Leap®

MATERIALS

Leap® Technical Brochure

A comprehensive guide on how to work with Leap

CUTTING AND SKIVING

01 Automatic cutting

We recommend cutting from the reverse side to achieve a sharp cut. It is possible to cut from both the front and reverse side.

02 Skiving by machine

It is possible to skive and split the textile backing of Leap. Note that a portion of Leap's tensile and tear strength is derived from its textile backing. Skiving is therefore recommended only in areas where high strength is not critical, such as along edges or similar locations.

03 Skiving by hand

Due to the elastic nature of Leap we do not recommend hand skiving the edges of Leap.

SURFACE AND FINISHING

04 Embossing

Leap can be embossed under certain conditions, however the process is not yet fully stabilised. We recommend conducting trials before embossing your final product to ensure the desired results.

05 Embroidery

We have seen good results with machine embroidery on Leap. We have not yet performed tests with hand embroidery. We recommend using a reinforcing underlying layer on the back side to achieve the best possible outcome.

06 Laser engraving

Laser engraving can be applied to Leap, however the process affects the coating. We advise testing in advance and using this technique only in areas where water resistance is not critical.

07 Edge dyeing

It is possible to edge dye Leap. For the best results we recommend using a filler product such as Kenda Farben Filler. Verify the filler's composition or explore alternative products free of animal-derived inputs.

Sanding the edges before application can improve adhesion.

To further promote edge coat adhesion to the apple layer you can use a primer such as Rehagol. Follow appropriate safety precautions. Most standard edge coats are compatible.

STITCHING

08 Stitching

We recommend testing stitching methods beforehand to ensure the right tension of the thread, as excessive pressure on the stitching can cause Leap to weaken or break. When using a standard household sewing machine, applying a small amount of soap to the surface can help Leap run more smoothly through the machine. Sewing the products with the right side facing the wrong side often works well.

09 Flipping and reverse sewing

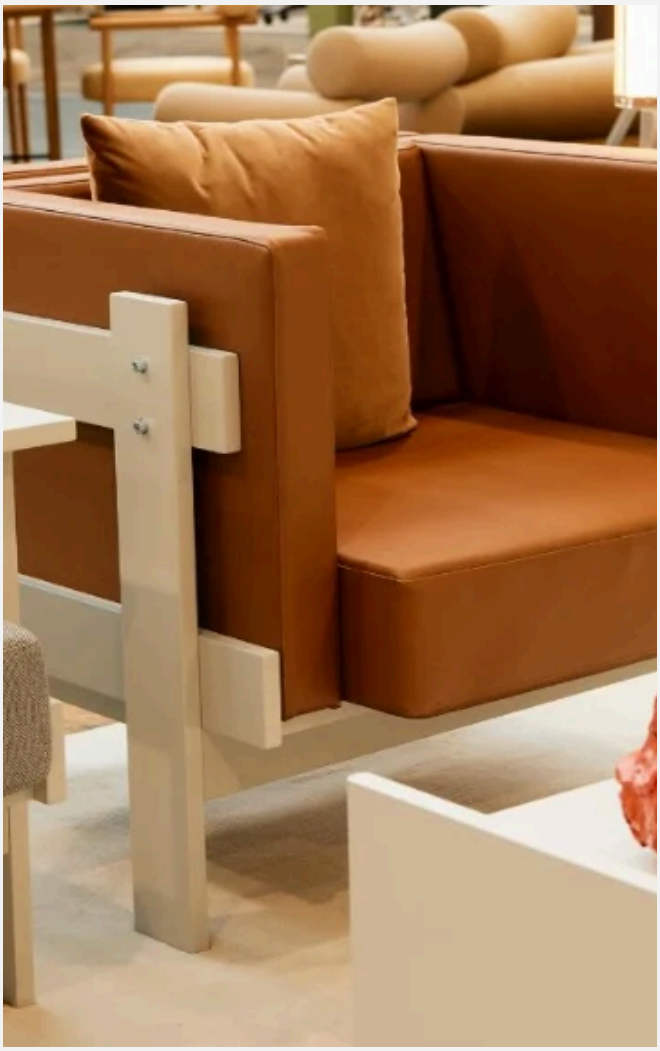
It is possible to stitch and flip Leap, including in sharp corners. Because of the elastic and soft nature of Leap you might see a slight bounce back.

10 Open stitch

It is possible to make open stitches in Leap, allowing for a high-quality finish.

11 Quilting

It is possible to make quilted padding with Leap. This technique is especially successful after splitting or thinning Leap.



Leap from the current collection.

ASSEMBLY AND FORMING

12 Gluing

We recommend using a water-based glue. We have tested the following with good results: water-based glue, latex, polychloroprene. Brands such as ADHIERE, AFIX and INCAP have worked well in the past.

13 Lamination

Apply approximately 100 gsm of adhesive evenly with a roller, adjust for wood porosity, and use low, even pressure, for example in a veneer press. Pressing time is longer than standard wood veneering and should be tested for each application.

14 Stapling

Leap can be stapled onto products such as seat covers, providing a secure and durable attachment.

15 Three dimensional shapes

You can use Leap Flex on three-dimensional furniture parts, however achieving the best results may require additional preparation. We recommend Leap Flex for these applications as it provides better flexibility. Testing and tailoring this method prior to manufacturing your specific design is advised.

Note that adjustments to pattern pieces might be necessary to ensure a precise fit.

Handles and upper body panels in Leap Cognac. Bag by Lubay, made with Leap.