INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 17130 IULTCS/IUP 55

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Leather - Physical and mechanical tests - **Determination of dimensional change**

air—pariation. Cuir — Essais physiques et mécaniques — Détermination des





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Con	ntents	Page
Fore	word	iv
1	Scope	
2	Normative references	1
3	Principle	1
4	Apparatus and materials	1
5	Sampling and sample preparation	1
6	Procedure	2
7	Expression of results	3
8	Test report	4
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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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

ISO 17130 was prepared by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 289, *Leather*, in collaboration with the Physical Tests 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).

IULTCS, originally formed in 1897, is a worldwide 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.

Leather - Physical and mechanical tests - Determination of dimensional change

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method of determining the dimensional change (shrinkage) of leathers caused by ageing. It is applicable to all leathers.

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-B06, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part B06: Colour fastness and ageing to artificial light at high temperatures: Xenon arc fading lamp test

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

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

ISO 17228, Leather — Tests for colour fastness — Change in colour with accelerated ageing

3 Principle

A conditioned test piece is aged using the conditions defined in ISO 17228. The shrinkage is determined after reconditioning.

4 Apparatus and materials

- **4.1 Oven**, as specified in ISO 17228.
- **4.2 Climate chamber**, as specified in ISO 17228.
- **4.3 Vernier calliper**, reading to 0,1 mm.
- **4.4 Support**, glass plate covered with a polyester nonwoven fabric (as specified in ISO 105-B06).

NOTE The glass plate support keeps the test piece flat and the polyester fabric stops the test piece from sticking to the glass.

- **4.5** Press knife, square, as specified in ISO 2419 with inner walls measuring 150 mm ± 1 mm.
- 4.6 Indelible marker.

5 Sampling and sample preparation

5.1 Sample in accordance with ISO 2418. Cut at least two test pieces (150×150) mm for each of the ageing conditions required, by applying the press knife (4.5) to the grain surface, if distinguishable.