

**Leather - Physical and mechanical tests - Determination
of water vapour permeability (ISO 14268:2012)**

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NATIONAL FOREWORD

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English Version

Leather - Physical and mechanical tests - Determination of water vapour permeability (ISO 14268:2012)

Cuir - Essais physiques et mécaniques - Détermination de la perméabilité à la vapeur d'eau (ISO 14268:2012)

Leder - Physikalische und mechanische Prüfungen - Bestimmung der Wasserdampfdurchlässigkeit (ISO 14268:2012)

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Foreword

This document (EN ISO 14268:2012) 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.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by May 2013, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by May 2013.

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Leather — Physical and mechanical tests — Determination of water vapour permeability

1 Scope

This International Standard describes a method for determining the water vapour permeability of leather and provides alternative methods of sample preparation.

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 5402-1, *Leather — Determination of flex resistance — Part 1: Flexometer method*

3 Principle

The test piece is clamped over the opening of a container which contains a solid desiccant and is placed in a strong current of air in a standard atmosphere. The air inside the container is constantly agitated by the desiccant which is kept in motion by the rotation of the container. The container is weighed at the start and the end of the test and the mass of moisture which has been absorbed by the desiccant is determined from the difference.

4 Apparatus

4.1 Containers, in the form of jars or bottles, with a neck of internal diameter $30 \text{ mm} \pm 3 \text{ mm}$ fitted with a screw top with a circular opening whose diameter is equal to the internal diameter of the neck. Suitable containers typically have a height range of 70 mm to 90 mm.

4.2 Test machine, including the following:

4.2.1 Vertically mounted turntable, rotating at $75 \text{ r/min} \pm 5 \text{ r/min}$, capable of holding containers (4.1) with their axis parallel to and $67 \text{ mm} \pm 2 \text{ mm}$ from the axis of rotation of the turntable.

4.2.2 Fan, mounted in front of the mouths of the containers consisting of three flat blades in planes that are inclined 120° to one another. The planes of the blades pass through the prolongation of the axis of the vertically mounted turntable (4.2.1). The blades are of approximate dimensions $90 \text{ mm} \times 75 \text{ mm}$ and the 90 mm side nearest the mouths of the jars passes them at a distance of $10 \text{ mm} \pm 5 \text{ mm}$. The fan rotates at $1400 \text{ r/min} \pm 100 \text{ r/min}$ with the direction of rotation being opposite to that of the vertically mounted turntable. The general arrangement of the turntable and fan are as shown in Figure 1.