

YARWOOD

Leather

Technical Data Pack: Tribe

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Working with Yarwood Leather

We look forward to working with you as your leather supplier, here are the main advantages of working with us:

Yarwood provides a wide range of leather and faux leather ranges which are suitable for the domestic, aviation, automotive, contract and office upholstery sectors.

Yarwood has its own Tannery & Finishing Plant based in Italy, giving us total control of production & matching services. This also allows us to trace all of our hides from source to distribution. Both Yarwood Leather and our Italian Tannery are accredited to ISO9001.

All of our leathers are tested in our on-site laboratory, testing includes flex, rub, colour and abrasion.

As well as supplying leather, we offer a cutting service which allows you to save time and money by having your leather order delivered as cut parts. Additionally, we also offer a sewing service, once again allowing you to save money by having your leather cut and sewn ready for assembly.

If you require any samples of our ranges please contact the Sales Office:

T: 0113 252 1014

E: enquiries@yarwoodleather.com

Range Information

The benchmark for pre-distressed leathers. This natural full grain leather is distressed using our bespoke hand finished process, giving every hide a unique texture and patina. The end result is a leather that looks old before its time, the old worn bomber jacket, the cowboy's chaps or the old family bible that's been passed through the generations, each telling a different story.

Tribe is available in warm range of natural, earthy colours that compliment its story. The average hide size is a large 5.5 square meters and we purposefully seek out hides that tell a tale. Knicks, burns, scars and marks all tell the story of this product's journey and accentuate its character.

Tribe is flame retardant to UK contract specification Crib5 as standard and has successfully been used in a wide variety of bars, restaurants and hotels. Whilst Tribe has limited physical properties in terms of stain resistance and light fastness, it is a product that won't break; Tribe will grow old gracefully just like a reclaimed timber floor.

Featured Project



Colour Offering

White



1295PRFG001

Damson



1296PRFG001

Ecru



1303PRFG001

Barley



1304PRFG001

Sequoia



1301PRFG001

Lynx



1306PRFG001

Africa



1300PRFG001

Zulu



1302PRFG001

Distressed Leathers

Yarwood's distressed leather ranges are hand finished, this bespoke process gives each hide a unique patina. The beauty of distressed leather comes from the individuality of each seating piece made, the natural characteristics found in leather are enhanced to provide character. This therefore means that in these leathers, the colour and shade may differ between hides and also within the same hide.

It is important to remember when viewing samples of distressed leathers to understand that there may be variation between the sample and the final batch received.

If you require a larger sample to view the distressed effect more clearly, please contact our Sales Office.

Technical Information

Application Usage



Test Results

Test	Method	Requirement
Substance	BS EN ISO 2589:2002	1.3 - 1.5mm \pm 0.1mm
Mass	Grams per meter	1100 \pm 5%
Avg Size	Sq meter	5m ²
Fastness to Light	BS EN ISO 105-B02:1999	Blue Wool 3 (min)
Fastness to Rubbing	BS EN ISO 11640:1998	20 Wet/50 Dry
Tear Strength	BS EN ISO 3377-1:2002	40N
Domestic FR	BS EN 1021-1 & 1021-2:2006	Pass
Contract FR	BS 5852:2006 - Ig source 5	Pass
Marine FR	IMO A.652(16)	Pass

Client: Yarwood Leather Ltd
Treefield Industrial Estate
Gelderd Road
Gildersome
Leeds
LS277JU

Entry No: 67471

Date received: 29/10/2014

Client's Description: Sample of leather: Tribe

TEST REPORT

Test Required: Flammability in accordance with BS 5852 ignition source 5
Pre-treatment: None
Conditioning: A minimum of 96 hours at 50 +/- 5% Relative Humidity, 23 +/- 2°C
Method of Test: BS 5852 : 2006 Clause 11 (composites)
Date of Test: 21/11/2014

The following test results relate only to the ignitability of the combination of upholstery composites under the particular conditions of test. They are not intended as a means of assessing the full potential fire hazard of the materials in use.

