



Permanent Painted Coatings

LEATHERIQUE

TOTAL RESTORATION FROM CLEANING
TO RESTORING -TO RE DYING

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

1. **Always do a trial test patch with both products to ensure your leather dye is good!**
2. **Some Used Car Seats have been painted by Spot Repairers, using acrylic paint. Prestine Clean will remove this paint.**
3. **Many of the pre-war cars used vegetable dyes which were not colour fast.**
4. **Some Japanese cars have a barrier coat which stops Leatherique products working and could cause discolouration.**

Please read all directions before beginning your leather restoration project. Do not hesitate to call or email if you have any questions.

Rubber gloves & eyes protection are recommended.

Rinse with soap and water in case of contact with skin.

Do not ingest.

Leatherique Leather Restoration Dye is a revolutionary, complex polymer coating. It is highly acclaimed and gives excellent results when used according to directions. **All the dye must be poured into a bowl to be mixed thoroughly to get an even dye colour as some colour pigments are heavier than others and settle at the bottom of the bottle.**

STEP 1

Do not miss this step as reconditioning and proper leather care is what will make your upholstery feel glove soft again.

BASIC LEATHER CARE-LEATHER CONDITIONING/CLEANING TO MAKE IT FEEL LIKE NEW.

You will need

- a. [Leatherique Restoration Rejuvenator Oil.](#)
 - b. [Prestine Clean](#)
 - c. **Clean terry towels.**
- Apply *Leatherique Leather Rejuvenator Oil* liberally to all leather surfaces with a brush, spray bottle or soft sponge.
 - Massage the leather with your hands (wear gloves, if you have sensitive skin) to work the nutrients in.
 - If it's a vehicle, leave it for at least 24 hours in a warm area. Alternatively, cover the seats with plastic garbage bags in the garage, and 'warm' with a hair dryer. You want the leather to sweat. Do not leave office or home furniture in the sun. This process may need to be repeated a few times until the leather is supple, depending on how dry the leather is. The surface may become tacky or have a slight haze. This is the dirt and grit coming out of the pores.
 - Apply Prestine Clean with a spray bottle then wipe off with a SOFT lint free cloth, sponge or terry towels. For tough dirt or vinyl or vinyl tops, brush the cleaner into the grain of the leather or vinyl with a soft bath brush or toothbrush. Let stand for a few minutes, usually by the time you are done with the next piece.
 - Rinse the cloth in warm water, wring dry and wipe again.
 - After all dirt has been removed buff with a clean dry towel.
 - Repeat the process to get the best results.
 - Wait **48 hours** before proceeding to next step to allow the Leatherique Rejuvenator Oil to fully penetrate.

N.B. If your leather is cardboard hard or if your leather is sun damaged and is going to need re-dying, skip to the sanding step after one application of Rejuvenator Oil and remove as much of the hardened dye as possible with west sanding and prepping. Then apply more Leatherique Rejuvenator Oil on to the hide for better immediate results.

- **Do not forget to wash it off with a damp cloth and Prestine Clean.**

Step 2

PREPPING YOUR LEATHER SURFACE (Prior to drying)

You will need

1. Prepping Agent.
2. Fine grit sand paper, 400 to 600, you may also need some 1500 grit for finishing. A green/yellow pot scourers also works.
3. A clean, empty, bowl or container.
4. Paper towels / soft cloths.

Pour some Prepping Agent into small container.

Using 400 grit, lightly wet sand the leather (with Prepping Agent) to smooth out any cracks and hang nails in the surface. Remove as much of the old leather dye as you can without creating suede. (Leather is harder than you think)

- Wipe the surface with soft rags or paper towels to remove as much of the faded or oxidized old leather dye as possible.
- Do not attempt to re-dye over damaged dye.
- Be sure all old dye is broken down, and all previous treatments such as silicone, wax or oil products are removed.
- Then re-sand with 600 grit.

