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IULTCS IUC 19-1

Third edition
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Leather — Chemical determination of formaldehyde content —

Part 1: Method using high-performance liquid chromatography

Cuir — Dosage chimique du formaldéhyde —

Partie 1: Méthode par chromatographie en phase liquide à haute performance

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by the Chemical Test Commission of the International Union of Leather Technologists and Chemists Societies (IUC Commission, IULTCS) in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 289, *Leather*, the secretariat of which is held by UNI, in accordance with the agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement). This document is technically similar to the Colorimetric Section of the method IUC 19 which was declared an official method at the IULTCS Delegates meeting on 31st May 2003 in Cancún, Mexico.

IULTCS, originally formed in 1897, is a world-wide organization of professional leather societies to further the advancement of leather science and technology. IULTCS has three Commissions, which are responsible for establishing international methods for the sampling and testing of leather. ISO recognizes IULTCS as an international standardizing body for the preparation of test methods for leather.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 17226-1:2018), which has been technically revised.

The main changes to the previous edition are as follows:

— The listing of reagents in Clause 6 has been reorganised.

— The composition of the dinitrophenylhydrazine (DNPH) solution (6.10) has changed. It no longer contains concentrated *o*-phosphoric acid. Under acid conditions some extracted synthetic tanning agents and resins can continue to release formaldehyde over time, giving incorrect high results.

— With the change in composition of the DNPH solution (6.10), the reaction time limits in the previous edition are no longer necessary. In 9.2.2 the reaction time and temperature have been increased to 180 min and 50 °C, respectively. Consequently, the text in 9.2.2, 9.2.3.1 and 9.2.3.2 has been modified.

— A new Clause 10 has been added.

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— In Annex A, results of a new collaborative interlaboratory trial are presented.

— Annex B has been technically revised.

A list of all parts in the ISO 17226 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

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Leather — Chemical determination of formaldehyde content —

Part 1:
Method using high-performance liquid chromatography

1 Scope

This document specifies a method for the determination of free and released formaldehyde in leathers. This method, based on high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC), is selective and not sensitive to coloured extracts and is intended to be used for precise quantification of formaldehyde.

The formaldehyde content is taken to be the quantity of free formaldehyde and formaldehyde extracted through hydrolysis contained in a water extract from the leather under standard conditions of use.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 2418, *Leather — Chemical, physical and mechanical and fastness tests — Sampling location*

ISO 3696, *Water for analytical laboratory use — Specification and test methods*

ISO 4044, *Leather — Chemical tests — Preparation of chemical test samples*

ISO 4684, *Leather — Chemical tests — Determination of volatile matter*

3 Terms and definitions

No terms and definitions are listed in this document.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/

4 Conformity

When compared with ISO 17226-2, the two analytical methods should give similar trends but not necessarily the same absolute result. Therefore, in cases of dispute, the method in this document shall be used in preference to ISO 17226-2.

5 Principle

The process is selective. Formaldehyde is separated and quantified as a derivative from other aldehydes and ketones by HPLC. Detected is the free formaldehyde and formaldehyde which is hydrolysed during extraction to yield free formaldehyde.

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