

1: Saddle Pigskin (Pitsford)

This bar-code number lets you verify that you're getting exactly the right version or edition of a book. The digit and digit formats both work.

Australian Stock Saddle A western saddle Western saddles are saddles originally designed to be used on horses on working cattle ranches in the United States. Used today in a wide variety of western riding activities, they are the "cowboy saddles" familiar to movie viewers, rodeo fans, and those who have gone on tourist trail rides. The Western saddle has no padding of its own, and must be used with a saddle blanket or pad in order to provide a comfortable fit for the horse. It also has sturdier stirrups and uses a cinch rather than a girth. Its most distinctive feature is the horn on the front of the saddle, originally used to dally a lariat when roping cattle. Other nations such as Australia and Argentina have stock saddles that usually do not have a horn, but have other features commonly seen in a western saddle, including a deep seat, high cantle, and heavier leather. The tree of a western saddle is the most critical component, defining the size and shape of the finished product. The tree determines both the width and length of the saddle as it sits on the back of the horse, as well as the length of the seat for the rider, width of the swells pommel, height of cantle, and, usually, shape of the horn. Traditional trees were made of wood or wood laminate covered with rawhide and this style is still manufactured today, though modern synthetic materials are also used. Leather is stretched and molded around the tree, with minimal padding between the tree and the exterior leather, usually a bit of relatively thin padding on the seat, and a sheepskin cover on the underside of the skirts to prevent chafing and rubbing on the horse. Thus, the design, in spite of its weight, can be used for many hours with relatively little discomfort to a properly conditioned horse and rider. This was found to irritate riders and in it was discontinued in favour of the Mark II. In , the Mark III appeared, which had the addition of a V-shaped arrangement of strap billets on the sideboards for the attachment of the girth. This girthing system could be moved forward or back to obtain an optimum fit on a wide range of horses. From the Universal Military Saddle was manufactured with a fixed tree, broad panels to spread the load, and initially a front arch in three sizes. The advantage of this saddle was its lightness, ease of repair and comfort for horse and rider. From the saddle was built on an adjustable tree and consequently only one size was needed. This saddle was made using traditional methods and featured a seat blocked from sole leather, which maintained its shape well. McClellan for use by the United States Cavalry, and the core design was used continuously, with some improvements, until the s. Today, the McClellan saddle continues to be used by ceremonial mounted units in the U. The basic design that inspired McClellan saw use by military units in several other nations, including Rhodesia and Mexico, and even to a degree by the British in the Boer War. Military saddles are still produced and are now used in exhibitions, parades and other events. Saddles in Asia date to the time of the Scythians and Cimmerians. Modern Asian saddles can be divided into two groups: Saddles from Central Asia, which have a prominent horn and leather covering, and saddles from East Asia, which have a high pommel and cantle. Central Asian saddles are noted for their wide seats and high horns. The saddle has a base of wood with a thin leather covering that frequently has a lacquer finish. Central Asian saddles have no pad and must be ridden with a saddle blanket. Saddles from East Asia differ from Central Asian saddles by their high pommel and cantle and lack of a horn. East Asian saddles can be divided into several types that are associated with certain nationalities and ethnic groups. Saddles used by the Han Chinese are noted by their use of inlay work for ornamentation. Tibetan saddles typically employ iron covers inlaid with precious metals on the pommel and cantle and universally come with padding. Mongolian saddles are similar to the Tibetan style except that they are typically smaller and the seat has a high ridge. Kura Japanese saddle Japanese saddles are classified as Chinese-style karagura or Japanese-style yamatogura. In the Nara period the Chinese style was adopted. Gradually the Japanese changed the saddle to suit their needs, and in the Heian period, the saddle typically associated with the samurai class was developed. These saddles, known as kura, were lacquered as protection from the weather. Early samurai warfare was conducted primarily on horseback and the kura provided a rugged, stable, comfortable platform for shooting arrows, but it was not well suited for speed or distance. In the Edo period

