

LEATHER TRAINING







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## LEATHER TRAINING

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Leather is tanned animal skin. It is a natural product of extraordinary beauty and warmth, with all its typical irregularities like scars and colour differences.

Leather is naturally very durable and long lasting. Nevertheless, it wears after a long-term and starts fading, or the leather gets dry or hard. Leather can also get damaged: stains, abrasions, water damage, fire holes or cracks can occur. The **LEDERZENTRUM** specializes in the repair and prevention of such damage.

There are major areas in which leather is in daily use: Leather furniture, vehicle equipment, leather clothing, handbags and of course shoes. Everyone knows this is leather, but in most cases, very few know the different types of leather and the proper cleaning, maintenance or repair methods.

With this training session we want to give you a basic knowledge of the different types of leather and its treatment.



**WE HAVE ANSWERS FOR LEATHER PROBLEMS!  
WE UNDERSTAND LEATHER!**

**[WWW.LEDERZENTRUM.DE](http://WWW.LEDERZENTRUM.DE)**



## WHO IS THE LEDERZENTRUM?

- Companies such as BMW, Daimler, Volkswagen, Lamborghini, POS, BREE and many others use our services or recommend their customers to turn to us, if leather problems occur.
- We develop and produce customized finish products, repair products and maintenance products for our customers worldwide.
- We operate an extensive range of maintenance products and repair products for trade and retail.
- More than 100 professional leather repair companies are educated and trained by us and get their products from us. More than 30% of our turnover is export.
- We train annually more than 300 people in leather issues. Our visitors are professional leather repair shops, saddlers, upholsterers, bags-, jackets- and furniture stores, furniture manufacturers, automotive suppliers, automotive manufacturers, bags- and clothing manufacturers, leather cleaners, insurance companies, museums, car dealers, car repair shops and classic car repair shops.
- We process more than 5,000 inquiries from individuals and business entities with leather problems.



## THE MARKET IS HUGE!

Everyone and many companies have leather. Beautiful, precious, and expensive Leather furniture, Vehicle equipment, leather clothing, bags-, shoes and accessories wear out and get a worn look, cracks, fading or stains.

- A third of all **furniture** sets sold in Europe are leather sets.
- The share of leather interiors in the **automotive sector** is growing strongly. BMW had 1992 28% leather interiors (600.000 total car production). 1997 47% were leather interiors (672.000 total car production). The vintage cars (older than 30 years) rose from 103.947 in 1995 to 279.673 in 2005. The young-timer cars (20 - 30 years old) increased from 600.000 in 1995 to under 1million in 2005. In 2004 11.3% (= 1.84 million) of all produced vehicles had a leather interior.
- Many people have neither the time nor the inclination to care for their leather and get alerted when the damage is already visible.
- Most repair orders for leather are lost because customers have not the knowledge that repairs are possible. The usual contact (furniture stores, vehicle offices, leather shops, etc.) often know little about leather themselves and are unable to help. Become a specialist. Make yourself known.
- Leave Promotional material. Make a free repair as a demonstration of your ability. If you leave a good impression and present professional promotional material your services will be recognized, especially with self-inflicted damages or when customers arrive with damages or stains.

## HOW CAN SERVICES FOR LEATHER BE PROVIDED?

There are several ways to offer products or services, related to the topic "leather cleaning", "Leather repairs" and "leather care" and to integrate into your own business.

### Sales of cleaning and care products with little consulting services

Often furniture stores, clothing stores, saddlers and upholsterers contact us, because they want to offer their customers cleaning and care products for leather.

Mostly these companies do not have time or knowledge for detailed consultations. But these customers are sometimes asked for cleaning and care products. For those customers, we offer a manageable basic range of leather care and cleaning products. We will help you to put together an understandable basic group of products, and train you on the most important questions that need to be asked to find out, which type of leather the customer has and what product might come into consideration.



### Sales of cleaning and care products plus little repair services

Upholsterers, upholstery cleaners, bag shops, saddlers etc. want to provide their customer with cleaning and care products and provide them with basic repair services. For these customers we have a wide range of easy to use do it yourself products. This product range can be used in the workshop, but can be sold to the customers directly too.

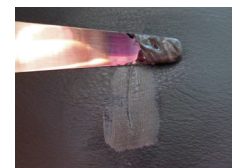


### Professional cleaning, repairing and maintenance as main business

The professional leather workshop requires basic equipment and also the expertise of leather types and variety of cleaning and repair methods. The frequency of leather repair should be high enough to provide sufficient knowledge and security in the routine.

The capability to mix colours and the use of a spray gun are very important. Outstanding companies are able to repair multicolour damages. Professional leather repairs should only be done, when one is talented, has patience and has a sense of colouring works.

We help and serve with all mentioned variants. Everyone should find his own, optimal way. An automotive supplier requires different solutions than an saddler or upholsterer. We have all sorts of customers and are happy to help to find the right way.



## WHAT IS LEATHER?

### What do you know about leather?

Almost everyone recognizes leather immediately. But what type of leather it is or what kind of animal has "sacrificed" his skin for this, is unknown to most. After working through this information, you will know more about leather than 99% of the population.

Leather is made of collagen fibers, a protein. Each collagen fiber consists of up to 2 million fibrils. The tanned leather consists of 45-75% skin substance, 8-45% tannins, 1-25% fat, and 3% colouring pigment + colours and 8-15% moisture (depending on the type of leather and tanning procedure). When vegetable tanned, the percentage of tannin is up to 45%, in the chrome tanning up to 30%.

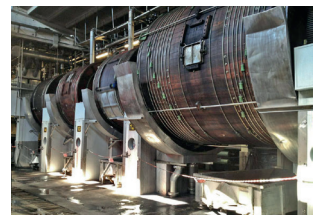
Leather is mainly processed in footwear, clothing, furniture, cars, bags and belts. Approximately 500,000 tonnes of leather are produced annually, representing about 1.5 billion square meters.

Leather is a natural product, durable and warm. But leather also has a technical advantage over alternative materials. One gram of leather has up to 300 m<sup>2</sup> interior surface. No substitute material reaches this amount. Therefore leather can absorb up to 30% water (depending on temperature and humidity), without being "wet". Leather can also absorb moisture inside and deliver it to outside. These properties can not be achieved by textiles. In particular in footwear, clothing or glove leather is leather a clear advantage and provides an unrivaled comfort.



## HOW IS LEATHER PRODUCED?

- **Leather** is animal skin preserved by **tanning**, so it does not westernize. "Tanning" is a probably a chance discovery. At the beginning of human history, the skins of captured animals gave protection against cold and wet. Initially the hides and skins were rubbed with grease and oil to keep them soft and to maintain them water-repellent. Over the centuries, the tanners developed sophisticated tanning processes, which turned the animal skin into a durable and robust leather.
- In particular, the **chrome tanning**, which was discovered in the 19th century, made possible the industrialization of the manufacture of leather by an enormous time savings in production compared to the vegetable tanning (with plant materials such as nuts, wood, bark, leaves). The chrome tanning takes about a day, the vegetable tanning 100 days. Today, about 80% of global hides are chrome tanned.
- Leather, tanned with chromium salts, is bluish white after tanning (**Wet Blue**) and thus can be easily dyed in any colour. Chrome-tannin is typical in footwear, furniture and clothing leather.
- **Vegetable tanned** leathers are brownish after tanning. The most common purpose are soles, belts or straps. The tanning with aldehydes and oils produces soft yellowish leather (chamois). The alum-tanning produces white leather (some sheepskins). This kind of tanning is rare, as the tannins can be rinsed with water and the leather therefore is very sensitive.
- Nowadays, many chemicals are used for industrial tanning. Plant extracts, salts of chromium and synthetic tanning agents. Often several tanning methods are combined. There is hardly pure vegetable tanned leather! 2008 50% of the car were chrome-free leather.



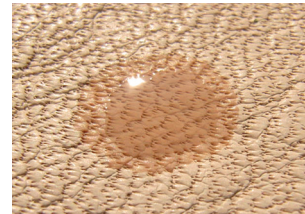


## LEATHER COLOURING

Leather which has been tanned but not coloured or otherwise finished is called **Crust**. Two important colouring methods are distinguished in leather: **Drum Dying** and **Pigmentation**. Drum Dying is done by tumbling leather in a rotating drum immersed in dye. A pigmented leather is coated with a flat pigment-binder mixture on top. The pigmentation is proceeded after the drum dying.



- **Aniline dye:** In the through-dyeing of leathers aniline dye is used. It is a transparent liquid (such as ink, colouration of textile), which is swallowed by the leather, without forming a coating layer. All absorbent leather types (suede, nubuck and aniline leather) are dyed this way. Top grained absorbent leather is called aniline. The colouring process is in a drum filled with liquid dye.



- A **pigment-colour** is a mixture of binder, pigments and solvents. The solids-containing binder produces a binder-based cap, which holds the pigments and covers the surface of the leather. The solvent evaporates and leaves the coloured binder-layer.



- **Pigment:** Solid colours (powder when dry).

- **Binder:** A plastic-based, solids-containing, flexible coating, which binds the pigments. Today's binders are based on acrylates or polyurethanes.



- **Solvents:** A liquid that dissolves the binder-pigment mixture. Nowadays mostly water is used as solvent. Flammable solvents, the typical solvents of the past, are only rarely used because of environmental reasons.

- **Top Coat:** A transparent coating. The top coat protects the paint binder from abrasion and staining and determines the degree of gloss/dullness and grip.

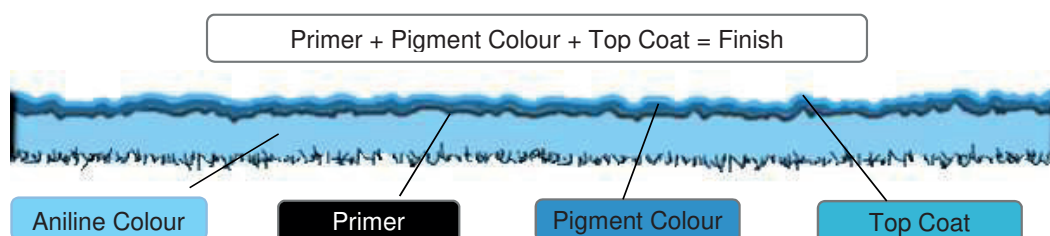
- **Primer:** A soft and sticky binder, which provides a sufficient adhesion of the pigment colour on the leather.

- **Finish:** Primer + pigment-based colour + Top Coat on the leather surface.

- **Finishing:** Applying of all kinds of colourations, embossing, buffing, antiquing, waxing, waterproofing etc.

- **Embossing:** Stamping the leather surface with a design or artificial texture under very high pressure with an embossing tool. This is done in order to produce a uniform grain pattern and to equalize differences or defects, but also for design reasons.

**Important:** There are endless variations of colouring leather. The presented methods are the dominant ones.



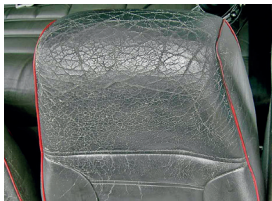
## WHAT DAMAGES LEATHER?

### Sun damage

Leather is a preserved animal skin. Chrome tanned leather can withstand temperatures up to 100 °C. Chrome-free leather only up to 70-75 °C. If these temperatures are exceeded, leather starts shrinking. The shrinkage of leather is irreversible.

Another problem of the sun is fading. Car leathers hardly fade. These leathers are coloured with UV-resistant pigments. But furniture and clothing leathers are often lightly pigmented to keep the soft feel of the leather. Aniline and suede are only dyed. The price is the higher risk of fading.

Sunlight and heat accelerate chemical reactions or the growth of bacteria and fungi. If leather disintegrates due to oxidation (see next section), then this process is accelerated by the sun.



brittle head cushion  
in an airplane



heat dries out  
the leather shrinks



strong shrinkage  
in an convertible



rare: fading of  
automotive leathers



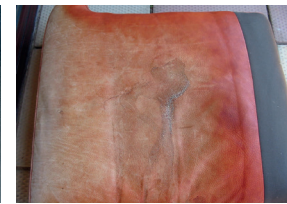
aniline leather faded



faded suede



faded nubuck



damage caused  
by oxidation

### Sweat, dirt and improper cleaning and maintenance products

When leather is aging, bacteria, oxidizing skin and hair grease or moisture destroy the chains of chromium or other tanning agents. The leather gets rotten. In most cases the leather damages first in skin and hair contact areas and the remaining leather is still in good condition.

Leather has a pH of about 3 to 3.5 (like citric acid). Water has a pH of about 7 and soap of about 10. Due to improper cleaning and care with products in the alkaline pH range, the leather is weakened, and the bonds of tannins break. The leather falls apart on the long run. Too badly damaged leather must be replaced. You cannot save every leather!



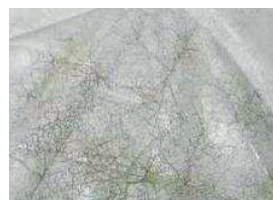
damage by skin-contact



headrest, feat-oxidation



oxidised seat



weakened leather

### Abrasion

Some leathers are mechanically stressed by everyday use. The protective colour layer rubs off and the leather underneath is damaged with the time. Furniture Leather has to be able to support 1000 dry rub repetitions and 300 wet rub repetitions. This test is called "Veslic rubbing test".



typical friction damage on car leather



this leather must be replaced



abrasion on furniture leather



little friction damage



### Stains, dirt, cracks, holes and other damages

There are many other reasons for damaged leather. Cat scratches, ball pen marks, rips etc. For each damage, the best way to repair it has to be chosen.



Colour was rubbed off trying to remove a stain



water mark on aniline leather



cat scratches



crack in split leather



discolouration of jeans



bird excrement on perforated leather



too wet cleaned perforated leather



tyre marks on car leather

### Damages through aging

Also unused leather gets old with the time. Such leathers can be restored for museums, but not for everyday use. Some leather parts must be replaced. Experienced leather repair companies know how to copy such multi-coloured leather with patina.



too old leather



strong brittle leather



a very old couch



weathered leather in a vintage car

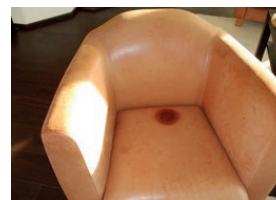


## IMPORTANT RULES FOR DEALING WITH THE CUSTOMER

- Explain to the customer exactly what you are going to do. The customer must have understood why a scar remains doing a repair. It must be clear to the customer, that a pigmentation of aniline leather turns leather into pigmented leather.
- If the result is not understandable for the customer, make a sample or a sample surface.
- Tell the customer the disadvantages of colour changes. The customer must have understood, that the new colour layer is only on the top and that later signs of use make this visible. Also an additional layer of colour (binders) makes leather more plastic-like. To keep leather soft and worm, the tanner puts as less colour on the surface as possible.
- Promise less than you can hold. The customer will be even more pleased when the work exceeds his expectations.
- Clear the price before starting work and keep the price as agreed. Should unforeseen costs arise, inform the customer immediately.
- Consult the customers about cleaning and care of the repaired leather, so that the object holds as long as possible in future.

## IMPORTANT RULES FOR THE CLEANING OF LEATHER

- Always begin with the harmless cleaner to avoid damages. Doesn't it work, then the next strongest cleaner is used.
- Always decide before cleaning, which cleaner is the most appropriate for this leather-type. Is the leather open-pored or coated? Has the stain moved into the material or is it on the surface? Is it a greasy stain or just "dirt"?
- Always test all cleaners on a hidden area on changes and always check first on small areas in the visible area. Dry with cold air in between. Always consult with a specialist in case of abnormal behaviour.
- To prevent spots and water marks, clean absorbent surfaces always with as little moisture as possible and, whenever possible, from seam to seam. Also clean pigmented leather with foam to moisture as little as possible.
- Aniline leather is open pored, smooth leather, in which liquids penetrate and dry. Such stains mostly cannot be removed with a liquid cleaner. In a lot of cases the damage even increases. Grease-stains in the hand and head are can only be removed with great effort (Fat Absorber Paste and re-colouration). Water marks and spots sometimes disappear with Fixative. Fresh grease stains are best removed with Fat Absorber Spray.
- Nevertheless, most spots on sensitive leathers cannot be removed completely. In some cases a remaining visibility of the stain can be hidden by a colouration. But be careful! Most colourations on open pored leathers are irreversible. Clarify the procedure before with a specialist.
- Suede and nubuck is often soiled by feats. Also in such cases, the cleaning of the leather is not easy. Such leathers can be cleaned by professional dry-cleaners, but this is often too complicated and expensive on furniture. Think twice before, what steps are useful, and what is the maximum achievable.





# OUR PRODUCTS

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## COLOURLOCK CLEANERS

The cleaning of leathers is very important for a professional repair company because there are endless kinds of leather and also endless different kinds of stains. A good cleaning also assures the durability of a repair or colouration. The following are explanations to the different leather cleaners available..

### COLOURLOCK MILD LEATHER CLEANER (30 ml / 125 ml / 200 ml / 1 litre)

**COLOURLOCK Mild Leather Cleaner** is an effective but gentle cleaner for pigmented leathers and does not attack the leather.

Therefore, the Mild Leather Cleaner is the first choice for all "normally" soiled pigmented napa leathers before a care treatment. It's also an ideal workshop cleaner for use before colouring of soiled pigmented napa leathers, vinyl and plastic surfaces.



The most effective use for this product is with the foam dispenser. This reduces consumption, protects the leather and the cleaner does not run out if the bottle tips over. Use the **COLOURLOCK Leather Brush** for soiling that is deep in the grain.

For leathers, which have to be pigmented after the cleaning, the cleaning with solvent cleaners stays an essential procedure because waxes, silicones or oils and fat conditioners of unknown products or cleaners used before must be eliminated from the leathers surface. A water-based cleaner cannot dissolve such substances.

### COLOURLOCK STRONG LEATHER CLEANER (30 ml / 125 ml / 200 ml / 1 litre)

**COLOURLOCK Strong Leather Cleaner** is the ideal cleaner for deeply soiled pigmented napa leathers such as car, aircraft and boat leather. Soiling deep in the grain will be dissolved and can be completely removed with help of the Leather Brush.

Strong Leather Cleaner is exclusively for pigmented napa leathers. The Mild Leather Cleaner is usually sufficient for furniture napa leather. On open-pored leathers the Strong Leather Cleaner can leave darkened areas because of its regreasing effect.



Because of the regreasing effect, always additionally use **COLOURLOCK Solvent Cleaner** or/ and **COLOURLOCK Leather Cleaning Spirit** before any repair and/or colouration work.

The Strong Leather Cleaner is ideal for cleaning the airbrush gun and all tools. Leave the airbrush gun and the tools overnight in a pot filled with Strong Leather Cleaner. Next day, the objects are easy to clean. The spatula can be wiped off easily. The air brush is cleaned with the terry cloth. Spray with water to remove residue and blow out residual water.

