YARWOOD

Leather

Technical Data Pack: NappaTex

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.

The raw material used to make your chosen range NappaTex is ethically sourced grass fed beef cattle.

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.

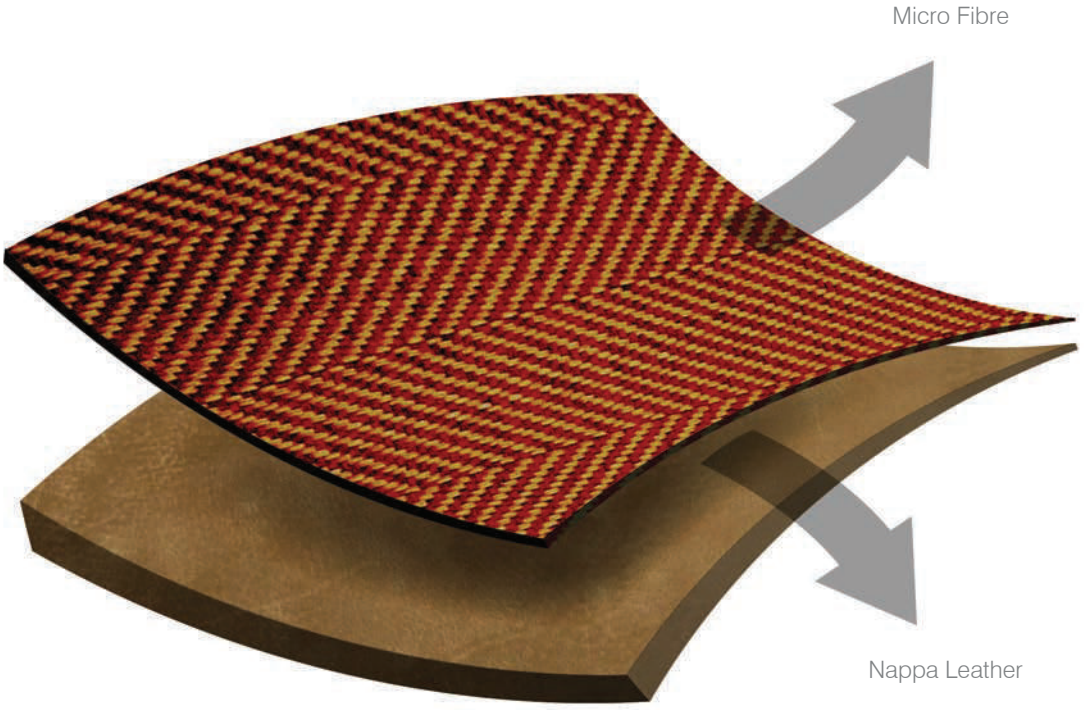
If you require any samples of our ranges please contact the Sales Office:
T: 0113 252 1014
E: enquiries@yarwoodleather.com

Range Information

The combination of soft Nappa leather and high performance textile layer gives NappaTex class leading performance and digital design with the durability, maintainability and luxury of leather.

NappaTex starts with our high performance Nappa leather. We tan and dye the leather before going through our patented fire proofing process. We carefully select our hides and only use the very highest quality for all NappaTex articles. We carefully grade out all holes, brands, humps and scars to ensure a perfectly clean surface. Once the leather has been dried we add our high performance textile. The textile layer can have virtually any surface design and using our laser droplet technology we can transfer your design to the fabric layer; you can always skip the design part and have a clear top layer, the original high performance NappaTex leather. It is fire retardant to UK contract specification Crib5, BS7176 medium hazard contract upholstery for public places and IMO upholstery.

Leather is traditionally viewed as a luxuriously ostentatious product and no product lives up to this better than a Nubuck leather. Nubucks with their soft gentle brushed pile are comparable to velvets in their aesthetic qualities. However, Nubucks have traditionally been feared over the years for their perceived difficulty to keep clean and maintain. NappaTex changes that, with stain resistance built into its high performance top coat. Spills and stains from everyday life as are as easy to clean up as the traditional harder wearing pigmented leathers, but with all of the comfort of NappaTex.



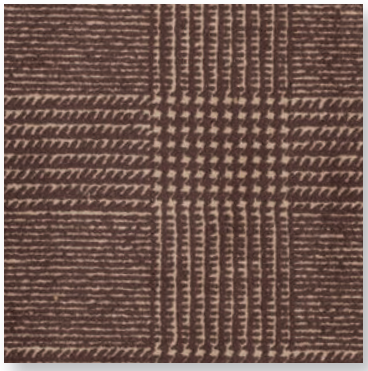
Customisation of NappaTex

Customised leather, designed the way you want...