horses were no longer needed for warfare and Japanese saddles became quite elaborate and were decorated with mother of pearl inlays, gold leaf, and designs in colored lacquer. Sidesaddle riding is still seen today in horse shows, fox hunting, parades and other exhibitions. Trick or stunt riding saddles are similar to western saddles and have a tall metal horn, low front and back, reinforced hand holds and extended double rigging for a wide back girth. Endurance riding saddle, a saddle designed to be comfortable to the horse with broad panels but lightweight design, as well as comfortable for the rider over long hours of riding over challenging terrain. It was designed with an English-type tree, but with a higher pommel and cantle. Also, the area upon which the rider sits was divided into two sections with a gap between the two panels. Pack saddle, similar to a cavalry saddle in the simplicity of its construction, but intended solely for the support of heavy bags or other objects being carried by the horse. Double seat saddles have two pairs of stirrups and two deep padded seats for use when double-banking or riding double with a child behind an adult rider. The western variety has one horn on the front of the saddle. Treeless saddle, available in both Western and English designs, but not built upon a solid saddle tree, intended to be flexible and comfortable on a variety of horses, but also not always able to provide the weight support of a solid tree. The use of an appropriate saddle pad is essential for treeless saddles. See Controversy section, below A flexible saddle uses a traditional tree, but the panels are not permanently attached to the finished saddle. Bareback pad, usually a simple pad in the shape of an English-style saddle pad, made of cordura nylon or leather, padded with fleece, wool or synthetic foam, equipped with a girth. However, though some bareback pads come with handles and even stirrups, without being attached to a saddle tree, these appendages are unsafe and pads with them should be avoided. English saddle and Western saddle Comparison of the undersides of a western saddle back and an English saddle front A saddle, regardless of type, must fit both horse and rider. Saddle fitting is an art and in ideal circumstances is performed by a professional saddlemaker or saddle fitter. Custom-made saddles designed for an individual horse and rider will fit the best, but are also the most expensive. However, many manufactured saddles provide a decent fit if properly selected, and some minor adjustments can be made. The bars of the saddle must not be so long that they place pressure beyond the last rib of the horse. A too-short tree alone does not usually create a problem, as shorter trees are most often on saddles made for children, though a short tree with an unbalanced adult rider may create abnormal pressure points. Saddle blankets or pads can provide assistance to correct minor fit problems, but no amount of padding can compensate for a poor-fitting saddle. The common problems associated with saddle fitting problems are: Nor will a saddle fit even the same horse forever without adjustments. As a horse advances in conditioning, age, and training, the back muscles and even the underlying skeletal structures change to some degree. Thus, particularly with English saddles, a saddle fitter needs to make periodic adjustments. Western saddles are more difficult to adjust, though use of shims and padding can compensate for some changes. A lower pressure per square inch of surface area is a bit more forgiving. In some cases, a horse will physically develop to a degree that a different saddle may have to be purchased. Fitting the rider[edit] Method of fitting riders varies tremendously between designs. While a too long or too short seat will cause considerable discomfort, and even interfere with the security of the rider on the horse, width is also a factor. While saddles are not usually marketed by seat width, designs do vary, and the only way a rider can determine the proper fit of a saddle is to sit on one. Balance is also a critical factor. A poor-fitting saddle often leaves a rider feeling that they are sliding backwards and constantly attempting to move "uphill. Stirrup fit varies greatly between disciplines, from the very short stirrup of the horse racing jockey to the long stirrup of the dressage or reining competitor. However, in all cases, the stirrup leather must be properly placed so that the rider remains in balance over the saddle and is not thrown ahead or behind the motion of the horse when putting weight in the stirrups. Care of a saddle[edit] All saddles need to be kept clean and dry. They need to be stored under cover, away from weather and dust. Ideally they should be stored in an area where they are kept at a slightly cool but consistent temperature, though the practical need to keep saddles near horses may make temperature-controlled storage difficult. Saddles also need to be kept away from a direct heat source, such as a furnace duct or heater, as excess heat, especially driven by a fan, will dry out the leather. For the same reason, if leather gets wet, it must be allowed to dry naturally, away from a direct heat source. A properly cared-for saddle can last for many decades, even with regular use. Cleaning is an important part of

