

SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN ISO 17076-1:2012

01-maj-2012

Nadomešča:

SIST EN 14327:2004

Usnje - Ugotavljanje odpornosti proti obrabi - 1. del: Metoda taber (ISO 17076-1:2012)

Leather - Determination of abrasion resistance - Part 1: Taber method (ISO 17076-1:2012)

Leder - Bestimmung des Abriebwiderstandes PTeil 1: Taber-Verfahren (ISO 17076-1:2012) (standards.iteh.ai)

Cuir - Détermination de la résistanc<u>e à l'abrasion - Parti</u>e 1: Méthode Taber (ISO 17076-1:2012) https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/b4711b79-34db-406ba632-d4b4a8988024/sist-en-iso-17076-1-2012

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 17076-1:2012

ICS:

59.140.30 Usnje in krzno Leather and furs

SIST EN ISO 17076-1:2012 en,fr

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iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 17076-1

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ICS 59.140.30

Supersedes EN 14327:2003

English Version

Leather - Determination of abrasion resistance - Part 1: Taber method (ISO 17076-1:2012)

Cuir - Détermination de la résistance à l'abrasion - Partie 1: Méthode Taber (ISO 17076-1:2012) Leder - Bestimmung des Abriebwiderstandes - Teil 1: Taber-Verfahren (ISO 17076-1:2012)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 14 March 2012.

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

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EN ISO 17076-1:2012 (E)

Contents	Pag
Foreword	

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

EN ISO 17076-1:2012 (E)

Foreword

This document (EN ISO 17076-1:2012) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 289 "Leather", the secretariat of which is held by UNI, in collaboration with 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by September 2012, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 2012.

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 14327:2003.

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, Croatia, 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, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 17076-1 IULTCS/IUP 48-1

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Leather — **Determination of abrasion** resistance —

Part 1: **Taber method**

Cuir — Détermination de la résistance à l'abrasion —

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ISO 17076-1:2012(E) IULTCS/IUP 48-1:2012(E)

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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 17076-1 was prepared by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 289, *Leather*, in collaboration with the Physical Test Commission of the International Union of Leather Technologists and Chemists Societies (IUP Commission, IULTCS), in accordance with the Agreement on technical co-operation 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 17076-1 cancels and replaces ISO 17076:2006, which has been technical revised. It has a modified title and small changes were made in 4.6 and 6.2.2.

ISO 17076 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Leather* — *Determination of abrasion resistance*:

- Part 1: Taber method
- Part 2: Martindale ball plate method