

YARWOOD  
Leather

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# Technical Data Pack: Cosmopolitan

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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](mailto:enquiries@yarwoodleather.com)

# Range Information

Cosmopolitan is a natural grain leather, suited to wide range of projects. The smooth and supple surface of Cosmopolitan leather has a lightly pigmented protective finish which protects against fading.

Cosmopolitan's colour palette comprises of modern tones, with colours to suit a wide variety of projects including domestic and contract leather projects. Made on large average sized hides of 5m<sup>2</sup>, Cosmopolitan embraces the natural hallmarks of life, which only increases this ranges charm and beauty.

## Featured Projects



# Colour Offering

Marble



0763SAFG001

Pearl Grey



0757SAFG001

Taupe



0756SAFG001

Pewter



0755SAFG001

Black



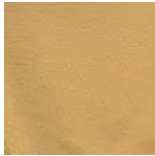
0761AFG001

Cocoa Powder



0758SAFG001

Limon



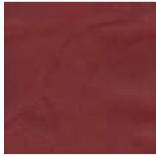
0764SAFG001

Elderberry



0760SAFG001

Ruby



0762SAFG001

Soft Vanilla



0765SAFG001

# Technical Information

## Application Usage

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## Test Results

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Test	Method	Requirement
Substance	BS EN ISO 2589:2002	0.9 - 1.0 mm $\pm$ 0.1mm
Avg Size	Sq meter	5m <sup>2</sup>
Fastness to Light	BS EN ISO 105-B02:1999	Blue Wool 5 (Min)
Fastness to Rubbing	BS EN ISO 11640:1998	80 Wet/500 Dry
Tear Strength	BS EN ISO 3377-1:2002	40N
Domestic FR	BS 5852:2006 - Ig source 5	Pass
Contract FR	BS EN ISO 3377-1:2002	Pass
Marine FR	IMO A.652(16)	Pass



## TEST REPORT

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

**Entry No:** 81961

**Date received:** 07/12/2016

**Client's Description:** Sample of leather: Cosmopolitan

**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:** None

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

**Date Tests Completed:** 04/01/2016

**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/m<sup>3</sup> 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  
04 January 2017

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.



## FLAMMABILITY TEST REPORT

Report No.: LEHTX00894651

Date Received: 30/06/16

Date Tested: 07/07/16

Date Issued: 07/07/16

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

**Contact Name:** JOHN EDWARD

**Sample Details**

Reference No.: 001  
Order No.: PR1880  
Style No.: Cosmopolitan  
Batch No.: Not stated  
Quality: Not stated  
Colour: Not stated  
Supplier: Not stated  
Intended Use: Not stated  
Quoted Fibre Composition: Not stated  
Retailer: Not stated  
Buying Division: 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/m<sup>3</sup> be used as the filling material



STEVEN OWEN  
(Chemical Technologist)

ANDREW HALLETT  
(Flammability Team Leader)

CAROLE SPOWART  
(Flammability Technician)

SIMON CHEE  
(Operations Manager)

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# Care Information

Our natural products are characterized by their transparency of finish with the unique surface characteristics of the animal hide remaining visible. This is a leather that has little or no pigmentation and has either no protection, or there may be a light transparent finish. As such, a degree of natural marks and shade variation should be expected. While the natural products have some of the lowest technical specifications in terms of their physical performance (lightfastness, rubfastness, flexing and abrasion resistance) by understanding their performance they can have some of the longest lifespans of any leather furniture. It is often said that this leather type "wears in, not out". A similar analogy can be made from wood, when installing a reconditioned wooden floor, the knocks and scuffs it picks up in its lifetime tell a story that enhances its character. Pigmented finished tend to withstand wear until they reach a breaking point, which can be quite visible and somewhat dramatic. In contrast, the gradual and very natural wear that takes place with a natural leather causes the material to simply age as oppose to break over an extended period of time. Nevertheless, there are of course recommended techniques for caring and looking after your leather.

## 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 rubs the 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. 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 natural product to remove any excess as quickly as possible from the surface. Natural leathers have a porous surface (which makes them breathable and comfortable), 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.
- 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.
- 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 leather cleaning wipes by rubbing in a gentle circular motion.
- 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.
- 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.



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## 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.

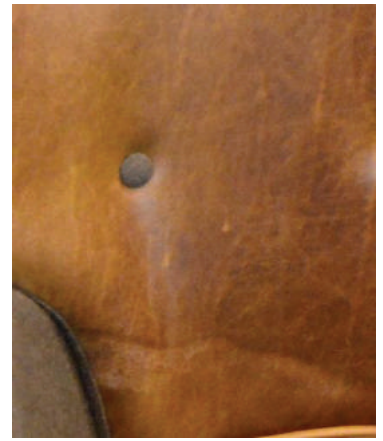
Skin is worn away and degraded into the pattern of the original pathways.



## 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.



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## 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.

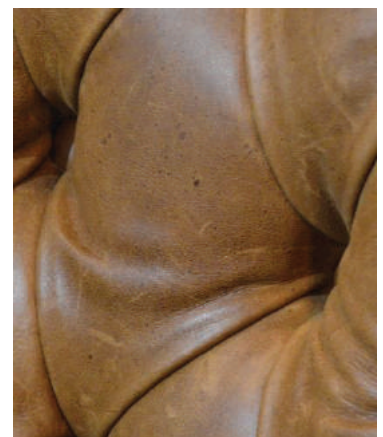


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## Skin Disease

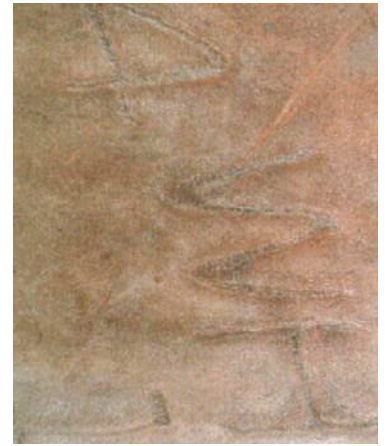
Psoriasis and eczema are as common in animals as they are in humans. Areas of the skin may be non-uniform where these conditions have been present.

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.



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## 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.

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