

# TEXTILE COLLECTION

Leather Plus



## Leather



#430 Poppy



#176 Black



#435 Clay



#300 Aspen



#475 Burgandy



#450 Bone



#440 Cobblestone



#375 Ginger



#295 Brownie

## Vinyl



1 - V030 Poppy



1 - V001 Black



1 - V035 Clay



1 - V016 White



1 - V015 Burgandy



1 - V014 Bone



1 - V040 Cobblestone



1 - V011 Ginger



1 - V018 Brownie

# TEXTILE COLLECTION

## Leather / Vinyl

### Leather Plus Specifications

Features:	Top grain, corrected, pigmented leather hides 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.
Thickness:	0.8 - 0.9 mm
Dyeing:	Drum dyed with penetrating dye.
Abrasion:	Meets Class 3.5-4 (Wyzenbeck)
Tensile Strength:	100 lbs minimum
Tear Strength:	10 lbs minimum.
Flexing Endurance :	25,000 cycles
Light Fastness :	Class 4
Flammability :	California Technical Bulletin #117, Section E

### Vinyl Specifications

Width:	54"
Content:	Face 100% PVC / Back: 100% Polyester
Weight:	13 oz, per linear yard
Abrasion :	After 70,000 cycles (Oscillatory Cylinder Method) - no print wear
Tensile Strength:	Meets ASTM D751
Tear Strength:	Meets ASTM D2261
Flexing Endurance :	Meets ASTM 2097
Flammability :	California Technical Bulletin #117, Section E; UFAC/NFPA 260

### Leather is a natural product...

As such, every hide remains unique in its character, often exhibiting tones and markings 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 a 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 raised 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 leathers 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!



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