caring for tack. Tack that is not cleaned will start to build up sweat and dirt, which will cause uncomfortable rubbing on the horse. Sweat and dirt also tend to cause cracking in leather, which may result in breaking. This not only decreases the value of the saddle, but can be very dangerous if critical equipment, such as a stirrup leather, breaks mid-ride. Proper care and conditioning of the saddle will not only increase its useful life, but will also help to retain its value. A saddle should be cleaned regularly if it used for work. It is usually easiest to clean a saddle when placed on a moveable saddle rack. Ideally, a rider should quickly wipe down the saddle after every ride with a slightly damp, but not wet, sponge or cloth, in order to remove any dirt and sweat. Once a week, or after every 5-7 rides, a more thorough cleaning should be performed. Saddles are cleaned using saddle soap, followed by a conditioning moisturizing product that will restore the natural oils back into the leather. Saddle soap is used with only a minimal amount of water and suds or lather kept low, as getting the leather too wet may lead to a number of problems. In a dry climate, wet leather may dehydrate and crack, particularly if subjected to repeated wet-dry stresses. In a humid climate, excess water for cleaning creates an environment for rot and mold. Once a saddle is clean, a conditioner is used to restore moisture removed by the cleaning process. While glycerine-based saddle soaps have conditioning properties, it is usually important to remove most soap residue before conditioning to prevent product buildup on the leather. Saddles kept in storage also benefit from occasional conditioning to restore natural oils. While conditioning a saddle is an important element of saddle care, and critical in dry climates, over-oiling may rot jute or other natural fiber stitching, particularly in humid climates. Neatsfoot oil is one traditional conditioner, and products containing beeswax are popular in some areas, but there are also many other commercial blends of conditioning products available. Oil products tend to darken leather from its natural color. Sometimes this is desirable and sometimes not, depending on the desired shade of the leather.

2: Pigskin for Horn Wrap - Saddle Construction - www.enganchecubano.com

See more From Pigskin to Saddle Leather: The Films of Email to friends Share on Facebook - opens in a new window or tab Share on Twitter - opens in a new window or tab Share on Pinterest - opens in a new window or tab.

Pigs are slaughtered at the age of 6 to 10 months. The leather of domestic pigs, commonly called pork, is distinguished from the wild boar. Peccary leather is the most representative for the leather industry. The European domestic pig, especially, provides a leather which is very rich in fat. Domestic pigs are only slightly hairy. The grouped holes of the hair pores are a characteristic of pig leather. Usually the hair follicles are grouped in packs of 3. The fibre structure within the pigskin is very different. The leather is loose and spongy on the head, while on the flank it is sometimes horny. Peccary Peccary is the name for pig leather from the hides of wild South American nelfer pigs. The term "peccary" originates from the indigenous Brazilian Tupi language and roughly describes "an animal that treads many paths in the forest". Due to the free life in nature, the leather often has scars and other defects, which should be regarded as an authenticity feature. Peccary is used for valuable gloves due to its suppleness. It is also a popular source of food because of its aromatic meat. Soft glove leather of the peccary with visible hair pores available at www. Peccary should not be confused with the similar carpincho leather, which is of a South American large rodent type. Pig leather clothing Pig leather is most commonly used in clothing. In addition to lambskin and goat suede, it is the most common type of leather in leather clothing. All three leather types are light and not too warm and therefore ideal for leisure wear. Cow leather is mainly used for motorcycle suits. It is significantly thicker and tear proof and, for safety reasons, the first choice. The leather of the peccary is used predominantly for high-quality gloves. Pig leather is also processed heavily in the cheaper segment of the leather clothing market, mostly as suede, but occasionally also as pigmented smooth leather. Pig leather is cheaper than lamb leather. Pig leather is less tear-resistant compared to high-quality lamb and goat leather. Pig leather also has a more cardboard-like haptic. Pig leather is often sold at low prices. Finished pigmented pig leather can still be recognised by the prominent pores. Book covers and handbags inner lining In addition to clothing leather, pig leather is also used as an inner lining for handbags or for book bindings. Book cover made of pig leather from the collection of www. Leather suitcase made of pig leather In, suitcases made of pig leather are widespread. Typical leather suitcase from South America made of pig leather. Rarities from pigskin Due to the lower stability of pigskin, the fields of application are limited. But there are historical exceptions. Pig leather is not suitable as an upholstery leather. An old bicycle saddle made of pig leather. Approximately years old saber sheath made of pig leather for the planters of the Dutch East India Company photo www.

