

# Leather Plus

## Madras Leather



375 Ginger



295 Brownie



440 Cobblestone



435 Clay



455 Mediterranean



300 Aspen



456 Swan White



176 Black



450 Bone



475 Burgundy



296 Steel

## Standard Grade 1 Vinyl



V016 Aspen



V001 Black



V014 Bone



V011 Ginger



V015 Burgandy



V018 Brownie



V035 Clay



V020 Swan White



V021 Mediterranean



V040 Cobblestone



V019 Steel

# Leather Plus

## LEATHER PLUS SPECIFICATIONS

<b>FEATURES:</b>	Madras is a top grain, corrected, pigmented leather hide that is finished through a penetrating dye process. Soft to the touch, all hides are buffed and fully embossed with an even grain print to minimize any variations in the surface appearance.
<b>THICKNESS:</b>	0.8 - 1.0 mm
<b>DYEING:</b>	Drum dyed with penetrating dye
<b>ABRASION:</b>	Meets Class 3.5-4 (Wyzenbeek) - 70,000 cycles
<b>TENSILE STRENGTH:</b>	10 N/mm <sup>2</sup> minimum
<b>TEAR STRENGTH:</b>	40 N minimum
<b>FLEXING ENDURANCE:</b>	20,000 cycles
<b>LIGHT FASTNESS:</b>	Class 4
<b>ELONGATION AT BREAK:</b>	35% minimum
<b>FINISHING ADHESION:</b>	3 N/cm minimum
<b>DETERMINATION OF PH:</b>	3,2 minimum
<b>FLAMMABILITY:</b>	CA 117-2013; UFAC/NFPA 260; Ignitability BS 5852-0 (Cigarette): BS 5852:1979 (Class 1); Ignitability BS 5852-1 (Match): BS EN 1021-1-2:2006 (Pass); Boston Fire Dept.: BFD IX-I (Pass)

## VINYL SPECIFICATIONS

<b>WIDTH:</b>	54"
<b>CONTENT:</b>	Face: 100% PVC / Back: 100% Polyester
<b>WEIGHT:</b>	13 oz. per linear yard
<b>ABRASION:</b>	After 70,000 cycles (Oscillatory Cylinder Method) - no print wear
<b>TENSILE STRENGTH:</b>	Meets ASTM D751
<b>TEAR STRENGTH:</b>	Meets ASTM D2661
<b>FLEXING ENDURANCE:</b>	Meets ASTM 2097
<b>FLAMMABILITY:</b>	CA 117-2013; UFAC/NFPA 260

### Leather is a natural product...

As such, every hide remains unique in its character, often exhibiting tones and marking indicative of age, environment and other factors derived from its particular origin. Among these signs, there can be; growth lines (which can be compared with natural wood grain in trees); wrinkles; range marks (healed cuts); vein impressions; insect bites; brand marks; etc...etc... These marks, as in the case of natural grain or texture variations, rather than being considered flaws, are regarded as evidence of its authenticity and help distinguish "real leather" from inferior imitations. From time immemorial, appearance, durability, ease of maintenance and unique character, have been considered the principal attraction of "real leather".

### Cleaning of finished leather

- Use a cloth soaked in mild soap/water solution (not detergent) and wring it out until damp. Apply the cloth to the surface of the leather in a light circular motion, turning the cloth regularly. Avoid aggressive rubbing action. Repeat with a damp cloth rinsed in clean warm water.
- Allow to dry and then lightly polish using a clean dry soft cloth.
- Don't use cleaning fluids and preparations unless specifically directed by the tanner.
- Don't over clean - leather really doesn't take much looking after!
- Don't use wax/spray polishes - upholstery leather is not the same as shoe leather! Wax polishes and furniture spray often contain silicone which will, in time, produce an unpleasant sticky feel to the leather.
- Don't feed - modern leather do not require "feeding". Despite this, there is much encouragement to use so-called hide foods, care kits, saddle soaps and waxes - avoid them all!

### Cleaning of vinyl

- Remove ordinary dirt and smudges with water and a clean soft cloth or towel. Dry with a soft lint-free cloth or towel.
- Don't use abrasive powder, steel wool, or industrial strength or solvent cleaners.
- The use of upholstery "conditioners" or "protectants" is not recommended and should be avoided on all vinyl coated fabrics.

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