N.B. It is helpful to obtain a good finish, to remove the top surface of the old lacquer base leather dye to allow the new leather dye to "bite". This also assures that any wax, silicone petroleum or mineral oils, are removed.

If doing a colour change, remove as much of the old dye as possible, without damaging the leather or creating suede.

TO REPAIR CRACKS.

If you are filling cracks with **LEATHERIQUE CRACK FILLER**, this is the time to do that step.

- Mix a little dye to the Crack Filler and stir well to match the colouring. (Saves multiple coats of dye to hide it)
- Apply *Leatherique Crack Filler* into the cracks, not near the grain. Allow drying time of 20 minutes, refilling as necessary. You may need to do this a few times to bring the gap level with the leather surface. Sometimes on large cracked areas a wet cloth with crack filler works well.
- Flat sand any excess crack filler off, leaving a flat surface.

TO REPAIR HOLES.

- For holes in the leather, a mechanical repair will be necessary.
- Insert a patch (a piece of canvas or leather larger than the hole, fuzzy sides together), carefully into the hole, underneath the tear.
- With a toothpick, spread a small amount of craft or leather glue into the hole and press to adhere. A temporary stitch might help. Allow to dry.
- Fill remaining scars with layers of leather crack filler.
- Re-sand the leather flat as necessary with 600 grit for a smooth flawless finish.

Prepping the surface continued:-

- Allow the project to sit overnight or about 6 hours to allow the prepping agent and crack filler to dry.
- Proper leather prepping is the key to a successful leather restoration project.

STEP 3

LEATHER- RECOLOURING

You will need :

1. **Leatherique Dye**
2. **Top quality synthetic, acrylic type brushes, very small for cracks and piping and wider brushes for later areas.**
3. **A dirt free environment, preferably indoors.**



Permanent Painted Coatings

POUR ALL THE DYE INTO A SUITABLE PLASTIC CONTAINER, (Tupperware type with lid) STIR WELL. AS SOME PIGMENTS ARE HEAVIER THAN OTHERS. TO GET AN EVEN DYE COLOUR IT MUST BE MIXED VERY WELL.

DO NOT USE OUT OF THE BOTTLE

- If the dye is too thick, or dries too quickly, to avoid a heavy build up of colour, stir in small quantity of water (no more than 10%) to reach workable consistency. Your colour has been matched to your swatch using the most long lasting high quality pigments available.
Temperatures ideally should be 20c to 25c degrees, low humidity, with no rain.
It is normal that the colour may appear more vibrant (and wet colour is brighter than dry) than the faded hue you have become accustomed to.

DO NOT APPLY TOO THICKLY OR YOU WILL GET A PLASTIC LOOK FINISH.

You are not painting but applying a dye. Multiple thin coats are better than one thick one. See "Wet Wipe Coats" below. A plastic, sticky finish is dye applied too thickly. Remove with general purpose thinners and re dye.

- Begin with the seams, piping and edges and allow them to dry. (Usually by the time you are done, they are dry),
Then proceed with broader areas. Apply several very thin coats, brushing in all directions rather than back and forth
Do not stop in the middle of a panel, applying dye to the end of each panel will reward with a professional job.
Allow each piece to dry thoroughly (approximately 1 hr).
Apply second coat as necessary.
If doing a COLOUR CHANGE, multiple thin coats may be necessary.
Clean brushes and all equipment immediately with soap and water.
If you have dry brush marks lightly sand with 1200 paper or as a good final coat try a "Wet Wipe Coat"

4a Wet Wipe . (recommended)

- 1. Use a good quality paper towel or soft cloth or sponge
2. Dip it in water and wring dry.
3. Make it into a powder puff with no edges
4. Stir the dye and then dip the cloth and wipe it on with a quick motion like putting on a wax (In some cases you need to stir before each dip, as some pigments sit on top.) Keep applying coats as each one dries until you have the desired finish. If you have a light coloured dye and are getting streaking try dabbing very lightly with a dry cloth while the dye is wet.. We've used a combination of a dip in water and wipe and then dry wipe. Light stokes are best and don't go too thick with the dye. Also try pouring some dye into a separate container and water it down for final coats.

