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**Leather — Physical and mechanical test
methods for the determination of
soiling —**

Part 1:
Rubbing (Martindale) method

*Cuir — Méthodes d'essai physique et mécanique de détermination de la
salissure —*

Partie 1: Méthode par frottement (Martindale)



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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 26082-1 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 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 sampling and the testing of leather. ISO recognizes IULTCS as an international standardizing body for the preparation of test methods for leather.

This first edition of ISO 26082-1 cancels and replaces ISO 26082:2007, which has been technically revised. It has a modified title and small changes have been made to 5.3, 5.7 and 6.2.

ISO 26082 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Leather — Physical and mechanical test methods for the determination of soiling*:

— *Part 1: Rubbing (Martindale) method*

— *Part 2: Tumbling method*

Leather — Physical and mechanical test methods for the determination of soiling —

Part 1: Rubbing (Martindale) method

1 Scope

This part of ISO 26082 specifies a method for determining the resistance of all forms of leather to visible soiling through repeated contact with soiled objects. It provides a physical pretreatment routine for leathers that may be vulnerable to loss of soiling resistance while in service, prior to conducting further tests such as cleaning.

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*

ISO 105-A05, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A05: Instrumental assessment of change in colour for determination of grey scale rating*

ISO 12947-1, *Textiles — Determination of the abrasion resistance of fabrics by the Martindale method — Part 1: Martindale abrasion testing apparatus*

ISO 12945-2, *Textiles — Determination of the fabric propensity to surface fuzzing and to pilling — Part 2: Modified Martindale method*

3 Principle

A test specimen of leather is subjected to a rubbing-type soiling process under standard conditions and the change in colour of the leather is evaluated.

A pretreatment to simulate wear and/or an after-treatment to test cleaning procedures is possible.