YARWOOD

Leather

Technical Data Pack: New England

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

Our New England range offers a wonderfully soft leather that marries perfectly with a homely interior. The leather retains a natural grain, an effect which is heightened by the two tone finish.

As ever, New England is Crib5 as standard, meaning it’s suitable for contract purposes in the UK. The colour palette is one inspired by the flora of New England, of deep browns, a reddish hue of Chestnut and a lighter Wheat offering.

Colour Offering

Brown

0732SAFG001

Teak

0735SAFG001

Chestnut

0731SAFG001

Wheat

0740SAFG001

Technical Information

Application Usage

Test Results

Test	Method	Requirement
Substance	BS EN ISO 2589:2002	0.9 - 1.0mm ± 0.1mm
Avg Size	Sq meter	4.5m^2
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
Fastness to Water	BS EN ISO 11642:**1998**	**Grade 4 Min**
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

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: 73964

Date received: 01/03/2016

Client's **Description:** Sample of leather: New England

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: 08/03/2016

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/m3 non fire retardant polyurethane foam was used as the filling.

Comments

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

UKAS TESTING 1104

West Yorkshire Joint Services

West Yorkshire Materials Testing Service

PO Box 5, Morley, LS27 0QP
Nepshaw Lane South, Morley, Leeds
Tel 0113 253 0241 Fax 0113 252 7029
Head of Laboratory G. Briggs C. Text ATI

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

Entry No: 36992

Date received: 21/10/2008

Client's Description: Sample of New England leather 8920

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: 28/10/2008

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/m^3 CMHR Foam (Vita 35H) 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
Senior Technologist
28th October 2008

Unless instructed otherwise by the client sample remnants will be disposed of after 28 days.

UKAS TESTING
1104

* 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.

TRADING STANDARDS WEST YORKSHIRE TRADING

TRA09786

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 leather 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. **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.

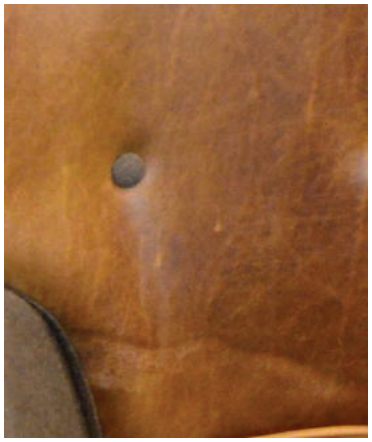
Veins

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 differeing amounts of fats present in the skin.

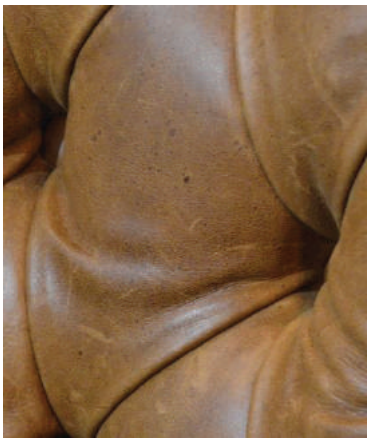
Scars

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.