Leather - Tests for colour fastness - Colour fastness to migration into polymeric material (ISO 15701:2015)



EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

See Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 15701:2015 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 15701:2015 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 15701:2015 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 15701:2015.		
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.		
Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonid on teinud Euroopa standardi rahvuslikele liikmetele kättesaadavaks 22.04.2015.	Date of Availability of the European standard is 22.04.2015.		
Standard on kättesaadav Eesti Standardikeskusest.	The standard is available from the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.		

Tagasisidet standardi sisu kohta on võimalik edastada, kasutades EVS-i veebilehel asuvat tagasiside vormi või saates e-kirja meiliaadressile standardiosakond@evs.ee.

ICS 59.140.30

Standardite reprodutseerimise ja levitamise õigus kuulub Eesti Standardikeskusele

Andmete paljundamine, taastekitamine, kopeerimine, salvestamine elektroonsesse süsteemi või edastamine ükskõik millises vormis või millisel teel ilma Eesti Standardikeskuse kirjaliku loata on keelatud.

Kui Teil on küsimusi standardite autorikaitse kohta, võtke palun ühendust Eesti Standardikeskusega: Aru 10, 10317 Tallinn, Eesti; koduleht <u>www.evs.ee</u>; telefon 605 5050; e-post <u>info@evs.ee</u>

The right to reproduce and distribute standards belongs to the Estonian Centre for Standardisation

No part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, without a written permission from the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.

If you have any questions about copyright, please contact Estonian Centre for Standardisation:

Aru 10, 10317 Tallinn, Estonia; homepage www.evs.ee; phone +372 605 5050; e-mail info@evs.ee

EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 15701

April 2015

ICS 59.140.30

Supersedes EN ISO 15701:1999

English Version

Leather - Tests for colour fastness - Colour fastness to migration into polymeric material (ISO 15701:2015)

Cuir - Essais de solidité des coloris - Solidité des coloris à la migration dans les matériaux polymères (ISO 15701:2015) Leder - Farbechtheitsprüfungen - Bestimmung der Migrationsechtheit gegenüber Polymerwerkstoff (ISO 15701:2015)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 21 February 2015.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CEN member.

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.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of 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, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and United Kingdom.



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

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

Foreword

This document (EN ISO 15701:2015) has been prepared by 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 October 2015, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 2015.

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 15701:1999.

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, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

y CEN as L The text of ISO 15701:2015 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 15701:2015 without any modification.

Co	ntents	Page
Fore	eword	iv
1	Scope	1
2	Normative references	1
3	Principle	1
4	Apparatus and materials	1
5	Test specimens	2
6	Procedure	3
7	Precision	4
8	Test report	4
Ailli	nex A (informative) Commercial sources for apparatus and materials	
© ISO	O 2015 – All rights reserved	iii

Leather — Tests for colour fastness — Colour fastness to migration into polymeric material

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method for assessing the propensity of dyes and pigments to migrate from leather to a synthetic substrate by determining the transfer of colour from the leather to white plasticized poly(vinyl chloride) in contact with it.

This method is suitable for leather of all kinds at any stage of processing.

NOTE Tests to determine the transfer of colour from the leather using other polymeric materials (e.g. thermoplastic polyurethane) are also possible.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 105-A01, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A01: General principles of testing

ISO 105-A03, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A03: Grey scale for assessing staining

ISO 105-A04, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A04: Method for the instrumental assessment of the degree of staining of adjacent fabrics

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

3 Principle

The side under test of the leather specimen is placed on a polymeric sheet, for example a white-pigmented sheet of plasticized poly(vinyl chloride), and the resultant composite specimen is exposed to heat under pressure in a suitable apparatus. The transfer of colour from the leather to the white sheet is assessed with the standard grey scale for assessing staining and, if applicable, any change in hue of the staining is also assessed.

The use of standard sheets of plasticized poly(vinyl chloride) makes it possible to determine the tendency of colour to migrate from the leather to synthetic materials used in conjunction with the leather.

If the leather has a finish, the test may be carried out with the finish intact or broken.

The general colour fastness testing principles used are in accordance with those described in ISO 105-A01, taking into account the differences between textile substrates and leather.

4 Apparatus and materials

Normal laboratory apparatus and:

4.1 Test apparatus, in which the composite specimen can be subjected, between glass plates, to a uniform pressure of (81.7 ± 4.0) kPa using an approximately 5 kg load weight. The pressure tolerance includes a maximal supplementary mass due to the glass plates of 250 g. The construction of the test apparatus shall ensure that the pressure is constant during the whole test.