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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).

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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 document was prepared by the Physical Test Commission of the International Union of Leather Technologists and Chemists Societies (IUP Commission, IULTCS), in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 289, *Leather*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

It is based on IUP 38 published in *J. Soc. Leather Tech. Chem.*, **84** (7), p. 403, 2000, and declared an official method of the IULTCS in March 2001.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 17232:2017), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

— alignment with the changes and revised terminology in ISO 2418 and ISO 2419;

— modification of the testing conditions (4.3 and 5.3).

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 — Physical and mechanical tests — Determination of heat resistance of patent leather

1 Scope

This document specifies two methods for determining the heat resistance of patent leather.

Method A makes use of a modified lastometer, while Method B uses the “Zwik” apparatus. Both methods are applicable to patent leathers for all end uses.

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, mechanical and fastness tests — Position and preparation of specimens for testing*

ISO 2419, *Leather — Physical and mechanical tests — Specimen and test piece conditioning*

ISO 15115, *Leather — Vocabulary*

EN 15987, *Leather — Terminology — Key definitions for the leather trade*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN 15987 and ISO 15115 apply.

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

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

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

4 Method A — Lastometer method

4.1 Principle

A perforated test piece is distended by a specified amount. The surface is heated and any damage to the patent finish is noted.

4.2 Apparatus

4.2.1 Test machine, including the parts described in 4.2.1.1 to 4.2.1.4.

NOTE An example of a suitable apparatus available commercially is given in Annex A.

4.2.1.1 Clamp, capable of holding the test piece around its edge leaving free a central circular area of diameter (25,0 ± 0,1) mm. The design of its clamping system shall ensure that the test piece does not

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