Whether you desire a racy red, powerful pewter or go-for-it green, we have a plethora of shades that can serve as your foundation for great design. IMG offers four grades of leather choices to suit any décor, budget and maintenance expectation.

The wide variety of grades and colors offered by IMG allows you to select leather that will meet your budget, fashion and lifestyle needs.
LEATHER CARE

Every hide tells a story
No two leather hides are exactly alike, because each has a different history that may include climate, age and heredity.

Natural Variation in Texture
Premium leather hides used for upholstering furniture will exhibit non-uniform surface qualities, depending on the area of the hide from which they were cut. Pigment-dyed, buffed and embossed leather will obscure some of these natural texture characteristics. Variations in texture are not flaws and will not affect the leather’s durability. Common surface variations include scratches, wrinkles and healed scars.

A. Scratches
Smooth to the touch, these rub marks may accept dye with slight variation to the surrounding area.

B. Wrinkles
Natural folds highlight unique grain patterns.

C. Healed Scars
Barbed-wire scratches and abrasions create organic surface texture and one-of-a-kind authentic leather characteristics. These marks do not affect the durability of the hide.

Natural Variation in Shades
Premium aniline and semi aniline dyed leather may further display subtle variations of color across the surface of the hide. When the hide is cut and sewn together on your furniture, care is taken to attempt to match adjacent pieces, but subtle color differences may occur. These are not signs of poor quality; in fact, they highlight the unique and natural quality of the best upholstery leather.
Care tips for aniline and protected leather

Your new leather furniture needs protection against staining caused by oil, water and alcohol. For the best result apply Protection Cream before use.

To prevent your leather from drying out keep furniture at least 60cm from heating sources such as radiators and heating vents.

Aniline leather is especially sensitive to sunlight. To prevent fading avoid placing your furniture in direct sunlight from windows, doors and skylights.

Dust your leather furniture regularly, and using a soft damp cloth with a little Leather Cleaner added, wipe the leather surface.

To keep your furniture looking good we recommend you fully clean and protect your leather furniture 2-4 times a year, following the directions on the bottles. Pay particular attention to the seats, arms and head rests, as these areas experience the greatest body contact.

Never use any harsh chemicals on your leather. Keep materials such as bleach, paint, nail polish and remover away from your leather.

**NOTE:** Particular care should be taken if you are taking certain medications (including, but not limited to; chemotherapy, blood pressure and heart medications). Some properties of these medications can be transferred through perspiration onto the surface of the furniture and cause Stains or Damage.

If you use these kinds of medications we recommend that you increase the frequency of cleaning and protecting your leather furniture. Pay particular attention to arms and head rests, and those areas that experience the greatest body contact.

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**We recommend you to use IMG’s LEATHER CARE LEATHER CLEANER**

Instructions for use. **CAUTION:** Always test suitability on a discreet surface, such as the underside of the seat cushion.

Check for color fastness.

1. Shake bottle before use.
2. Dampen the supplied sponge with water. Apply a generous amount of Leather Cleaner to the sponge.
3. Squeeze the sponge repeatedly to produce lots of foam.
4. Clean the leather with the foamy sponge in a circular motion for about 30 seconds per cushion.
5. If needed, gently use a super-soft bristled brush on heavily soiled areas.
6. Wipe it clean with a dry soft cloth before the foam dries.
7. Repeat this procedure if necessary.
8. Allow to dry then apply Leather Protection Cream.

**We recommend you to use IMG’s LEATHER PROTECTION CREAM**

Instructions for use. **CAUTION:** Always test suitability on a discreet surface, such as the underside of the seat cushion.

Check for color fastness. Before applying Protection Cream make sure your leather is clean. New leather can be treated directly with Protection Cream.

1. Shake bottle before use.
2. Apply a generous amount of Protection Cream to a soft cloth.
3. Rub the Cream into the leather using a circular motion.
4. Allow to dry for at least 30 minutes before use.

**We recommend you clean and protect your leather every 3-6 months. On heavily used areas clean and protect every 3 months. Pay particular attention to treating areas like arm, seats and headrests.**
PRIME is a top grain, pigmented, upholstery leather with a thickness between 0.9-1.1 mm. It has been slightly corrected and Grain embossed to create a uniform appearance in both color and texture. The careful processing and protective top layer enhances the performance and longevity of this leather quality. Therefore Prime is all about value and carefree maintenance.

Please note that leather is a natural product and every hide has its own unique characteristics. Color and grain nuances are normal and can vary from hide to hide. Common surface variations include scratches, wrinkles and healed scars. Color change will occur with time, due to use and the effect of light. Dye lot variations on hides and fabrics might occur between samples, floor stock and furniture delivered. Color might also change with time, due to use and the effect of light.

www.imgcomfort.com
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www.imgcomfort.com
TREND

TREND is a premium top grain, upholstery leather that has been developed to give a rich, natural and comfortable feel. Trend has been slightly corrected to give it an even and plain grain pattern with a thickness of around 1.0 mm. A protective finish has been added to minimize stains. The advance protection of Trend retains the natural leather characteristics leaving them virtually unaltered. Trend is the ideal choice for those who wish to enjoy the pleasure of a comfortable, and soft quality leather that is robust and easy to clean and maintain.

