

Leather Information

Leather Terms

Aniline Dyed: Process of coloring leathers throughout using transparent nontoxic dyes.

Corrected Grain: Leather on which the outer surface of the grain has been lightly removed by sanding.

Crocking: Transferring of a color or finish from leather to other materials by rubbing or abrasion.

Drum Dyed: Dyeing process in which leather is immersed in dye and tumbled in a rotating drum, thus ensuring maximum dye penetration.

Embossing: To create a motif or texture on the leather by impressing a pattern on the surface of the hide.

Fat Wrinkle: Natural wrinkles in the leather grain that are part of the unique beauty.

Finishing: Any processing performed after the initial dyeing such as waxing, milling, spraying, buffing, etc.

Full Aniline: Leather receiving its color from dyes, however may receive a topical stain, wax, and/or water repellent.

Full Grain: The outer layer taken from the hair side of the hide which nothing except the hair and surface debris have been removed.

Hand Antiqued: The process of hand rubbing a contrasting color onto the surface of the leather to accentuate the natural grain or embossing.

Leather Master® Protector and Care

All leather furniture has Leather Master® protector applied before shipping to all the use areas: seats, arms, backs and front rail.

Care information for each leather color is available on the label applied to the seat deck. Additional information on Leather Care and Maintenance are on the deck label, as well as a toll-free telephone number for consumer support.

Cutting Criteria for Leather

Each leather is coded with a cutting criteria. Since leather is a natural product, its characteristics will vary from hide to hide, process to process, color to color, and finish to finish. All hides are unique, so decisions on cutting and application criteria will vary with each hide. Color and texture will vary within the hide and from hide to hide. The natural signatures of healed scars, insect bites, stretch marks, tight pores, backbone impressions, hair follicles, fat wrinkles and range marks are not defects, but add to the character of the leather.

Standard These leathers will represent the cleanest appearance that we offer. No open holes or brands on entire piece. No scar clusters will be applied on visible interior, however, scar clusters may appear on the exterior (outside back, outside arms, underside of cushions) of the piece.

Natural These leathers will exemplify “nature’s signatures or hallmarks” throughout the piece. We will selectively place “natural hallmarks” as noted below. No open holes or brands on entire piece. Minimal scar clusters may appear throughout the piece.

Aggressive These types of leathers will virtually show a leather in its natural condition. All of the natural hallmarks will be visible as a signature of the leather throughout an upholstered piece. No open holes or brands on entire piece.

Refer to current [Vanguard Leather Listing](#) for the **Leather Performance Expectations** of each leather.

Milling: Process in which tanned hides are tumbled in rotating drums to soften the hand or enhance the grain.

Natural Grain: Leather whose grain has not been altered in any way and the natural appearance of the grain is apparent.

Nubuk Aniline: A top grain aniline dyed leather with a “suede-like” nap effect created by removing the top hair cell layer through a buffing process.

Patina: A surface luster that develops over time and with use on pure anilines and nubuks and grows more beautiful over time.

Pigmented: A leather whose surface is coated with a material containing pigment or other opaque materials.

Protected Aniline: Leather that has been aniline dyed and slightly pigmented with a clear top coat.

Pull-Up: Refers to leather that derives its colors from dyes, waxes and/or oils.

Pure Aniline: Leather which receives all its color from dyes only and exhibits natural markings and characteristics.

Tanning: Process of converting a raw hide into a stable, non-perishable state.

Top Coat: Synthetic transparent resins applied as a protective coating producing either a high gloss or matte finish.

Leather Cleaning Information

This chart shows the performance you can expect from each of our leathers over time, with one signifying a high degree and three signifying a low degree.

Aniline Pull Up Clean Code: A

The ultimate in natural leather! Full grain leather that receives its color from aniline dyes only, and has very little or no topical applications. A touch of dramatic color and rugged natural charm! Full grain aniline leather that derives its color from dyes. When leather is pulled, the oils and/or the waxes in the leather cause the color to dissipate and become lighter in the areas which are pulled tight. Pull up leathers are anilines that have a wax and/or oil application.
Leather Type: Aniline, Characteristics: Excellent Hand, Visible Shading and Natural Markings.
Cleanability: Moderate, Resistance to Fading: Low
Tough enough for life, yet tasteful enough for living! Leather which has been aniline dyed and then pigmented (pigment varies from slight to heavy) to ensure color consistency and has a transparent top coat for resistance to liquids (also referred to as a semi-aniline).

Protected Clean Code: B

Leather Type: Protected, Characteristics: Good Hand, Natural Markings Hidden, Uniform Color.
Cleanability: Excellent, Resistance to Fading: High
Cleaning Instructions For Aniline, Aniline Pull Up and Protected Leathers
Leather should be dusted regularly. Lightly dampen a soft white cloth with Leather Master Soft Cleaner and dust weekly. You may also use the soft brush attachment on your vacuum. All leathers perform better when preventative maintenance is practiced. For Aniline, Aniline Pull Up and Protected leathers, apply Leather Master Protection Cream to the surface of the Leather to help resist staining and prevent overall soiling. Fully clean your furniture with Leather Master Soft cleaner at least every six months to remove dirt as well as the gradual accumulation of body oils and perspiration. Aniline leathers are very absorbent and may require more frequent cleaning when used in high use areas. After cleaning, reapply Protection Cream to the leather to renew the protection level. Relax, slip into silky elegance! A top grain leather which has a slight nap effect produced by removal of epidermis or hair cell layer.

Nubuk Clean Code: N

Leather Type: Nubuk, Characteristics: Excellent Hand, Visible Shading and Natural Markings.
Cleanability: Moderate, Resistance to Fading: Low
Cleaning Instructions for Nubuk Leathers.
Keep the leather dust-free with weekly vacuuming. Use Leather Master Nubuk cleaning cloth to pick up surface soiling and return the Leather to its original look and feel. All leathers perform better when preventative maintenance is practiced. For Nubuk leathers, apply Leather Master Nubuk Protector to the surface of the leather to help resist staining and prevent overall soiling. For water-based stains, use Leather Master Nubuk Cleaner. After cleaning, allow to dry and use the Nubuk Cleaning Cloth to renew the Nubuk effect, then apply Nubuk Protector. For oil-based stains, use the Leather Master Degreaser.
