

Style

Technical Information Pack

YARWOOD

Leather

Technical Information Pack: Style

- Page 1: Working with Yarwood Leather
- Page 2: Range Information & Colour Offering
- Page 3: Technical Information
- Page 5: Fire Certification: Cigarette and Match
- Page 6: Fire Certification: Crib 5
- Page 7: Fire Certification: IMO
- Page 9: Care Information
- Page 10: Natural Characteristics of Leather Information

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

Style by name and stylish by nature. The Style range continues to be our best seller almost twenty years after its launch. The Style range is a plain, pigmented colour leather, but that's the only plain thing about it.

Style is available in our broadest range of colours and is suitable for contract furniture. Style's raw material provides us with large hides that have very few defects, so even your biggest panels will fit! The quality of the product is not limited to the raw material, with one of our most durable topcoats available applied to the product. With class leading performance in abrasion, colour fastness, light fastness and flexing endurance, you can be sure that Style will never let you down and is suitable in almost every environment.

Flame Retardancy is one of our core attributes and Style doesn't miss out, with UK contract specification Crib5 and International Maritime Organisation IMO Annex 1 Part 8 both featuring as standard. Finally, its splash resistant coating makes Style easy to clean and easy to look after in everyday use.

Colour Offering

White



0649LADO001

Chalk



0645LADO001

Putty



0698LADO001

Taupe



0695LADO001

Mineral



0723LADO001

Silver



0717LADO001

Cotton Seed



0725LADO001

Stone



0687LADO001

Mushroom



0152LADO001

Sable



0699LADO001

Honey



0664LADO001

Anthracite



0703LADO001

Ivory



0653LADO001

Biscuit



0628LADO001

Sandalwood



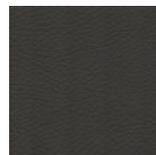
0669LADO001

Cocoa-Beechwood



0650LADO001

Nut Brown



0640LADO001

Cuba



0644LADO001

Electric Blue



0700LADO001

Teal



0803LADO001

Soft Jade



0659LADO001

Palm



0804LADO001

Burnt Orange



0691LADO001

Ember



0807LADO001

Dark Blue



0646LADO001

Marine



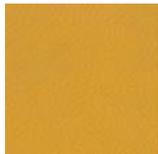
0692LADO001

Lichen



0690LADO001

Mustard



0806LADO001

Bright Orange



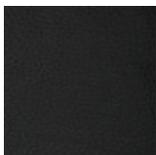
0694LADO001

Bright Red



0643LADO001

Black



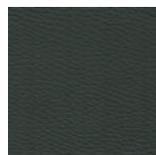
0323LADO001

Prussian Blue



0706LADO001

Lincoln Green



0665LADO001

Imperial



0701LADO001

Grape



0697LADO001

Aubergine



0676LADO001

Trafalgar



0675LADO001

Moss



0722LADO001

Leaf



0636LADO001

Sand Crepe



0719LADO001

Magenta



0629LADO001

Technical Information

Application Usage

Domestic Upholstery
Hospitality Seating
Office Seating
Marine Seating

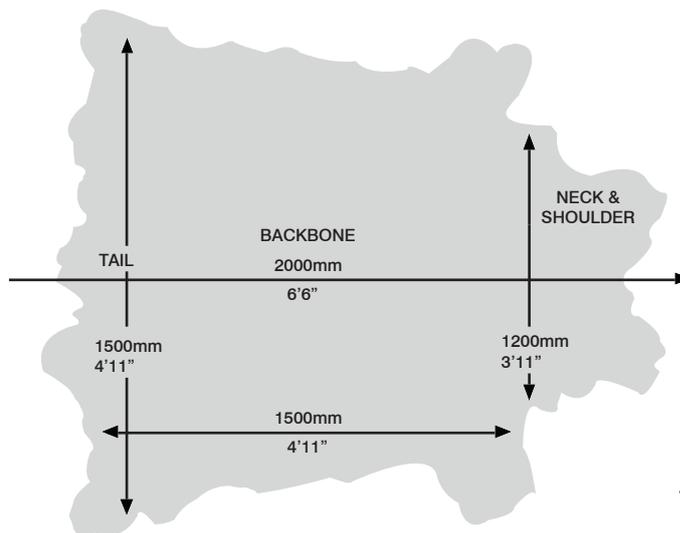
Fire Certification on pages 5, 6 and 7

Test Results

Test	Method	Result
Substance	BS EN ISO 2589:2002	0.9 - 1.0mm \pm 0.1mm
Mass	Grams per meter	800 \pm 5%
Avg Size	Sq meter	5m ²
Fastness to Light	BS EN ISO 105-B02:1999	Blue Wool 5 (min)
Fastness to Rubbing	BS EN ISO 11640:1998	250 Wet/500 Dry
Flex Endurance	BS EN ISO 5402:2002	40,000
Tear Strength	BS EN ISO 3377-1:2002	40N
Finish Adhesion	BS EN ISO 11644:2009	4N
Domestic FR	BS EN 1021-1 & 1021-2:2006	Pass
Contract FR	BS 5852:2006 - Ig source 5	Pass
Marine FR	IMO 2010 Annex1 Part 8	Pass

Typical Style 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



TEST REPORT

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

Entry No: 99657

Date received: 25/06/2018

Client's Description: Sample of leather: Mustang

Test Required: Flammability in accordance with The Furniture and Furnishings (Fire) (Safety) Regulations 1988 and Amendments Schedule 4 Part I and Schedule 5 Part I

Pre-treatment: Water soaking in accordance with BS5651:1978 Clause 4 followed by Line drying

Conditioning: A minimum of 96 hours at 50+/-20% Relative Humidity, 20+/-5°C

Date Tests Completed: 03/07/2018

Method of Test: BS 5852: Part 1: 1979

The following test results relate only to the ignitability of the combination of materials 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
0 (cigarette)	No flaming or progressive smouldering was observed within one hour of placement of the cigarettes.	PASS
1 (butane flame)	No flaming or progressive smouldering was observed after removal of the butane flame.	PASS

Note: A 20-22 kg/m³ non fire retardant polyurethane foam was used as the filling for the tests.

