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Leather - Physical and mechanical tests -
Determination of the static absorption of water (ISO
2417:2025)

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

<p>See Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 2417:2025 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 2417:2025 ingliskeelset teksti.</p> <p>Standard on jõustunud sellekohase teate avaldamisega EVS Teatajas.</p> <p>Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonid on teinud Euroopa standardi rahvuslikele liikmetele kättesaadavaks 29.10.2025.</p> <p>Standard on kättesaadav Eesti Standardimis- ja Akrediteerimiskeskusest.</p>	<p>This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 2417:2025 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 2417:2025.</p> <p>This standard has been endorsed with a notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian Centre for Standardisation and Accreditation.</p> <p>Date of Availability of the European standard is 29.10.2025.</p> <p>The standard is available from the Estonian Centre for Standardisation and Accreditation.</p>
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English Version

Leather - Physical and mechanical tests - Determination of the static absorption of water (ISO 2417:2025)

Cuir - Essais physiques et mécaniques - Détermination de l'absorption statique d'eau (ISO 2417:2025)

Leder - Physikalische und mechanische Prüfungen - Bestimmung der statischen Wasseraufnahme (ISO 2417:2025)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 23 October 2025.

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

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European foreword

This document (EN ISO 2417:2025) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/IULTCS "NA" 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by April 2026, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2026.

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

This document supersedes EN ISO 2417:2016.

Any feedback and questions on this document should be directed to the users' national standards body/national committee. A complete listing of these bodies can be found on the CEN website.

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, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 2417:2025 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 2417:2025 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 of the voluntary nature of standards, 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 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.

This document 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*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

It is based on IUP 7 published in *J. Soc. Leather Tech. Chem.* **84**, p. 323, (2000) and declared an official method of the IULTCS in March 2001.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 2417:2016), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- alignment with the changes and revised terminology in ISO 2418 and ISO 2419;
- addition of [Clause 3](#).

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Leather — Physical and mechanical tests — Determination of the static absorption of water

1 Scope

This document specifies a method for determining the water absorption of leather under static conditions. The method is applicable to all leather, particularly heavy leather.

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, mechanical and fastness tests — Position and preparation of specimens for testing*

ISO 2419, *Leather — Physical and mechanical tests — Specimen and test piece conditioning*

ISO 2420, *Leather — Physical and mechanical tests — Determination of apparent density and mass per unit area*

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

3 Terms and definitions

No terms and definitions are listed in this document.

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

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

4 Principle

A test piece of known mass or volume is immersed in water for a known period of time and the volume of water absorbed is measured.

5 Apparatus

5.1 Glass Kubelka apparatus, as shown in [Figure 1](#). The graduated scale shall be readable to 0,1 ml with an accuracy of $\pm 0,1$ ml. The total volume of the bulb (A) and the graduated tube shall be $75 \text{ ml} \pm 2 \text{ ml}$.

5.2 Rubber stopper (C), fitted with a glass rod or a nickel or stainless steel wire of diameter about 1 mm and of sufficient length to keep the test piece at the end of the cylinder (B) distant from the stopper (C).