

The days of wine and rose are here

And azure, peach and melon. In fact, the leather furniture of the '90s comes in every colour of the rainbow.

Leather upholstery used to be brown, black and gray. It used to be relegated to men's club rooms and the library.

Not any more.

Today, leather can be found wherever decorators have made the decision to choose the most durable, economical and colourful upholstery material available.

Top-quality cowhide takes colouring easily.

In today's processes, dyes penetrate the full thickness of the hide, guaranteeing the trueness and longevity of the colour.

The natural markings of the hide—brands, scarring and wrinkling—are still visible, attesting to the authenticity of the hide.

For a more formal, finished look, leather is treated with surface pigments and sealers which make the colour more uniform and conceal the natural markings of the hide.

Leather can be coloured with wholly organic or man-made dyes, but either way, the only limit to the range of colours, shades and tones of leather upholstery lies with Nature herself.

Glazed leather upholstery has a machine antique finish applied to the surface after dyeing. The resulting patina is enhanced by a transparent or semi-transparent glaze to seal the leather and provide that "depth" of surface so apparent in well finished antique furniture.

Some leathers are organically dyed with semi-transparent colours and then sealed with a wax topcoat.

The sealer allows both the colour and the natural markings of the hide to show, giving the upholstery a more casual, rustic appearance.

An "aged" appearance is achieved by applying a wax topcoat to the surface and then tumbling the hide. The tumbling causes the topcoat to "crack" wherever the hide is



LEATHER CHAIRS are great in home offices, or as accent pieces in larger living rooms or libraries.

creased.

Many upholstery leathers today are being finished in a "two-tone" process.

Initially, a dye is applied in a process which allows the colour to penetrate the full thickness of the hide.

Then, a dye a single shade darker is applied as a surface pigment, followed by a heat-processed transparent waxy topcoat and sealer.

This process gives the upholstery a natural look and feel, and the colour variation lends a depth to the surface.

As well, upholstery leathers treated this way are unique; each hide emerges with a slightly different, always subtle colour variation and pattern.

Whether a home is designed for easy family living (pets included) or trendy entertaining—or both—leather furniture will always come through with beautiful, lasting colour and a durability unsurpassed by any other upholstery material on the market.