Origin

Technical Information Pack

Hospitality | Hotel | Leisure | Marine | Residential | Workspace

YARWOOD

Leather

Origin Leather Technical Information Pack

We look forward to working with you as your leather supplier, here are the main advantages of working with us:

Accredited to ISO9001, Yarwood provides a wide range of leather and faux leather ranges which are suitable for the contract and hospitality, marine, residential and workplace sectors. Yarwood also offer specialist aviation and automotive leathers and faux leathers.

As well as supplying leather and faux leathers, we offer a cutting service which allows you to save time and money by having your order delivered as cut parts.

Additionally, we also offer a sewing service, once again allowing you to save money by having your leather or faux leather cut and sewn ready for assembly.

Please see enclosed the colour palette, technical information and fire certification for the Origin range.

All our leathers have a minimum order quantity of one hide.

If you require any samples of our ranges, further information or to place an order, please contact the Sales Office:

+44 (0) 113 252 1014
sales@yarwoodleather.com

YARWOOD
Leather

Range Information - Origin

Inspired by prominent tones throughout history, the Origin range takes the very best of leather; a distressed look, embracing leathers natural characteristics but with a modern take, ready for the present world of seating.

The fixed distressed look is durable and hard wearing, and as a Yarwood Leather benchmark, comes treated to Crib 5 and IMO Part 8 as standard, meaning it is suitable for commercial seating projects.

Origin, create seating with a story.

Key Facts
- Fixed Distressed Look
- Av. Hide Size - 3.8m²

Fire Regulations
- Meets Cigarette & Match as standard
- Meets Crib 5 as standard
- Meets IMO Part 8 as standard

Please remember that leather is a natural product and there may be natural variation between samples and final batch.
All samples should be treated as a guide for colour and texture only.

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Origin Technical Information

Application Usage

Hospitality | Hotel | Leisure | Marine | Residential | Workspace

Certification on following pages

Test Results

Material Characteristics

Thickness	1.2 - 1.4mm ± 0.1mm
Mass	950g/m2 ± 5%
Average Hide Size	3.8m²

Wear Tests

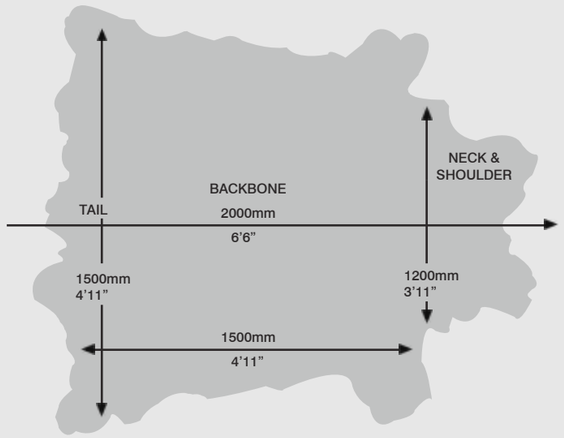
Test	Method	Result
Fastness to Light	BS EN ISO 105-B02:1999	Blue Wool 3 (min)
Fastness to Rubbing	BS EN ISO 11640:1998	250 Wet / 500 Dry
Flex Test	BS EN ISO 5402	20,000 Flexes

Flammability Tests

		Test	Result
Domestic FR	**(Cigarette + Match)**	BS 5852: Part 1: 1979	Pass
Contract FR	**(Crib 5)**	BS 5852:2006 - Ig source 5	Pass
Marine FR	**(Indoor Marine Seating)**	IMO 2010 FTP Code Annex 1 Part 8	Pass

Typical Origin 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.



Origin Range

The colour pallet of Origin takes its inspiration from cities, cultures and landmarks throughout time.

Natural tones are complemented by rich greens, blues, and vivid reds all embracing the distressed two-tone look.

A bespoke colour service is available on the Origin range, subject to minimum order quantities.

Please remember that leather is a natural product and there may be natural variation between samples and final batch.
All samples should be treated as a guide for colour and texture only.

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Colesseum

1487LEFG001

Rune

1488LEFG001

Pyramid

1486LEFG001

Totem

1485LEFG001

Boomerang

1483LEFG001

Pagoda

1484LEFG001

Lapis

1481LEFG001

Tapestry

1482LEFG001

Laurel

1480LEFG001

Using Origin

With any product, it is important to ensure the right material is being used for your application.

Offering a fixed distressed look, Origin offers the best of the natural leather look with durability for seating.

Fire Regulations
- Meets Cigarette & Match as standard
- Meets Crib 5 as standard
- Meets IMO Part 8 as standard

See the following page for a comprehensive care and cleaning guide.

Using Origin in Hospitality or Contract Design

From dining chairs to bespoke cinema seating, Origin combines the rustic leather look with a hard-wearing finish.

As with all Yarwood ranges, Origin comes Crib 5 as standard, for Crib 5 certification please see the end of this technical information pack.

Using Origin in Marine Design

Bar panelling, relaxation area seating or cabin desk chairs, try natural tones of Origin throughout yacht or cruise ship design. For statement seating try the green, blue or red tones to bring in vibrant colours but with a distressed finish.

For IMO certification please see the end of this technical information pack.

Using Origin in Residential Design

Relax on Origin.
Footstools, armchairs and family sofas all embrace the Origin look.

