

Brooklands

Yarwood Leather Automotive Range
Technical Information Pack

YARWOOD

Leather

Technical Information Pack: Brooklands

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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



YARWOOD

Leather

Range Information

Brooklands is a leather that's engineered, not designed, solely for the automotive market.

The Brooklands leather range is engineered to the high standards of the Automotive Industry.

Supplied in a wide range of colours popular with the automotive industry, Brooklands is the reliable choice for your automotive interior.

Colour Offering

| | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|--|---|
| Shell | Magnolia | Biscuit | Caramel | Pebble | Jag Blue |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1001MLFG001 | 1006MLFG001 | 1007MLFG001 | 1011MLFG001 | 1018MLFG001 | 1025MLFG001 |
| Marine | Navy | Imperial | Mulberry | Scarlet | Suede Green |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1026MLFG001 | 1015MLFG001 | 1029MLFG001 | 1012MLFG001 | 1013MLFG001 | 0858LACA001 |
| Lincoln Green | Honey | Cuba | Black | | |
|  |  |  |  | | |
| 1030MLFG001 | 1028MLFG001 | 1027MLFG001 | 1009MLFG001 | | |

Technical Information

Application Usage

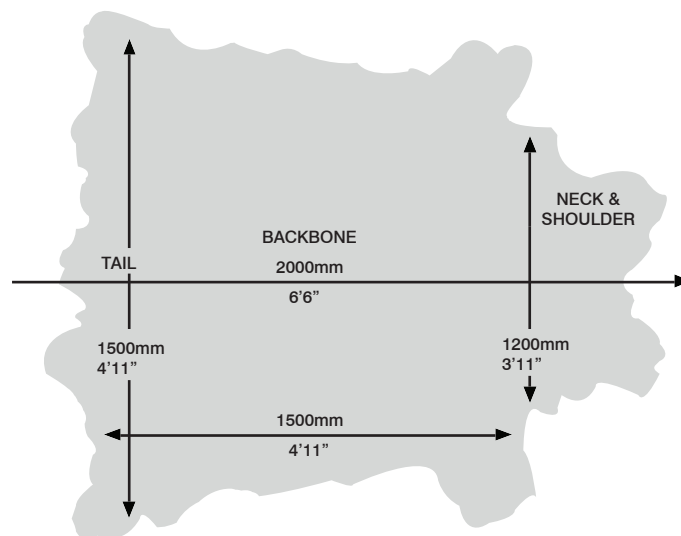
Automotive Upholstery

Test Results

| Test | Method | Result |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| Substance | BS EN ISO 2589:2002 | 1.0 - 1.2mm \pm 0.1mm |
| Mass | Grams per meter | 650 \pm 5% |
| Avg Size | Sq meter | 5m ² |
| Fastness to Rubbing | BS EN ISO 11640:1998 | 500 Wet/1000 Dry |
| Tear Strength | BS EN ISO 3377-1:2002 | 40N |
| Abrasion Resistance (Taber) | BS EN ISO 17076-1:2012 | CS10 Wheels/1000 Cycles/500g |
| Finish Adhesion | BS EN ISO 11644:2009 | 4N |

Typical Brooklands Hide Size

The illustration shown below is a guide to the shape and size of a typical hide. Every hide is different and can vary in size. When ordering leather, please be sure to allow for natural wastage that will occur due to the shape of the hide, a minimum of 30% should be used, contact your sales representative for further guidance.



YARWOOD
Leather

Care Information

Pigmented or protected leathers were one of the most common types of leather used for furniture and continue to be the most popular today. Pigmented leathers are made by applying a pigmented top coat, usually made of polyurethane to the tanned and dyed leather to form a continuous homogenous film that is uniform in terms of thickness and colour. A pigmented product can then be embossed for further consistency or the grain layer left intact (called a full grain). These products usually have the highest degree of protection and are usually the easiest to clean and care for.

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. When we make our pigmented leathers, the grain is embossed onto the surface to give a homogenous finish throughout. The grain pattern has a distinct pattern with peaks and valleys, if material is allowed to build up in these valleys when you move against the surface of the leather instead of only rubbing fabric material against the surface, the fabric grabs any free material and rubs said material under force and pressure against the surface of the leather, which can cause severe abrasion of the surface. 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. What to do with wet stains

- a. The simple answer is simply remove any excess liquid or puddles with a damp lint free cloth.
- b. DO NOT use household cleaning products, anything with a solvent base will solubilize the finish and damage the leather.
- c. For any residual stains, use Yarwood Cleaning wipes to gently remove the stain from the leather. Most stains should be removable if treated quickly and carefully.

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

- a. If the area is dry to the touch, apply Yarwood cleaning wipes by rubbing in a gentle circular motion.
- b. 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.

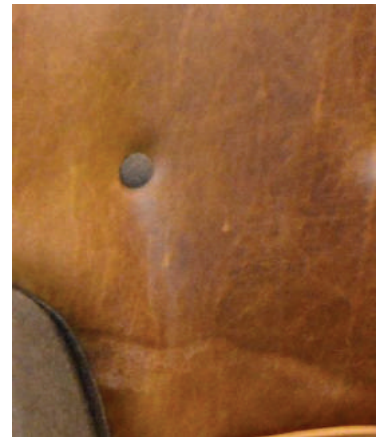
Skin is worn away and degraded into the pattern of the original pathways.



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.

Get in touch

Treefield Industrial Estate
Gelderd Road
Morley, Leeds
LS27 7JU
UK

t: +44 (0) 113 252 1014
f: +44 (0) 113 252 7391
e: sales@yarwoodleather.com
w: www.yarwoodleather.com
s: [@yarwoodleather](https://www.instagram.com/yarwoodleather)