Ignition Source	Observations	Result
5 (Wood Crib)	Flaming ceased within the specified ten minute period after ignition of the crib and no progressive smouldering occurred.	PASS

Note: A 35 kg/m³ CM foam (Carpenters RX36-125) was used as the filling

-----End of Document-----

This is hereby certified to be a correct return of the tests made of the items referred to herein.




D J Brockbank
Materials Testing Manager
25th November 2014

Unless instructed otherwise by the client sample remnants will be disposed of after 28 days
Test marked (*) in this certificate are not included in the UKAS Accreditation Schedule for this Laboratory.
Opinions and interpretations expressed herein are outside the scope of UKAS accreditation.
This Certificate relates only to the sample received and, unless that sample has been drawn by the staff of this laboratory, or its agent, and endorsed accordingly, any application of the result to a bulk quantity or other material is entirely the responsibility of the client.



Care Information

Tribe is a leather product called Nubuck. The Nubuck family of products are very natural and have a truly naked finish. The grain is lightly abraded that gives a velvet type texture and gives nubuck its distinctive nap. The nap is very fine due to the tight fibers in the grain layers of the hide.

Cleaning & Care Advice

1. Remove abrasive material

With any leather product the most important part of any cleaning or care program is to use an appliance common in every home, the vacuum cleaner. The biggest enemy to a piece of leather furniture is the build up of material on the surface of the leather. The natural grain pattern of a piece of leather is irregular with peaks and valleys as it undulates. If material is allowed to build up in these valleys, when you move against the surface of the leather instead of only rubbing fabric against the surface, the fabric grabs any free material and now rubs said material under force and pressure against the surface of the leather, which can cause severe abrasion. Vacuuming the leather removes the dirt particles and prevents them abrading against the surface of the leather. Dusting with a soft cloth can also help.

2. Looking after the Nap

Nubuck leathers as previously mentioned have no finish, to create the nap effect we lightly abrade the surface to create a more open fibre structure on the surface. In a full grain leather, the fibers interlock together throughout to give the skin strength. The angle of the interlock gets gradually tighter and denser as you get closer to the surface as the skin forms its protective shell.

To create a nap effect, we effectively remove this final tight layer to give free, open fibers which give the velvet like feel and touch. By removing this encapsulated feature, we make the leather even more open than a natural leather. Whilst this gives us the unique softness and texture of a nubuck it also makes it very absorbent to stains. However, this can be countered by applying the protection cream as mentioned above. It also makes it easier to remove surface stains.

Provided the stain hasn't penetrated, surface stains can be effectively removed with a nubuck stone. The nubuck stone is a specially designed abrasive stone that carries on the abrasive effect we have already used, simply gently rub the area in a circular motion until the surface mark is removed. If after prolonged use the stain remains, refer to sections 3 and 4 below.

3. What to do with wet stains

- a. The simple answer is simply remove any excess liquid or puddles with a damp lint free cloth. It is very important with a semi-natural product to remove any excess as quickly as possible from the surface. Nubucks have a porous surface, so if stains are not cleaned quickly the stain can penetrate into the fibre structure of the leather where it will become much harder to remove. It may be required to apply wax after any cleaning to restore any wax removed.
- b. **DO NOT** use household cleaning products, anything with a solvent base will solubilize the finishes we use to manufacture the leather and damage the leather.

4. What to do with unnoticed dry or longer term stains

- a. If the area is dry to the touch, apply specialist leather cleaning wipes, please call for more information.
- b. If this does not remove the stain or mark it may be for one of two reasons:
 - i. A water mark has formed - water marks are formed when material is made wet and subsequently dried. The wetting action solubilizes any finish and sometimes dye within the product and when it dries it is not usually put back in the same place, hence the irregular pattern as the finish and /or dye is "moved". Water marks can be repaired but must be covered/masked with a touch up paint with professional application.
 - ii. The stain may have been a liquid which has penetrated and now dried. In this instance, the moisture part evaporates and leaves behind the component that was being carried in the liquid (e.g. sugar, alcohol etc). To remove this deposit we are able to supply professional use products that bind to the contaminant and then force themselves (with contaminant) to the surface where they can be removed. Please consult a professional for further information.
 - iii. It may be necessary to apply wax to restore any removed wax from the surface.
- c. **DO NOT** use nail varnish remover, acetone, bleach, household detergent, hair spray or other cleaning products other than a damp cloth. Most household cleaners contain solvents to solubilize the contaminant such that they can be removed with a damp cloth. The solvent will remove the stain, but will also start to dissolve the leather finish.