3: Leather - Wikipedia

From Pigskin to Saddle Leather: The Films of Johnny MacK Brown by John A. Rutherford () by John A. Rutherford. Paperback. \$ \$

From the classical riding styles of the Spanish Riding School to the English and Irish sport of jumping and steeple chases to the European military styles of riding to the show ring, these saddles have evolved from a history of privilege and also the battlefield. Their design was and is based on balance of the rider and comfort of the animal. Whether on the polo field, in the heat of battle or in the show ring, these saddles needed to fit correctly as to not interfere with the performance of the horse or to sore him so he could not work again the next day. In addition, simply because we have chosen to refer to these types of saddles as English does not mean they were used or developed exclusively by the English. In fact, Italians, Germans, Poles, French and Russians have used this type of saddle for centuries in pursuit of jumping, racing, dressage, polo and showing. Amid much controversy over the years, this forward seat eventually replaced the older classical style saddles. These saddles seem small and slight in comparison to the heavier western saddles of the New World vaquero and cowboys. Yet, they are designed and built to withstand great stress during sport, war and the rigors of classical training. They should be made of the highest quality in materials including leather, metal and wood. Riding this style of tack affords the rider close contact with the mule and a chance really to concentrate on the aids. English riding teaches the rider balance and finesse. Many equestrians feel this riding style enhances skills and puts the rider in better contact with his mount. The ultimate picture of elegance in equestrian circles seems to be that of an English rider. You might be considering having your mule go English to enhance its versatility. The most important piece of tack that you will be considering, of course, will be the English saddle. Here are some basic guidelines to help when you go into the tack store. Just like western saddles come in specific designs for specific purposes, so do English saddles. If you are competing, you will also want to check the rules under which you are showing for their requirements in their English classes. The other major characteristic which defines an English saddle is that it has panels: Although some modern saddlers have developed alternative models, the English saddle is usually constructed on a framework known as a tree. The tree is made of wood, spring steel, or composite, and it supports the rider on a sling of webbing between the firm pommel front of the saddle and cantle back of the saddle. On either side of the tree, a steel hook known as the "stirrup bar" is affixed. It is upon this hook that the rider hangs the stirrup leather, which is a very strong leather or nylon loop supporting the stirrup. At the bottom of the tree are several more very strong leather or nylon straps known as billets, to which will eventually buckle the girth--the beltlike strap which holds the saddle onto the horse. The tree and its various parts are upholstered with a covering made of leather, nylon or microfiber and shaped to form the seat above and the panels below. In addition to the seat and panels, English saddles feature a leather flap on either side called, appropriately, the flap. The differences between the styles of English saddle are small but significant. The most important distinctions are the location of the seat, and the flap length and shape. A saddle used for a discipline where the rider sits more upright with a longer leg, such as in dressage, has a flap that is longer to accommodate the leg, and less inclined forward as the knee does not need to go forward. However, in disciplines where the rider needs shorter stirrups for extra support, such as in the jumping disciplines, the saddle flap is moved proportionately forward and shortened, and the seat is moved further back. A jumping saddle will have a shorter and more forward flap than a dressage saddle, with the seat slightly more towards the cantle. If the seat was not moved rearward, the rider would be forced ahead of the saddle over a fence. Padding is also considered when developing a saddle. While a polo saddle is constructed with a minimum of padding so as to allow the polo player great freedom to twist and reach for his shot, a saddle used for jumping or eventing may have more padding to help give the rider support over fences. The Park or Saddle-Seat saddle has a low, flat seat which places the rider toward the rear of the horse, as is traditional in their show ring. English saddles are made in many places around the world, although many people feel that the very best quality are indeed made in Walsall, England. Argentina produces a large number of saddles, particularly for the polo market, and some have found their quality to be quite good. Modern

