# Style

**Technical Information Pack** 

Hospitality	Hotel	Leisure	¦ Marine	Residential	Workspace

# YARWOOD Leather

# Style 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 Style 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





## Range Information -Style

Style by name and stylish by nature.

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. The raw material provides us with large hides with few natural characteristics, perfect for large panels.

The quality of the product is not limited to the raw material, with one of our most durable topcoats available applied to the product.

#### Key Facts

- Pigmented Leather
- Av. Hide Size 5m<sup>2</sup>

#### 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.

## Style Technical Information

#### Application Usage

			Residential	Workspace
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Certification on following pages

#### Test Results

#### Material Characteristics

Thickness	0.9 - 1.0mm ± 0.1mm
Mass	800g/m2 ± 5%
Average Hide Size	5m <sup>2</sup>

#### Wear Tests

Test	Method	Result
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
Tear Strength	BS EN ISO 3377-1:2002	40N
Flex Endurance	BS EN ISO 5402:2002	40,000

#### 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 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.







# Style Range

YARWOOD

Style has our broadest offering of leather colours.

From neutral tones through to vibrant colours Style creates statement seating.

A bespoke colour service is available on the Style 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.





0695LADO001

Cocoa-Beechwood



0650LADO001

Aubergine



0676LADO001

#### Stone



#### 0687LADO001

Cuba



0644LADO001

Grape



0697LADO001

Nut Brown



0640LADO001

#### Imperial



0701LADO001

## Using Style

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

A uniform finish in both neutral and vibrant tones.

#### 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 Style in Hospitality or Contract Design

Classic and vibrant tones from Style's colour palette are used across hospitality designs.

Brighter tones have been used to create striking seating in unique restaurant designs, added embroidery detail on Style to bring in branding to bar stools, as well as being used in hotel lobbies and on bar panelling.

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

## Using Style in Marine Design

On board luxury yachts, Style has not only been used for seating, but also for cabin headboards and wall panelling.

The well loved tones used on land are also popular on the seas in restaurants, lounges and bars.

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

## Using Style in Residential Design

Classic tones from Style are paired with fabric accessories to create comfy home seating

Throughout the home, Style can be used on dining chairs, study seating or window seating.

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

## Using Style in Workplace Design

From established office designs to co-working spaces through to auditorium or theatre seating, Style offers a uniform look in both traditional and bold colours.

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





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# Style 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 Style

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.

## 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.

### 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 res 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.

## 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.



## 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.
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### Shade Differentiation

S	Each individual person has a different skin tone
	to those next to them, this is also the case in
sult	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.

#### Get in touch

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