Leather - Physical and mechanical tests - Measurement of stitch tear resistance

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EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA **NATIONAL FOREWORD**

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 23910:2007 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 23910:2007 ingliskeelset teksti. Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 22.11.2007 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes. Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 23910:2007 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 23910:2007. This document is endorsed on 22.11.2007 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation. The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.

Käsitlusala: This International Standard specifies a method for determining the stitch tear resistance of leather. It can be used on all leathers but is particularly suitable for leathers over 1,2 mm in thickness.	**Scope:** This International Standard specifies a method for determining the stitch tear resistance of leather. It can be used on all leathers but is particularly suitable for leathers over 1,2 mm in thickness.

ICS 59.140.30

Võtmesõnad:

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 23910

October 2007

ICS 59.140.30

English Version

Leather - Physical and mechanical tests - Measurement of stitch tear resistance (ISO 23910:2007)

Cuir - Essais physiques et mécaniques - Mesurage de la résistance à l'arrachement au point de couture (ISO 23910:2007)

Leder - Physikalische und mechanische Prüfungen - Messung der Stichausreißkraft (ISO 23910:2007)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 21 September 2007.

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This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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Ref. No. EN ISO 23910:2007: E

Contents

Page

Foreword

This document (EN ISO 23910:2007) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 289 "Leather", the secretariat of which is held by UNI, in collaboration with the International Union of Leather Technologists and Chemists Societies (IULTCS).

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by April 2008, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2008.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 23910

IULTCS/IUP 44

First edition
2007-10-15

Leather — Physical and mechanical tests — Measurement of stitch tear resistance

Cuir — Essais physiques et mécaniques — Mesurage de la résistance à l'arrachement au point de couture

Reference number
ISO 23910:2007(E)
IULTCS/IUP 44:2007(E)

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Published in Switzerland

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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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.

ISO 23910/IUP 44 was prepared by the Physical Tests Commission of the International Union of Leather Technologists and Chemists Societies (IUP Commission, IULTCS) in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardisation (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 289, *Leather*, the secretariat of which is held by UNI, in accordance with the agreement on technical co-operation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement). It is based on IUP 44 originally published in *J. Soc. Leather Trades Chemists,* **84,** p. 409, 2000 and declared official methods of the IULTCS in 2001.

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.

Leather — Physical and mechanical tests — Measurement of stitch tear resistance

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method for determining the stitch tear resistance of leather. It can be used on all leathers, but is particularly suitable for leathers over 1,2 mm in thickness.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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 2419, *Leather — Physical and mechanical tests — Sample preparation and conditioning*

ISO 2589, *Leather — Physical and mechanical tests — Determination of thickness*

ISO 7500-1:2004, *Metallic materials — Verification of static uniaxial testing machines — Part 1: Tension/compression testing machines — Verification and calibration of the force-measuring system*

3 Principle

A leather test piece is pulled against a mandrel of specified shape and dimensions inserted through a slit in the leather and the force required to tear the leather is recorded.

4 Apparatus

4.1 Tensile testing machine, with:

— a force range appropriate to the specimen under test;

— a means of recording the force as specified by Class 2 of ISO 7500-1:2004;

— a uniform speed of separation of the jaws of 100 mm/min ± 20 mm/min;

— jaws, with a minimum length of 30 mm in the direction of the applied load, designed to apply constant clamping by mechanical or pneumatic means. The texture and design of the inside faces of the jaws shall be such that, at the maximum load attained in the test, the specimen does not slip at either jaw.

4.1.1 Metal test piece holder, of the shape shown in Figure 1.

NOTE Figure 1 shows the test piece holder with the mandrel (4.1.2) in place.