



SLOVENSKI STANDARD

SIST EN 13336:2013

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Nadomešča:
SIST EN 13336:2004

Usnje - Značilnosti usnja za oblazinjenje - Vodilo za izbiro usnja za pohištvo

Leather - Upholstery leather characteristics - Guide for selection of leather for furniture

Leder - Richtwerte für Möbelleder - Leitfaden zur Auswahl von Möbelleder

Cuir - Caractéristiques des cuirs pour la garniture - Guide pour le choix de cuirs pour l'ameublement

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ICS:

59.140.30	Usnje in krzno	Leather and furs
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EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 13336

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ICS 59.140.30

Supersedes EN 13336:2004

English Version

**Leather - Upholstery leather characteristics - Guide for selection
of leather for furniture**

Cuir - Caractéristiques des cuirs pour la garniture - Guide
pour le choix de cuirs pour l'ameublement

Leder - Richtwerte für Möbelleder - Leitfaden zur Auswahl
von Möbelleder

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 11 August 2012.

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 CEN-CENELEC Management Centre 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 CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and United Kingdom.

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Foreword

This document (EN 13336:2012) has been prepared 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 April 2013, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2013.

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 13336:2004.

The following is a list of technical changes since the previous edition:

- Tables A.1.a; A.1.b; A.1.c and A.2.1 have been rationalised in Table 1 and Table 2, with modifications
- pigmented leather values have been enlarged to coated and other kind of leather
- new parameter "dry flex resistance" has been introduced, as fundamental characteristic
- pH minimum value has been modified from 3,2 to 3,5
- colour fastness to water spotting" has been moved from subsidiary to fundamental characteristic

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

Introduction

This document was prepared by CEN/TC 289 "Leather" in order to provide the leather and furniture industries with guidelines on which both sellers and buyers can base their negotiations.

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1 Scope

This European Standard gives guidelines for the test methods and recommended values for upholstery leather for furniture.

This European Standard also specifies the sampling and conditioning procedures of specimens.

Furs, hair-on leathers and wool-on leathers are not covered by this standard.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 1021-1, *Furniture — Assessment of the ignitability of upholstered furniture — Part 1: Ignition source smouldering cigarette*

EN 1021-2, *Furniture — Assessment of the ignitability of upholstered furniture — Part 2: Ignition source match flame equivalent*

EN 15987:2011, *Leather — Terminology — Key definitions for the leather trade*

EN ISO 105-B02, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part B02: Colour fastness to artificial light: Xenon arc fading lamp test (ISO 105-B02)*

EN ISO 2418, *Leather — Chemical, physical and mechanical and fastness tests — Sampling location (ISO 2418)*

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

EN ISO 3377-1, *Leather — Physical and mechanical tests — Determination of tear load — Part 1: Single edge tear (ISO 3377-1)*

EN ISO 4044, *Leather — Chemical tests — Preparation of chemical test samples (ISO 4044)*

EN ISO 4045, *Leather — Chemical tests — Determination of pH (ISO 4045)*

EN ISO 5402-1, *Leather — Determination of flex resistance — Part 1: Flexometer method (ISO 5402-1:2011)*

EN ISO 11640, *Leather — Tests for colour fastness — Colour fastness to cycles of to-and-fro rubbing (ISO 11640)*

EN ISO 11641, *Leather — Tests for colour fastness — Colour fastness to perspiration (ISO 11641)*

EN ISO 11644, *Leather — Test for adhesion of finish (ISO 11644)*

EN ISO 15700, *Leather — Tests for colour fastness — Colour fastness to water spotting (ISO 15700)*

EN ISO 17233, *Leather — Physical and mechanical tests — Determination of cold crack temperature of surface coatings (ISO 17233)*

EN 13336:2012 (E)

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN 15987:2011 apply.

4 General principles

This document considers the performance of different types of leather intended for upholstery. The characteristics, recommended values and test methods are stated in Table 1. Subsidiary characteristics are stated in Table 2.

5 Sampling

If the leather piece available for testing is a whole hide or skin then the test specimens shall be sampled in accordance with standard procedures given in EN ISO 2418. If sampling in accordance with EN ISO 2418 is not possible (e.g. leathers are from finished products) details about the sampling shall be given in the test report.

6 Conditioning and sampling preparation

Leather samples shall be conditioned and prepared for physical, mechanical and fastness tests in accordance with the reference standard atmosphere specified in EN ISO 2419.

Leather samples for chemical tests shall be conditioned and prepared in accordance with EN ISO 4044.

7 Fundamental and complementary characteristics, test methods and recommended values

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All the fundamental characteristics indicated in Table 1 shall be taken into account.

The complementary characteristics stated in Table 2 shall be agreed by the parties according to the intended end use of the leather.

Whilst the values in Tables 1 and 2 are typical of those expected, it is advisable to issue appropriate guidance with upholstered furniture to inform consumers of likely performance as well as in service care and maintenance instructions in order to avoid unnecessary problems.

Table 1 — Fundamental characteristics, test methods and recommended values

Fundamental characteristics	Test method		Recommended values		
			Nubuck, Suede and Aniline	Semi-aniline	Coated, Pigmented and other
pH and Δ pH	EN ISO 4045		$\geq 3,5$ If the pH value is $< 4,0$ Δ pH $\leq 0,7$	$\geq 3,5$ If the pH value is $< 4,0$ Δ pH $\leq 0,7$	$\geq 3,5$ If the pH value is $< 4,0$ Δ pH $\leq 0,7$
Tear load, average value	EN ISO 3377-1		> 20 N	> 20 N	> 20 N
Colour fastness to to-and-fro rubbing:	EN ISO 11640 Total mass of finger 1 000 g EN ISO 11641 Perspiration alkaline solution is defined in EN ISO 11641.	Aspects to be evaluated	Change of leather colour and felt staining	Change of leather colour and felt staining No destruction of finish	Change of leather colour and felt staining No destruction of finish
		- using dry felt	50 cycles, ≥ 3 grey scale	500 cycles, ≥ 4 grey scale	500 cycles, ≥ 4 grey scale
		- using wet felt	20 cycles, ≥ 3 grey scale	80 cycles, $\geq 3/4$ grey scale	250 cycles, $\geq 3/4$ grey scale
		- using felt wetted with artificial perspiration	20 cycles, ≥ 3 grey scale	50 cycles, $\geq 3/4$ grey scale	80 cycles, $\geq 3/4$ grey scale
Colour fastness to artificial light	EN ISO 105-B02 (Method 3)		≥ 3 blue scale	≥ 4 blue scale	≥ 5 blue scale
Dry finish adhesion	EN ISO 11644		-	≥ 2 N/10 mm	≥ 2 N/10 mm
Dry flex resistance	EN ISO 5402-1		For aniline leather with non-pigmented finish only, 20 000 cycles (no finish damage cracks)	50 000 cycles (no finish damage cracks)	50 000 cycles (no finish damage cracks)
Colour fastness to water spotting	EN ISO 15700		≥ 3 grey scale (No permanent swelling)	≥ 3 grey scale (No permanent swelling)	≥ 3 grey scale (No permanent swelling)