### COLOURLOCK FOAM DISPENSER BOTTLE (125 ml / 200 ml)

The **COLOURLOCK Foam Dispenser** is a refill bottle which generates stable foam from leather cleaners. The bottle can only be used for Mild and Strong Leather Cleaner.

The advantages: The cleaners are used far more sparingly with same result. The less leather is moistened, the better it is. Some leathers are water sensitive. The foam considerably reduces the wetting. The foam can be applied with a cloth or directly with the brush.



**COLOURLOCK HYGIENIC CLEANER** (150 ml / Wet Wipes 120 tissues / 1 litre)

The **COLOURLOCK Hygiene Cleaner** for leather, artificial leather and smooth surfaces cleans gently but effectively without colouring and bleaching effects and ensures a hygienic cleanliness.



Areas of application:

- for thorough cleaning of frequently used leather surfaces (leather steering wheels, armrests, leather handles, etc.)
- suitable for pigmented smooth leather, artificial leather and other smooth surfaces
- does not damage the leather surface

This product is a further stage of development of our proven **COLOURLOCK Mild Leather Cleaner** and supplements it with hygienic components. Many disinfectants (such as Sterillium® or other surface disinfectants) contain a high percentage of alcohol and can therefore damage the leather surface if used frequently.

**COLOURLOCK LEATHER CLEANING BRUSH**

The **COLOURLOCK Leather Cleaning Brush** is perfect to remove dirt from deep graining of pigmented leather and other grained surfaces and to dedust deep edges and folds.



**COLOURLOCK LEATHER CLEANING SPIRIT** (250 ml / 1 litre)

**COLOURLOCK Leather Cleaning Spirit** is an oil and fat dissolver for leather and vinyl surfaces. The water based cleaners are good for "normal" dirt but before the use of **COLOURLOCK Leather Fresh**, **COLOURLOCK Fluid Leather** or **COLOURLOCK Filler**, Leather Cleaning Spirit should always be used to remove old product residues such as fats, oils, waxes and or silicones. If this is not done, a sufficient adhesion of the repair/colour treatment cannot be assured.



Especially after cleaning with **COLOURLOCK Strong Leather Cleaner** it's necessary to degrease with Leather Cleaning Spirit before making repairs with Fluid Leather/Filler or refreshing with Leather Fresh. The Strong Leather Cleaner contains fats and reduces adhesion.

Leather Cleaning Spirit is also the first choice as cleaner before the colouration of aniline leathers (open pored grained leather), nubuck and suede. Leather Cleaning Spirit usually doesn't attack/dissolve any colours.

**COLOURLOCK DEGREASER** (30 ml / 150 ml / 250 ml / 1 litre)

The **COLOURLOCK Degreaser – Entfetter** is an excellent solvent-free degreaser that does not dissolve leather colours. Therefore the Degreaser is used to clean and degrease various types of leather.



**COLOURLOCK SOLVENT CLEANER** (225 ml / 1 litre)

**COLOURLOCK Solvent Cleaner** is the first choice for cleaning pigmented napa leathers before colouring. Using the product, a small amount of colour will be dissolved and becomes visible on the cloth used to clean. This is very important to ensure that all previously used products have been removed from the object's surface and that the following colour coat will display good adhesion qualities.



## COLOURLOCK GLD-SOLVENT

(40 ml pen / 225 ml / 1 litre)

**COLOURLOCK GLD-Solvent** is a product with many applications:

- GLD is a very good cleaner for areas that have been discoloured by clothing dyes, ball pens etc. on pigmented napa and vinyl. It dissolves the surfaces top coat in a delayed manner and thus removes colours or discolouration which have sunken into the leather's Top Coat.
- GLD is an ideal pre-cleaner for vinyl and plastics before colouring. A surface will dissolve lightly making it matt and sticky, giving the following coat excellent adhesion advantages.
- With GLD it is possible to loosen the surfaces of Fluid Leather and Filler repairs, easing the embossing process significantly. Please follow the relevant manual.
- GLD is also available as a 40 ml felt tip pen. This pen is especially useful for the treatment of Filler- and Fluid leather. It can also be used to remove marks from discolouration or pens.



## COLOURLOCK TOP REMOVER

(30 ml / 150 ml / 250 ml / 1 litre)

**COLOURLOCK TOP Remover** removes discolouration on leather and synthetic leather and removes top coat and leather paint. It is the solvent-free alternative to the **COLOURLOCK GLD Solvent** and **COLOURLOCK Solvent Cleaner**.



## COLOURLOCK BALL POINT PEN REMOVER

(9,5 ml)

The **COLOURLOCK Ball Point Pen Remover** is the first choice for ball point pen and permanent marker marks. Old marks and marks on open-pored leather are very hard or impossible to remove. Please follow the relevant manual.



## COLOURLOCK ANILINE CLEANER

(225 ml)

Aniline Leathers are open-pored. All types of soiling and liquids sink into the leather's surface and cannot be cleaned superficially. Leathers that have sufficiently been treated with **COLOURLOCK Aniline Cream**, have a surface protection. Thus, soiling cannot sink into the surface and can be cleaned with **COLOURLOCK Aniline Cleaner**.



The Aniline Cleaner has been filled into a foam dispenser to clean as moisture-free as possible. This is the gentlest treatment for this kind of leather. Apply the foam on a soft, lint-free cloth and clean circularly from seam to seam. Never apply it directly to the leather. Always test in a hidden area. Instantly remove the dirt and moisture with a soft, absorbent cloth. Areas that have darkened by sinking dampness should be carefully dried with a hair dryer which is not too hot. Avoid strong rubbing and try it out on an undamaged, hidden area. Stains that already sunk into the leather cannot be removed with the Aniline Cleaner! In such cases always contact a professional.

## COLOURLOCK ARTIFICIAL LEATHER CLEANER

(150 ml / 1 litre)

**COLOURLOCK Artificial Leather Cleaner** is a powerful cleaner for artificial leather and plastic for vehicles, vinyl furniture or on boats. Use the **COLOURLOCK Leather Cleaner Brush** in cases of strong soiling deep in the grain.





## COLOURLOCK SUPER GLUE REMOVER

(20 ml)

**COLOURLOCK Super Glue Remover** is a special cleaner for pigmented leather (surfacedyed leather), plastic and synthetic leather to remove super glue stains. Wet a cloth with the cleaner and remove carefully. Test before in a hidden area.



## COLOURLOCK FAT ABSORBER SPRAY (Video)

(250 ml)

**COLOURLOCK Fat Absorber Spray** is a very good remover of fresh fat and oil stains on absorbing open pored aniline, suede and nubuck leathers. Fresh oil drip stains on nubuck or aniline shoes are ideal situations to use the Fat Absorber Spray. With little luck stains disappear without leaving stains and borders.



## COLOURLOCK FAT ABSORBER

(250 ml / 1 litre)

**COLOURLOCK Fat Absorber** is a solvent gel mixed with an absorbent powder which works ideally on fat zones in hand and head areas of old napa leather furniture. These stains are usually too intense for the Fat Absorber Spray, and they cannot simply be wiped away because the soil is "in" and not "on" the leather. Sometimes the stains are even visible on the backside of the leather. The feat of sweat and hair can move all through the leather. Leather treated with Fat Absorber will need a new colouration or colour touch-up. In heavily soiled cases some leathers get a slightly harder grip after treatment with Fat Absorber.



If the Fat Absorber has a much to firm consistency, add some Solvent Cleaner to make it more liquid. Compare the consistency in the application video.

## COLOURLOCK ANILINE & NUBUCK CLEANER

(5 litres, 1 litre, 500 ml, 150 ml)

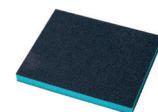
**COLOURLOCK Aniline & Nubuck Cleaner** is a gentle cleaner for aniline leathers, all open-pored smooth leathers, suede and nubuck.



## COLOURLOCK NUBUCK ERASER, LEATHER SANDING PAD & NUBUCK SPONGE

Thinking of nubuck and suede leathers, most customers would like to use a liquid cleaner. We have tested all available cleaners on the market and come to the conclusion that dry cleaning is the first choice. Often the removal of the upholstery leather for a complete cleaning is too much effort. For a simple cleaning the following techniques have proven to be most effective, which always have to be tested in a hidden area first.

- Sanding the surface with the **COLOURLOCK Leather Sanding Pad** is always the first choice with soiling that is spread over large surfaces. This process will often increase the leather's optic considerably.
- The **COLOURLOCK Nubuck Eraser** is considerably rougher and offers a solution for crusted, dry stains. Avoid rub damages! Test in hidden areas!
- The **COLOURLOCK Nubuck Sponge** is ideal for very light staining on new leathers. It attacks the leather's surface the least and is ideal for procedures that consider caution. Especially with nubucks, over-treatment is irreversible, this is why extreme caution and a well thought process is essential.
- With fatty areas, it is first choice to use **COLOURLOCK Fat Absorber Spray** and **COLOURLOCK Leather Cleaning Spirit**.



### COLOURLOCK LEATHER & FUR WASH CONCENTRATE

(250 ml / 1 litre)

With **COLOURLOCK Leather and Fur Wash Concentrate** nearly every leather garment can easily be washed by hand or in the washing machine. Please follow the manual.



### COLOURLOCK LEATHER FIXATIVE

(100 ml / 1 litre)

Often leather repair companies have to deal with stains and borders of liquids on open pored leather like aniline and nubuck. Generally, the outer borders of the stains are dark. In most cases, the **COLOURLOCK Leather Fixative** can remove such borders better than alternative methods.

Wet the leather with Fixative using a soft cloth. Work evenly from seam to seam. Use gloves. Wet the leather well. Do not rub too hard! Otherwise soft surfaces can be damaged! Dry with cold air from heat gun.

Repeated if necessary, until no further improvement can be achieved. Care the leather the next day with recommended products. Sand nubuck from seam to seam with the Sanding Pad to even the surface. Please follow the detailed instructions and the video.

In case of garments: Treat the leather clothing according the washing instruction with Fixative and then wash according to instructions.



### COLOURLOCK LEATHER SHOE WASHING AGENT

(250 ml / 1 litre)

**COLOURLOCK Leather Shoe Washing Agent** is the ideal cleaner for all leather shoes. The leather gets clean and soft.

Watch the instruction video on [www.lederzentrum.de](http://www.lederzentrum.de).



### COLOURLOCK SNEAKER CLEANER

(200 ml)

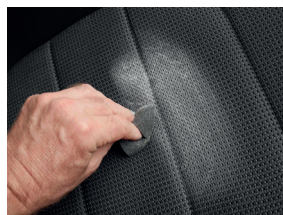
The **COLOURLOCK Sneaker Cleaner** is designed especially for modern sneakers with and without a mix of materials. It is suitable for all types of leather, textiles and plastics. Deep cleaning light mesh fabrics and white soles is a breeze.



### COLOURLOCK FABRIC CLEANER

(250 ml / 500 ml)

**COLOURLOCK Fabric Cleaner** is a cleaner for Alcantara and other sensitive textiles. Customers often confuse Alcantara with nubuck (= real leather), because they look similar. But Alcantara is a synthetic fibre, which can be easily be cleaned with the Fabric Cleaner.



### COLOURLOCK Convertible Top Cleaner

(500 ml)

**COLOURLOCK Convertible Top Cleaner** is a gentle cleaner for fabric roofs (also very good for textiles and microfibre such as alcantara).



## COLOURLOCK LEATHER CARE PRODUCTS

The subject of leather care is complex. There are many different kinds of leather of various ages in many conditions and many fields of use. This is why there are no universal care products which can be considered "best" within every kind of leather, field of use, or age. A product best for one of these categories must be chosen in order to lengthen a leather skin's lifespan considerably with regular care.

**Important:** Regular, sparing treatment is better for the leather than a seldom and excessive treatment. Always clean before applying care products to avoid sealing in the soiling.

### COLOURLOCK LEATHER PROTECTOR

(30 ml / 150 ml / 1 litre)

**COLOURLOCK Leather Protector** is a conserving cream for the most commonly known pigmented leathers. It contains UV filters, antioxidants, wear-protectors and the required conditioners. The leather stays soft and comfortable and the antioxidants protect the leather from aging. The main area of use for Leather Protector is furniture and automotive leather of any age. Older leather should be treated every 6 to 12 months or after cleaning.



### COLOURLOCK LEATHER SHIELD

(30 ml / 150 ml / 1 litre)

New leathers (pigmented leathers) in vehicles and furniture should be treated with **COLOURLOCK Leather Shield** in contact zones within the first 3 years of purchase. New leather requires little to no conditioning at all because it is usually in an optimal state and tends to have problems with wear or discoloration through clothing dye especially on lightly coloured leather. The driver's seat (the entry zone of sport seats and high support cushions) and the most used surfaces on sofas and armchairs usually show typical wear marks within the first years



With lightly coloured leathers, marks caused by clothing dye are often a matter. All this can be effectively reduced by simply applying Leather Shield to the areas of immediate contact every three months.

For professionals, Leather Shield is also the first protective treatment after a complete colouring. Customers should re-use Leather Shield regularly. For vinyl, please use **COLOURLOCK Artificial Leather Protector**.

### COLOURLOCK LEATHER CARING & WATERPROOFING OIL

(175 ml / 1 litre)

**COLOURLOCK Leather Caring & Waterproofing Oil** is an intensive conditioning product for clothing and out-door leather. The application is easier than with waxes, especially with clothing. Pigmented napa leather surfaces acquire excellent protection attributes and stay soft and smooth when treated with Leather Caring & Waterproofing Oil.



## COLOURLOCK ELEPHANT LEATHER PRESERVER

(15 ml / 125 ml)

**COLOURLOCK Elephant Leather Preserver** is a purely synthetic, acid free leather wax (fat) and an ideal treatment for antique leathers. This fat has a strongly waterproofing action and prevents mildew growth.

It is a common treatment for older cabriolets after Leather Protector and with antique and shiny furniture leathers such as Chesterfield leather. It is also a very good treatment for handbags, suitcases, saddles, shoes etc.

Another area of use is real Pull-Up Leather. This is leather where the surface colouring process has been followed up by a coloured wax/fat layer. These leathers show wear marks fairly easily which can be eliminated quickly by the use of Leather Preserver.

**COLOURLOCK Elephant Leather Preserver** can also be used to slightly increase the degree of gloss when the result of Leather Fresh or Leather Colour + Top Coat got to dull and should be corrected just a little.

**Recommendation:** First rub a little amount of Preserver in a soft cloth and then spread on the surface to avoid overdosing and strong polishing.



## COLOURLOCK ANILINE CREAM

(30 ml / 75 ml / 250 ml / 1 litre)

**COLOURLOCK Aniline Cream** is a treatment for highly sensitive open-pored (aniline) leathers. These do not have a sealer or a layer of paint on the surface and therefore have a warmer natural handle. The price to pay for these advantages is an extreme sensitivity against stains. Water, fat or oil are drawn into the leather's surface and usually leave stains irremovable through treatment. If used as deep (at least two times) pre-treatment, Aniline Cream is capable of protecting sensitive open-pored leathers effectively if applied regularly. Aniline Cream also compensates the brightening of little dry cracks and scratches. For such little repairs, Aniline Cream is also used in manufacturing of leather products. In case minor colour touch-ups are necessary, Aniline Cream can replace the Top coat to achieve a pleasant grip.

The applications are: Furniture, car leather (only a few series have aniline leather), garment, bags, suitcases or shoes.

To achieve a uniform application, the Aniline Cream can be applied with a spray gun. Attention when spraying waterproofing liquids! Provide an adequate respiratory protection.



## COLOURLOCK GLOSS CREAM

(30 ml / 75 ml / 250 ml / 1 litre)

**COLOURLOCK Gloss Cream** has the same application range as the Aniline Cream. The Aniline Cream is for mat and the Gloss Cream for shinier leather. Both products are waterproofing and hide slight signs of wear and dry fractures.



## COLOURLOCK ANILINE, SUEDE & NUBUCK PROTECTOR (400 ml Aerosol / 1 L)

**COLOURLOCK Aniline, Suede & Nubuck Protector** is a follow-up treatment to Aniline Cream for older anilines. Aniline Protector is the equivalent to Leather Protector (pigmented leather) for anilines and buffalo leathers (UV light protection, conditioning, anti-oxidation) but is also usable for Nubuck or suede. The active ingredients are sprayed onto the leather via aerosol in order to prevent staining.

Common water proofers or stain-proofers offer no more than that. They do not care for or nourish the leather, and many leathers will dry out or fade without being nourished.



## COLOURLOCK LEATHER ESSENCE

(30 ml)

In cases of the restoration of old leather in vintage cars, but also in other cases, we were asked by customers whether we had a product that smelled like leather. In the meantime, we have found a pleasant leather smell and introduced it to our assortment.



## COLOURLOCK PU PROTECTOR

(150 ml / 1 litre)

PU leather is a shiny leather or artificial leather available mostly in brown, red or black colours with a high gloss surface and an antique optic. It is sold under the names "Bycast leather", "PU leather", "leather with pull up optic" or wrongly "Pull Up leather". This material is mostly a cow split hide with a foil-coated embossed surface. The surface coating is usually 100% polyurethane (= PU).

The advantage of PU leather is the price. Split leathers are very cheap, but the polyurethane coating gives the leather its needed stability. Its disadvantage is its missing air permeability causing the leather to feel colder and likely tacky in comparison to uncoated leathers.

Additional disadvantages are its low stability (surface cracks often) and a strong sensitivity in skin and hair contact areas. These areas quickly become tacky and matt and are not repairable. The **COLOURLOCK PU Protector** cleans and supports this type of leather against all its typical damage attributes although a regular treatment is required every three months.



## COLOURLOCK ARTIFICIAL LEATHER PROTECTOR

(150 ml / 1 litre)

**COLOURLOCK Artificial Leather Protector** is a treatment for vinyl and artificial surfaces. It reduces mechanical damage, renews plasticizers and protects against soiling. It preserves the surface's optic and stops it from absorbing skin fats and other dirt. It can also make faded, sun-damaged areas look darker and newer again without looking to gloss and plastic-like.



### COLOURLOCK LEATHER SOLE OIL

(150 ml / 1 litre)

The **COLOURLOCK Leather Sole Oil** is a treatment for leather shoes and boot soles. It waterproofs and increases the overall longevity of leather soles.



### COLOURLOCK WATERPROOFING SPRAY NUBUCK, SUEDE & FABRIC

(200 ml / 500 ml)

**COLOURLOCK Waterproofing Spray** for leather and textiles is an aerosol waterproofing product for open-pored Napa (aniline) and Nubuck leather. Especially when open pored leather is exposed to humidity, a regular treatment is necessary. The waterproofing is also suitable for textile clothing, textile shoes, convertible tops or tents. Follow the warnings on the back of the can.