English saddles fall into roughly four categories. In other words, what sport will you be competing in? In choosing the right saddle for your particular discipline, it is important to understand how the combination of tree features, seat depth, saddle flap shapes and panels for each of the basic types of English saddles can help or hinder you. With its flatter seat and lower cantle, it allows the rider to get well out of the seat in the two point position to clear fences. This rider has more bend in his knee and more forward position as the mule takes the jumps. The panels and knee rolls are thin and the rider has very close contact with the mule. They make this saddle specifically for jumping and competition. It has a more sloping head to allow for a more forward cut panel and flap to accommodate a more forward knee because of shorter stirrups. Because of its flat seat and narrow weight bearing surface, it is not a comfortable saddle for either mule or rider for trail riding or long periods in the saddle. All-Purpose saddles, often called Event saddles, are designed with a deeper seat and stirrups farther back for a longer leg position. The head has about a 45 degree sloped. The panel is cut wider than the close contact saddle to allow the rider to use a longer stirrup leather for work on the flat or to raise the stirrup for jumping and still have the leg positioned on the flap. The deeper seat, the wider knee rolls and the often found suede covering on the flaps add to the security of this saddle. This saddle is comfortable and meets the needs of trail riding, cross country and jumping. It is also suitable for the lower levels of dressage. Different types may have a construction more suitable for dressage than hunt or vice versa. This is a good choice for your first English saddle. Dressage saddles are designed with straighter flaps and stirrup bars positioned farther back to obtain the lengthened and correct leg position. They have a vertical or only slight sloping head. With a deeper seat than the close contact, the dressage saddle holds you securely in one position - the correct dressage position with the rider more upright on the seat bones. Stuffing is generally kept to minimum for closer contact. This saddle is not designed to allow the rider movement that close contact and all purpose saddles do. Lane-Fox or Show Saddle is designed to be used in Saddle Seat classes in park, pleasure and equitation. Build on an extreme cut back tree these are referred to as cut back and a very long, flat seat, this saddle was designed specifically for show. Panels have minimum padding. Long stirrups permit the riders heels to drop almost directly below his center of gravity. This is a saddle of maximum contact. There are deeper seat versions for equitation and will help the rider who is taking lessons stay in the correct position. This is the saddle that the gaited mules will be shown in their English classes. Again, this is not a comfortable saddle for either rider or mule for long hours or riding. Saddle Trees The saddle tree determines the ultimate shape and design of the saddle. It assigns the saddle to what discipline for which it will be best suited, what position the rider will be in and how it fits the mule. It creates the depth and breadth of the seat. They are generally made of laminated beechwood to fiberglass. Regardless of type of the type of material used, poor construction of the tree will make the saddle worthless. The tree, its construction and integrity are the most important factors in choosing any saddle. English saddles are built either on a rigid tree or a spring tree. Both generally are reinforced with steel for strength and durability. You will find steel plates along the head front arch of the saddle , the gullet and the cantle. Spring trees tend to be deep seats placing the rider in an upright position. A rigid tree does not allow this movement. It is constructed with either a straight head for normal use or with a cut back head for use in saddle seat saddles. They are also used for wider back breeds such as Arabians, Morgans and some mules with similar conformation. Rigid trees are the base for flatter seats, but they tend to allow the rider to easily fall out of balance. Most mules and horses require a standard tree. However, some breeds may require a wide tree. Of course, just like the western saddles, you can get the tree custom made to your mule and then have the saddle built to suit your riding discipline and comfort. However, if that is not in your plans or budget, at least take your mule to the tack shop and try on the various saddles and trees available. Mules are as individual to fit as horses. Riders require different sizes based on the tree length. The average size adult woman rider usually requires a inch saddle. To determine if a hunt seat saddle fits you, sit in the deepest part of the saddle where you would normally ride. If you can reach behind you and place your hand palm down and have just enough room to fit your hand between your seat and the end of the cantle, it fits. Padding Both the spring and rigid trees are fitted with webbing and padded. Panels come in two varieties - stuffed and formed. Stuffed panels are generally found in American and European saddles. Many English made saddles, however, may come with formed panels. Formed panels will not change shape over

time and wear. Consequently, it might be wise to choose a hand stuffed panel for hard to fit mules. However, keep in mind that stuffed panels have problems of their own. In the hand stuffed panels felt, foam rubber, wool or leather are materials used for padding which can then be enclosed in leather or serge. This hand stuffing requires great accuracy.

