# **Leather - Chemical tests - Preparation of chemical test samples**

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### **EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA**

### NATIONAL FOREWORD

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 4044:2008 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 4044:2008 ingliskeelset teksti.

Standard on kinnitatud Eesti Standardikeskuse 24.04.2008 käskkirjaga ja jõustub sellekohase teate avaldamisel EVS Teatajas.

Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonide poolt rahvuslikele liikmetele Euroopa standardi teksti kättesaadavaks tegemise kuupäev on 15.02.2008.

Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.

This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 4044:2008 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 4044:2008.

This standard is ratified with the order of Estonian Centre for Standardisation dated 24.04.2008 and is endorsed with the notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.

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The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.

ICS 59.140.30

Võtmesõnad: chemical tests, leather, test specimen conditioning, test specimens

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## EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM

### **EN ISO 4044**

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Supersedes EN ISO 4044:1998

### **English Version**

# Leather - Chemical tests - Preparation of chemical test samples (ISO 4044:2008)

Cuir - Essais chimiques - Préparation des échantillons pour essais chimiques (ISO 4044:2008)

Leder - Chemische Prüfungen - Vorbereitung von Proben für chemische Untersuchungen (ISO 4044:2008)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 3 February 2008.

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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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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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### **Foreword**

This document (EN ISO 4044:2008) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 289 "Leather", the secretariat of which is held by UNI in collaboration with Technical Committee ISO/TC IULTCS "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 August 2008, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by August 2008.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN ISO 4044:1998.

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### Leather — Chemical tests — Preparation of chemical test samples

### Scope

This International Standard specifies a method for the preparation of a test sample of leather for chemical analysis. This method is applicable to all types of leather.

### 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 2419, Leather — Physical and mechanical tests — Sample preparation and conditioning

### **Principle**

Leather is ground in a cutter mill to form "ground leather" or "leather powder".

### **Apparatus**

Cutter mill, having a blade rotational frequency of 700 to 1 000 revolutions per minute and a perforated sieving plate with 4 mm (± 0,5 mm) diameter perforations. The mill blades shall be sharp.

### Preparation of the test sample 5

Before grinding, the samples of leather should be reduced to small pieces. The precise size of the small pieces is not detailed here as they will be defined by the design of the cutter mill feed system.

Ensure that the cutter mill and sample collecting device are clean.

Water should not be used for cleaning.

If sufficient sample is available, then a few small pieces of test leather should be ground and discarded, with the apparatus being cleaned again before proceeding with grinding the main test sample.

Test pieces that are wet (in excess of 30 % moisture) should be pre-dried at a temperature not exceeding 50 °C. The drying temperature should be selected with consideration of the influence of elevated temperature on the nature of the analyte.

If the samples are dried at elevated temperature, they shall be conditioned according to ISO 2419.