SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN ISO 11644:2009

01-september-2009

Nadomeġļa:
SIST EN ISO 11644:2004

Usnje - Preskus vezave dodelavnih nanosov (ISO 11644:2009)

Leather - Test for adhesion of finish (ISO 11644:2009)

Leder - Prüfung der Haftfestigkeit von Zurichtungen (ISO 11644:2009)

Cuir - Essai d'adhérence du finissage (ISO 11644:2009)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 11644:2009

ICS:

59.140.30	Usnje in krzno	Leather and furs

SIST EN ISO 11644:2009 **en,fr,de**

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 11644

May 2009

ICS 59.140.30

Supersedes EN ISO 11644:2003

English Version

Leather - Test for adhesion of finish (ISO 11644:2009)

Cuir - Essai d'adhérence du finissage (ISO 11644:2009)

Leder - Prüfung der Haftfestigkeit von Zurichtungen (ISO 11644:2008)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 6 May 2009.

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

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Foreword

This document (EN ISO 11644:2009) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 289 “Leather”, the secretariat of which is held by UNI, in collaboration with Technical Committee ISO/TC 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by November 2009, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by November 2009.

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.

This document supersedes EN ISO 11644:2003.

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, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 11644

IULTCS/IUF 470

Second edition
2009-05-15

Leather — Test for adhesion of finish

Cuir — Essai d'adhérence du finissage

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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.

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ISO 11644/IUF 470 was prepared by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 289, *Leather*, in collaboration with the Fastness Tests Commission of the International Union of Leather Technologists and Chemists Societies (IUF Commision, IULTCS), in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement). It is based on IUF 470 published in *J. Soc. Leather Tech. Chem.*, **74**, pp. 155-160, 1990, and was declared an official method of the IULTCS in September 1991.

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 second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 11644:1993), which has been technically revised. This new version is a general update of the procedures, including an alternative adhesive and electronic evaluation of the force.

Introduction

Prior to the first edition of this International Standard in 1993, a similar test method to that specified here, using an expoxy adhesive and metal adherent-plates had been in use in the leather trade for many years, but was never declared an official method by IULTCS or ISO. The adhesive frequently penetrates thin finish films, thus increasing the adhesion value unrealistically, and it is usually not possible to measure wet adhesion, as there is insufficient adhesion to the metal when water is present. Finishes with insufficient adhesion to the adhesive also occur quite frequently. In spite of these drawbacks, this old method was used regularly and was referred to in many specifications. The method specified in this International Standard eliminates most of these drawbacks.

The adhesives used in this method harden quickly and there is no time for them to penetrate even quite thin finishes unless the finish has open cracks in it. While adhesion to most finishes is sufficient, a few cases still exist in which the adhesion is insufficient and either a different adhesive has to be used or the surface lightly roughened. As the adhesive does not penetrate, it is quite possible to test different layers of a multi-layer finish separately. Such a finish can be tested several times until all the layers have been removed from the leather. It would be advisable for specifications to make allowance for this fact.

A strip of hard PVC is used as the adherent-plate; this gives good adhesion under wet conditions. Wet adhesion can therefore be measured easily. Experience has shown that this “real” wet-adhesion value is often lower, a fact that must also be considered when drawing up specifications based on this method.