4: Pigskin Boots | eBay

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

Leather production processes The leather manufacturing process is divided into three fundamental subprocesses: A further subprocess, surface coating, can be added into the leather process sequence, but not all leathers receive surface treatment. The preparatory stages are when the hide is prepared for tanning. Preparatory stages may include: Tanning is a process that stabilizes the proteins of the raw hide so it does not putrefy, making it suitable for a wide variety of end applications. The principal difference between raw and tanned hides is that raw hides dry out to form a hard, inflexible material that, when rewetted, will putrefy, while tanned material dries to a flexible form that does not become putrid when rewetted. Many tanning methods and materials exist. The typical process sees tanners load the hides into a drum and immerse them in a tank that contains the tanning "liquor". The hides soak while the drum slowly rotates about its axis, and the tanning liquor slowly penetrates through the full thickness of the hide. Crusting is a process that thins and lubricates leather. It often includes a coloring operation. Chemicals added during crusting must be fixed in place. Crusting culminates with a drying and softening operation, and may include splitting, shaving, dyeing, whitening or other methods. For some leathers, tanners apply a surface coating, called "finishing". Finishing operations can include oiling, brushing, buffing, coating, polishing, embossing, glazing, or tumbling, among others. Leather can be oiled to improve its water resistance. This currying process after tanning supplements the natural oils remaining in the leather itself, which can be washed out through repeated exposure to water. Frequent oiling of leather, with mink oil, neatsfoot oil, or a similar material keeps it supple and improves its lifespan dramatically. Some common types include: Vegetable-tanned leather is tanned using tannins extracted from vegetable matter, such as tree bark prepared in bark mills. It is the oldest known method. It is supple and brown in color, with the exact shade depending on the mix of materials and the color of the skin. The color tan derives its name from the appearance of undyed vegetable-tanned leather. Vegetable-tanned leather is not stable in water; it tends to discolor, and if left to soak and then dry, it shrinks and becomes harder. This is a feature of oak-bark-tanned leather that is exploited in traditional shoemaking. In hot water, it shrinks drastically and partly congeals, becoming rigid and eventually brittle. Boiled leather is an example of this, where the leather has been hardened by being immersed in hot water, or in boiled wax or similar substances. Historically, it was occasionally used as armor after hardening, and it has also been used for book binding. Chrome-tanned leather, invented in 1858, is tanned using chromium sulfate and other chromium salts. It is also known as "wet blue" for the pale blue color of the undyed leather. The chrome tanning method usually takes approximately one day to complete, making it best suited for large-scale industrial use. This is the most common method in modern use. It is more supple and pliable than vegetable-tanned leather and does not discolor or lose shape as drastically in water as vegetable-tanned. However, there are environmental concerns with this tanning method, as chromium is a heavy metal. Aldehyde-tanned leather is tanned using glutaraldehyde or oxazolidine compounds. It is referred to as "wet white" due to its pale cream color. It is the main type of "chrome-free" leather, often seen in shoes for infants and automobiles. Formaldehyde has been used for tanning in the past; it is being phased out due to danger to workers and sensitivity of many people to formaldehyde. Chamois leather is a form of aldehyde tanning that produces a porous and highly water-absorbent leather. Chamois leather is made using marine oils traditionally cod oil that oxidize to produce the aldehydes that tan the leather. Brain tanned leathers are made by a labor-intensive process that uses emulsified oils, often those of animal brains such as deer, cattle, and buffalo. They are known for their exceptional softness and washability. Alum leather is transformed using aluminium salts mixed with a variety of binders and protein sources, such as flour and egg yolk. Alum leather is not actually tanned; rather the process is called "tawing", and the resulting material reverts to rawhide if soaked in water long enough to remove the alum salts. Grades[edit] In general, leather is produced in the following grades: Top-grain leather

