leathers.*

### SEMI-ANILINE LEATHER

*Leather which is aniline-dyed using small amounts of dyes. The natural grain can thereby be preserved.*

### SPLIT/SPLITS

*If a skin is divided into several layers over the entire surface, the process is called splitting.*

### VACHETTE LEATHER

*Large-scale bull leather, vegetable tanned, split, for upholstery, bag and leather goods.*

### VELOUR

*On the meat part of the velvety polished leather, dyed.*

### FULL LEATHER

*Leather of non-layered skins and furs, also used for split grain leather.*

### WATERPROOF

*Water repellent bull upper leather; chrome-tanned; hydrophobic.*

### SUEDE

*Leather from skins and fur of wild animals; Grain part or meat part, finely polished.*

### WET BLUE LEATHER

*Chrome-tanned leather, which is not further processed and sold in wet condition.*

未完待续.....  
*To be continued...*



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**de Sede AG**  
**Oberes Zelgli 2**  
**CH-5313 Klingnau**

**T + 41 56 2 68 01 11**  
**F + 41 56 2 68 01 21**  
**www.desede.ch**  
**info@desede.ch**

**[www.facebook.com/deSede.official](https://www.facebook.com/deSede.official)**  
**[www.instagram.com/de\\_sede\\_switzerland](https://www.instagram.com/de_sede_switzerland)**