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www.imgcomfort.com
SAUVAGE

SAUVAGE is a natural milled top grain, upholstery leather made from the best rawhide selection. These leathers are exceptionally soft with visible natural marks. A slight two-tone effect creating depth and life in the article is achieved by using pigments in the initial coat, with later coats containing a contrasting dye. A shiny patina effect gives the leather added characteristics. The thickness of approx. 1 mm makes it ideal for leather upholstery. This natural leather breathes well and responds easily to body temperatures. Sauvage leather gives a desired two-toned effect creating a unique deep rich look and a supple hand while the look and feel improves with age. Due to the nature of this leather, and the two-tone application, some color variations is likely to occur within one hide and between hides.

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SAUVAGE

S550 NUTMEG
S551 TRUFFLE
S552 DOVE
S553 CHARCOAL

S555 ANTHRACITE
S556 CARAMEL
S557 CHALK
S558 OXBLOOD

S559 DARK BROWN

www.imgcomfort.com
ELITE

ELITE is a thick corrected grain leather featuring a pigmented pebbled appearance supported by a protective lacquer that assists cleaning. Elite is somewhat thicker and has a larger pebbled grain than Prime. Most of its natural marks are removed. Also, some of the Elite colors have a two-tone color effect to liven up the surface. Elite is a wise choice if you want leather with excellent durability.

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www.imgcomfort.com
GENERAL CARE ADVICE

It is strongly recommended that the following general care instructions be followed. A regular care schedule will depend on the frequency of use.

Environment
All IMG selected fabric and leather coverings are stringently tested to ensure the highest possible quality standards.

To ensure these coverings provide a long life, a number of precautionary measures should be taken. When arranging furniture, it is important to protect it from extreme heat and cold fluctuations. For example, damp conditions can cause mold. Hot radiators and other heat sources can cause color fading, as well as a drying effect that can add to the breakdown of protective finishes.

Prolonged exposure to sunlight will also cause damage and fading of all fabric and leather coverings.

Warning
Always keep your furniture away from heat and cold sources and do not expose your furniture to direct sunlight. It is also advisable to make sure the room’s humidity is at a normal level.

Do not use therapeutic wheat bags on the furniture. Wheat bags can overheat quite easily and cause damage to the furniture.

Cushion Care
Keeping cushions plump and comfy is a simple procedure. Because they flatten to some extent after regular use and adopt the shape of the user, a regular fluff and rotate will ensure more even wear. If the cushions are reversible, turn them regularly.

If you purchase sofas that have a fiber, foam or down filling, it will be necessary to re-model or "dress" them to ensure they return to their initial look, when they may have been compressed or altered during transit.

During the first three months of use, polyurethane fiber padding tends to soften before permanently stabilizing. This setting may also create slight folds on the covering, which is a completely normal characteristic of the product.

Moving
Unless the furniture is fitted with castors, it is not recommended to slide or drag it. By sliding or dragging your furniture, breakage can occur. Never move the sofa or chair by dragging or lifting by the armrests: the correct way to move the sofa is by lifting it from the base. Protect the edges of your furniture while in transit. You should refer to the literature accompanying your IMG furniture or ask your retailer for advice.
Operating Furniture Safely
Upholstery with moving mechanisms should be operated with care. Standing on an ottoman is not safe, sitting or standing on an armrest or an ottoman is also unsafe and never recommended. Keep chair seats and backs in an upright position when not in use.

Do not allow children to play on or near mechanized furniture or to operate mechanisms. It is recommended that you ask your IMG retailer for a complete demonstration of all the operating features. If you have any further questions regarding correct operation, please contact IMG.

Avoiding Accidental Cover Damage
While accidents can occur, planning ahead can avoid most costly mishaps. Buckles, belts, rings, studs on jeans and other objects can snag or tear even the strongest upholstery fabrics or damage or deeply mark leathers.

Soiling and deterioration will also occur if pets are allowed to use unprotected seat covers.

Felt pads or rubber/plastic feet are recommended if the furniture is to be placed on wooden, parquet, tile, or other non-carpeted floor surfaces.
LEATHER GLOSSARY

ANILINE – The non-toxic, transparent dye used that allows the characteristics of the hide to remain visible.

CORRECTED GRAIN – Refers to top grain leather that has been sanded to reduce flaws then pigmented to cover the sanding and printed with an artificial grain.

DRUM DYED – The process of immersing leather in dye and tumbling in a rotating drum.

ANILINE LEATHER – A leather dyed with pure aniline dyes rather than pigments. This transparent dye completely penetrates the hide with color, allowing the natural grain to show through while protecting the surface.

ANILINE DYE – Translucent dyes which do not camouflage marks, but color the hide and bring out the natural character of the leather, much like a stain on wood.

ANTIQUING – A method of aging the appearance of a hide by the application of a darker color over a lighter color, creating dramatic highlights.