**Important:** The sensitivity of open pored leather can be reduced by regular treatments. But the leather will never be as resistant as a pigmented leather! Therefore, "caution" is the best protection for such sensitive leather. Shoes with open-pored leather are not the suitable ones for rainy days. The same is true for open-pored leather garments.

### COLOURLOCK WATERPROOFING

(250 ml / 500 ml)

**COLOURLOCK Waterproofing** is a water-based water-repellent for textile and Alcantara. The water-based Waterproofing is in a pump-spray bottle and interesting for customers who export these products as it's not an aerosol product and for customers who don't accept any aerosol products. For porous leather like aniline, sued and nubuck, the aerosol **COLOURLOCK Waterproofing Spray** is best choice as solventbased products don't cause stains on such sensitive leather.



**Important:** The sensitivity of Alcantara and other fabrics can be reduced by regular treatments. But these textile materials will never be as resistant as closed surfaces! Therefore, "caution" is the best protection for such sensitive materials.

## COLOURLOCK REPAIR PRODUCTS

Leather repairs often mean to fill and seal small cracks, rips and holes which can be repaired durably without replacing the leather. Please pay attention to the brief overview of the various repair products.



Filling requirement	Repair product
Small scratches and raised edges	<b>REP-GLUE – Repair Glue</b>
Roughened surface, scaly areas	<b>Neutral Binder</b>
Minor damage, equal parts in the leather processing industry, customer service	<b>Filler Paint</b>
Rips, deep scratches, cracks, holes	<b>Leather Filler or Fluid Leather or Leather &amp; Plastic Paste</b>

There are many ways to repair leather. As a professional leather repair company, we have to be able to decide which repair product is needed and at what stage a leather repair is no longer stable enough and an exchange to new leather is inevitable. But upholstery work increases the organizational efforts and the cost. With time passing, you get enough experience for the right decision.

### COLOURLOCK FILLER

(7 ml / 20 ml)

**COLOURLOCK Filler** is a dull, strongly adhesive, flexible filler with good filling properties and is very effective for repairs on Napa, vinyl and plastics. Filler shrinks minimally, does not over-harden and is resistant to dry cleaning.



Applications: Scratches, abrasions, small rips, cracks und holes.

Filler can be sanded dry and wet (GLD Solvent, follow the manual) and it is possible to emboss it several times. The Filler is white when dry and can be pre-coloured with a little amount of Leather Fresh or Leather Colour.



Repairs with Filler are ideal for repairs in the workshops without time pressure. For quick repairs, we offer the **COLOURLOCK Leather & Plastic Paste**. Please refer to the corresponding manual.





### COLOURLOCK FLUID LEATHER (VIDEOS at [www.lederzentrum.de](http://www.lederzentrum.de)) (7 ml / 20 ml)

**COLOURLOCK Fluid Leather** has the Filler's attributes and is applied identically. In contrast to the Filler, Fluid Leather has a shiny optic which is a disadvantage for professional repair workshops, where the repair surface is mostly dull and the repair should be as invisible as possible when finished. Nevertheless, Fluid Leather dries in a transparent state and is available in any colour of the **COLOURLOCK Leather Fresh Colour Card** for this reason. Therefore it is ideal for smaller repairs that only need to be adjusted with Leather Fresh after the filling work. Apply Leather Fresh onto the repair by dabbing with a sponge and dry with a hair dryer between the layers to cover the gloss of the Fluid Leather. Fluid Leather is first choice for end customer use.



The Filler should be the first choice for any professional workshop. Fluid Leather "Neutral" is preferable if antique leather or PU Leather (By-Cast) is to be repaired. In such cases, the transparency and gloss is desired.

### COLOURLOCK GLD-PEN (VIDEOS at [www.lederzentrum.de](http://www.lederzentrum.de)) (40 ml)

**COLOURLOCK GLD-Pen** is an aid to flatten **COLOURLOCK Filler** and **COLOURLOCK Fluid Leather** repairs.

Application: First open the lid and press the felt-tip repeatedly until it is moist. If the felt-tip is too wet, remove the surplus with a cloth. Then lightly dissolve the Filler or Fluid Leather superficially and smoothen it down.



Alternatively, the repaired area can be smoothed with the **COLOURLOCK Sanding Pad** after using the GLD Pen. Both methods are used to flatten the repair area.

A leather grain can only be embossed with a repair grain. Always work carefully with little amounts of **GLD Solvent**. If you work with too much liquid, the repair gets too smeared.

The felt tip of the GLD Pen can be taken out and put in again turned to the other side when to dirty or worn. That makes sense when the colour is changed.

Alternatively, to the GLD Pen, the Sanding Pad can be dipped into a little GLD Solvent. With the slightly damp Sanding Pad the repair can also be smoothed down.

### COLOURLOCK NEUTRAL BINDER (250 ml / 1 litre)

**COLOURLOCK Neutral Binder** is an ideal treatment when damages are not deep enough for Filler or Fluid Leather, but too big for just colouring. Older leathers sometimes are crackled all over and newer leathers may have problems with multiple scrapes and scratches, where filling is not necessary, but a colouration is not enough to hide all damages. **COLOURLOCK Neutral Binder** is a very resistant binder which stabilises slightly cracked and damaged leather surfaces.



On strongly cracked surfaces, the new colour layer tends to rip after being sanded and coloured because the elasticity of the leather is higher than the new pigmentation (Primer, Leather Colour and Top Coat). In such cases, Neutral Binder provides additional stability.

Also, with slight crackling on the surface of highly stressed areas, the preparatory work with Neutral Binder provides a significant stabilization.

Such areas must be cleaned, degreased and sanded smooth. Then, Primer should be applied before Neutral Binder is applied with a sponge. Let the Neutral Binder dry by itself and, if necessary, repeat the treatment. Always sand smooth after an application has dried. In case of deeper damages, the Neutral Binder can be applied with a brush to fill the damage better.

## COLOURLOCK LEATHER & PLASTIC PASTE

(7 ml)

**COLOURLOCK Leather & Plastic Paste** is the ideal product for repairing damage in leather, artificial leather or plastics, which must be performed under time pressure. In particular, smart repair companies and industrial processing companies prefer the fast curing time of the paste. The correct processing of the paste requires exercise. Strong heat is required for embossing the leather structure durably.



If heated too little, the paste won't harden. Please test repairs including errors beforehand to find out how much heat is ideal.

## COLOURLOCK LEATHER GLUE (VIDEOS at [www.lederzentrum.de](http://www.lederzentrum.de))

(20 g)

**COLOURLOCK Leather Glue** is an excellent adhesive for all types of leather and many types of leather damage. The adhesive power is high, the leather glue is waterbased and solvent-free, and it does not pull strings. The repair area remains flexible and soft. The application is simple. Carefully apply leather glue to the area to be bonded, allow to dry and press firmly. The drying can be accelerated with a heat gun.



## COLOURLOCK REP-GLUE – REPAIR GLUE

(20 ml)

**COLOURLOCK REP-GLUE** is a very fine glue for upstanding fibres of cuts and impact damages. Unlike normal adhesives, REP-GLUE has no filling effect, which is important in repairing minor damages. The use of REP-GLUE saves a lot of time repairing upstanding fibres and edges.

Shake REP-GLUE before use and carefully apply the glue with the brush under the raised edges or fibres. Wipe the excess away and dry with a heat gun. Choose a fitting repair grain, heat the grain and press down the upstanding fibres back into the original position.

To assure the durability of the repair with REP-GLUE, the repair has to be stabilized with Leather Colour and Top Coat. Leather Filler has to be used additionally if filling is required.



## COLOURLOCK SCRATCH AWAY (VIDEOS at [www.lederzentrum.de](http://www.lederzentrum.de))

(75 ml / 1 litre)

Aniline leather, greased and oiled leather or nubuck may get scratched during processing, transportation or in use. Many scratches can be removed with **COLOURLOCK Scratch Away**. Test each application for changes and success in a non-visible area. Scratch Away does not work on deep scratches or on pigmented leather. Put a small amount of Scratch Away onto a light cloth and rub the product into the cloth. Carefully polish the scratches in circular movements.



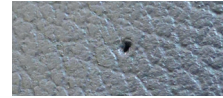
## COLOURLOCK FILLER PAINT

(20 ml, neutral / coloured)

**COLOURLOCK Filler Paint** is a "Tipp-Ex" type product for quick and simple leather repairs of small damages where spraying is not wanted. It covers glues and fills small scuffs. It's specially developed for manufacturers of car interiors who do smaller repairs on equal parts or service people.



First clean repair area with **COLOURLOCK Solvent Cleaner**. Apply the Filler Paint thin with the brush. Dap the repair with a terry cloth.



Dapping with the cloth, the edges of the damages are "glued" back and the rips get filled. Repeat if necessary. Drying can be accelerated with a heat gun.



The structure (graining) can be redone embossing a heated Repair Grain onto the repair area. The gloss of the repair area must be adjusted with **COLOURLOCK Top Coat** (mixed with **Crosslinker**). Top Coat is sprayed with a spray gun or air brush and can be dried with a heat gun.

Coloured Filler Paint is mixed according to colour samples and the minimum quantity is a set of 10 x 20 ml brush bottles.

## COLOURLOCK BACKLINING CLOTH

(ca. 15 x 25 cm)

Cracks and holes which are larger but still repairable must be stabilized by gluing **COLOURLOCK Backlining Cloth** to the backside. The Backlining Cloth is a tearresistant and thin fabric and therefore ideal for the invisible stabilisation of cracks and holes in leather. First the fabric is cut to size. The fabric is glued on with the **COLOURLOCK Leather Glue**. Then cracks and holes are filled. Please note our video tutorials.

(**VIDEOS** at [www.lederzentrum.de](http://www.lederzentrum.de)).

## COLOURLOCK GLUE-TEX IRONING CLOTH

(ca. 15 x 25 cm)

**COLOURLOCK GLUE-TEX** is a practical fabric for stabilizing cracks and holes in leather. The fabric has an adhesive side that is activated by heat. GLUE-TEX is available in black and white as required.



Areas of application:

- GLUE-TEX can be ironed for stabilization on the back of leather or artificial leather. In such cases, the backside must be accessible for ironing.
- GLUE-TEX can also be ironed on the visible side of artificial leather or leather and is then covered and hidden with **COLOURLOCK Filler** or **COLOURLOCK Fluid Leather**. Please note our video tutorials.
- GLUE-TEX can be ironed on the front and the back on particularly weak leather. After stabilizing the back and before covering the front, the crack or hole should be filled and stabilized with **COLOURLOCK Filler** or **COLOURLOCK Fluid Leather**.

First cut the GLUE-TEX to size. The overlap should provide sufficient stabilization of the damaged area. The fabric has a sticker marking the adhesive side. When cutting out, use stickers or a pen to mark the adhesive side. Then the repair area is cleaned with GLD. Often the surface becomes adhesive thereafter, which promotes the adhesion of the GLUE-TEX. Then place the GLUE-TEX on the damaged surface and iron at medium to high temperature. Keep the iron moving to avoid excessively high temperatures. The adhesion of the substance can be checked with the finger and after a few attempts the necessary temperature and procedure becomes apparent.

Then distribute Filler or Liquid leather over the fabric and cover the edges. By dapping with a sponge, the surface can be pre-structured. On stronger grained surfaces, such repairs remain more visible. (**VIDEOS** at [www.lederzentrum.de](http://www.lederzentrum.de))



## COLOURLOCK COLOURING PRODUCTS

We have a complete range of products for colour refreshment and professional colouration of leather, vinyl and plastic. The right method has to be selected according to the surface material, the colour damage and the wishes of the customers.

### COLOURLOCK LEATHER COLOUR

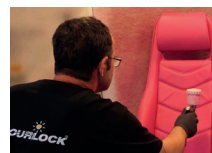
(250 ml / 1 litre)

**COLOURLOCK Leather Colour** is the best choice for recolouring or colour changes of pigmented Napa leather, vinyl and plastic. Leather colour is applied with a spray gun or an airbrush.

The leather colour has a high covering power but still maintains the features of the leather. Leather Colour is also the right choice for the conversion of Nubuck to napa and aniline leather to pigmented leather. Always inform your customer before making such changes!

The Leather Colour is a water-based formula that gives extremely high adhesion values if used correctly. It has permission to be used by the car industry, the furniture manufacturers and the aircraft industry.

The leather colours are available in 22 prime colours from which any colour tone is mixable. Additionally, we offer a pallet of 5 luminous colours that can be mixed with the 22 basic colours. Mixing recommendations for common colours are available through the app stores of Android or Apple. The name of the app: **COLOURLOCK Colour Watch**.



### COLOURLOCK LEATHER FRESH

(30 ml / 150 ml / 1 litre)

**COLOURLOCK Leather Fresh** is a colour refresher (toner) for lightly scratched, worn or bleached leather.

Compared to the Leather Colour, Leather Fresh is not applied with a spray gun. It's recommended to be applied with a sponge and dried with a hair dryer or heat gun. Leather Fresh will not stain or rub off unexpectedly fast.

The Leather Fresh is ideal for little damages and is mostly used by private customers, upholsterers, saddlers, furniture stores and vehicle retailers who do want to make any complex repair work and do not need a 100% result.

Leather Fresh is available in 46 shades from our colour chart and can also be mixed according to samples. We have an archive of over 1.000 colour samples from vehicle and furniture manufacturers from which we can mix special colours for an extra charge.

Leather fresh is also easy-to-use for creating antique effects on pigmented leather. Please mind the provided manual.

It is possible to mix Leather Fresh from 30% Leather Colour and 70% **Leather Fresh "Neutral"**. This is a help when badly worn leather is coloured and the customer needs an easy-to-use refresher for future colour repairs.

**Leather Fresh Neutral "Dull"** or **"Glossy"** can be used for the gloss adjustments. Large surfaces should be done with the spray gun in such cases. (**VIDEOS** at [www.lederzentrum.de](http://www.lederzentrum.de))

### COLOURLOCK ANILIN FRESH

(150 ml)

**COLOURLOCK Anilin Fresh** refreshes the colour of natural and open-pored smooth leathers (all aniline leathers; BUT NOT: nubuck, suede). Ideal for faded areas and slight scratches.

### COLOURLOCK NUBUCK FRESH (Suede Pigment)

(250 ml / 1 litre)

Nubuck, suede and other strong open-pored leathers cannot be coated with paint as pigmented leathers without changing the character of the leather type. Their fibres would adhere, the leather might be destroyed. **COLOURLOCK Nubuck Fresh** is a water-based colour with which the colours of faded Nubuck and strong open-pored aniline leathers (buffalo leather) are refreshable. Nubuck Fresh is available in all 22 prime colours of the leather colour.



Nubuck fresh is semi-transparent and cannot be used for colour changes on dark spots or changing a leathers colour completely. It is ideal for not-too-strongly faded dark leathers. The fading should not be so strong that it is like a colour change. Full covering colour for suede doesn't exist.

Nubuck Fresh can be applied with a sponge or spray gun. Nubuck Fresh has a pleasant handle and excellent adhesion. Nubuck always lightly sheds when it is new. After being treated with Nubuck Fresh, leather will leave a light excess on a white cloth.

An extra layer of Nubuck Fresh Neutral can be applied if necessary. This helps, but usually it's not necessary. In extreme cases, 1% Crosslinker IC2 can be mixed into the Nubuck Fresh Neutral. This protection from discolouration can also be used on aniline leather.

### COLOURLOCK ANILINE DYE

(250 ml / 1 litre)

**COLOURLOCK Aniline Dye** is not a pigment-based colour. Aniline Dye is transparent like ink and ideal as thinned additive for the creation of multi-coloured effects on leather. Aniline Dye can be added to the Primer, the Leather Colour or the Top Coat. The concentration should be kept below 5% to prevent the Aniline Dye from bleeding through the top! Always check with a rub test for discolouration.



Aniline dye is available in black, yellow, blue, red and brown.

### COLOURLOCK METALLIC EFFECT (VIDEOS at [www.lederzentrum.de](http://www.lederzentrum.de))

(100 ml)

The **COLOURLOCK Metallic Effect** is available in pearl, bronze, gold, silver and red. It's an additive for the Top Coat to achieve a metallic gleam on the leather. Normally, 5-10% of the Metallic Effect is added to the Top Coat Gloss, because most metallic leathers have a glossy surface. Metallic Effect can also be mixed with Top Coat Dull and any other mixtures of the different Top Coats.



The Metallic Effect can be enhanced by multiple applications. Crosslinker IC2 always has to be added according to the recommendations.

In case of damage of the base colour under the Top Coat, these colour repairs must be done first. It is possible to add the Metallic Effect to the colour, but a majority of the added amount will be lost in the colour. Therefore, the usage with Top Coat is preferred and recommended.

The Metallic Effect of the Top Coat can be adjusted by adding little amounts of Leather Colour or Aniline Colour to get better results. But only add transparent pigment colours like deep blue, violet etc. White and ochre would "dirt" the colour effect too strongly.

A 100% approximation to the original is not always possible.

## COLOURLOCK LUMINOUS COLOURS

(250 ml / 1 litre)

The **COLOURLOCK Luminous Colours** are an addition to the 22 basic colours. Sometimes, motorcycle racing suits or work clothes have luminous coloured applications. Also, trendy handbags, jackets or other accessories can have leather with luminous or fluorescent colours. These luminous colours cannot be mixed only by using the 22 basic colours.



With the 5 Luminous Colours, the scope expands significantly. Sometimes normal leather colours are much too clear and bright.

Then, the luminous colours can be mixed with the 22 standard colours to be able to copy this colour. In the case that the Luminous Colours are used purely, it is important to apply a layer in white before. The Luminous Colours are somewhat transparent and unfold the luminosity best on a white background. The Luminous Colours are slightly thicker than the standard colours. For spraying, the Luminous Colours can be thinned with water.



## LEATHER COLOUR SPRAY

(150 ml / 400 ml)

**Leather Colour Spray** for coated Napa leather and vinyl is for recolouring and retouching shoes, steering wheels, old saddle bags or panels and covers made of leather, artificial leather and plastic. The Colour Spray is not intended for large upholstery surfaces because it is too shiny and the colour's covering power is too high, giving an undesired plastic-like grip.



**Leather Colour Spray "High Gloss"** is useful for the treatment of high gloss bags, but not for patent leather.

## COLOURLOCK ANTIQUE FINISH

(250 ml / 1 litre)

**COLOURLOCK Antique Finish** is a colour touch-up based on aniline dye for antique leather. It is mostly used to refresh antique, uncoloured, vegetable-tanned and embossed leather. Please mind the instructions.

