International Standard

ISO
20701

IULTCS
IUF 427

Leather — Tests for colour fastness — Colour fastness to saliva

Cuir — Essais de solidité des coloris — Solidité des coloris à la salive

Second edition
2024-08

Reference numbers
ISO 20701:2024(en)
IULTCS/IUF 427:2024(en)

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Published in Switzerland

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Foreword

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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).

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 20701:2017), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

— in Clauses 2, 4 and 9 the leather specific reference, ISO 7906, has been included;

— alignment 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 saliva

1 Scope

This document specifies a method for determining the colour fastness to saliva of all kinds of leathers, independent of the colouring procedure applied.

The method uses an artificial saliva solution to simulate whether colouring materials can migrate from leather to the mouth or to the mucous membranes.

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-A02, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A02: Grey scale for assessing change in colour*

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 105-A05, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A05: Instrumental assessment of change in colour for determination of grey scale rating*

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

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

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

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 ISO 15115 and EN 15987 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 Principle

A piece of filter paper is soaked in artificial saliva solution and placed in contact with the leather to be tested. The composite test piece is left for (120 ± 5) min at (37 ± 2) °C. The leather test piece and the filter paper are then dried, and the change in colour of the leather and the staining of the filter paper assessed with the grey scales.

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

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