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Leather — Tests for colour fastness — Colour fastness to crocking

Cuir — Essais de solidité des coloris — Solidité des coloris au dégorgement par frottement

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ISO copyright office
CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11
Email: copyright@iso.org
Website: www.iso.org

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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 document 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 Fastness Tests Commission of the International Union of Leather Technologists and Chemists Societies (IUF 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 IUF 452 published in *J. Soc. Leather Tech. Chem.*, **86**, pp. 333–335, 2002, and declared an official method of the IULTCS in May 2003.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 20433:2012), which has been technically revised. The main changes are as follows:

— in Clauses 2 and 4 the leather-specific reference, ISO 7906, has been included;

— the terminology has been aligned with the revised terminology in ISO 2418:2023.

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 — Tests for colour fastness — Colour fastness to crocking

1 Scope

This document specifies a method to determine the amount of colour transferred from the surface of coloured leather to other surfaces by rubbing.

Two tests are carried out, one with a dry rubbing cloth and one with a wet rubbing cloth.

The method is applicable to all types of coloured leather. Since after-treatments of the leather as well as surface finishes can affect the degree of colour transfer, the test can be made before and/or after such treatments.

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 105-A03, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A03: Grey scale for assessing staining*

ISO 105-A04, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A04: Method for the instrumental assessment of the degree of staining of adjacent fabrics*

ISO 2418, *Leather — Chemical, physical, mechanical and fastness tests — Position and preparation of specimens for testing*

ISO 2419[1)], *Leather — Physical and mechanical tests — Specimen and test piece conditioning*

ISO 7906, *Leather — Tests for colour fastness — General principles of testing*

3 Terms and definitions

No terms and definitions are listed in this document.

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 Principle

Test pieces of leather are rubbed with a dry or wet rubbing cloth attached to a cylindrical finger that is moved back and forth under controlled conditions. Colour transferred to the white rubbing cloth is assessed with the grey scale for staining.

The general principles of testing for colour fastness shall be in accordance with those described in ISO 7906.

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