includes the outer layer of the hide, known as the grain, which features finer, more densely packed fibers, resulting in strength and durability. Depending on thickness, it may also contain some of the more fibrous under layer, known as the corium. Types of top-grain leather include: Full-grain leather contains the entire grain layer, without any removal of the surface. Rather than wearing out, it develops a patina during its useful lifetime. It is usually considered the highest quality leather. Furniture and footwear are often made from full-grain leather. Full-grain leather is typically finished with an aniline dye. Russia leather is a form of full-grain leather. Corrected grain leather has the surface subjected to finishing treatments to create a more uniform appearance. This usually involves buffing or sanding away flaws in the grain, then dyeing and embossing the surface. Nubuck is top-grain leather that has been sanded or buffed on the grain side to give a slight nap of short protein fibers, producing a velvet-like surface. Split leather is created from the corium left once the top-grain has been separated from the hide, known as the drop split. In thicker hides, the drop split can be further split into a middle split and a flesh split. Splits are often used to create suede. Split leather can also have a polyurethane or vinyl layer applied to the surface and embossed to give it the appearance of a grain, known as bicast leather, which is slightly stiffer than top-grain leather but has a more consistent texture. Patent leather is leather that has been given a high-gloss finish by the addition of a coating. Inventor Seth Boyden developed the first mass-production process, using a linseed oil-based lacquer, in Newark, New Jersey, in 1858. Modern versions usually have a plastic coating, similar to bicast leather. Bonded leather, also called reconstituted leather, is a material that uses leather scraps that are shredded and bonded together with polyurethane or latex onto a fiber mesh. Obtaining accurate figures from around the world is difficult, especially for areas where the skin may be eaten. Horse hides are used to make particularly durable leathers. Shell cordovan is a horse leather made not from the outer skin but an under layer found only in equine species called the shell. It is prized for its mirror-like finish and anti-creasing properties. Lamb and deerskin are used for soft leather in more expensive apparel. Deerskin is widely used in work gloves and indoor shoes. Reptilian skins, such as alligator, crocodile, and snake, are noted for their distinct patterns that reflect the scales of their species. This has led to hunting and farming of these species in part for their skins. Kangaroo leather is used to make items that must be strong and flexible. It is the material most commonly used in bullwhips. Some motorcyclists favor kangaroo leather for motorcycle leathers because of its light weight and abrasion resistance. Different processes produce different finishes for many applications, including upholstery, footwear, automotive products, accessories, and clothing. In Thailand, stingray leather is used in wallets and belts. Stingray leather is tough and durable. The leather is often dyed black and covered with tiny round bumps in the natural pattern of the back ridge of an animal. These bumps are then usually dyed white to highlight the decoration. Stingray rawhide is also used as grips on Chinese swords, Scottish basket hilted swords, and Japanese katanas. Stingray leather is also used for high abrasion areas in motorcycle racing leathers especially in gloves, where its high abrasion resistance helps prevent wear through in the event of an accident. Leather produces some environmental impact, most notably due to: The carbon footprint of cattle rearing Use of chemicals in the tanning process e. Producers often add pesticides to protect hides during transport. Besides the environmental damage, the health of both local factory workers and the end consumer is also negatively affected. Proteases are the most commonly used enzymes in leather production. The enzyme must not damage or dissolve collagen or keratin, but should hydrolyze casein, elastin, albumin, globulin-like proteins, and nonstructural proteins that are not essential for leather making. This process is called bating. These enzymes are rarely used. Preservation and conditioning[edit] The natural fibers of leather break down with the passage of time. Acidic leathers are particularly vulnerable to red rot, which causes powdering of the surface and a change in consistency. Damage from red rot is aggravated by high temperatures and relative humidities. Although it is chemically irreversible, treatments can add handling strength and prevent disintegration of red rotted leather. Chemical damage can also occur from exposure to environmental factors, including ultraviolet light, ozone, acid from sulfurous and nitrous pollutants in the air, or through a chemical action following any treatment with tallow or oil compounds. Both oxidation and chemical damage occur faster at higher temperatures. Various treatments are available such as conditioners. Saddle soap is used for cleaning, conditioning, and softening leather.