Antique Finish is available in black, yellow, blue, red and brown. Brown is the most common colour. (**VIDEOS** at [www.lederzentrum.de](http://www.lederzentrum.de))

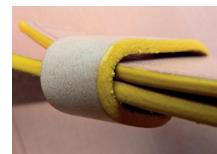


## COLOURLOCK EDGE PROTECTION

(250 ml / 1 litre)

**COLOURLOCK Edge Protection** is used to seal open leather cutting edges on pockets and belts and other objects.

The Edge Protection is available in the 22 prime leather colours and can be mixed to achieve a matching colour. The neutral version of the Edge Protection can also be mixed with **COLOURLOCK Leather Colour** or **COLOURLOCK Leather Fresh** to be coloured. Please follow the manual.



## COLOURLOCK LEATHER COLOURS

The colours are approximate and differ from the original depending on printer and screen!

### BASIC COLOURS

white	
yellow	
golden yellow	
ochre	
tangerine	
orange	
caramel	
havana	
red brown	
chocolate	
blood red	
cherry red	
red	
bordeaux	
violet	
deep blue	
azure	
blue	
green	
pine green	
black	
tar	

### LUMINOUS COLOURS

luminous green



luminous yellow



luminous orange



luminous red



luminous pink



### METALLIC EFFECT

pearl



silver



bronze



gold



red



## COLOURLOCK AUXILIARIES & ADDITIVES

### COLOURLOCK PRIMER

(250 ml / 1 litre)

The **COLOURLOCK Primer** assures the adhesion between the leather and the leather colour. It's sticky, sinks into the leather and creates a good colour adhesion. It has a very soft binder and reduces the use of colour considerably, which increases the softness of the leather. Before priming, the leather should be prepared (cleaning, sanding) according to the manual provided and its amount must be dosed according to the kind of leather it is being used on. The more open-pored a leather is, the more primer should be used.



For very open-pored leather we recommend the **COLOURLOCK Primer "PLUS"**. It's a concentrate and only recommended on very open-pored leather.

Also, the pre-treatment of repair areas with Primer improves the adhesion of the repair with Filler, Fluid Leather or Neutral Binder. In case of rips and cracks, the primer can also be applied with a sponge or a brush.

The Primer is also an ideal thinner of the Leather colour (max. 30%), in case Aniline leather needs minor and not full covering recolouring and a soft grip (garments etc.).

### COLOURLOCK TOP COAT

(250 ml / 1 litre)

**COLOURLOCK Top Coat** seals the colour coat. It gives the leather's surface a protective seal against water and dirt, making it insensitive against wear and protecting against impact. The Top Coat is available in a "**Matt**", "**Gloss**", "**High Gloss**" and "**Vehicle, Furniture, Vinyl**" versions. All versions can be mixed with each other.



Professional dealers usually use the "Matt" and "Gloss" version mixed as needed to adjust the right gloss. Companies that only seldom work with these products use ready-to-use satin matt Top Coat "Vehicle, Furniture and Vinyl".

The Top Coat "High Gloss" is for surfaces where the Top Coat "Gloss" is not brilliant enough. The Top Coat High Gloss can also be added to Leather Colour to achieve a higher gloss before the Top Coat application. This facilitates the colour check when mixing colours. If thick layers of Top Coat High Gloss have to be applied on black leather, add 5% of Aniline Colour black to the mixture to avoid greyness.

The Top Coat always has to be applied with **COLOURLOCK Crosslinker IC2**. The Crosslinker provides the necessary stability for the Top Coat. Only on very soft Aniline, where the grip of the leather should be saved as well as possible, we just fog on a very little Top Coat and no Crosslinker is added.

### COLOURLOCK DULLER

(250 ml / 1 litre)

**COLOURLOCK Duller** is for matting colours of extreme matt leathers, especially with new vehicle leathers. Adding the Duller to the Leather Colour, the result with Top Coat Dull is even duller than without adding duller to the Leather Colour. Add up to 5% Duller to the colour and use as usual. It is also possible to add up to 3% to the Top Coat. But caution is recommended because this can cause a greying effect on dark leathers. For this reason, we recommend adding it to the paint. To reduce the greying effect max. 3% of Leather Colour can be added to the Top Coat.



If a colour has become too dull due to the addition of Duller, then the gloss level can be increased by mixing in up to a maximum of 10% **COLOURLOCK Top Coat High Gloss**.



## COLOURLOCK CROSSLINKER IC2

(50 ml / 100 ml)

**COLOURLOCK Crosslinker IC2** improves the friction values, sensitivity and protective qualities of Top Coat. Surfaces become essentially more robust, and less Top Coat has to be added.

With **soft surfaces** 1-2% Crosslinker IC2 must be added to the Top Coat. 1% with soft furniture and garment leather, 2% with robust car and furniture leather.

When **colour changing** in cars or on furniture has to be done, an additional 2% Crosslinker IC2 should be added to the Leather colour.

On **hard surfaces** (dash boards, steering wheels, etc.) 5% is recommended to be added to the Leather Colour and 3% to the Top Coat. This is important for hard plastic surfaces to make them scratch resistant. On **soft vinyl** upholstery, we recommend 3% Crosslinker IC2 in the colour and also 3% in the Top Coat.

**Important: The mixture of Top Coat and Crosslinker has to be stirred well! Also, when a mixture was not stirred in the last 15 minutes! Otherwise it is possible that after a longer exposure time with water, the colour can dissolve.**



Crosslinker IC2 is severely reactive with water. All contact with water and humidity should be avoided. Always close the lid after use. Reacting with water or humidity, first the Crosslinker becomes viscous and then hard.

Mix only as much Top Coat with Crosslinker as you need in the following two hours. Otherwise the Crosslinker will lose its effect. Please follow the safety instructions.

## COLOURLOCK WAX SLIP & SOFT SLIP

(250 ml / 1 litre)

**COLOURLOCK Wax Slip** and **Soft Slip** are additives for the Top Coat in order to achieve grip effects. With the Wax and Soft Slip, it is possible to achieve a waxier or softer surface grip. Mix 3-5% Soft or Wax Slips with Top Coat. Wax Slip is often used to generate a waxy grip on furniture or garment leather.



## PLASTIC PRIMER AEROSOL

(400 ml)

Synthetic leather and rubberized plastics can be dyed without any primer if the preparation work is properly made. Coloured with the recommended amount of **COLOURLOCK Crosslinker IC2**, the adhesion will be perfect. Smooth hard plastic should be primed with the Plastic Primer. This significantly improves the adhesion on such surfaces. Degrease with Leather Cleaning Spirit, abrade with Sanding Pad and spray on a thin layer of Plastic Primer (shake well before use). Dry with the heat gun and spray on the Colour.



## COLOURLOCK INK & DYE BLOCKER

(75 ml / 1 litre)

**COLOURLOCK Ink & Dye Blocker** is a blocking product to prevent migration of ink and other coloured stains back through a repair colouration. Typical are tyre marks, marker-pens, ball-point pens, glue migration or black mildew. Such marks often migrate through a new colouration after a while, if not removed completely or being blocked carefully.



**Important:** Before the use of the Blocker the surface must be freed as well as possible by intensive cleaning of the dye's stains!

**Application:** After the last cleaning with Leather Cleaning Spirit, GLD-Solvent, Fat Absorber or Solvent Cleaner let dry thoroughly and apply two layers of Blocker with a sponge. Dry with a heat gun.

As the Blocker has a consistency like jam, try to cover as well as possible. Better thin layers and let dry in between instead of thick layers. For large surfaces, the blocker may also be applied with a spray gun at high pressure. Apply on small areas by dabbing with a sponge. **Important:** Don't use Primer before blocker! The blocker stays well on the surface and slips on Primer. In case of perforated leather, free the holes with a toothpick.

After this treatment colour as usual: With Primer → Leather Colour → Top Coat or Leather Fresh.

## COLOURLOCK THICKENER

(75 ml / 1 litre)

**COLOURLOCK Filler** remains white after drying. Therefore, mixing a few drops of colour into the Filler is recommended to be closer to the original colour. In case of overdosing, the Filler will become too liquid. This can be reversed by adding very small amounts of **COLOURLOCK Thickener**.



**Important:** The filler does not have to be dyed completely! Too much Thickener added to colour will weaken the strength of the Filler. Thus, only little amounts of colour should be added and the Thickener should only be used in exceptional cases. Same is when working with Fluid Leather.

The Thickener is also used to thicken Leather Colour and Edge Protection. Stir in about 2 to 5%. Always wait 24 hours. The thickener slightly continues thickening during this period.

## COLOURLOCK LICKER OIL & COLOURLOCK LEATHER SOFTENER

(250 ml / 1 litre)

**COLOURLOCK Licker Oil** is used to make dried and hardened old leather softer before it is professionally coloured. Licker oil is water-soluble and makes the following colouring easier.



**Application:** First make all repairs with Filler or Fluid Leather! Then mix 20% Licker Oil with 80% warm water. Wipe the leather with the mixture and let the product sink into the surface. The mixture can be applied with a sponge or a cloth or can also be sprayed on very open pored leathers or the backside of leather. Repeat if necessary. Wait at least a day before next treatment.

Leathers which are to be coloured after the treatment with Licker Oil should always be degreased with Leather Cleaning Spirit before the colouration. Wait between the treatment with Licker Oil and colouration at least a day to give the oil time to sink into the fibres. The leather won't be soft as new, but much better and the risk of breaking is strongly reduced.

**COLOURLOCK Leather Softener** is a product for end consumers to make dried and hardened old leather softer. The softener is a pure oil and not water-soluble and should therefore only be used for leathers which are not going to be coloured professionally after the treatment. Please follow the manual.



## COLOURLOCK LEATHER FINISH DULL AEROSOL

(250 ml)

**COLOURLOCK Leather Finish Dull** is a silk-matt, transparent Top Coat in a spray can. Several Lederzentrum customers work in the customer service and repair minor damages on new furniture caused by transportation or in the production at the home of the customers. Since it is not always possible to work with spray gun or airbrush, Leather Finish Dull in aerosol replaces the water based Top Coat mixed with Crosslinker IC2. The Gloss is silkmatt and cannot be adjusted.



## COLOURLOCK SEAM BLOCKER PEN & COVER TAPE

Sometimes seams have another colour than the leather. To avoid making the different coloured seams dirty when colouring the leather is not easy. In some cases, the procedure becomes easier with help of the **COLOURLOCK Seam Blocker Pen**. Use the pen to coat the coloured seam before colouring the rest of the leather. Use the Mini Brush in difficult areas.

**Attention!** Only coat the seam! Afterwards, the leather can be coloured as usual. After drying, scrape down the colour of the seams. The seam protection prevents the attachment of the colour to the seam. Never expect 100%! It's easier than using tapes to cover the seams, but only taping and careful work assures a perfect result.

For colouring work where no colour on the seam is acceptable, the seam must be taped properly for protection. For surfaces on which adhesive tapes do not adhere well, the Cover Tape is available in widths of 5 and 25 mm. It sticks very well on difficult surfaces.



## COLOURLOCK ODOUR REMOVER

(250 ml / 1 litre)

**COLOURLOCK ODOUR REMOVER** is an industrial smell killer which eliminates superficial smells caused by cigarettes, smoke smell after a fire, smell of animals, urine and other unpleasant smells. Smells coming from inside the leather structure like intensive chemical smells caused by new leathers or mildew cannot be neutralized by the odour remover.



## LIP LEISOL QUIET-CREAM & LIP PEOX ANTIFRICTION CREAM

**LEISOL** and **PEOX** are products for noise reduction from our product range for the automotive industry. Both products are "all-rounders" which significantly reduce squeaks and rattles from contact areas. Please refer to the separate manual.

**PEOX Antifriction Cream** is a coating which is transparent after drying and eliminates unwanted noises. It is ideal for flexible surfaces such as leather and vinyl, for hard surfaces, for flexible and static parts. In the furniture sector, PEOX is used with Alcantara or similar textiles in order to eliminate noises with movable parts of furniture. PEOX is more suitable for invisible areas, but always first choice. PEOX is a paste and for a uniform application it has to be rubbed into a cloth first before application.



**LEISOL Antifriction Cream** reduces or eliminates noises caused by crushing, friction or overpressure of leather and vinyl material. LEISOL is invisible and can therefore also be used on visible surfaces. LEISOL is liquid, comes in a pump spray bottle and is therefore first choice for inaccessible areas.





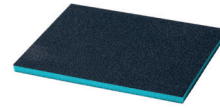
## COLOURLOCK TOOLS

### COLOURLOCK LEATHER SANDING PAD

(Art.No. 11019-en)

The **COLOURLOCK Leather Sanding Pad** is a multifunctional accessory for leather treatment:

- It is used to sand leather, vinyl and plastic surfaces before starting a colouring process.
- It is used to smoothen rough leather surfaces.
- It is used to gently clean and lift the fibres of soiled nubuck or buffalo leather.
- It is used to smoothen already applied Colour Neutral before the treatment is continued.
- It is used to smoothen repairs with Filler or Fluid Leather with help of GLD. Please follow the instruction for these filling products.  
(**VIDEO** at [www.lederzentrum.de](http://www.lederzentrum.de))



### COLOURLOCK POLISHING-PAD 4000

(Art.No. 2290)

The **COLOURLOCK Polishing Pad 4000** is used to sand new applied colourations and Top Coat. The extremely fine grain makes a perfect smooth surface after the spraying process. Customers always test the result of colouration by touching the leather surface. The smoother the surface is, the more satisfied the customer will be. The Polishing Pad can be washed with water for reuse.



### COLOURLOCK BRUSH

(Art.No. 11020-en)

The **COLOURLOCK Brush** is ideal to clean the soiled graining of pigmented leather and to clean dusty and soiled piping edges. The surfaces are not damaged.



### COLOURLOCK FAST GRAIN MAKER SET

(Art.No. 12203)

To make repairs invisible, an exact imprint of the leather structure must be pressed into the filling repair products. The **COLOURLOCK Fast Grain Maker Set** is a quickly hardening, two-component product to create Repair Grains to press a grain structure into the repair area, filled with Filler, Fluid Leather or Leather & Plastic Paste. Please follow the manuals and video.

(**VIDEO** at [www.lederzentrum.de](http://www.lederzentrum.de))



### COLOURLOCK CHILL BAR

(Art.No. 12202)

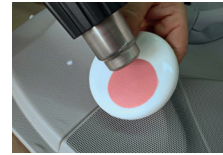
The **COLOURLOCK Chill Bar** helps to evenly press a grain onto the leather, to cool down repair areas and to remove dents and dings. The flat side is for flat surfaces and the rounded side for form surfaces.



### COLOURLOCK THERMOPAD – SILICONE PAD

(Art.No. 12204)

The **COLOURLOCK Thermopad** is an underlay silicone pad which is used when the Repair Grain is heated and to press evenly onto the surface when repairing. Please refer to the application video for the Fast Grain Maker Set.



### COLOURLOCK BALL HEAD & FLAT HEAD COMBINATION TOOL

(Art.No. 121518)

Spatula and modelling tools help with any repair work. The **Flat Head** helps smoothing down repair works and the **Ball Head** helps pressing down.



### COLOURLOCK FLAT HEAD SPATULA COMBINATION TOOL

(Art.No. 121520)

The different **Flat Heads** help smoothing down, pressing and modelling repair works.



### COLOURLOCK DENT LIFTER TOOL

(Art.No. 121519)

The **Dent Lifter Tool** helps to lift dents in leather, vinyl and plastic. Heat the material with the heat gun, prick with the Dent Lifter and pull the dent forward. The repair of the remaining piercing hole is easier to repair than to fill the complete dent.



### COLOURLOCK FLAT HEAD SPATULA LONG + SHORT

(Art.No. 11062 + 924396)

Both **Flat Head Spatulas** are for smoothing and modelling repairs.



### AIRBRUSH AB300

(Art.No. 121023)

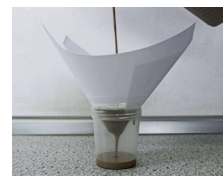
The **Airbrush AB300** is an easy-to-use and easy-to-clean airbrush preferred by leather professionals. It's to apply Primer, Colour and Top Coat on smaller or not-so-easily accessible surfaces.



### PAINT FILTER

(Set of 10 Art.No. 12205)

The **Paint Filters** are used to filter the Leather Colour and the Top Coat before spray works to avoid clogging of the spray gun.

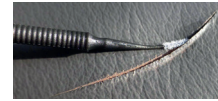


## COLOURLOCK MINI BRUSH

(set of 10)

The **COLOURLOCK Mini Brushes** help to make filigree gluing and colouring works.

- For little damages the colour can be applied selectively.
- Correction work on different coloured stitching or piping edges can be processed accurately.
- Raised edges can be primed punctually before embossing.
- The Mini Brush can also be used for cleaning the airbrush and spray gun.



## COLOURLOCK NUBUK SPONGE & NUBUK ERASER

The **COLOURLOCK Nubuk Sponge** is a remover for light stains and soiling on suede and Nubuk.

The **COLOURLOCK Nubuk Eraser** removes crusty stains.



## BEAKER 100 ml + SCREW LIDS

(set of 10)

The **100 ml Mixing Beaker** with volume scale and lid is convenient for dosing, mixing of colours, to shake Top Coat with Crosslinker and for storing the mixed liquids. The lid can be used to mix Filler and Leather Colour and to avoid fast drying, the cup can be closed. The cup has a field for labels.



## GLASS CUP 250 ml

The **Glass Cup 250 ml** is an easy-to-clean cup for mixing for the repair shop. These cups are laboratory beakers that have a scale and are very robust.



## COLOURLOCK COLOURSCANNERPRO & COLOURWATCHPRO APP

A technically sophisticated solution is the **COLOURLOCK ColourScannerPRO**. The ColourScannerPRO is a very straightforward recipe selection tool connected via Bluetooth® which displays suitable recipe suggestions for scanned leather colours in a matter of seconds, which makes mixing leather colours very easy. The device is calibrated by us and equipped with our current recipe database, which now contains more than 500 colours from the automotive and furniture sectors. We are constantly expanding this selection, which has a positive effect on the measuring accuracy. With this procedure, you can easily measure, formulate and mix leather colours with your smartphone (iOS and Android) using the ColourWatchPRO App.



## COLOURLOCK SCALE FOR COLOURS

(Art.No. 944309)

The **COLOURLOCK Scale for colours** for mixing up to 200 grams of leather colour (for minor repairs on car and furniture leather) is the perfect addition to the **COLOURLOCK ColourScannerPRO** and the **COLOURLOCK ColourWatchPRO App**.