The textile layer of the NappaTex range can be bespokely made to feature any surface design you wish, patterns, designs or even logo detail can be added.

For more detail and minimum order quantities, please get in touch.



Colour Offering

Black

0408NOFG001

Navy

0381NOFG001

Anthracite

0407NOFG001

Mocha

0401NOFG001

Granite

0410NOFG001

Moss

0413NOFG001

Ash

0402NOFG001

Orange

0383NOFG001

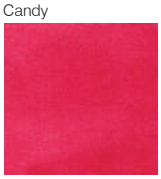
Chestnut

0412NOFG001

Ruby

0411NOFG001

Candy



0384NOFG001

Penfold

0380NOFG001

Summer

0382NOFG001

Ivory

0405NOFG001

White

0406NOFG001

Technical Information

Application Usage

Test Results

Test	Method	Requirement
Substance	BS EN ISO 2589:2002	1.2 - 1.3 mm ± 0.1mm
Mass	Grams per meter	1150 ± 5%
Avg Size	Sq meter	3.5
Fastness to Light	BS EN ISO 105-B02:1999	Blue Wool 5 (Min)
Fastness to Rubbing	BS EN ISO 11640:1998	250 Wet
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
Abrasion Resistance (Martindale)	BS EN 14327:2003	40,000 cycles
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

West Yorkshire
Materials Testing Service
Nepshaw Lane South, Morley, Leeds, LS27 7JQ
Materials Testing Manager: D. J. Brockbank
t: 0113 393 9791
e: dale.brockbank@wyjs.org.uk
www.wyjs.org.uk/materialstesting

TEST REPORT

Client:	Yarwood Leather Ltd Treefield Industrial Estate Gelderd Road Gildersome Leeds LS277JU
Entry No:	74374
Date received:	30/03/2016
Client's **Description:**	Sample of leather: Nappatex
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:	05/04/2016
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)	Flaming ceased within the specified two minute period after removal of the butane and no progressive smouldering occurred.	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
05 April 2016

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.

ilac-MRA UKAS TESTING 1104

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TEST REPORT

Client:	Yarwood Leather Ltd Treefield Industrial Estate Gelderd Road Gildersome Leeds LS277JU
Entry No:	74373
Date received:	30/03/2016
Client's **Description:**	Sample of leather: Nappatex
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
Date Tests Completed:	06/04/2016
Method of Test:	BS 5852: 2006 Clause 11 (composites)

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
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/m^3 CMHR foam (Carpenters RX36-125) was used as the filling

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Dale Brockbank
Materials Testing Manager
06 April 2016

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West Yorkshire Joint Services

Care Information

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. 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 to remove any excess as quickly as possible from the surface.

b. NappaTex has a built in stain resistance, meaning everyday spills are easy to clean. Use a mild detergent mixed in hot water and using a damp cloth rub in a circular motion.

c. For any residual stains, use leather Cleaning wipes to gently remove the stain from the leather. Most stains should be removable if treated quickly and carefully.

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.

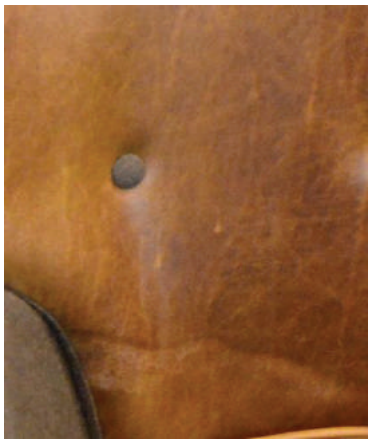
Veins

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 differeing amounts of fats present in the skin.

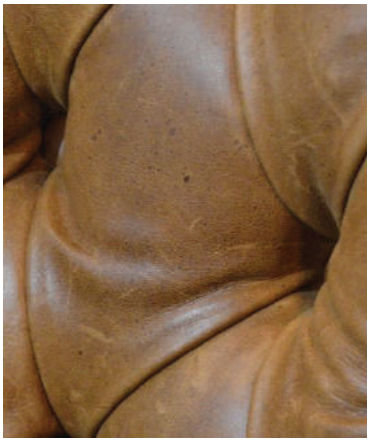
Scars

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 sars 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.