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.
LEATHER CARE

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.

We recommend you use IMG's LEATHER CARE
LEATHER CLEANER
Instructions for use
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.

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.
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.
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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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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LINEA

LINEA is a premium top grain aniline-dyed upholstered leather with a rich comfortable feel supported by an extensive colour palette.

The advanced upholstery protection of Linea retains the natural characteristics of quality leather. Linea has a subtle fine grain with a thickness of 0.8 - 1.0mm which is ideal for upholstery applications. Its softy waxy feel coupled with a semi-matt appearance adds to its luxurious personality.

• The Mastrotto Linea range is available on all IMG designs.
• Allow an additional 2 weeks for completion.
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LINEA NEW COLORS

3/4 - 21 COLORS

ML700 FUXIA
ML699 CERISE
ML698 ORCHID
ML697 PERSIA

ML695 GHOST
ML678 CONFETTO

ML681 MUSCAT
ML696 PRUGNA
ML704 EXTRABLOOD

ML669 CENERE
ML670 HIGHWAY
ML671 INOX
ML672 MISTY

www.imgcomfort.com
LINEA NEW COLORS

3/4 - 21 COLORS

ML673 IRIS
ML675 NEW GREY
ML663 CHALCKY
ML664 PELLE
ML665 MARMO
ML666 GHIACCIO
ML667 EARTH
ML668 FROZEN
LINEA NEW COLORS

4/4  21 COLORS

ML683 SOUR
ML684 NEW CELERY
ML685 ALOE
ML686 ABETE
ML674 OCTANE
ML692 COLVERT
ML691 MIDNIGHT
ML693 ACQUAMARINA
ML694 MODERN BLU
ML687 SKY
ML688 PIOMBO
ML689 LAVANDA
LINEA NEW COLORS

4/4  21 COLORS

ML690  CORVETTE
ML701  ELECTRO
ML702  DARK BLU
ML703  MING
ML676  MASTICE
ML677  MALT
ML679  MIEL
ML680  NEW COGNAC
ML682  COFFEE
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 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 then 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** – impressing a pattern onto the surface of the hide to create a motif or texture. A very even and uniform pattern is created, possibly to disguise natural defects or blemishes, or to create visually exciting designs.

**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** – Any processing performed after the initial dyeing such as buffing, embossing, milling, spraying, waterproofing, top coat, waxing, etc.

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

**FULL GRAIN** – The outer layer taken from the hide’s hair side with only the hair removed. The hide has not been buffed or sanded, leaving the grain and natural marking.

**GRAIN** – The pattern and texture of a hide’s surface. This can be natural, as in full grain, or it can be a pattern embossed onto the hide.

**HAND** – A term that describes the leather’s softness and feel.

**HAND ANTIQUED** – Also referred to as “hand rubbing.” The process where skilled craftsmen rub a contrasting color onto the surface of the leather to accentuate the 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** – Skins of large animals, almost always from cattle. Elite Leather Company uses cow hides exclusively.

**LEATHER** – A hide, or skin, that has been tanned into a nonperishable material.

**LIMING** – The process of removing hair from a raw hide through the use of chemicals.

**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 aniline-dyed leather from which the top hair cell layer has been removed through buffing to create a soft nap effect.

**PATINA** – A lustrous glow on the surface of the leather that develops on full anilines and nubucks with time and use.

**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** – When this leather is pulled during upholstering, oil or wax dyes dissipate and become lighted in some areas, creating a multi-tone effect.

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

**SAUVAGE** – Leather with a marbled appearance, created by blending two or more similar colors to add depth and character. Can be tone-on-tone or a contrast effect.
LEATHER GLOSSARY

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

SEMI-ANILINE - Also called aniline Plus, this is leather dyed with pure aniline dyes with a light surface finish to enhance durability while maintaining a soft, natural hand.

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

SPLIT - The under portion if a hide or skin that has been split into two or more thicknesses. Splits may be finished and embossed to simulate a full top grain, but are not as high quality. Splits are often used for suede.

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

SUEDE – Leather produced from the flesh split, exhibiting a velvet-like nap. Suede splits are not top grain leathers, and do not have the same strength and integrity.

TANNING - The process of converting a raw hide into a stable, nonperishable state.

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 - Synthetic transparent resins applied as a protective coating from a high gloss to a matte finish.

TOP GRAIN - The top layer and highest quality part of the hide. When leather is split in processing, the top grain is the upper portion of the hide. Because of its strength and beauty, this supple layer is the standard of fine upholstery.

WRINKLES - Natural folds highlight unique grain patterns.