Natural Characteristics of Leather

No two animal hides or skins are identical, just as no two people's skins are the same, with everyone having different cuts, scars and hair follicle sizes.

These are all natural characteristics of the animals that occur throughout their normal life. Here are a few examples of natural marks that can be found throughout leather hides:

Instead of taking steps to remove these "imperfections", we ask you to embrace leather for what it is, a natural and beautiful material. Don't see an imperfection, see character and how the authentic piece of furniture will add to your project.

Neck Grain

The majority of animals used to make leather will naturally graze on grass. This involves them bending and stretching their necks daily in order to feed.

This constant moving creates creases and growth marks on the back of the neck.

As the age of the animal increases, the number and size of the neck grain will also increase.

On finished leather these grains will appear as textured lines.



Veins

Just as you see the veins in your own skin, vein lines can appear on finished leather.

This occurs when bacteria is attracted to any remaining nutrient rich blood, in the original pathways of the blood vessels before leather manufacturing begins.

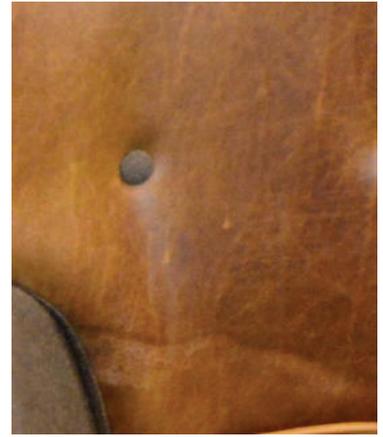
Skin is worn away and degraded into the pattern of the original pathways.



Stretch Marks

In the same way in which humans develop stretch marks whilst growing, animals used for leather also have these identifiable marks.

Although this is arguably more common in the female hides and skins, with the obvious factor of childbirth and also the differing amounts of fats present in the skin.

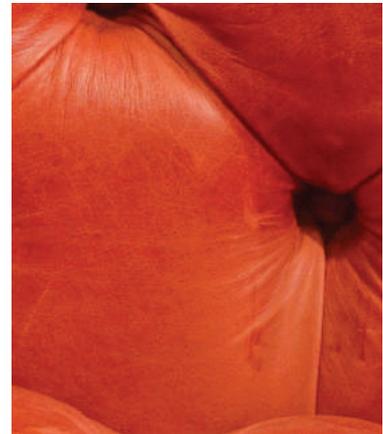


Scars

Animals may come into contact with various objects during their lifetime that can cut the skin, including barbed wire or other animal's horns, which may result in the scarring of the skin.

Human intervention such as branding, which is done for ownership purposes, and any medical surgery could also leave a permanent scar.

Once these scars are healed, the tissue is slightly raised, however, it keeps intact its structural integrity.



Skin Disease

Psoriasis and eczema are as common in animals as they are in humans. Areas of the skin may be non-uniform where these conditions have been present.

Insect bites and parasite damage may leave varying marks and scars on the skin.



Branding

This is an example of mechanical damage to the hide, which is common practice in certain parts of the world. Animals can be branded using hot irons, chemicals or freezing using Carbon Dioxide, which is the standard in the UK. The extent of damage depends on the technique used, exposure time and the age of the animal.



Shade Differentiation

Each individual person has a different skin tone to those next to them, this is also the case in animal hides.

Factors such as age, weight and size can affect the penetration of the dyestuffs. However, strict controls are applied to the chemical conditions to try ensure an even take up.

In a full grain hide you may find that there are different tonal hues, this is quite normal and is down to the dyeing process emphasising the natural transparency of the hide.