FROM PIGSKIN TO SADDLE LEATHER pdf

5: ENGLISH SADDLES

From the football field to the screen's frontier. John Rutherford is among the top scholars of western movies in the country. In this book, he covers the career of Johnny Mack Brown from his exploits on the football field to his matinee idol roles in silent movie romances to his long career as an actor in western movies - from serials to several studios and even some cameos in post-b-western.

6: U.S Stamped Leather Saddle Bags | Collectors Weekly

Today, pigskin can be found in everything from shirts and blazers to crops, boots, saddles, Bible covers, wallets, gloves, and the holy grail of all American pigskin leather, your traditional American football.

7: Pigskin | Define Pigskin at www.enganchecubano.com

From Pigskin to Saddle Leather: The Films of Johnny Mack Brown by John A. Rutherford starting at \$ From Pigskin to Saddle Leather: The Films of Johnny Mack Brown has 1 available editions to buy at Alibris.

8: Saddle - Wikipedia

Classic Pigskin Leather Catchall. Personalization ; The pigskin leather will patina with time and use, becoming a deep, rich saddle color. € 1" h x 5" w x 5" d.

9: Pig leather - www.enganchecubano.com - The Leather Dictionary

Neat's Foot Oil or other saddle conditioners may be used if desired to protect and restore the leather, but will darken the finish. Click on the equipale furniture below for details and ordering. Painted Equipales Furniture - Dyed Pigskin Equipale.

The natural resources of New Hampshire. Treaty reservations. How to think and reason in macroeconomics Meat and Beans (Blastoff! Readers (The New Food Guide Pyramid (The New Food Guide Pyramid) Collective Preferences in Democratic Politics Lighthouse lead sheet clover Step-by-step compo and mold making 15. News: question design in the news interview and beyond Blackbeards time Lurzers Archive Special Catalogs Brochures 1 Urban service problem Executive speaking Entrapment and official instigation of crime Science et vie 2015 Betty Crockers Facsimile Bundle 2003 National Longitudinal Survey of Women (03NLSW) Structures and relations in knowledge organization Life of Sir Walter Raleigh: Founded on Authentic and Original Documents, Some of Them Never . Comparison of strategies and policies for the development of agriculture in China and Africa The Eastern Orthodox Church year 2 The Development of Locative Markers in the Changsha Renhire. Treaty reservations. How to think and reason in macroeconomics Meat and Beans (Blastoff! Readers (The New Food Guide Pyramid (The New Food Guide Pyramid) Collective Preferences in Democratic Politics Lighthouse lead sheet clover Step-by-step compo and mold making 15. News: question design in the news interview and beyond Blackbeards time Lurzers Archive Special Catalogs Brochures 1 Urban service problem Executive speaking Entrapment and official instigation of crime Science et vie 2015 Betty Crockers Facsimile Bundle 2003 National Longitudinal Survey of Women (03NLSW) Structures and relations in knowledge organization Life of Sir Walter Raleigh: Founded on Authentic and Original Documents, Some of Them Never . Comparison of strategies and policies for the development of agriculture in China and Africa The Eastern Orthodox Church year 2 The Development of Locative Markers in the Changsha Renewed on the run Etudes Sur Studies on Helene Metzger (Collection de Travaux de LAcademie Internationale DHistoire Des Sci Definitive guide to google adwords 38 cfr part 4 subpart b The Christian commitment A biblical doctrine of physical education Happy birthday, Harvey Hare! Epson wf-3540 manual Student Study Guide-World History January 22-28 Barbara J. Essex Preface acknowledgments Carter E. Foster, Franklin Sirmans Microeconomics for dummies New york list of judicial oaths public access Form designer software Joyful and triumphant What does being caring mean? Brighton boulevard redevelopment project RABBIT (Pet Owners Guide) In search of traditional marriage