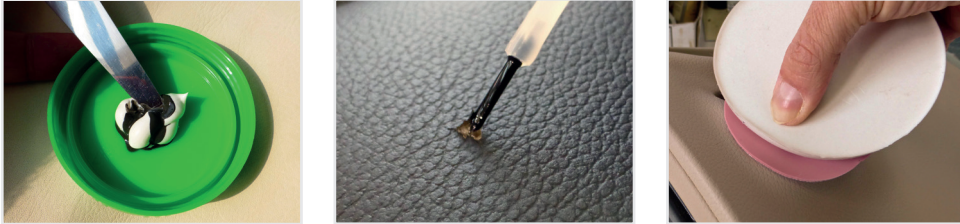
## COLOURLOCK COLOUR WHEEL & MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Mixing colours is not challenging for experienced people. But especially beginners have difficulties. Learning to mix colours can only be done by practising. Those who do not take the time to practise will never achieve the necessary routine. Auxiliary tools to ease the work are our Colour Wheel and the mixing instructions. The Colour Wheel shows the relationship between colours. Learn what adding opposites does and some basic rules. Mixing suggestions for common colour mixtures are available through the app stores of Android or Apple. The name of the app: **COLOURLOCK Colour Watch**.



## FURTHER TOOLS AND AUXILIARY PRODUCTS

Further auxiliary products that can easily be bought in do-it-yourself stores, spray paint supply and stationary stores: Scissors, carpet knives, super glue, transparent erasers, tape in various widths, filter masks, heat guns and protective gloves.



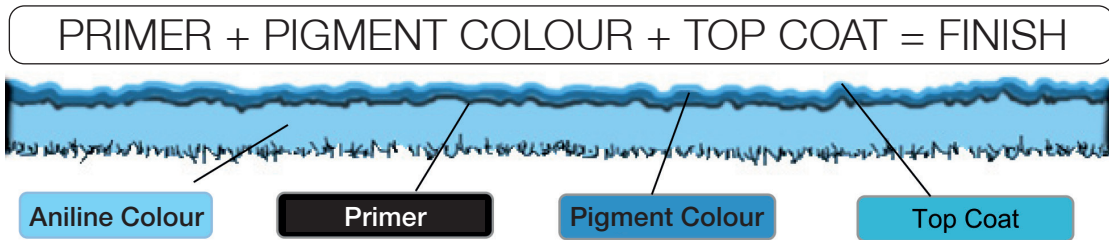
# INSTRUCTIONS FOR PROFESSIONALS







COLOURING / REPAIR  
LEATHER, SYNTHETIC LEATHER, PLASTIC



CLEANING

MILD LEATHER CLEANER:

→ normal soiling

STRONG LEATHER CLEANER:

→ heavy soiling



LEATHER CLEANING SPIRIT:

→ degreasing



BEFORE COLOURING

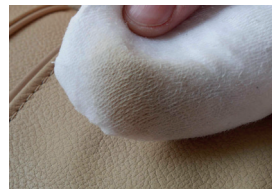
SOLVENT CLEANER: Large surfaces

GLD SOLVENT: Minor repairs, plastics, artificial leather

LEATHER CLEANING SPIRIT:

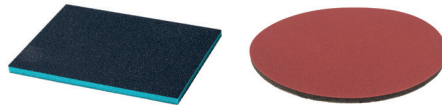
→ Oily, greasy surfaces

→ **Always** additionally cleaned with Solvent Cleaner

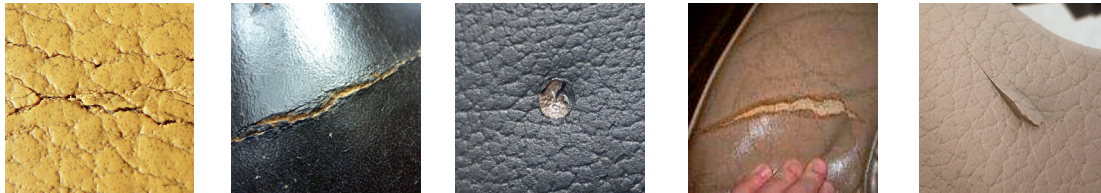


## SANDING

LEATHER SANDING PAD  
POLISHING PAD 4000 CORN



## REPAIR



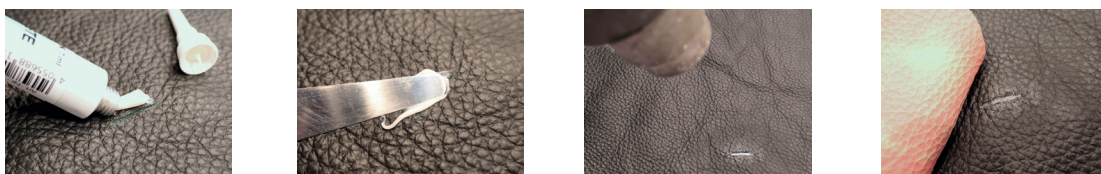
### LEATHER FILLER

Dries **only by itself**. Can be sanded with GLD Solvent



### LEATHER- & PLASTIC PASTE:

- Only **dries with strong heat**
- For fast repairs on minor damages



### REP-GLUE – REPAIR GLUE

For gluing down upstanding fibers of:

- Cut edges, abrasions, scratches or impact damages



## COLOURATION (ALL STEPS)

### LEATHER

1. SOLVENT CLEANER, GLD SOLVENT
2. LEATHER SANDING PAD
3. PRIMER
4. LEATHER COLOUR (filter before)
5. TOP COAT + CROSSLINKER

### ARTIFICIAL LEATHER GRAINED PLASTIC

1. Pre-cleaning with GLD SOLVENT
2. LEATHER SANDING PAD
3. PLASTIC PRIMER (only hard plastic)
4. LEATHER COLOUR + CROSSLINKER
5. TOP COAT + CROSSLINKER



### CROSSLINKER in LEATHER COLOUR and TOP COAT



**CROSSLINKER:** Shake well! Reactive with water and humidity!

**Soft leather:** 1 - 2% CROSSLINKER into the TOP COAT  
(1% soft leather (furniture, clothing), 2% car leather)

**Colour change:** 2% CROSSLINKER in LEATHER COLOUR and 2% in TOP COAT

**Artificial leather:** 3% CROSSLINKER in LEATHER COLOUR and 3% in TOP COAT

**Hard surfaces:** 5% CROSSLINKER in LEATHER COLOUR and 3% in TOP COAT

**RUB TEST, TAPE-TEST**



**LEATHER CARE**



**LEATHER PROTECTOR**  
old leather,  
UV filter, softens,  
for dull leather



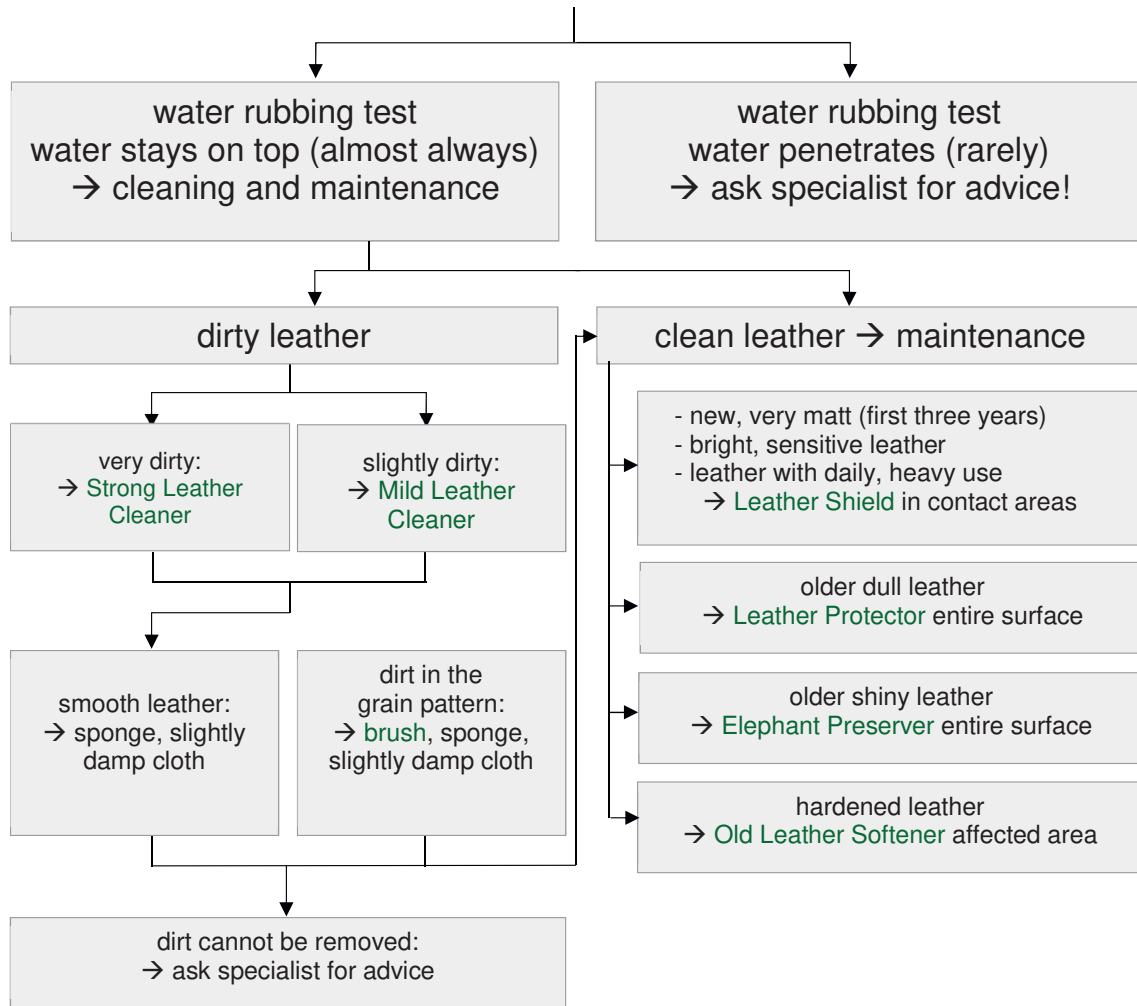
**LEATHER SHIELD**  
new leather, protects against  
wear, discolouration,  
for dull leather



**ELEPHANT  
LEATHER PRESERVER**  
old leather,  
impregnates, preserves,  
for shiny leather



## HOW TO CLEAN AND MAINTAIN LEATHER?





## COLOURLOCK LEATHER & PLASTIC PASTE

- **COLOURLOCK Leather & Plastic Paste** is used for the repair of fill-requiring damages in leather, synthetic leather and plastic. The paste remains flexible after curing.
- Repairs with Leather & Plastic Paste are ideal under time pressure. As the paste reacts with heat, no drying time is needed.
- Repairs with Leather & Plastic Paste need to be practised. After a few tries, you will learn to use the correct processing temperature and the technique of embossing. Small damage can be repaired invisibly, but larger repairs will always remain somewhat visible. Use **COLOURLOCK Filler** in case of bigger damage or older leather.

### CLEANING

1. If a damaged surface is dirty, clean it first. For normal soiling, **COLOURLOCK Mild Leather Cleaner** is sufficient. Additionally, use the Brush in case of dirt in the depth of the grain.
2. A to-be-repaired or -coloured surface must always be additionally dissolved. Only solvents ensure the adhesion of the repair and colouring products. Use **COLOURLOCK GLD Solvent**. If colour comes off the leather, it's a desired sign that the Top Coat is being removed, and plastic or imitation leather should get blunt and sticky. Then the adhesion of the repair material and colour is ensured.

### REPAIRING

1. Apply the paste to the repair using the spatula tool. Flatten the transitions to smooth the filled surface. Do not apply too much! It is better to repeat the procedure with less paste if necessary.



application

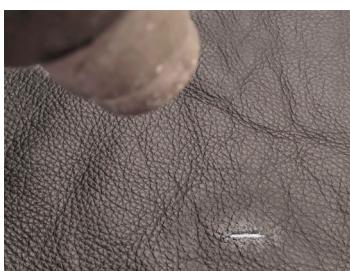


fill and distribute

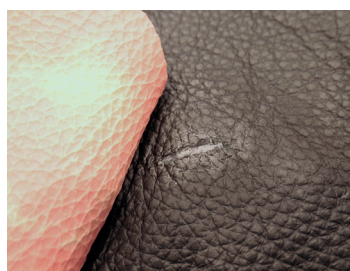


filled without surplus

2. Use a heat gun to heat the paste. For leather, use a temperature of approx. 230 °C. Heat sensitive artificial leather or plastics at approx. 130 °C. At 230 °C, the heating time is about 30 to 60 seconds. The effect of heating can be seen in the transition of the degree of gloss of the paste in the repair area.
3. Choose a matching grain copy for the repair. The grain copy can be heated on the **COLOURLOCK Thermopad** before the embossing.



heating



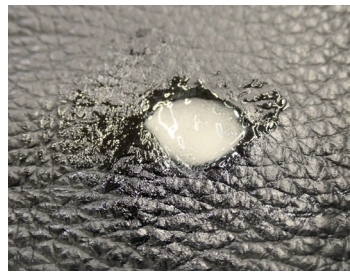
embossing



after colouration



before heating



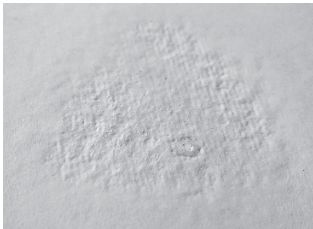
after heating



after embossing

4. Produce the first contact with the centre of the grain copy and immediately press firmly and evenly about one minute. The embossing of the paste is caused by the strong heat. First contact must be firm to ensure the copy of the grain into the paste. If the heat was not sufficiently high, the paste remains milky and brittle. If the heat was sufficiently high, the paste remains transparent and stable after embossing.

**Important!**

- Repairs with Leather & Plastic Paste must be practiced. When practicing, also carry out unsuccessful attempts with too low temperature or heating time to get a feeling for the right processing time!
  - Beware of heat-sensitive artificial leather and plastic! Damage caused by too much heat usually cannot be repaired anymore. Use **COLOURLOCK Filler** instead. The Filler dries by itself and can be embossed with help of **COLOURLOCK GLD** and little heat.
  - Always cool down the repair area with the **COLOURLOCK Chill Bar** before the next repair procedure.
- 
5. If bigger damage must be repaired, you should always first complete a repair and then proceed to the next area. Never do a grain embossing on a surface greater than one square centimetre (1/2 square inch) at a time. For most major damage **COLOURLOCK Filler** is the first choice.
  6. In case the damage is not yet filled enough after the first embossing, a thin layer of Paste can be applied again. Repeat the graining procedure. Never use too much Paste. The withdrawal of too much applied Paste extends repair time unreasonably.

MAIN PRODUCTS:

- |  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| <b>COLOURLOCK LEATHER &amp; PLASTIC PASTE</b> 7 ml     | (Art.No. 222054) |
| <b>COLOURLOCK GRAIN MAKER SET</b> for two grain copies | (Art.No. 12203)  |
| <b>COLOURLOCK CHILL BAR</b>                            | (Art.No. 12202)  |
| <b>COLOURLOCK THERMOPAD</b> – silicone pad             | (Art.No. 12204)  |

- |  |  |                 |
|--|--|-----------------|
| <b>COLOURLOCK FLAT HEAD SPATULA</b> long |  | (Art.No. 11062) |
|--|--|-----------------|

- |  |  |                  |
|--|--|------------------|
| <b>COLOURLOCK BALL HEAD &amp; FLAT HEAD tool</b> |  | (Art.No. 121518) |
|--|--|------------------|

## COLOURLOCK FILLER & FLUID LEATHER

**COLOURLOCK Filler** and **Fluid Leather** are flexible and strongly adhesive repair fillers which are very effective for small filling repairs on leather and vinyl.

**Applications:** Scratches, rips, cracking and holes.



### ADVANTAGES:

- **COLOURLOCK Filler** and **Fluid Leather** only shrink minimally and do not harden. Neither after a long time nor with temperature fluctuations.
- **COLOURLOCK Filler** and **Fluid Leather** can be embossed with a leather structure several times.
- **COLOURLOCK Filler** and **Fluid Leather** do not dissolve in dry cleaning.

### DIFFERENTIATION:

#### COLOURLOCK FILLER

- Filler is water-based with high elasticity, filling properties, air drying, is matt and has an extremely good adhesion.
- Filler can be sanded dry and wet with GLD.
- The colour of Filler is white. Filler can easily be coloured with a few drops of Leather Colour or Leather Fresh. Not too much to avoid that the Filler gets too liquid.
- Filler is first choice for professional repairs, which are later sprayed on with Leather Colour.

#### COLOURLOCK FLUID LEATHER (VIDEOS at [www.lederzentrum.de](http://www.lederzentrum.de))

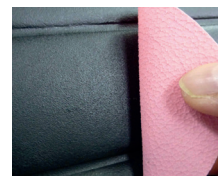
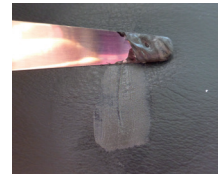
- Fluid Leather has the same properties and processing recommendations as the Filler.
- Fluid Leather is available in all colours of the colour chart and can be mixed by a colour sample. Therefore, Fluid Leather is ideal for smaller repairs, where only minor colour adjustments are necessary afterwards. Dap Leather Fresh repeatedly on the damaged area and dry all layers with a heat gun until the desired covering power is achieved.
- Fluid Leather "Neutral" is transparent and glossy after drying. Therefore, Filler is first choice in case of repairs on dull leather. In case of old, glossy, two-tone leather or in case of glossy PU-leather (Bycast), Fluid Leather is the better choice.

### APPLICATION:

- The use of Fluid Leather and Filler is identical.
- Before starting with the filling, the leather must be degreased with Solvent Cleaner to assure a good adhesion.
- Smoothen rough areas with the Sanding Pad.
- A preparation with Primer increases the adhesion and reduces the repair effort. Sometimes leather fibres stand up or the edges of cracks and rips. Such areas can be smoothened with the use of REP-GLUE. Apply a little amount of REP-GLUE with the brush, dry with the heat gun and emboss the area with a heated Grain Copy. Gluing down the upstanding fibres smoothen the surface and makes the following repair work much easier.