For Cigarette + Match Fire certification please see the end of this technical information pack.

Using Origin in Workplace Design

Origin has been used to create bold boardroom designs, its distressed finish brings both comfort and a unique finish to task seating, meeting dens or breakout bench seating.

For Crib 5 certification please see the end of this technical information pack.

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Origin Care and Cleaning Guide

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 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.

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General Care of Origin

The biggest enemy to a piece of upholstery 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 has a distinct pattern with peaks and valleys, if material is allowed to build up in these valleys there is a risk of sever abrasion of the surface of the leather. 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 said material under force and pressure against the surface of the leather.

We recommend vacumming the leather, as this removes the dirt particles and prevents them abrading against the surface of the leather.

Dusting with a cloth is also a suitable process.

Wet Stains

All stains should be removed immediately.
The simple answer is to 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.
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.

DO NOT use household cleaning products, anything with a solvent base will solubilize the finishes we use to manufacture the leather and will damage the leather.

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.

Dry or longer term stains

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

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 as 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.

If in doubt, please get in touch for guidance.

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.

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Leather

Neck Grain

The majority of animals used to make leather will naturally graze on grass. This involves bending and stretching their necks daily in order to feed.

This constant moving creates creases and growth marks on the back of the neck.

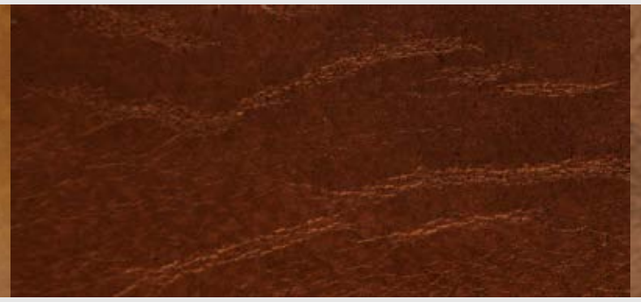
As the age of the animal increases, the number and size of the neck grain will also increase.

On finished leather these grains will appear as textured lines.

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.



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.

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.

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.

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.

It is important to treat samples as a guide for colour and texture.

West Yorkshire
Materials Testing Service
Nepshaw Lane South, Morley, Leeds, LS27 7JQ
Materials Testing Manager: Martin Bowden
t: 0113 5350176
e: Materials.Testing@wyjs.org.uk
www.wyjs.org.uk/materialstesting

TEST REPORT

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

Entry No: 109634

Date received: 16/05/2019

Client's Description: Origin

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: 30/05/2019

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.

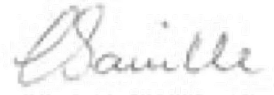
Ignition Source	Observations	Result
0 (cigarette)	No flaming or progressive smouldering was observed within one hour of placement of the cigarettes.	Pass
1 (butane flame)	Flaming ceased within the specified two minute period after removal of the butane flame and no progressive smouldering occurred.	Pass

Note: A 20-22 kg/m3 non fire retardant polyurethane foam was used as the filling for the cigarette tests.
A 20-22 kg/m^3 non-fire retardant polyurethane foam was used as the filling for the butane flame tests.

Comments
On the basis of the tests carried out this sample of fabric meets the requirements of Schedule 4 Part I when tested in combination with the 20-22 kg/m3 non fire retardant polyurethane foam 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



Claire Saville
Technologist
31st May 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.
- The results have been obtain for the above test are due to the allowances that have been made based on the uncertainty of the measurement for this test and its associated measurements.

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

West Yorkshire
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TEST REPORT

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

Entry No: 109634

Date received: 16/05/2019

Client's Description: Origin

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: 30/05/2019

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: 35 kg/m3 CMHR Foam was used as the filling

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Claire Saville
Technologist
31st May 2019

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- Uncertainty budgets for test methods contained within this report are available on request.
- The results have been obtained for the above test are due to the allowances that have been made based on the uncertainty of the measurement for this test and its associated measurements.

1104

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TEST REPORT

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

Entry No: 109774

Date received: 23/05/2019

Client's Description: Leather: Origin

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^{o}C

Date Tests Completed: 12/06/2019

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
Butane flame	Flaming ceased within the specified two minute period after removal of the butane flame and no progressive smouldering occurred.	Pass

Note: A 20-22kg/m^3 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
13 June 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.
- The results have been obtained for the above test are due to the allowances that have been made based on the uncertainty of the measurement for this test and its associated measurements.

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West Yorkshire Materials Testing Service

Client: Yarwood Leather Ltd

Entry No: 109774

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	Unknown
name and/or identification of the product tested	Leather: Origin
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/m2)	Unknown
colour and tone: if the product has a pattern, the representative colour shall be described	Unknown
fabric fire retardant treatment	Unknown
filling material (name of the manufacturer, type designation)	Unknown
density: weight per unit volume (kg/m3) and for products where thickness is difficult to measure exactly square density (g/m2)	Unknown
filling fire retardant treatment, if any	Unknown
dimensions and mass of cigarette used	Unknown
smouldering rate of the cigarette used	Unknown
extent of damage (burning and/or char) of specimen measured from the ignition source	Length: 7mm Width: 8mm
occurrence of progressive smouldering	No progressive smouldering occurred

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Get in touch

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