

Leather - Tests for colour fastness - General principles of testing (ISO 7906:2022)

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

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English Version

Leather - Tests for colour fastness - General principles of testing (ISO 7906:2022)

Cuir - Essais de solidité des coloris - Principes généraux s'appliquant aux essais (ISO 7906:2022)

Leder - Farbechtheitsprüfungen - Allgemeine Grundsätze der Prüfung (ISO 7906:2022)

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EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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European foreword

This document (EN ISO 7906:2022) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/IULTCS "International Union of Leather Technologists and Chemists Societies" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 289 "Leather" the secretariat of which is held by UNI.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by May 2023, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by May 2023.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 7906:2022 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 7906:2022 without any modification.

Contents

	Page
Foreword.....	iv
1 Scope.....	1
2 Normative references.....	1
3 Terms and definitions.....	1
4 General principles.....	2
5 Outline of form of the methods.....	2
6 The “Scope” clause.....	2
7 The “Normative references” clause.....	2
8 The “Terms and definitions” clause.....	2
9 The “Principle” clause.....	2
10 The “Apparatus”, “Reagents” or “Reference materials” clause(s).....	2
10.1 General.....	2
10.2 Test solutions.....	3
10.3 Adjacent materials.....	3
10.4 Coating substances.....	4
10.5 Standard reference for fading.....	4
10.6 Standard reference for rubbing and soiling.....	4
10.7 Selection and use of adjacent fabrics.....	4
10.7.1 General.....	4
10.7.2 Types of adjacent fabric.....	4
10.7.3 Dimensions and use of adjacent fabrics.....	4
11 The “Test specimen” clause.....	5
11.1 General.....	5
11.2 Preparation of specimens.....	5
11.3 Preparation of composite specimens.....	5
11.3.1 General.....	5
11.3.2 Staples.....	5
11.3.3 Composite specimens using two single-fibre adjacent fabrics.....	5
11.3.4 Composite specimens using one multifibre adjacent fabric.....	6
12 Conditioning.....	6
13 The “Procedure” clause.....	6
14 Assessment of colour fastness.....	7
14.1 General conditions.....	7
14.2 Colour fastness with respect to change in colour.....	7
14.3 Colour fastness with respect to staining.....	8
15 Conditions of viewing and illumination in assessing colour fastness.....	8
16 Test report.....	8
Annex A (informative) Leather fastness test methods.....	10
Bibliography.....	11

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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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.

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).

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Leather — Tests for colour fastness — General principles of testing

1 Scope

This document specifies general principles on colour fastness evaluation tests for leather, as listed in [Annex A](#).

Procedures included in this document are common to most of the fastness test methods.

This document provides a common basis for testing and reporting colour fastness. The uses and limitations of the methods are pointed out, several terms are defined, an outline of the drafting of the methods is given and the contents of the clauses describing the methods are discussed.

Procedures common to a number of the methods are discussed briefly.

Colour fastness means the resistance of the colour to the different agents to which these materials can be exposed during manufacture and their subsequent use.

The change in colour of leather and staining of undyed adjacent fabrics or other materials are assessed as fastness ratings.

Other visible changes in the leather under test, for example surface appearance, change in gloss or shrinkage, are considered as separate properties and reported as such.

The leather fastness test methods can be used not only for assessing leather and related materials, such as coated leather and leather board, but also for the eventual assessment of the colour fastness of leather dyes. When such a method is so used, the dye is applied to a specified retanned leather or crust leather in defined depths of colour by stated procedures and the material is then tested in the usual way.

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

ISO 15115, *Leather — Vocabulary*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in 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/>