- Apply Fluid Leather or Filler with a spatula. Smooth the borders with the spatula or with a finger. Pre-colour the filling material with a little amount of Leather Colour or Leather Fresh if necessary.
- The repair can be dried about 5 to 10 minutes with a normal lamp (but not too hot!). Do not dry with the heat gun. The filling material would only dry on the top and would stay liquid underneath.
- Repeat until the repair is filled.
- In case the repair must be smoothed after drying, use the **COLOURLOCK GLD Pen**. Open the cap and press the tip several times into the pen to wet with GLD. Wipe off excess from the tip. Then lightly dissolve the Filler or Fluid Leather superficially and smoothen it down. Alternatively, the repaired area can be smoothed with the **COLOURLOCK Sanding Pad** after using the GLD Pen. (**VIDEOS** at [www.lederzentrum.de](http://www.lederzentrum.de)).
- An embossing is needed when the repair area is too flat after drying. Wet the filling material with a little amount of GLD. This can be done with the GLD Pen or with the Sanding Pad, slightly moistened with GLD. As soon as the filling material gets sticky, emboss the grain structure with the heated grain copy with little pressure. Wait about a minute and roll off the Grain Copy carefully to not smear the new structure.
- A repair can also be done without the use of GLD. In such cases, the Repair Grain has to be heated much stronger (hot embossing) and the pressure must be much stronger.
- The embossing work can even be done after the colouration, if little correction is needed. But the recommendation is to do the embossing work before.
- To succeed better in a repair on a deeply grained leather structure, apply the Filler by dabbing it on with a sponge. The grain can also be enhanced by applying paint in thin layers with reduced pressure. Please note the relevant instructions.
- Be careful in areas where the material is stretched in everyday use. Knees of trousers, seats etc. In such areas, the full tear-resistance cannot be guaranteed. In such areas, better replace the leather or glue, to stabilize, completely from behind.



RECOMMENDED PRODUCTS:

<b>COLOURLOCK Filler</b>	1 tube 20 ml
<b>COLOURLOCK Fluid Leather (neutral or black)</b>	1 tube 20 ml
<b>COLOURLOCK Grain Maker Set – for two instant Repair Grains</b>	1 set
<b>COLOURLOCK Thermopad – Silicone Pad</b>	1 unit
<b>COLOURLOCK Chill Bar</b>	1 unit
<b>COLOURLOCK Spatula long</b>	1 unit
<b>COLOURLOCK Leather Glue</b>	20 ml
<b>COLOURLOCK GLD Pen</b>	40 ml
<b>COLOURLOCK REP-GLUE</b>	1 unit
<b>COLOURLOCK Fabric to glue from behind</b>	about 15 x 25 cm

## MAKING GRAINS WITH THE COLOURLOCK GRAIN MAKER SET

To perform repairs with Filler, Fluid Leather or Leather & Plastic Paste invisible, an exact imprint of the leather structure must be pressed into the filled area before colouring.

**COLOURLOCK Grain Maker Set** is a fast-curing two-component compound supplied in an easy-to-use set to produce grain-copies. One set is enough for making two grain copies.

### DESCRIPTION:

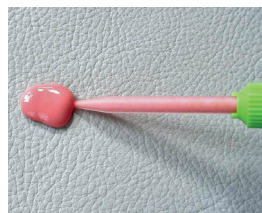
1. The **COLOURLOCK Grain Maker Set** consists of four parts.
  - Cartridge: The cartridge consists of two chambers with reactive basic components.
  - Piston: The piston is used for pressing the two substances through the mixing tip.
  - Mixing Tip: The mixing tip mixes the two reactive components when pressed out of the cartridge.
  - Plastic Foil: The plastic foil is used to make a smooth back of the grain-copy.
2. With the Grain Maker Set two grain copies can be produced.
3. Grains can be repaired on vinyl and pigmented leathers, but not on open-pored or absorbing leathers.

### HOW TO USE (VIDEOS at [www.lederzentrum.de](http://www.lederzentrum.de)):

1. The mixed compound hardens within about 4 to 8 minutes. For this reason, prepare tools and the surface before making a grain.
2. Choose an area as horizontal as possible with a sufficient size and an identical grain to the grain where the damage is.
3. Remove the small green cap from the cartridge and mount the mixing tip.
4. Shorten the tapered tip at the end of the mixing tip with scissors or a knife. Thus, you will need less force when pressing the mixed components through the mixing tip.
5. Squeeze the grain paste like a spiral evenly and without interruption onto the surface, using half the content.
6. Put the plastic foil on the back of the fresh grain paste and spread the paste with your finger or a spatula. An ideal embossing is, on average, about 2 mm thick and has a diameter of roughly 8 cm with a smooth outer edge. The embossing paste hardens quickly at warm temperatures. Work quickly and carefully.
7. To speed up, a heat gun can be used. Then cool down with the chill bar. After 4 to 8 minutes, the grain copy can be gently removed with the spatula.



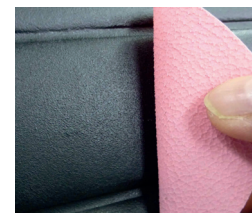
cartridge, piston,  
and mixing tip



mixing the components  
in the mixing tip



with the plastic foil,  
the back is smoothed



working with the  
finished grain copy



## REPAIR TECHNIQUES – GRAIN RESTORATION

Even for experienced professionals it is sometimes difficult to repair a tear or cut invisibly. Often the usual graining of the repair is not sufficient for achieving the desired success. Sometimes fine techniques and tricks are necessary to perfect the repair.

The following examples show the techniques with which you can perform a repair even more invisibly.

### CASE 1: CUT IN DESIGNER CHAIR

While unpacking, a long surface cut was made into the leather of this chair with a utility knife. The cut stretches across three fields of the leather. Long cuts are very difficult to repair invisibly.

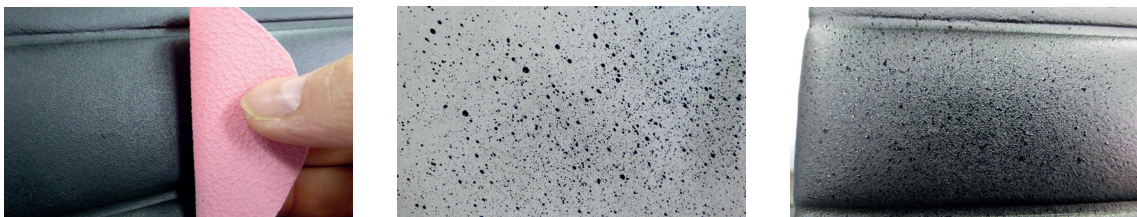


After cleaning and degreasing, the upstanding edges are flattened by sanding. Then, the gap is filled with **COLOURLOCK Filler** (pre-coloured with **COLOURLOCK Leather Colour**).



After drying, the repair area is re-grained (embossed). In order to hide the repair even better and not to smooth the grain structure down too much with the following colouration, a refined spray technique has to be used. First practice to create an applicable droplet cloud on a sheet of paper. The aim is to generate a droplet structure on the leather that resembles the original grain.

**Important:** Only apply thin layers, and in between, dry with a heat gun. This avoids runs of colour and the structure will be much clearer.



A regularly applied fine mist covers the surface completely and smoothes the grain structure. In case of too big drops being sprayed onto the surface, simply dab them down with a sponge. Trying to remove the drops by wiping would neutralize the desired effect. By dabbing with the sponge, the structure is preserved.



The result is a nearly invisible repair with which the customer will be satisfied.

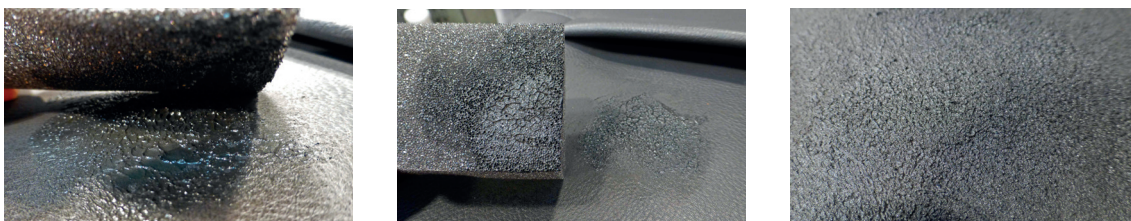
### CASE 2: SEVERAL CUTS IN THE VINYL OF A CAR SEAT BACK SIDE

On the vinyl back of this car seat several parallel cuts occurred. The repair is very difficult because the back side is flexible and strong pressure cannot be exerted on the material.

To start, a fabric is glued to the backside of the damage. As there is nothing but air behind the vinyl, only one side is glued on first. Provide the fabric with glue, dry with a hair dryer and press it with a spatula against the backside of the vinyl. Later glue on the second side as well as possible. Then fill the repair with pre-coloured **COLOURLOCK Filler**.



As no pressure is possible, this repair cannot be achieved by the usually recommended graining techniques. Alternatively dab the still moist Filler with a sponge. Dabbing the surface, you generate a grainlike structure.

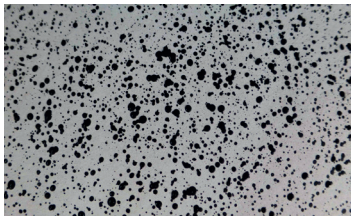




The basic structure looks good, and the rough areas are carefully smoothed down with the **COLOURLOCK Polishing Pad**. Also in this case, the grain structure is produced by a droplet spraying technique.



The drops should not be too big or too fine. Important: First practice on a piece of paper or cardboard. Apply several thin layers and dry in between with a heat gun.



With some practice and experience in this technique, you will achieve improvements which could not have been achieved using normal graining techniques.



Also with these application techniques, "as new" is only possible in the rarest cases. Nevertheless, many difficult repairs can be improved significantly with these steps.

If you have any questions about the procedure, we will be happy to help you. We also offer training on all repair techniques and leather colourations.

## REPAIR TECHNIQUES – BURN HOLES

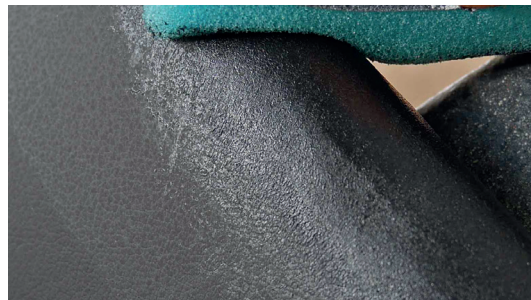
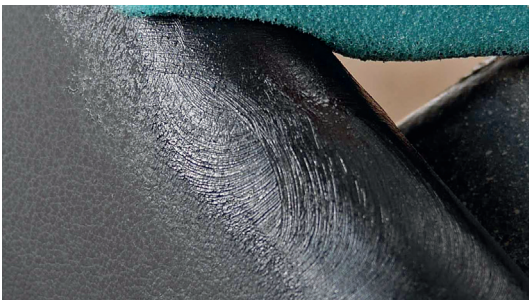
Burn holes in leather can be repaired in unstressed areas. The heat shrinks the leather, and the edges of the damage get hardened. This cushion is from a Porsche. The damage was caused by a cigarette.



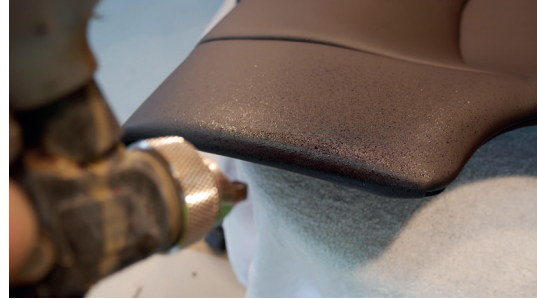
To remove the tension and the edges of the burn mark, use a straight grinder. As the damage has a solid background, there is no need to stabilize by gluing a fabric from behind. Fill the damage with pre-coloured **COLOURLOCK Filler** as often as needed and let dry in between. Because of the depth of the damage, the hole needs to be refilled more often.



To adjust the surface, **COLOURLOCK GLD-Solvent** has to be used. Wet the **COLOURLOCK Polishing Pad** with little GLD to remodel the surface. At the beginning, work with circular movements for smoothing, but this leads to smears. Therefore dab with the Polishing Pad in the end which is a good preparation for the grain pattern.



As the area is very large and the grain is not very strong, producing the grain by a droplet spraying technique is better than the pressing of the grain structure. Test the correct spray pattern on a cardboard and continue on the damaged area and dry in between with a heat gun. The result is a grain-like surface.



In the end, a minimal dent remained which is not visible when the cushion part is reinstalled in the car. The customer was very pleased with the result and brought another vehicle for more repair work.



If you have any questions about the procedure, we will be happy to help you. We also offer training on all repair techniques and leather colourations.



## MIXING COLOURLOCK LEATHER COLOURS

There are various ways for professional leather repair companies to mix leather colours appropriately.

### COLOURLOCK COLOUR WHEEL

In the past, professional leather repair companies mixed the colours by eye, solely using the **COLOURLOCK Colour Wheel** as a tool. Through training, practice and talent, the colours were mixed individually according to visual impression.



### COLOURLOCK COLOURWATCH APP

A big relief is the **COLOURLOCK Colour Watch App**. If the colour name is known (name of the colour via vehicle manufacturer, furniture manufacturer, RAL colour or **COLOURLOCK Leather Fresh** colour chart), the basic recipe can be called up using the mobile phone. There are over 1000 formulas from ALFA ROMEO to VOLVO searchable and available. Either as an Android app via Google Play with the search term **COLOURLOCK** or via the Apple App Store. Simply install and select the recipe. Mixing is by weight. We recommend the **COLOURLOCK Scale** for colours with a weighing range of up to 200 g and an accuracy of 0.01 g.



### COLOURLOCK ColourScannerPRO & ColourWatchPRO APP

A technically sophisticated solution is the **COLOURLOCK ColourScannerPRO**. The ColourScannerPRO is a very straightforward recipe selection tool connected via Bluetooth® which displays suitable recipe suggestions for scanned leather colours in a matter of seconds, which makes the mixing of leather colours very easy. The device is calibrated by us and equipped with our current recipe database, which now contains over 500 colours from the automotive and furniture sectors. We are constantly expanding this selection, which has a positive effect on the measuring accuracy. With this procedure, you can easily measure, formulate and mix leather colours with your smartphone (iOS and Android) using the **ColourWatchPRO App**.

### COLOURLOCK ColourScannerPRO BUNDLE

The **COLOURLOCK ColourScannerPRO Bundle** contains everything the professional needs to mix colours:

- **COLOURLOCK ColourScannerPRO & COLOURLOCK ColourWatchPRO App**
- **COLOURLOCK Fine Scale** with weighing range of up to 200 g
- **COLOURLOCK ColourKit** – colour kit for ColourScannerPRO

## EXPLANATION OF THE COLOUR WHEEL

- If you have no experience, first mix a small amount to avoid wasting colour.
- The colour wheel helps with mixing colours. For example, if a colour is too yellow, you can reduce the intensity of yellow by adding the opposite colour on the colour wheel in small amounts. E.g.: If too yellow, add violet, if too red, add green. Adding an opposite also has other effects, e.g. violet reduces yellow, but also increases bluish and red tones. If you don't want it blue, go a step towards the red shades and add bordeaux. If, however, you don't want to add any red tones, then go a step to the right and add blue. Too red?... add green. Too blue?... add orange.
- If a colour gets too "dirty" or "milky"... stop. Throw it away and start over. Example: Should a primary (clean) colour such as red be slightly cherry (bluish) and you have added the other side (orange or yellow), you will never get a clean cherry red. It will always look muddy.
- Black darkens a colour, but also makes it greener. If you don't want it greener, add a little red.
- White lightens, but also makes bluish. To counter this... add a little ochre or orange.
- Don't add colours like ochre or white to transparent tones. Use transparent tones like dark blue, cherry red and pine green.
- Practise often. A colour can only be redder, bluer or yellower, darker or lighter, clean or muddy.





## THE PROFESSIONAL COLOURING OF PIGMENTED NAPA LEATHER

- The following instructions are for pigmented (top coated) Napa leather and not for Aniline, Nubuck or Suede leather (use special instructions for those leather types). Differentiation: Rub a drop of water on an undamaged area. If the water penetrates the surface and darkens the leather, it's open pored Aniline. If water doesn't penetrate the leather, it's pigmented leather.
- Leather should only be coloured with experience in colouring with spray guns and the right equipment (airbrush, extraction system, breathing protection etc.).
- Changing colour of leather surfaces is more work than refreshing the original colour. You need far more paint and time and a helping hand to colour in all folds.

### CLEANING

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- De-assemble upholstery and covers as much as possible.
- Remove any dust from the leather with a vacuum cleaner or with compressed air. Compressed air is better for the cleaning of folds and piping edges. Remove any remaining dust with a soft brush.
- Clean visibly soiled leathers with **COLOURLOCK Mild Leather Cleaner**. Do not work too wet on damaged areas. Old leather shouldn't absorb water. Then treat older leathers (older than 15 years) with white vinegar (mixture 1:1 with water). Remove dirt in the grain with the **COLOURLOCK Leather Cleaning Brush**.
- Thoroughly clean and de-grease with **COLOURLOCK Solvent Cleaner**. Leather Colour should be seen on the cloth to make sure that any residues are removed and the surface is slightly dissolved. Carefully sand the surface with the **COLOURLOCK Sanding Pad** and dedust without using cleaning liquids. The Solvent Cleaner and light sanding are important processes to ensure optimal colour adhesion!

### REPAIRS

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1. Carefully smooth rough or cracking surfaces with the **COLOURLOCK Leather Sanding Pad**. Wipe off the dust using a moistened cloth.
2. In case of cracks and rips, first smooth down sharp edges. Stick together the edges of rips with **COLOURLOCK Leather Glue**. Areas which have to be filled with **COLOURLOCK Leather Filler** must previously be treated with **COLOURLOCK Primer**. Using the filler, spread a light film about five millimetres left and right of the filled crack or rip. This strengthens the durability of the repair. Let the filler dry and repeat the procedure where necessary. Any unevenness can be removed with a Sanding Pad previously dipped in **COLOURLOCK GLD**. **Important:** Extremely old, brittle and weak leather should be replaced entirely. They can be repaired cosmetically, but colour and filler can never replace the leather's strength.

### COLOURING

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1. Spray the leather gently wet with **COLOURLOCK Primer** at low pressure (approx. 2 bar/15-32 psi) until the surface becomes slightly sticky after drying. Avoid thick coats of primer.
2. Filter the **COLOURLOCK Leather Colour** before filling it into the spraying pistol! Apply the colour at low pressure (approx. 2 bar/15-32 psi) evenly and not too thickly. Always

apply several layers and dry with a heat gun before applying the next layer until the surface is evenly coloured. Apply the colour only as thinly as necessary: Thick layers of colour affect stability and grip of the colouration. Pull apart folds and piping edges and treat those first. Always wear breathing protection during spraying. Work only in a well-ventilated space.

