

Specialty Fabric: Leather - Instructions

Supplies

- ☐ Gallon & quart bags
- ☐ Black and silver sharpies
- ☐ White crayon
- ☐ Square foot template
- ☐ Scotch tape
- ☐ Receipt paper
- ☐ Blue tape and plastic strips (as needed for bulkier pieces)
- ☐ Kitchen scale

Instructions

Sort into categories then package and price according to the following chart. See additional instructions for identification, measuring, and rolling below.

LEATHER			
Category	Size	Price	Package
Grade 1	≥ 1 sq. ft	\$5/sq. ft	1. Estimate Square Footage* 2. Roll with receipt paper*
Grade 2		\$2/sq. ft	
Grade 3		\$1/sq. ft	
Medium Pieces	< 1 sq. ft	<ul style="list-style-type: none">3" x 3" = 25¢6" x 6" = 50-75¢9" x 9" = \$1.50	1. Price Individual Pieces*
Small Pieces	< 3" x 3"	\$4/qt	1. Fill a 1 qt bag & staple closed 2. Label "Leather Pieces \$4"
Straps	Any (belt-like)	\$8/gal	1. Fill a 1 gal bag & staple closed 2. Label "Leather Straps \$8"
Loose cord	Any	\$4/qt	1. Fill a 1 qt bag & staple closed 2. Label "Leather Cord \$4"
Spools	Any	10¢/gram	1. Tape closed with blue tape 2. Price by weight*
New (unused)	Any	40%	1. Price at 40% of the original

& priced)			marked price 2. Mark out old price
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*see instructions below

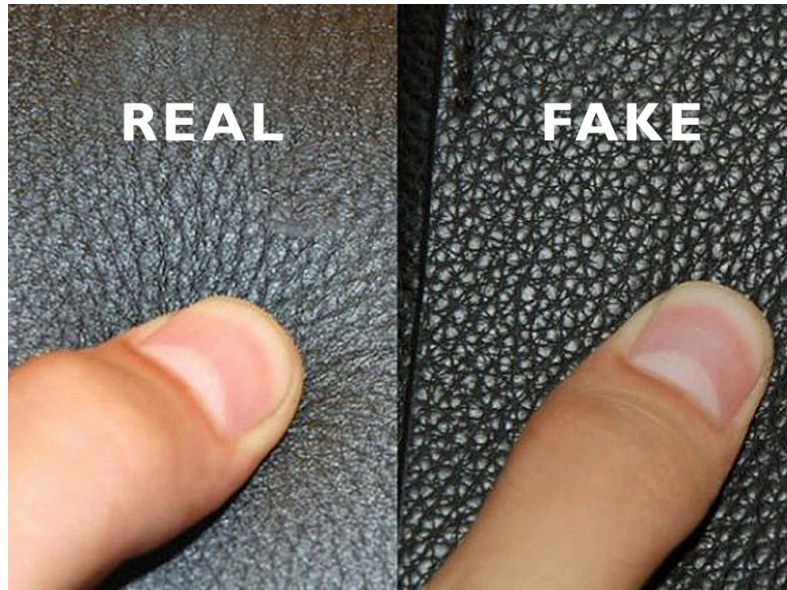
Additional Instructions

Identifying Real Leather

	Real Leather	Faux Leather
Surface	Irregular “pebbles,” pores, grain, imperfections in the skin	Uniform, even “grain”
Smell	Natural, earthy, musty, slightly sweet	Synthetic, plastic-y, chemical-y
Edges	Rough, made of “strands” that naturally fray	Smooth, clean-cut, machine-made
Underside	Soft, fuzzy, suede	Fabric with woven or fleece-like polyester fibers
Flexibility	Supple, stretches, wrinkles easily, changes color at creases	Rigid, difficult to bend, peels at creases
Water Test*	Absorbs small drops of water	Small drops of water puddle on surface
Burn Test**	Chars slightly, burnt hair smell	Catches flame, burnt plastic smell

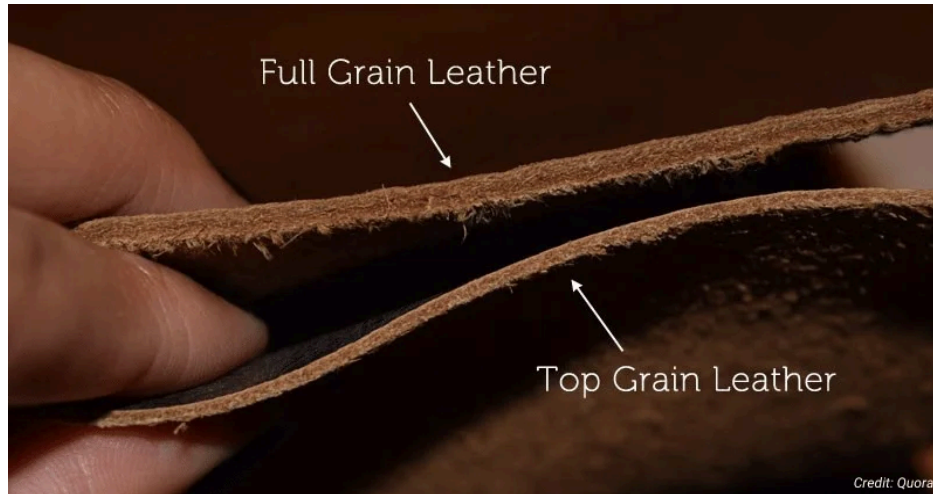
*Use your fingertip to drop a small amount of water on a discreet corner of the material

