




MYSTIC



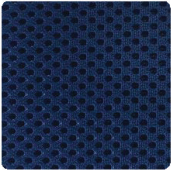
C1 Black



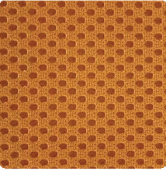
C2 Gray




C3 Burgundy




C4 Blue



C5 Gold



C6 Red



C9 Navy

FOUNDATION



F11 Charcoal



F12 Stone



F15 Carmel



F17 Bluestone



F30 Red



F33 Apple



F35 Wolf



F38 Goose



F39 Fossil



F49 Pumpkin



F54 Burgundy



F56 Navy



F58 Black



F65 Willow



F66 Olive



F68 Silver



F74 Graphite

STANDARD VINYL



V021 Mediterranean



V016 Aspen



V001 Black



V011 Ginger



V014 Bone



V015 Burgundy



V018 Brownie



V010 Steel



V020 Swan White



V035 Clay



V040 Cobblestone

CRYSTAL



CR01 Beige



CR05 Royal Blue



CR02 Charcoal



CR03 Black



CR08 Wine



CR09 Burgundy

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

LEATHER PLUS SPECIFICATIONS	
FEATURES:	Madras is a top grain, corrected, pigmented leather hide that is finished through a penetrating dye process. Soft to the touch, all hides are buffed and fully embossed with an even grain print to minimize any variations in the surface appearance.
THICKNESS:	0.8 - 1.0 mm
DYEING:	Drum dyed with penetrating dye
ABRASION:	Meets Class 3.5-4 (Wyzenbeek) - 70,000 cycles
TENSILE STRENGTH:	10 N/mm2 minimum
TEAR STRENGTH:	40 N minimum
FLEXING ENDURANCE:	20,000 cycles
LIGHT FASTNESS:	Class 4
ELONGATION AT BREAK:	35% minimum
FINISHING ADHESION:	3 N/cm minimum
DETERMINATION OF PH:	3,2 minimum
FLAMMABILITY:	CA 117-2013; UFAC/NFPA 260; Ignitability BS 5852-0 (Cigarette): BS 5852:1979 (Class 1); Ignitability BS 5852-1 (Match): BS EN 1021-1-2:2006 (Pass); Boston Fire Dept.: BFD IX-1 (Pass)
VINYL SPECIFICATIONS	
WIDTH:	54"
CONTENT:	Face: 100% PVC / Back: 100% Polyester
WEIGHT:	13 oz. per linear yard
ABRASION:	After 70,000 cycles (Oscillatory Cylinder Method) - no print wear
TENSILE STRENGTH:	Meets ASTM D751
TEAR STRENGTH:	Meets ASTM D2661
FLEXING ENDURANCE:	Meets ASTM 2097
FLAMMABILITY:	CA 117-2013; UFAC/NFPA 260

Leather is a natural product...

As such, every hide remains unique in its character, often exhibiting tones and marking indicative of age, environment and other factors derived from its particular origin. Among these signs, there can be; growth lines (which can be compared with natural wood grain in trees); wrinkles; range marks (healed cuts); vein impressions; insect bites; brand marks; etc...etc... These marks, as in the case of natural grain or texture variations, rather than being considered flaws, are regarded as evidence of its authenticity and help distinguish "real leather" from inferior imitations. From time immemorial, appearance, durability, ease of maintenance and unique character, have been considered the principal attraction of "real leather".

Cleaning of finished leather

- Use a cloth soaked in mild soap/water solution (not detergent) and wring it out until damp. Apply the cloth to the surface of the leather in a light circular motion, turning the cloth regularly. Avoid aggressive rubbing action. Repeat with a damp cloth rinsed in clean warm water.
- Allow to dry and then lightly polish using a clean dry soft cloth.
- Don't use cleaning fluids and preparations unless specifically directed by the tanner.
- Don't over clean - leather really doesn't take much looking after!
- Don't use wax/spray polishes - upholstery leather is not the same as shoe leather! Wax polishes and furniture spray often contain silicone which will, in time, produce an unpleasant sticky feel to the leather.
- Don't feed - modern leather do not require "feeding". Despite this, there is much encouragement to use so-called hide foods, care kits, saddle soaps and waxes - avoid them all!

Cleaning of vinyl

- Remove ordinary dirt and smudges with water and a clean soft cloth or towel. Dry with a soft lint-free cloth or towel.
- Don't use abrasive powder, steel wool, or industrial strength or solvent cleaners.
- The use of upholstery "conditioners" or "protectants" is not recommended and should be avoided on all vinyl coated fabrics.