BUFFING – A mechanical process that reduces the appearance of surface blemishes from leather hides. Leather that is not buffed is called “full grain” because the natural grain retains its markings and characteristics.

BYCAST – or sometime called PU leather is a new development in upholstery leather. It is made of the bottom split layer of the hide and it is produced by first melting glue into the top surface and rolling on a very thick layer of polyurethane protective coating. Bycast has usually a classic look, require less maintenance than more natural leather and is virtually impenetrable to water.

CORRECTED GRAIN – Leather on which the outer surface of the grain has been slightly removed by sanding. It is usually embossed with an artificial grain.

COW HIDE – The entire animal hide, which averages 45-50 square feet / 4-5 m²

CRUST – Leather that has been tanned, dyed and dried, but not finished.

DRUM DYED – A dyeing process in which leather is immersed in dye and tumbled in a rotating drum, ensuring maximum dye penetration.

EMBOSSING – Altering the natural grain of the leather by using etching, engraving, plates or rollers to create a uniform grain pattern; embossing can be used for design creation or hiding defects.

FAT WRINKLE – Natural wrinkles in the leather grains that are a part of its unique beauty. These are only visible in top grain leathers.

FINISHING – Term to collectively describe steps or techniques performed after the dyeing treatment, such as rolling, pigmented spraying, lacquering, antiquing, waxing, buffing, glazing, waterproofing and flame-proofing to provide more abrasion and stain resistance and/or more even coloration.

FULL ANILINE – Leather receiving its color from aniline dyes only.

FULL GRAIN – Leather that has not been corrected to remove marks or imperfections and includes the entire thickness of the hide.

GRAIN – The natural or embossed pattern and texture of the hide.

HAND – Term used to describe the softness or feel of the leather.

HAND ANTIQUED – Also referred to as “hand-rubbed,” it is the process of rubbing a contrasting color on the leather surface to accentuate natural grain or embossing.

HEALED SCARS – Barbed-wire scratches and abrasions create organic surface texture and one-of-a-kind authentic leather characteristics. These marks do not affect the durability of the hide.

HIDES – The raw material, usually referring to the skin coverings of larger animals such as cows, steers, horses or buffaloes.

LEATHER – The term includes all hides and skins that have been tanned.

LIMING – The process of chemically removing hair from the raw hide.

MACHINE-ANTIQUED – Application by machine of a darker color over a lighter one to create dramatic highlights.

MILLING – Process in which tanned hides are tumbled in rotating drums using a combination of heat and a misting of water to soften the hand or enhance the grain.

NATURAL GRAIN – Leather whose grain has not been altered in any way, so the natural appearance of the grain is apparent.

NUBUCK ANILINE – A top grain leather that has a “nap” effect caused by removal of the epidermis.
LEATHER GLOSSARY

PATINA – A luster that develops over time and with use on pure anilines and nubucks.

PIGMENT FINISH – A process of coloring and coating the leather.

PROTECTED – Leather whose surface is coated with pigment or other opaque solution for uniform color and cleanability. The natural marks of the hide cannot be seen.

PULL-UP – Full grain aniline leather that gets its color from dyes and when the leather is pulled the waxes and oils in it cause the color to dissipate and become lighter in the areas pulled tight.

PURE ANILINE – Leather which receives its only color from dyes and exhibits natural marking and characteristics.

SAUVAGE – A two-tone effect that adds depth and character to the leather.

SCRATCHES – Smooth to the touch, these rub marks may accept dye with slight variation to the surrounding area.

SEMI-ANILINE – Leather that has been aniline dyed and then slightly pigmented for color consistency and resistance to liquids.

SKINS – The raw material, referring to the skin from smaller animals such as goats, pigs, sheep or calves.

SHAVING – This operation is performed to give uniform thickness to leather surface.

SPLIT – The term for the underneath portion after the hide is split during the tanning process; splits are often used for suede.

SPLITTING – Mechanical operation performed to separate top grain leather, the upper part, from split, the lower part.

SUEDE – Formed from split leather and can be further divided or sanded to reach appropriate thickness for the intended use.

TANNING – The process of converting raw hides/skins into leather through the use of chemicals.

TECHNICAL LEATHER – Leather primarily designed to withstand tough wear and tear conditions, for instance in the automotive and aviation industries. Our Prime leather is close to meet these standards at the same time as it remains the touch and comfort of upholstery leather.

TOPCOAT – A synthetic polyurethane resin (gloss or matte) that is applied as a transparent protective coating to make leather more resistant.

TOP GRAIN – The top and most durable layer of the hide after it is split during the tanning process. This layer is usually “corrected” through abrasion or sanding to reduce any flaws.

WAXY HAND – Describes leather that has a waxy feel and look to it.

WEIGHT – Describes the thickness of leather in ounces or millimeters. (See Weight/thickness conversion chart below)

WRINKLES – Natural folds highlight unique grain patterns.

YIELD – Refers to the amount of usable area after all waste has been discarded.

WEIGHT/THICKNESS CONVERSION
Leather used for furniture is usually in the 2-3 oz. range. Recliners and motion sofas require heavier weight for durability to withstand movement in the furniture.