**Use a lighter to carefully burn a discreet corner of the material



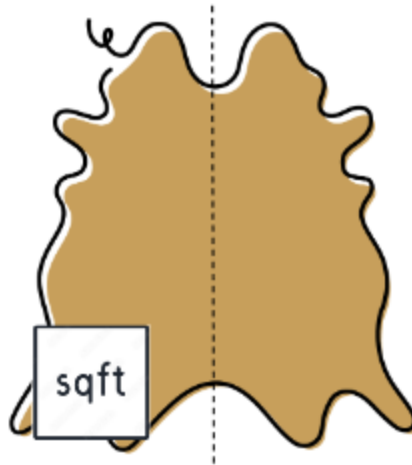
Identifying Leather Grades

Grade	Description	Price
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cow & buffalo hides (large, both full and partial hides) Full grain leather: thicker, the only type of real leather with a “grain” on the surface, not sanded 	\$5/sqft
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All other hides (small, both full and partial hides) All other real leather, including top grain and genuine leather 	\$2/sqft
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bonded leather: made from recycled leather waste that is shredded and reconstituted with adhesive; look for a tight grain surface texture (think: particle board) 	\$1/sqft
Vinyl	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All faux leather: place in Vinyl bin in Fabric Land 	NA



Estimating Square Footage

1. Lay piece out flat
2. Place square foot template on hide and roll across, tallying up the number of square feet in each piece (round down to nearest $\frac{1}{4}$ sq. ft)
3. Calculate price by multiplying square footage by category price (see chart)
4. Write square footage and price on the underside (rough side)
 - a. Use black sharpie on lighter leather, silver sharpie or white crayon on darker leather
 - b. Write small near an edge that will be visible after rolling up
 - c. E.g. **~2.25sq ft \$4.50**
5. Roll with receipt paper



- 6.
7. NOTE: Take into consideration any stains, holes, or other damage. Try to measure around damage or reduce the price accordingly.

Pricing Individual Pieces

1. Place piece on top of square foot template and use guidelines to estimate measurement
2. Calculate price according to size:
 - a. **3" x 3" = 25¢**
 - b. **6" x 6" = 50-75¢**
 - c. **9" x 9" = \$1.50**
3. Write price on the underside (rough side)
 - a. Use black sharpie on lighter leather, silver sharpie or white crayon on darker leather
 - b. Write small, near an edge
 - c. Write in quarter increments only, using the ¢ sign for anything under \$1
 - d. For pieces larger than 3" x 3", write the price twice on opposite corners
4. NOTE: Take into consideration any stains, holes, or other damage. Try to measure around damage or reduce the price accordingly.

Rolling with Receipt Paper

1. Write measurement (including both dimensions) and price on the end of your receipt paper.
 - a. Yardage example: **3 ¼ yd x 44" \$9.75**
 - b. Square footage example: **18" x 20" 50¢ *OR* 3 ½ sqft \$7** (depending on method of measurement)
 - c. If specialty fabric, add the fabric type (e.g. **Linen**)
2. Fold the fabric to 12-18" wide and about 20" tall.
3. Tear off about 24" of receipt paper (or a piece as tall as your fabric with extra to roll).
4. Place receipt paper beneath fabric so that the writing is at the top, facedown.
5. From the bottom, roll up with the receipt paper into a tight, neat log.

6. Tape the receipt paper closed with scotch tape, making sure writing is visible.
7. NOTE: If the fabric is excessively bulky or heavy, you may need to roll with blue tape in place of receipt paper to prevent unrolling. For specialty fabrics like fur, minky, leather, vinyl, or other materials that may be damaged by tape, wrap with strips of plastic beneath the blue tape.

Pricing by Weight

1. Weigh each spool in grams using a kitchen scale
2. Subtract 5-15 grams for the core, depending on size & thickness
3. Multiply by .1 to calculate price, rounding up to nearest 25¢
4. Use sharpie to write price on spool end, using the ¢ sign for anything under \$1