

## CUTS OF LEATHER

### LEATHER TYPES

**Grain:** The smooth outside top layer of the hide.

**Split:** The rougher inside layer of the hide when top layer is removed.

**Cowhide:** Most commonly used leather due to availability. The most heat resistant leather.

**Pigskin:** Greatest breathability due to its porous texture. Remains pliable after exposure to wet conditions.

**Goatskin:** One of the softest leathers due to its natural lanolin which provides waterproof and tactile sensitive properties.

**Deerskin:** The most luxurious leather available for comfort and sensitivity with longer wear.

**Elkskin:** Like deerskin, the soft texture provides superior comfort and stays flexible when exposed to heat.

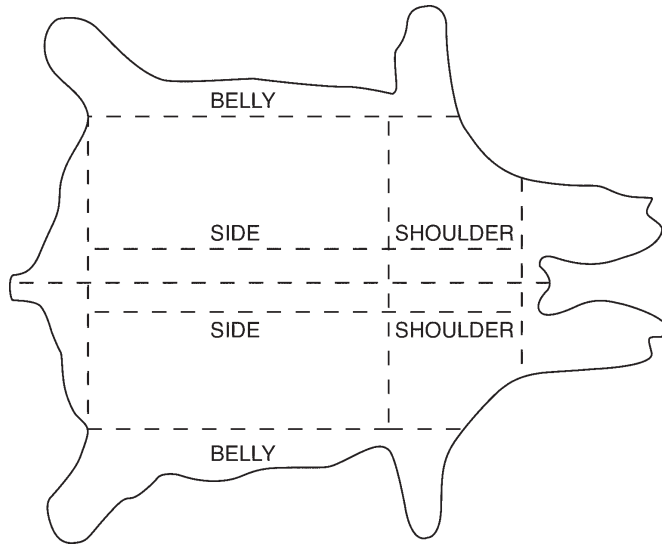
### LEATHER CATEGORIES

**Premium:** The highest quality and most durable leather available provide the most uniform leather with few imperfections. Most commonly cut from the side area or rib section of the hide.

**Select:** Leather of consistent quality and thickness with slightly less durability than premium. Typically cut from the shoulder area of the hide where texture differences are more visible.

**Standard:** Provides the best value leather for the price with adequate quality and durability. Generally cut from the shoulder area or belly of the hide.

**Economy:** The least expensive option with inconsistencies in leather appearance and texture. Most commonly cut from the belly section of the hide.



## THE BENEFITS OF LEATHER



### Cowhide

- Good durability
- Good insulation protection, especially against heat
- High puncture resistance



### Pigskin

- Lightweight
- Highest breathability due to porous texture
- Low cost
- High abrasion resistance
- Tends to become softer and more flexible after use



### Goatskin

- Natural lanolin creates soft feel
- High abrasion and puncture resistance
- High flexibility
- High durability



### Deerskin

- Very soft and comfortable
- Highest insulation protection, especially against cold
- Highest durability and longest lasting
- Highest flexibility and dexterity

Leather Type	Puncture Resistance	Durability	Breathability	Leather Flexibility	Insulation	Moisture Resistance	Abrasion	Cost
Grain Pigskin	5	3	5	4	4	4	5	Low
Grain Cowhide	4	4	2	3	3	3	2	Average
Split Cowhide	4	4	2	2	2	3	2	Low
Grain Deerskin	2	5	2	4	4	5	4	High
Split Deerskin	2	2	4	5	5	3	3	Average
Grain Goatskin	4	4	2	4	4	1	3	Average
Grain Elkskin	2	4	2	4	3	4	4	High