3. Mix **COLOURLOCK Top Coat** with 1-2 % of **COLOURLOCK Crosslinker IC2** (1% soft furniture leather, 2% sturdy car leather). **Stir well and filter!** Spray the mixture thinly over the dried colour and dry with a heat gun. Repeat if necessary. Mix only as much Top Coat with Crosslinker as you need in the following two hours. The Crosslinker is reactive and should not get in contact with water and humidity. Keep away from skin and eyes!
4. Primer, Leather Colour and Top Coat can be dried with a heat gun and the steps should be performed successively to ensure that the fresh layers connect well.
5. Smooth down rough areas with **COLOURLOCK Polishing Pad 4000**. Then, if necessary, again apply colour or only Top Coat.
6. After 24 hours, rub a wet cloth on the colour to be sure that the surface has sufficiently been treated with Top Coat. In case of discolouration, the leather has to be treated with Top Coat again.
7. Care the coloured leather with **COLOURLOCK Leather Shield** in order to protect it against wear and scratches.
8. One week after colouring, apply **COLOURLOCK Leather Protector**. Regularly repeat this care two to four times a year.

Required quantities for a complete furniture

<b>COLOURLOCK Mild Leather Cleaner</b> – foam spender bottle	200 ml
<b>COLOURLOCK Leather Cleaning Brush</b>	1 unit
<b>COLOURLOCK Solvent Cleaner</b>	1 litre
<b>COLOURLOCK Leather Sanding Pad</b>	1 unit
<b>COLOURLOCK Leather Glue</b>	20 g
<b>COLOURLOCK Leather Filler</b>	7 ml tube
<b>COLOURLOCK GLD Solvent</b>	225 ml
<b>COLOURLOCK Polishing Pad 4000</b>	1 unit
<b>COLOURLOCK Primer</b>	1 litre
<b>COLOURLOCK Leather Colour</b>	2 litres (price / litre!)
<b>COLOURLOCK</b> Extra charge for colour matching according to sample	
<b>COLOURLOCK Colour Filter</b>	3 pieces (price per filter!)
<b>COLOURLOCK Top Coat Car &amp; Furniture</b>	1 litre
<b>COLOURLOCK Crosslinker IC2</b>	50 ml
<b>COLOURLOCK Leather Shield</b>	150 ml
<b>COLOURLOCK Leather Protector</b>	150 ml

You are welcome to call us if you have any questions.  
Tel. 0049 (0) 551 770 730 · Monday - Friday from 8:00 - 17:00

The quantities above are sufficient for a complete set of equipment. Minimum quantity for matched colours is 1 litre. Most other products are also available in 250 ml bottles. We will be happy to adjust the quantities to suit your individual requirements.



## THE PROFESSIONAL COLOURING OF ARTIFICIAL LEATHER AND PLASTIC

- Vinyl and plastic parts should only be coloured with experience in colouring with spray guns and an equipped workshop (airbrush, extraction system, breathing protection etc.).
- Changing the colour of leather surfaces is more work than refreshing the original colour. You need far more paint and time and a helping hand to colour in all folds.

### CLEANING

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1. De-assemble upholstery and covers as much as possible.
2. Remove any dust from the leather with a vacuum cleaner or with compressed air. Compressed air is better for the cleaning of folds and piping edges. Remove any remaining dust with a soft brush.
3. Clean visibly soiled surfaces with **COLOURLOCK Cleaner for Artificial Leather**. Remove dirt in the grain with the **COLOURLOCK Leather Cleaning Brush**.
4. Rub all surfaces with **COLOURLOCK GLD Solvent**. The surface will turn dull and sticky, which is important for the colour adhesion.
5. Smooth hard plastic, which doesn't get sticky when cleaned with GLD-Solvent, have to be primed with **COLOURLOCK Plastic Primer**. This will generate the required adhesion. Only spray on a thin layer and start colouring before the stickiness is gone.

### REPAIRS

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1. Carefully smooth rough or cracking surfaces with the **COLOURLOCK Leather Sanding Pad**. Wipe off the dust using a moistened cloth.
2. Stick together the edges of rips with **COLOURLOCK Leather Glue**. Fill cracks and rips with **COLOURLOCK Leather Filler**. Let the filler dry and repeat the procedure where necessary. Important: Only small damages can be repaired. Extremely old, brittle and weak parts should be replaced entirely.

### COLOURING

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1. Filter the **COLOURLOCK Leather Colour** before filling it into the spraying pistol and mix with 3 to 5% of **COLOURLOCK Crosslinker IC2** and **stir well!** Use 3% Crosslinker on soft vinyl and 5% on hard plastics. Apply the colour at low pressure (approx. 2 bar/15-32 psi) evenly and not too thickly. Always apply several layers and dry with a heat gun before applying the next layer until the surface is evenly coloured. Apply the colour only as thinly as necessary: Thick layers of colour affect stability and grip of the colouration. Pull apart folds and piping edges and treat those first. Always wear breathing protection during spraying. Work only in a well-ventilated space.
2. Mix filtered **COLOURLOCK Top Coat** with 3% of **COLOURLOCK Crosslinker IC2 (stir well!)**. Spray the mixture thinly over the dried colour and dry with a heat gun. Repeat if necessary. Mix only as much Top Coat with Crosslinker as you need in the following two hours. The Crosslinker is reactive and should not get in contact with water. Keep away from skin and eyes!
3. Primer, Leather Colour and Top Coat can be dried with a heat gun and the steps should be performed successively to ensure that the fresh layers connect well.





4. Smooth down rough areas with **COLOURLOCK Polishing Pad 4000**. Then, if necessary, again apply colour or only Top Coat.
5. After 24 hours, rub a wet cloth on the colour to be sure that the surface has sufficiently been treated with Top Coat. In case of discolouration, the leather has to be treated with Top Coat again.
6. Care the coloured surface with **COLOURLOCK Protector for Artificial Leather** in order to protect it against wear and scratches.

Required quantities for a complete furniture

<b>COLOURLOCK Cleaner for Artificial Leather</b> – foam spender bottle	200 ml
<b>COLOURLOCK Leather Cleaning Brush</b>	1 unit
<b>COLOURLOCK GLD Solvent</b>	1 litre
<b>COLOURLOCK Leather Sanding Pad</b>	1 unit
<b>COLOURLOCK Leather Filler</b>	7 ml tube
<b>COLOURLOCK Polishing Pad 4000</b>	1 unit
<b>Plastic Primer Aerosol</b>	400 ml
<b>COLOURLOCK Leather Colour</b>	2 litres (price / litre!)
<b>COLOURLOCK Extra charge</b> for colour matching according to sample	
<b>COLOURLOCK Colour Filter</b>	3 pieces (price per filter!)
<b>COLOURLOCK Top Coat Car &amp; Furniture</b>	1 litre
<b>COLOURLOCK Crosslinker IC2</b>	100 ml
<b>COLOURLOCK Protector for Artificial Leather</b>	150 ml

You are welcome to call us if you have any questions.  
Tel. 0049 (0) 551 770 730 · Monday - Friday from 8:00 - 17:00

The quantities above are sufficient for a complete set of equipment. Minimum quantity for matched colours is 1 litre. Most other products are also available in 250 ml bottles. We will be happy to adjust the quantities to suit your individual requirements.

## INSTRUCTION FOR COLOURING ANILINE LEATHER

- This instruction is for Aniline and semi-aniline leather. Distinction: When a rubbed-in drop of water (undamaged area) sinks into the leather and darkens it, it's open-pored leather (aniline, semi-aniline). When the water peels off, it's pigmented leather (colour layer on the surface). Semi-aniline leather only has a thin colour layer and water can be rubbed in when strong enough rubbed. Otherwise it can be treated like pigmented leathers.
- Recolouring aniline leather or semi-aniline leather with a very light coating turns it into a pigmented leather. This changes the character of the leather. The more colour has to be applied to cover damages or colour differences, the more it turns into pigmented leather.
- Leather should only be coloured with experience in colouring with spray guns and an equipped workshop (airbrush, extraction system, breathing protection etc.).
- Changing the colour of leather surfaces is more work than refreshing the original colour. You need far more paint and time and a helping hand to colour in all folds. Also, the distance grows to the former aniline leather.

## CLEANING

1. De-assemble upholstery and covers as much as possible.
2. Remove any dust from the leather with a vacuum cleaner or with compressed air. Compressed air is better for the cleaning of folds and piping edges. Remove any remaining dust with a soft brush.
3. Don't use water-based cleaners on open-pored leather. The liquid only sinks into the surface and in most cases, the stains are also inside the leather. Use **COLOURLOCK Leather Cleaning Spirit** to clean and degrease thoroughly. Additionally, clean all contact areas without visible and notable body fats with **COLOURLOCK Solvent Cleaner**. Carefully sand the surface with the **COLOURLOCK Sanding Pad** and dedust using a wet cloth.
4. Visible and notable stains and areas of retracted sweat and body fats have to be additionally treated intensively with **COLOURLOCK Fat Absorber Paste**. Otherwise there is a major risk that the colour comes off or gets sticky because of remaining fat. First clean such areas with **COLOURLOCK Leather Cleaning Spirit**. Spread a 3 to 5-millimetre-thick layer of Fat Absorber Paste on the surface and let dry several hours. After drying, areas without fat will be white. Areas with remaining fat will turn yellowish-brown. Remove the remaining powder with a vacuum cleaner. Repeat the treatment until all Fat Absorber Paste is white after drying. Remove **thoroughly** all residues. This treatment can take several days!

## REPAIRS

1. Carefully smooth rough or cracking surfaces with the **COLOURLOCK Leather Sanding Pad**. Wipe off the dust using a moistened cloth.
2. Areas which have to be filled with **COLOURLOCK Leather Filler** must previously be treated with **COLOURLOCK Primer**. Using the filler, spread a light film about five millimetres left and right of the filled crack or rip. This strengthens the durability of the repair. Let the filler dry and repeat the procedure where necessary. Any unevenness can be removed with a Sanding Pad previously dipped in **COLOURLOCK GLD**.

**Important:** Extremely old, brittle and weak leather should be replaced entirely. They can be repaired cosmetically, but Colour and Filler can never replace the leather's strength!



## COLOURING

1. Spray the leather gently wet with **COLOURLOCK Primer** at low pressure (approx. 2 bar/15-32 psi) until the surface becomes slightly sticky after drying. Primer can be dried with a heat gun.
2. Filter the **COLOURLOCK Leather Colour** before filling it into the spray gun! Apply the colour at low pressure (approx. 2 bar/15-32 psi) in cross-spray method evenly and not too thickly. Always apply several layers and dry with a heat gun before applying the next layer until the surface is evenly coloured. Apply the colour only as thinly as necessary: Thick layers of colour affect stability and grip of the colouration. Pull apart folds and piping edges and treat those first. Always wear breathing protection during spraying. Work only in a well-ventilated space. In case of little colour differences without need of full covering, the Leather Colour can be mixed with up to 30% Primer to achieve a softer result.
3. Mix **COLOURLOCK Top Coat** with 1% of **COLOURLOCK Crosslinker IC2**. **Stir well and filter!** Spray the mixture thinly over the dried colour and dry with a heat gun. Repeat if necessary. Mix only as much Top Coat with Crosslinker as you need in the following two hours. The Crosslinker is reactive and should not get in contact with water and humidity. Keep away from skin and eyes! In cases of only applying very little Leather Colour, Top Coat can be avoided. In such cases, only spray on a layer of **COLOURLOCK Aniline Cream**. This keeps the character of the original aniline leather. **Spray on** the cream thinly and dry with a heat gun. In cases of intensive colouration, Top Coat is inevitable.
4. Primer, Leather Colour and Top Coat can be dried with a heat gun and the steps should be performed successively to ensure that the fresh layers connect well.
5. Smooth down rough areas with **COLOURLOCK Polishing Pad 4000**. Then, if necessary, again apply colour or only Top Coat.
6. After 24 hours, rub a wet cloth on the colour to be sure that the surface has sufficiently been treated with Top Coat. In case of discolouration, the leather has to be treated with Top Coat again.
7. Care the coloured leather with **COLOURLOCK Leather Shield** in order to protect it against wear and scratches.
8. One week after colouring, apply **COLOURLOCK Leather Protector**. Regularly repeat this care two to four times a year.

Required quantities for a complete furniture

<b>COLOURLOCK Solvent Cleaner</b>	1 litre
<b>COLOURLOCK Leather Cleaning Spirit</b>	225 ml
<b>COLOURLOCK Fat Absorber Paste</b>	1 litre
<b>COLOURLOCK Leather Sanding Pad</b>	1 unit
<b>COLOURLOCK Leather Filler</b>	7 ml tube
<b>COLOURLOCK Polishing Pad 4000</b>	1 unit
<b>COLOURLOCK Primer</b>	1 litre
<b>COLOURLOCK Leather Colour</b>	2 litres (price / litre!)
<b>COLOURLOCK Extra charge</b> for colour matching according to sample	
<b>COLOURLOCK Colour Filter</b>	3 pieces (price per filter!)
<b>COLOURLOCK Top Coat Car &amp; Furniture</b>	1 litre
<b>COLOURLOCK Crosslinker IC2</b>	50 ml
<b>COLOURLOCK Aniline Cream</b>	250 ml
<b>COLOURLOCK Leather Shield</b>	150 ml
<b>COLOURLOCK Leather Protector</b>	150 ml

The quantities above are sufficient for a complete set of equipment. Minimum quantity for matched colours is 1 litre. Most other products are also available in 250 ml bottles. We will be happy to adjust the quantities to suit your individual requirements.

## INSTRUCTION FOR COLOURING BLEEDING INK STAINS AND GLUE STAINS ON PIGMENTED LEATHERS

Sometimes occurs the problem that ink and glue stains, which cannot be removed by cleaning, penetrated again through a new colour layer.

Typical cases: Discolouration from car tires, permanent pen marks on the back of leather, leaking ballpoint pens or ink pens, black mold, glue and other coloured stains. Then the dye is already moved through the top colour layer or migrated from behind and cannot be removed with GLD-Solvent.

Use the following method to over-dye such stains. Leather should only be coloured with experience in colouring with spray guns and the right equipment (airbrush, extraction system, breathing protection etc.).



synthetic leather  
with discoloration



discolouration  
car tires



stamping ink on  
furniture leather



adhesive penetration  
from the back

### CLEANING

1. De-assemble upholstery and covers as much as possible.
2. Remove any dust from the leather with a vacuum cleaner or with compressed air. Compressed air is better for the cleaning of folds and piping edges. Remove any remaining dust with a soft brush. Clean visibly soiled leather with **COLOURLOCK Leather Cleaner**.
3. Thoroughly clean and de-grease with **COLOURLOCK Solvent Cleaner**. Leather Colour should be seen on the cloth to make sure that any residues are removed, which is very important for the adhesion of the leather colour. Thereby remove discoloration and ink residues as much as possible. Extreme discoloration (spilled ink, intensive tire marks etc.) must additionally be treated with **COLOURLOCK Fat Absorber Paste**.
4. Carefully sand the surface with the **COLOURLOCK Sanding Pad** and dedust using a moistened cloth. The Solvent Cleaner and light sanding are important processes to ensure optimal colour adhesion!

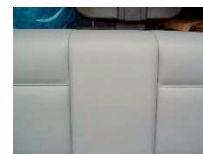
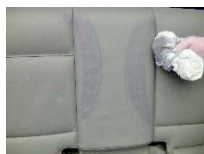
### COLOURING

1. The **COLOURLOCK Blocker** has to be applied with a sponge **before** the Primer! Dry the area with a heat gun and apply a second coat with a sponge and dry again. Irregularities can be sanded smooth. Repeat Blocker if necessary in order to achieve a sufficient and covering layer. For large surfaces, the blocker may also be applied with a spray gun at high pressure. Better several thin coats instead of few thick layers and allow drying in between.  
**Important:** After last cleaning with Leather Cleaning Spirit, GLD-Solvent, Fat Absorber or Solvent Cleaner let enough time to let dry **completely**. **No** use of Primer before the Blocker! Perforation holes must be opened again with a toothpick before drying of the Blocker.
2. Spray the leather gently wet with **COLOURLOCK Primer** at low pressure (approx. 2 bar/15-32 psi) until the surface becomes slightly sticky after drying. Avoid thick coats of primer. Primer can be dried with a heat gun.

3. Filter the **COLOURLOCK Leather Colour** before filling it into the spray gun! Apply the colour at low pressure (approx. 2 bar/15-32 psi) in cross-spray method evenly and not too thickly. Always apply several layers and dry with a heat gun before applying the next layer until the surface is evenly coloured. Apply the colour only as thinly as necessary: Thick layers of colour affect stability and grip of the colouration. Pull apart folds and piping edges and treat those first. Always wear breathing protection during spraying. Work only in a well-ventilated space. Add **COLOURLOCK Crosslinker IC2** to the Leather Colour and **stir well** working on imitation leather and hard surfaces. Add 3% working on soft imitation leather and 5% working on hard plastic and leather surfaces.
4. Mix **COLOURLOCK Top Coat** with 1-3% of **COLOURLOCK Crosslinker IC2** (1% soft furniture leather, 2% sturdy car leather, 3% hard surfaces and artificial leather). **Stir well and filter!** Spray the mixture thinly over the dried colour and dry with a heat gun. Add 3% of **COLOURLOCK Crosslinker IC2** to the Leather Colour working on imitation leather and hard surfaces. Repeat if necessary. Mix only as much Top Coat with Crosslinker as you need in the following two hours. The Crosslinker is reactive and should not get in contact with water and humidity. Keep away from skin and eyes!
5. Primer, Leather Colour and Top Coat can be dried with a heat gun and the steps should be performed successively to ensure that the fresh layers connect well.
6. Smooth down rough areas with **COLOURLOCK Polishing Pad 4000**. Then, if necessary, again apply colour or only Top Coat.
7. After 24 hours, rub a wet cloth on the colour to be sure that the surface has sufficiently been treated with Top Coat. In case of discolouration, the leather has to be treated with Top Coat again.
8. Care the coloured leather with **COLOURLOCK Leather Shield** in order to protect it against wear and scratches. Avoid "normal" oil-based leather care in the near future, to avoid a softening of the fresh layer and risk of re-bleeding through of the spots.

Required quantities for a complete furniture or car upholstery

<b>COLOURLOCK Mild Leather Cleaner</b> – foam spender bottle	200 ml
<b>COLOURLOCK Leather Cleaning Brush</b>	1 unit
<b>COLOURLOCK Solvent Cleaner</b>	1 litre
<b>COLOURLOCK Fat Absorber Paste</b>	1 litre
<b>COLOURLOCK Leather Sanding Pad</b>	1 unit
<b>COLOURLOCK Blocker</b>	75 ml
<b>COLOURLOCK Polishing Pad 4000</b>	1 unit
<b>COLOURLOCK Primer</b>	1 litre
<b>COLOURLOCK Leather Colour</b>	1 litre
<b>COLOURLOCK Extra charge</b> for colour matching according to sample	
<b>COLOURLOCK Colour Filter</b>	3 pieces (price per filter!)
<b>COLOURLOCK Top Coat Car &amp; Furniture</b>	1 litre
<b>COLOURLOCK Crosslinker IC2</b>	50 ml
<b>COLOURLOCK Leather Shield</b>	150 ml





## INSTRUCTIONS FOR GENERATING ANTIQUE EFFECTS

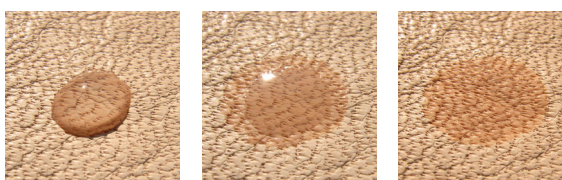
The production of antique effects on new leather or in the repair of old leather has some peculiarities. It is extremely challenging to replace leather and create the desired effect on antique furniture and garments like old bags, weapon holsters (see images below) and requires a lot of skill.



