

Leather - Physical and mechanical tests - Determination of water vapour absorption (ISO 17229:2016)

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

See Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 17229:2016 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 17229:2016 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 17229:2016 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 17229:2016.
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English Version

Leather - Physical and mechanical tests - Determination of water vapour absorption (ISO 17229:2016)

Cuir - Essais physiques et mécaniques - Détermination
de l'absorption de vapeur d'eau (ISO 17229:2016)

Leder - Physikalische und mechanische Prüfungen -
Bestimmung der Wasserdampfaufnahme (ISO
17229:2016)

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European foreword

This document (EN ISO 17229:2016) 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by September 2016, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 2016.

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 17229:2002.

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

The text of ISO 17229:2016 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 17229:2016 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).

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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 WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [Foreword - Supplementary information](#)

ISO 17229 was prepared by the Physical Test Commission of the International Union of Leather Technologists and Chemists Societies (IUP Commission, IULTCS) in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 289, *Leather*, the secretariat of which is held by UNI, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

It is based on IUP 42 which was published in *J. Soc. Leather Tech. Chem.* **84**, p. 395, (2000) and confirmed as an official method of the IULTCS in March 2001.

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 second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 17229:2002), of which it constitutes a minor revision to align item c) of Clause 8 with ISO 2419:2012.

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

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method for determining the water vapour absorption of leather. The method is applicable for all leathers but is particularly relevant for leathers intended for footwear uppers and linings.

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

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

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

3 Principle

The test piece and an impermeable material are clamped over the opening of a metal container containing 50 ml of water for a specified time. The water vapour absorption of the test piece is determined by the increase in mass.

4 Apparatus

4.1 Cylindrical metal or glass container, with internal diameter of $35 \text{ mm} \pm 0,5 \text{ mm}$, internal depth $104 \text{ mm} \pm 1 \text{ mm}$ and an external diameter at the top opening of at least 55 mm, fitted with a metal ring or lid which can be securely clamped to the cylindrical metal container.

4.2 Balance, weighing to 0,001 g.

4.3 Stop clock, reading to 1 min.

4.4 Vernier callipers, reading to 0,1 mm.

4.5 Disc of impermeable material, for example rubber or metal, with the same diameter as the test piece.

4.6 Press knife, the inner wall of which is a right angled circular cylinder of diameter $43 \text{ mm} \pm 1 \text{ mm}$ as specified in ISO 2419.

4.7 Distilled or deionized water, conforming to the requirements of grade 3 of ISO 3696.