PERMANENT PAINTED COATINGS LTD

Unit 1 / 4 Prosperity Parade;
WARRIEWOOD NSW 2102

Phone free: 1-800 643 229

Telephone: 02 9999 0122

Fax: 02 9999 0394

Website: www.leatherique.com.au

Email: sales@ppcco.com.au



Permanent Painted Coatings

Leatherique

REDYING YOUR LEATHER (continued)

4B LEATHER RE-DYE WITH A SPRAY GUN / AIR BRUSH

- Thin the Leatherique Leather Dye between 10-20 % with water , or to your equipment specifications.
Set your equipment for a fine, almost dry mist coat.
Spray 2-3 fine, dry mist coats (allow to dry 1/2-1 hr) between coats.
Clean your equipment with soap and hot water
DO NOT APPLY TOO HEAVILY, ITS DYE NOT PAINT.

STEP 5 FINAL STEP

- Allow the project to remain untouched for 48 hours, as the dye will be fragile.
Then with a very soft lint free cloth, you may buff the leather surface to a natural lustre and remove excess pigment.
If you have any brush strokes or imperfections, they can be buffed out with fine 1500 grit dry sandpaper.
If the leather feels sticky, you can apply a thin film of Carnuba wax for a rich luster. (Mother's Liquid carnuba wax works well)

REGULAR MAINTENANCE

Six month use of Leatherique Restorative Oil and Leatherique Prestine Clean will keep your leather, soft, subtle and clean.

SUEDE:

- To clean suede, use just the Rejuvenator. Apply the Rejuvenator with a terry towel. Let the suede sit to absorb the rejuvenator., then buff with a terry towel to restore the nap and remove the dirt. Because there is no protective finish on the leather for the dirt to pass through, it will be right there on the surface of the actual pile/hide and you can remove it with the buffing motion.

CANVAS DYE:

- 1. Wash first with mild soap and water.
2. Rinse with clean water.
3. Dry well.
4. Shake bottle well and pour all the mixture into a plastic container. DO NOT let the dye stand for any time as some pigments are heavier than others and can settle, changing the dye colour. Stir well and apply immediately.
5. Use a clothe/sponge with gloved hands and apply a light covering coat (this is dye and not paint, so it will soak into the surface).
6. Allow to dry approximately 1 hour, drying time can be sped up with the use of a hair dryer.
7. Apply second coat , if necessary.
8. Allow to dry and leave for 48 hours to cure, before folding or allowing it to touch on itself.

You now have a rejuvenated colour and what's more a re-waterproofed canvas.

For more details on restoration, please refer to the PPC website:

www.ppcco.com.au or www.leatherique.com.au.

Other Quality Products in our PPC Range

POR-15

The POR-15 Rust Preventative Paint a hammer tough Rust preventative Paint like no other. Used for all industrial machinery and vehicles, motor vehicles, boats, farm equipment, to ensure the preservation of the metal. Plus top coats and protective coatings, from two pack clear coats, Glisten PC and single pack clear coat, Pelucid. Hardnose top coats in various colours. Fuel Tank and Motorcycle Tank Repair kits to repair rusty tanks and Fuel Preservatives for those tanks that sit with fuel in them.

DEOX

Excellent Rust removal products from the Deox range, in the form of Granules which can be mixed with water and any rusty item soaked for up to 24 hours. For larger items Deox Gel, is applied as a gel, covered with a plastic film, such as Glad wrap and left up to 24 hours for the gel to blacken, then washed off to reveal shiny new metal.

For a full 32 page catalogue of our car / rust / restoration products, give us a ring at

1800 643 229 and we will gladly send you one.

WE SELL PRODUCTS THAT WORK