

## Cut & sew and storage guidelines Genuine Leather



### Introduction

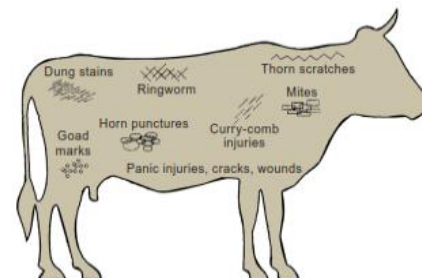
Leather is a natural material which is subtle and soft, warm, flexible and durable. Uniquely grown and individual in the pattern of its pores, scars, surface structure and natural creasing, every leather is a unique piece in its own right. These features are evidence of the genuineness of this natural material.

These natural characteristics are responsible for the high quality of leather products but also have to be taken into account regarding the cut & sew and storage of the leather.

### Natural product with characteristics

Every single hide has its very own history. Leather always exhibits traces of each animal's past life. The surface of the leather is often characterized by features such as fat wrinkles or tick bites. They are hallmarks that verify the authenticity of the leather and do not influence its quality or service life.

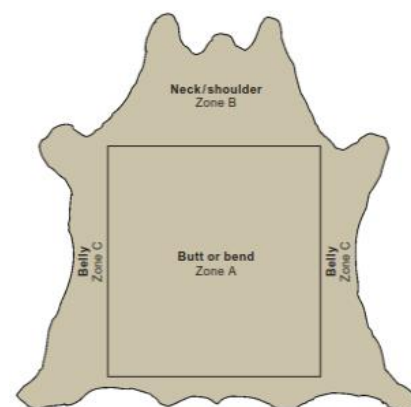
When cutting the hide efforts have to be made to avoid prominent or unsightly markings on parts ultimately used for the exposed surfaces of a seat.



### Structure zones of the hides

For anatomical reasons, the density of the fiber structure and thus the resilience of genuine leather will differ considerably within a single hide and certainly also across multiple hides. This must be taken into consideration when the hide is overlaid with the configuration of the seat cover parts.

Structurally, a distinction is made between the neck and shoulder, butt or bend, and belly zones. Each of these zones is ideal for specific seat parts, so the entire hide can be used for crafting upholstery elements.



**Zone A:** The central part of the hide is characterized by very strong and densely arranged fibers. As the most valuable part of the hide, the bend is used for those upholstery parts where the greatest strength is required. Used for all surfaces directly visible by a passenger.

*Applications:* The front area of the seat and backrest, front area of the headrest, the outside of literature pockets, the top area of the seat back and the headrest.



**Zone B:** The neck and shoulder part has a less dense fiber structure and exhibits visible creases. Used for surfaces occasionally visible or exposed to users.

*Applications:* Lateral part of the seat and back, lateral part of the wings, outside of the literature pocket wedge, the backside of the wing assembly (also zone C).



**Zone C:** The belly zone is used where strength of the leather is not a critical parameter. Used for surfaces completely covered and/or out of the user's view, and are not picked for components exposed to mechanical stress.

*Applications:* The inside of the literature pockets, flaps on the underside of the cushion, the area behind the headrest on the dress cover (also zone B).



### Utilization factor

Due to the natural characteristics of leather and the fact that leather comes in hides, leads to the fact that it has a lower utilization factor than fabrics. The exact factor depends on various factors, including size of the original hide, quality of the leather and the size of the cut parts.

For Lantal's leather, an average utilization factor of a leather hide is approximately **60%**.

### Storage

In the interest of problem-free processability of leather, Lantal recommends compliance with these storage conditions:



Ideal temperature:  
Storage room with 18 - 23 °C temperature



Ideal relative humidity:  
Air humidity of 50% to 60% with low air fluctuation.



No exposure to direct sunlight or ceiling light

- ü Whenever possible, remove the leather hides out of the original packaging box during the receiving inspection and staple the hides on a tubular horse frame. Otherwise, store in small stacks laid out flat on wooden pallets.
- ü Never store directly on floor, along walls, or in front of heaters or other heat sources.
- ü Boxed leather hides should be unrolled and laid flat on a table or hung over a frame at least one day before cutting.

Over time, due to it's natural characteristics, leather can show some ageing - meaning that the color of leather can change slightly over time. Therefore the maximum storage period for leathers should not exceed 6 months provided that the products are stored in accordance with the above conditions.

If the leather is stored longer than 6 months, we recommend repeating the color inspection.

### Complaints

Complaints, if any, shall carry out as visual inspection of damages, completeness and defects of the deliveries must be submitted to Lantal within five working days in writing. Otherwise general terms and conditions from Lantal Textiles AG are in force. Once the products have been processed and cut, Lantal can not accept complaints.

### Detailed information

For further information about genuine leather, ask for Lantal's genuine leather manual or do not hesitate to contact us at any time if you have questions or wish to clarify uncertainties.