

**Leather - Determination of abrasion resistance - Part 1:
Taber method (ISO 17076-1:2012)**

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NATIONAL FOREWORD

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English Version

**Leather - Determination of abrasion resistance - Part 1: Taber
method (ISO 17076-1:2012)**

Cuir - Détermination de la résistance à l'abrasion - Partie 1:
Méthode Taber (ISO 17076-1:2012)

Leder - Bestimmung des Abriebwiderstandes - Teil 1:
Taber-Verfahren (ISO 17076-1:2012)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 14 March 2012.

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Foreword

This document (EN ISO 17076-1:2012) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 289 "Leather", the secretariat of which is held by UNI, in collaboration with 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by September 2012, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 2012.

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.

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Leather — Determination of abrasion resistance —

Part 1: Taber method

1 Scope

This part of ISO 17076 specifies a method of determining the abrasion resistance of leather using a Taber apparatus.

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

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

ISO 105-A02, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A02: Grey scale for assessing change in colour*

3 Principle

The test piece is rotated on a vertical axis against the sliding rotation of two abrading wheels which are pressed against the test piece with a specified force. One abrading wheel rubs the test piece outwards towards the periphery, the other inwards to the centre. Any damage to the test piece is noted along with any change in colour.

NOTE This method is also referred to as the “Taber Test”.

4 Apparatus

4.1 Horizontal, motor driven platform, rotating at (60 ± 5) rpm.

4.2 Removable, flat, circular test piece holder.

4.3 Pair of pivoted arms, for holding the abrasive wheels with the inner edge of the wheels $(26,20 \pm 0,25)$ mm from the centre of the motor shaft and pressing each abrasive wheel against the test piece with a force of $(2,5 \pm 0,1)$ N.

4.4 Vacuum nozzle, with inlet set just above the upper surface of the test piece.

4.5 Counter, indicating the number of revolutions of the platform (4.1).