



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN ISO 11643:2000

01-februar-2000

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Leather - Tests for colour fastness - Colour fastness of small samples to dry-cleaning solutions (ISO 11643:1993)

Leder - Farbechtheitsprüfungen - Farbechtheit kleiner Proben gegenüber chemischen Reinigungslösungen (ISO 11643:1993)

Cuir - Essais de solidité des teintures - Solidité des teintures de petits échantillons aux solutions de nettoyage a sec (ISO 11643:1993)

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/57111e42-d272-4ecc-8c6d-4e8562a03ad/sist-en-iso-11643-2000>

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 11643:1998

ICS:

59.140.30 Usnje in krzno Leather and furs

SIST EN ISO 11643:2000 en

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EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 11643

July 1998

ICS 59.140.30

Descriptors: see ISO document

English version

Leather - Tests for colour fastness - Colour fastness of small samples to dry-cleaning solutions (ISO 11643:1993)

Cuir - Essais de solidité des teintures - Solidité des teintures de petits échantillons aux solutions de nettoyage à sec (ISO 11643:1993)

Leder - Farbechtheitsprüfungen - Farbechtheit kleiner Proben gegenüber chemischen Reinigungslösungen (ISO 11646:1993)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 30 April 1998.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

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

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

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EN ISO 11643:1998

Foreword

The text of the International Standard from Technical Committee ISO/TC 120 "Leather" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) has been taken over as an European Standard by 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 January 1999, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by January 1999.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard ISO 11643:1993 has been approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

NOTE: Normative references to International Standards are listed in annex ZA (normative).

[SIST EN ISO 11643:2000](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/57111e42-d272-4ecc-8c6d-4ef8562a03ad/sist-en-iso-11643-2000)

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Annex ZA (normative)**Normative references to international publications
with their relevant European publications**

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN</u>	<u>Year</u>
ISO 105-A02	1993	Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part A02: Grey scale for assessing change in colour	EN 20105-A02	1994
ISO 105-A03	1993	Textiles - Tests of colour fastness - Part A03: Grey scale for assessing staining	EN 20105-A03	1994

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INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD

ISO
11643

IULTCS/IUF
434

First edition
1993-12-15

**Leather — Tests for colour fastness —
Colour fastness of small samples to dry-
cleaning solutions**

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

(standards.iteh.ai)

Cuir — Essais de solidité des teintures — Solidité des teintures de petits échantillons aux solutions de nettoyage à sec

[SIST EN ISO 11643:2000](#)

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/57111e42-d272-4eec-8c6d-4ef8562a03ad/sist-en-iso-11643-2000>



Reference number
ISO 11643:1993 (E)
IULTCS/IUF
434, 1993 Edition

ISO 11643:1993(E)**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.

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.

International Standard ISO 11643 was prepared by the Fastness Tests Commission of the International Union of Leather Technologists and Chemists Societies (IUF Commission, IULTCS). It is based on UF 434 published in *J. Soc. Leather Tech. Chem.*, 75 pp 30-32 (1991), and declared an official method of the IULTCS in September 1991.

Annexes A, B and C of this International Standard are for information only.

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Case Postale 56 • CH-1211 Genève 20 • Switzerland

Printed in Switzerland

Introduction

The testing of leather to determine its colour fastness to dry-cleaning can be done in different ways to achieve different aims. Small leather samples may be tested to assess the fastness to dry-cleaning of leather dyes and finishes, or of the finished leather itself. Whole garments, or composite parts thereof, may be tested to give guidance to the dry-cleaner as to the process to be used and/or to the garment manufacturer regarding the label to be used to mark the garment. The test method specified in this International Standard covers only the testing of small leather samples in the absence of any other materials (accessories, adhesives, etc.) that may influence the dry-cleanability of the finished article. Moreover, it does not consider changes in leather properties, such as the handling characteristics or area stability, as the samples are too small. It should not therefore be used to provide the dry-cleaner with guidance as to the process to be employed for cleaning.

Dry-cleaning using a solvent containing a detergent is common practice in some countries, while other countries do not use detergents in dry-cleaning. Cleaning solutions with a detergent have therefore been included (in annex A) so they may be used, if necessary, for specific applications.

The original draft of this International Standard included R 113 as a solvent, as it is still used quite frequently for dry-cleaning of leather. However, for environmental reasons, its use will be banned in many countries by 1995, and therefore R 113 was not included in the final draft.