

Leather - Physical and mechanical tests - Determination of heat resistance of patent leather (ISO 17232:2017)

## EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

## NATIONAL FOREWORD

See Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 17232:2017 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 17232:2017 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 17232:2017 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 17232:2017.
Standard on jõustunud sellekohase teate avaldamisega EVS Teatajas	This standard has been endorsed with a notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.
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English Version

## Leather - Physical and mechanical tests - Determination of heat resistance of patent leather (ISO 17232:2017)

Cuir - Essais physiques et mécaniques - Détermination de la résistance à la chaleur des cuirs vernis (ISO 17232:2017)

Leder - Physikalische und mechanische Prüfungen - Bestimmung der Wärmebeständigkeit von Lackleder (ISO 17232:2017)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 5 January 2017.

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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-CENELEC 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

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

## European foreword

This document (EN ISO 17232:2017) has been prepared by Technical Committee 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by August 2017, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by August 2017.

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 17232:2009.

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, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

## Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 17232:2017 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 17232:2017 without any modification.

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## 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](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

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Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on 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 the following URL: [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://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.

ISO 17232 was prepared by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 289, *Leather*, the secretariat of which is held by UNI, in collaboration with the Physical Test Commission of the International Union of Leather Technologists and Chemists Societies (IUP Commission, IULTCS), in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

It is based on IUP 38 published in *J. Soc. Leather Tech. Chem.*, **84** (7), p. 403, (2000), and declared an official method of the IULTCS in March 2001.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 17232:2006), which has been technically revised with the following changes:

- the test conditions in [4.4.4](#) have been clarified;
- a reference to specific standard conditions in [4.5](#) e) and [5.5](#) d) has been removed.

# Leather — Physical and mechanical tests — Determination of heat resistance of patent leather

## 1 Scope

This document specifies two methods for determining the heat resistance of patent leather.

Method A makes use of a modified lastometer, while Method B uses the “Zwik” apparatus. Both methods are applicable to patent leathers for all end uses.

## 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 2418, *Leather — Chemical, physical and mechanical and fastness tests — Sampling location*

ISO 2419, *Leather — Physical and mechanical tests — Sample preparation and conditioning*

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 EN 15987 apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

## 4 Method A — Lastometer method

### 4.1 Principle

A perforated test piece is distended by a specified amount. The surface is heated and any damage to the patent finish is noted.

### 4.2 Apparatus

#### 4.2.1 Test machine, including the parts described in 4.2.1.1 to 4.2.1.4.

NOTE An example of a suitable apparatus available commercially is given in [Annex A](#).

**4.2.1.1 Clamp**, capable of holding the test piece around its edge leaving free a central circular area of diameter  $(25,0 \pm 0,1)$  mm. The design of its clamping system shall ensure that the test piece does not slip under the test conditions and neither stretches nor compresses the central area as it is clamped. The boundary between the free and clamped area shall be sharply defined.

**4.2.1.2 Plunger**, terminating in a steel ball of diameter  $(21,0 \pm 0,1)$  mm.