As a base to create antique effects, an uncoloured, vegetable-tanned, open pore aniline leather should be used. It can be thick or thin, hard or soft. Important: The leather must be absorbent and should not be pre-treated with water repellents. A drop of water must easily sink into the surface. Always test before.



pigmented – not recommended



absolutely open pore, vegetable-tanned leather

Required products / Ready-mixed:

**COLOURLOCK Antique Finish** (black, yellow, blue, red, brown) 250 ml or 1 litre

Required products / Do-it-yourself:

**COLOURLOCK Primer** 250 ml or 1 litre

**COLOURLOCK Aniline Colour** (black, yellow, blue, red, brown) 250 ml or 1 litre

**COLOURLOCK Fresh Neutral Gloss** 1 litre

Plus the following:

**COLOURLOCK Leather Sanding Pad** 1 unit

**COLOURLOCK Polishing Pad 4000 corn** 1 unit

**COLOURLOCK Top Coat Gloss** 250 ml or 1 litre

**COLOURLOCK Crosslinker IC2** 50 ml

**COLOURLOCK Elephant Leather Preserver** 125 ml

Aniline dyes are like ink. In the tannery, these dyes can be sufficiently fixed by washouts and fixers. However, when applied by hand, care must be taken to avoid any discolourations. Whilst aniline colours are beautifully transparent, the modern, aqueous (water based) aniline dyes must be handled carefully and used with low intensity to avoid bronzing and discolouration.

Mix the antique colour as follows: Mix 10% **COLOURLOCK Primer**, 10% **COLOURLOCK Aniline Colour** and 80% **COLOURLOCK Leather Fresh Neutral** or **COLOURLOCK Top Coat Gloss**. Alternatively, you can work with the ready-mixed **COLOURLOCK Antique Finish**. At this concentration, and with the post-processing described below, there is no discolouration. The Aniline Colour (or the ready-to-use Antique Finish) is available in blue, brown, yellow, red and black and you can always add **COLOURLOCK Leather Colour**;

according to necessity, to achieve specific colour effects. However, the leather colours always take brilliance from the mixture, but increase the opacity. Always perform a test to see how the desired effect can be achieved or email us photos for help.

In general, the colour is applied with a sponge after having applied primer followed by wipe effects which help achieve the desired antique look. Many other techniques are also commonly used. For example, the colours can be sprayed on (with little pressure → dots formation, not opaque!) or changes can be produced by abrasive effects with the Leather Sanding Pad. Often several colour mixtures have to be combined!

After achieving the desired look, the surface must be fixed with Top Coat. Mix **COLOURLOCK Top Coat Gloss** with 3% **COLOURLOCK Crosslinker IC2** when working on hard and stiff leather. On soft leather, only use 1% Crosslinker. **Stir well and filter!** Spray the mixture thinly over the dried colour and dry with a heat gun. Repeat if necessary. Mix only as much Top Coat with Crosslinker as you need in the following four hours. The Crosslinker is reactive and should not get in contact with water and humidity. Keep away from skin and eyes! Primer, Leather Colour and Top Coat can be dried with a heat gun and the steps should be performed successively to assure that the fresh layers connect well. Let dry 24 hours. For matt leathers also Top Coat Dull may be used or mixed with Top Coat Gloss as needed.

Smooth down rough areas with **COLOURLOCK Polishing Pad 4000**. Then, if necessary, again apply colour or only Top Coat. After 24 hours, rub a wet cloth on the colour to be sure that the surface has been treated sufficiently with Top Coat. In case of discolouration, the leather has to be treated with Top Coat again.

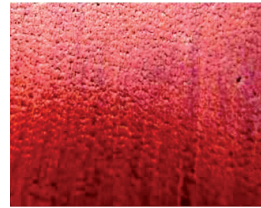
Finally, care and protect the leather with **COLOURLOCK Elephant Leather Preserver**. **Recommendation:** First rub a little amount of Preserver in a soft cloth and then spread on the surface to avoid over-applying. Ensure you rub gently and with care.



antique chair



drop application



wiped



wiped and polished

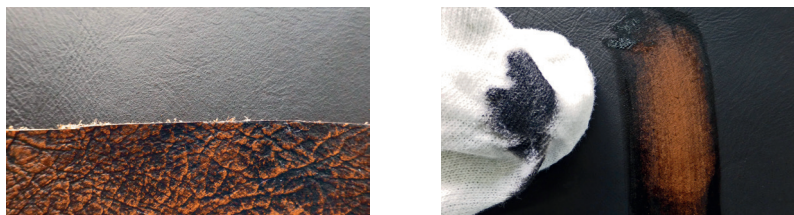
## INSTRUCTIONS FOR GENERATING ANTIQUE EFFECTS ON NEW LEATHER



Antique effects on leather are generally created by a darker, transparent colour application on lighter monochrome leather. This causes a characteristic two-tone antique effect. There are various methods of creating such patina or vintage effects.

In earlier times, when solvent colours were used, there were two methods to create the desired patina.

**One method** was to buy a piece of leather which already had a dark antique finish on light coloured pigmented leather. With a solvent, the upholsterer could decide how much patina colour he wanted to remove to create the desired result. This could be done on the complete hide or after the furniture was made. This leather is called "rub off leather". Usually it was done after the furniture was made.



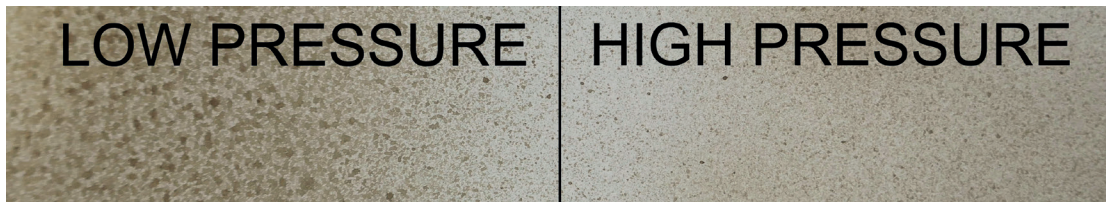
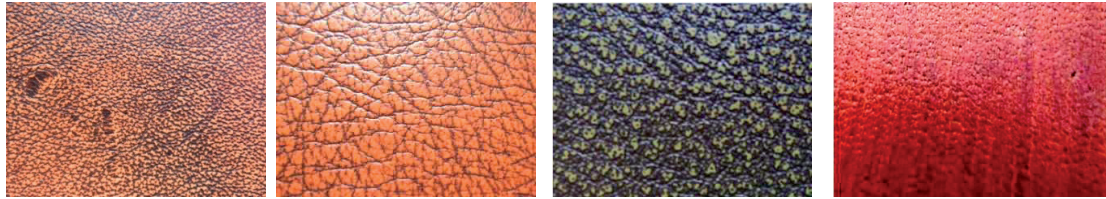
The **second method** was applying the patina colour on the complete hide or on the finished furniture. The more the patina colour is applied, the darker the overall look will become.



With both methods it was possible to work forwards and backwards, because the colour could be removed by sanding or by solvents. If too much was removed, it could be applied again by spraying, dabbing or wiping.



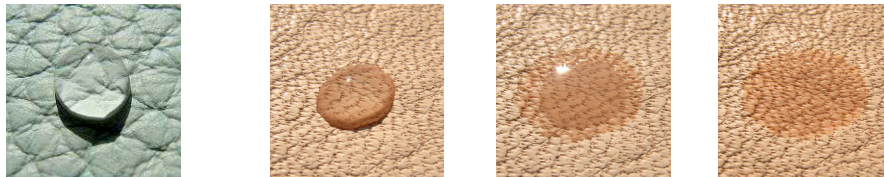
The more irregular the patina colour is applied, the more vivid the look becomes. Spraying the colour creates the most uniform appearance. By varying the spray gun pressure the look can be changed too. Colour that is already applied can be changed by rubbing it off with solvents or by sanding down with and without solvents. Different application techniques and the art of distributing the colours give the dyer the ability to create a large variety of looks. The size and depth of the leather grain structure also heavily influences the result.



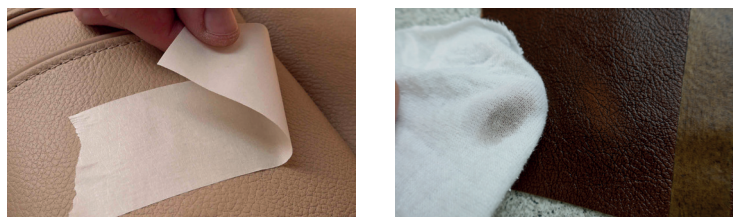
Nowadays solvent based colours are not common any more. Health aspects, work safety and transport restrictions led to a decline in the use of most solvent based leather chemicals and the new generation of products are mainly water based. This makes creating antique effects a little harder. Two choices remained for antique leathers. First is to buy ready patinated antique leather. Individual patterns are no longer possible. Water based colours are much more sensitive to solvents and trying the method of removing patina colour with solvents also removes the base colour. The leather is sensitive to discolouration afterwards as the protective Top Coat is also removed.

## THE CREATION OF ANTIQUE EFFECTS WITH WATER BASED COLOURS

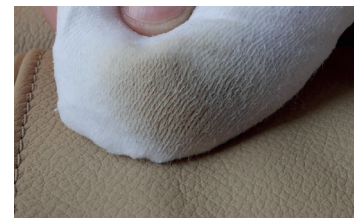
**First step** is to choose the right leather type for this process. For new furniture, a pigmented leather (drop of water doesn't sink in) is the better choice, because the two-tone effect will be stronger and the process is easier for inexperienced craftsmen. The patina colour doesn't sink in and removing colour is easier if too much was applied. Experienced craftsmen can work with both leather types as they have experienced the results of the different application methods. Foil coated leather or waxed and oiled leathers shouldn't be chosen, as there is a strong risk that the result won't hold long enough. Also nubuck and suede can't be used because of their velvet-like surface.



Always test the method of patination on new leather samples before working on the complete surface. Glue on a tape and tear it off. Use a slightly moist cloth preferably white in colour and rub the surface 10 times next day. If the patination remains, this method can be used.



**Second step** is the cleaning of pigmented base leather with GLD. Modern leathers are protected with a Top Coat. These Top Coats contain antisoiling and anti-friction additives, which can harm the adhesion of the patina colour. Therefore, the surface to be patinated must be cleaned with **COLOURLOCK GLD Solvent**. You have to rub strong enough to get a light colouration on the cloth and change the cloth area to really remove the Top Coat, but don't remove the base colour. It is normal for the surface to be slightly sticky immediately after the GLD-treatment and it is perfect for applying the patina colour.



**Third step** is to sand the surface, when the GLD-treatment doesn't cause a sticky surface. Then carefully sand the surface in circular movements to get a duller surface. Remove dust with a moistened cloth.



**Fourth step** is the patination of the leather with the transparent **COLOURLOCK Antique Finish** which is based on aniline dyes. Aniline dyes are concentrates and have a high risk of discolouration. Therefore, care must be taken to avoid any discolouration and bronzing.

Mix the Antique Finish as follows: Mix 10% **COLOURLOCK Primer**, 10% **COLOURLOCK Aniline Colour** and 80% **COLOURLOCK Top Coat Gloss**. Alternatively, you can work with the ready-mixed **COLOURLOCK Antique Finish**. At this concentration, and with the post-processing described below, there is no discolouration. The Aniline Colour (or the



ready-to-use Antique Finish) is available in blue, brown, yellow, red and black and you can always add **COLOURLOCK Leather Colour**; according to necessity, to achieve specific colour effects.

However, the leather colours always contain a certain level of gloss from the mixture, but they also increase opacity. Always perform a test to see how the desired effect can be achieved or email us some photos for help.

For leather with a black antique finish, a mixture of two thirds of black and 1 third of brown is recommended. Using pure black leads to a greenish optic which is not recommendable on brownish leather.



Always mix **COLOURLOCK Antique Finish** with 1% **COLOURLOCK Crosslinker IC2**. **Stir well and filter!** Mix only as much Antique Finish with Crosslinker as you need in the following two hours. The Crosslinker is reactive and should not get in contact with water and humidity. Keep away from skin and eyes!

Once the desired result has been achieved, the newly designed patina must be fixed with **COLOURLOCK Top Coat** to insure that the leather does not stain and the degree of gloss is adjusted. Antique Finish and Top Coat can be dried with a heat gun and the steps should be performed successively to ensure that the fresh layers connect well.

Mix **COLOURLOCK Top Coat** with 2% of **COLOURLOCK Crosslinker IC2**. **Stir well and filter!** Spray the mixture thinly over the dried colour and dry with a heat gun. Repeat if necessary. Smooth down rough areas with **COLOURLOCK Polishing Pad 4000**.

Top Coat is available as **Dull, Gloss** or **High Gloss** version and can be mixed as wished to achieve the desired degree of gloss.

After 24 hours, rub a wet cloth on the colour to be sure that the surface has sufficiently been treated with Top Coat. In case of discolouration, the leather should be treated with Top Coat again.

The recommended care for the customer is **COLOURLOCK Leather Shield** for dull leather and **COLOURLOCK Elephant Leather Preserver** on shiny leather. This is recommended every 6 to 12 months and for the first treatment after 6 months depending on sun exposure and use of the leather.

Required products / Ready-mixed:

**COLOURLOCK Antique Finish** (black, yellow, blue, red, brown) 1 litre

Required products / Do-it-yourself:

**COLOURLOCK Aniline Colour** (black, yellow, blue, red, brown) 1 litre

**COLOURLOCK Top Coat Dull** or **Gloss** 1 litre

Plus the following:

**COLOURLOCK GLD Solvent** 1 litre

**COLOURLOCK Leather Sanding Pad** 1 unit

**COLOURLOCK Polishing Pad 4000** corn 1 unit

**COLOURLOCK Crosslinker IC2** 50 ml

**COLOURLOCK Leather Shield** 1 litre

**COLOURLOCK Elephant Leather Preserver** 125 g

Repair Kit Furniture & Car Leather	Amount	Art.No.
Paint Filter (Set of 10 pieces)	1	12205
Beaker 100 ml + Screw lids (mixing and storage (Set of 10 pieces)	1	924373
Beaker glass 250 ml	1	924438
Spatula repair tool, long	1	11062
Ball head and flat head combination tool	1	121518
Dent lifter repair tool	1	121519
Mini Brush (Set of 10 pieces)	1	924482
Colour Wheel	1	944290
Sponges (43 x 43 x 67 mm) (Set of 50 pieces)	1	924453
Sponges (90 x 55 x 35 mm) (Set of 25 pieces)	1	924451
Leather Sanding Pad	5	11019-en
Polishing Pad 4000	3	2290
Leather Cleaning Brush	2	11020
Mild Leather Cleaner – Foam Spender bottle	200 ml	121059-en
Strong Leather Cleaner – Foam Spender bottle	200 ml	121067-en
Mild Leather Cleaner	1 litre	121049-en
Strong Leather Cleaner	1 litre	121050-en
Leather Cleaning Spirit	1 litre	121066-en
Solvent Cleaner	1 litre	12212-en
GLD	1 litre	12213-en
Fat Absorber Spray	250 ml	11032-en
Fat Absorber Paste	250 ml	224098
Primer	1 litre	12220
Leather Colour black	1 litre	224410
Leather Colour white	1 litre	224321
Leather Colour ochre	1 litre	224444
Leather Colours – 19 standard colours (except black, white, ochre)	19 x 250 ml	
Leather Colour Luminous – 5 standard colours	5 x 250 ml	
Duller	250 ml	224109
Top Coat High Gloss	250 ml	224136
Top Coat Gloss	1 litre	12227
Top Coat Dull	1 litre	12225
Crosslinker IC2	50 ml	12230-en
Plastic Primer – Aerosol	400 ml	121034
Blocker	75 ml	224126
Chill Bar	1	12202
Repair Grain – strong/middle/fine	3	2263
Grain-Maker-Set – for instant Repair Grains	2	12203-en
Thermopad – temperature resistant pad for leather repairing	1	12204
Leather Filler	20 ml tube	12209
Leather & Plastic Paste	7 ml tube	222054
Colour Neutral	250 ml	11023
Leather Glue – solvent free	20 g	20032
REP-GLUE – Repair Glue	20 ml "Tipp-Ex" type	121287
Thickener	75 ml	224079
Textile for glue repairs	1	11063
Leder Fresh Neutral – colourless	1 litre	11009-en-neutral
Bottles empty 150 ml for Fresh, orange caps, Fresh labels	6	944218/924387-en
Leather Fresh F034 black	150 ml	11008-en-F034
Licker Oil	250 ml	224081
Smooth Leather Care Set (Leather Protector 150 ml + Mild Leather Cleaner 125 ml)	1 set	11004-en
New Leather Care Set (Leather Shield 150 ml + Mild Leather Cleaner 125 ml)	1 set	11057-en
Leather Shield	1 litre	11058-en
Leather Protector	1 litre	11011-en
Elephant Leather Preserver	125 ml	11013-en
Aniline Protector – Aerosol	400 ml	11039-en
Aniline Cream	250 ml	11028-en
Alcantara & Textil Cleaner	250 ml	11053-en
Waterproofing for Leather & Textil – Aerosol	500 ml	11040-en
Artificial Leather Care Set (Cleaner 125 ml + Protector 150 ml for artificial leather)	1 set	20051-en
	no spary gun / airbrush	
	Airbrush pistol with tube and adaptor	
	Spray gun Walter Pilot Mini	
	Airbrush pistol with tube and adaptor	
	+ Spray gun Walter Pilot Mini	

For transport buy plastic bags/boxes from the Do-It-Yorselfe Store.

Also helpful products from the Do-It-Yorselfe Store or Paint Shop: Scissors, knives, superglue, clear eraser, tape in various widths, cleaning cloths, dust masks, heat gun, pipe cleaners, gloves, paint brushes and sponges.

**Please store the water based products above 5 °C!**







[www.lederzentrum.de](http://www.lederzentrum.de)