Comments

On the basis of the tests carried out this sample of leather meets the requirements of Schedule 4 Part I and also meets Schedule 5 Part I.

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

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



Dale Brockbank
 Materials Testing Manager
 03 July 2018

- ❖ Unless instructed otherwise by the client sample remnants will be disposed of after 28 days.
 - ❖ Opinions and interpretations expressed herein are outside the scope of UKAS accreditation.
 - ❖ Uncertainty budgets for test methods contained within this report are available on request.
- 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.



1104

FLAMMABILITY TEST REPORT

Report No.: LEHTX00882778 **Date Received:** 03/05/16 **Date Tested:** 11/05/16 **Date Issued:** 11/05/16

Company Name & Address: YARWOOD LEATHER
UNIT 13
TREEFIELD IND EST
GILDERERSOME
LEEDS
W. YORKS
LS27 7JU

Contact Name: JOHN EDWARD

Sample Details

Order No.: PP 1871
Style No.: Mustang
Colour: Not stated
Quality: Not stated
Supplier: Yarwood
End Use: Not stated
Quoted Fibre Composition: Not stated
Retailer: Not stated
Sample Description: Red coloured leather

Test Method	Pre Treatment	Requirement	Result
BS 5852:2006 Clause 11 (upholstery composite) Ignition source 5	None	As BS 5852:2006 Clause 11 (upholstery composite) Ignition source 5	NI/5 (PASS)

Note: The customer requested that RX36110 foam with an approximate density 35 kg/m³ be used as the filling material



.....
STEVEN OWEN
(Chemical Technologist)

.....
ANDREW HALLETT
(Flammability Team Leader)

.....
CAROLE SPOWART
(Flammability Technician)

.....
SIMON CHEE
(Operations Manager)



TEST REPORT

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

Entry No: 106279

Date received: 29/01/2019

Client's Description: Sample of leather: Style

Test Required: Flammability in accordance with IMO 2010 FTP CODE ANNEX1 PART 8

Pre-treatment: None

Conditioning: A minimum of 88 hours at 50+/-20% Relative Humidity, 20+/-5°C

Date Tests Completed: 12/02/2019

The following test results relate to the behaviour of the test specimens of a product under the particular conditions of the test; they are not intended to be the sole criterion for assessing the potential fire hazard of the product in use.

Ignition Source	Observations	Result
Smouldering cigarette	No flaming or progressive smouldering was observed within one hour of placement of the cigarettes.	PASS
Propane flame	No flaming or progressive smouldering was observed after removal of the propane flame.	PASS

Note: A 20-22kg/m³ non-fire retardant polyurethane foam was used as the filling.

-----End of Page-----

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



Daniel Young
 Senior Technologist
 12th February 2019

- ❖ Unless instructed otherwise by the client sample remnants will be disposed of after 28 days.
 - ❖ Opinions and interpretations expressed herein are outside the scope of UKAS accreditation.
 - ❖ Uncertainty budgets for test methods contained within this report are available on request.
- 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.





Client: Yarwood Leather Ltd

Entry No: 106279

ANNEX

name and address of the manufacturer/supplier, if known	Yarwood Leather Ltd Treefield Industrial Estate Gelderd Road Gildersome Leeds LS277JU
type of the furniture, e.g., seat, sofa, office chair, etc	Leather
name and/or identification of the product tested	Style
description of the sampling procedure, where relevant	Unknown
fabric material: materials such as wool, nylon, polyester, etc., and its composite ratio	Unknown
composition of weave: such as plain, weave, twilled	Unknown
density (number/inch): the number of threads per inch in both warp and weft	Unknown
yarn number count	Unknown
thickness of the fabric in mm	Unknown
mass: weight per unit area (g/m ²)	Unknown
colour and tone: if the product has a pattern, the representative colour shall be described	Brown
fabric fire retardant treatment	Unknown
filling material (name of the manufacturer, type designation)	Sherlock Foams 21/130 White
density: weight per unit volume (kg/m ³) and for products where thickness is difficult to measure exactly square density (g/m ²)	20-22kg/m ³
filling fire retardant treatment, if any	Non FR
dimensions and mass of cigarette used	0.88g and 0.93g 68mm x 8mm
smouldering rate of the cigarette used	10minutes 13seconds per 50mm
extent of damage (burning and/or char) of specimen measured from the ignition source	Match: 67x13 mm and 59x11 mm Cigarette: 9x6 mm and 8x6 mm
occurrence of progressive smouldering	No progressive smouldering occurred

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

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.

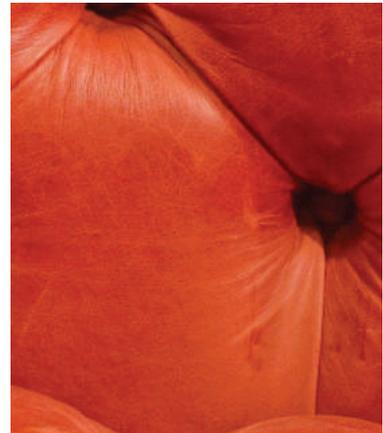


Scars

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)