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**Leather — Physical and mechanical
tests — Determination of fogging
characteristics**

*Cuir — Essais physiques et mécaniques — Détermination des
caractéristiques de condensation*

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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 17071 was prepared by the Physical Test Commission of the International Union of Leather Technologists and Chemists Societies (IUP Commission, IULTCS) in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 289, *Leather*, the secretariat of which is held by UNI. It was published as EN 14288. It is based on DIN 75201 of Deutsches Institut für Normung and on IUP 46 published in *J. Soc. Leather Tech. Chem.*, **86** (7), p. 349, 2002, and declared an official method of the IULTCS in May 2003.

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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.

Leather — Physical and mechanical tests — Determination of fogging characteristics

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies two alternative methods for determining the fogging characteristics of leathers used in the passenger compartments of motor vehicles, namely Method A and Method B. These are two different test procedures to measure the volatile components and there is no mathematical correlation between the results obtained with Method A and those with Method B.

Method A determines by reflection the light scattering properties (or opaqueness) and the nature of the film or droplet formation from volatile components condensed on a cold glass surface. Method B measures gravimetrically the quantity of volatile components condensed on a cold aluminium foil surface. Annex A gives the results of inter-laboratory trial which show that Method B performs well, whereas Method A showed a large variation in the percentage reflection.

The test conditions allow the two tests to be carried out in succession.

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 3696, *Water for analytical laboratory use — Specification and test methods*

3 Method A — Reflectometric method

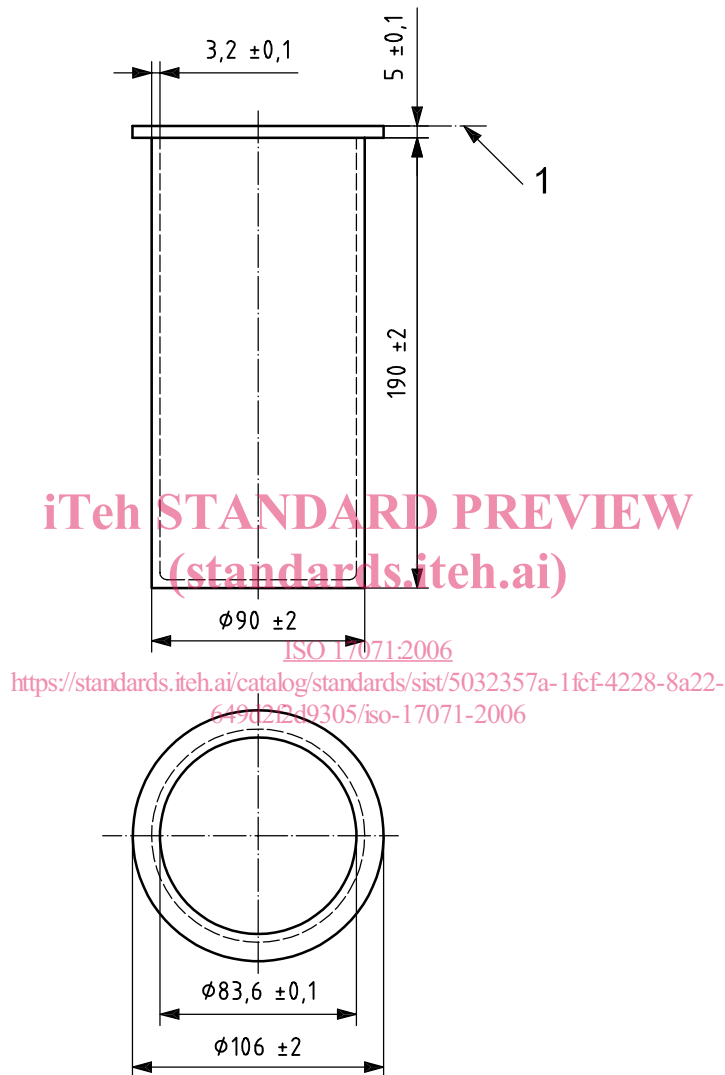
3.1 Principle

A test piece is heated in a glass beaker, any volatile ingredients are condensed onto a cooled glass plate and the reflectometric value of the glass plate with condensed fog is expressed as a percentage of the reflectometric value of the same plate without fogging condensate. The measurement by light reflection depends on the nature of the film/droplet formation and needs careful interpretation. An example is that a thick but clear film can give a good test result when, in actual fact, it is a bad result in terms of volatiles. The test should be stopped if a transparent oily film is formed on the glass. The reflection measurement result is only valid when an even opaque film (like a fogged windscreen) formed by small droplets is present. (See Annex A.)

3.2 Apparatus

3.2.1 Beaker, plane bottomed, of heat-resistant glass, with a flat ground rim at the top without a pouring spout, with an outside diameter of $90 \text{ mm} \pm 2 \text{ mm}$, height $190 \text{ mm} \pm 2 \text{ mm}$. (See Figure 1.) A beaker with a minimum mass of 450 g is needed to prevent floating in the thermostatic bath (3.2.2).

Dimensions in millimetres



Key

1 ground rim

Figure 1 — Beaker

3.2.2 Thermostatic bath, capable of operating at a uniform temperature of $100 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \pm 1 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ and of holding at least three beakers (3.2.1). The dimensions of the bath shall be such that the minimum distance between the beakers and the sides of the bath is 30 mm and the minimum distance between the base of the beaker and the base of the bath is 75 mm.

3.2.3 Thermal-transfer fluid, stable at $100 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.

NOTE Water-soluble materials, such as a modified polyvalent dialiphatic alcohols, are preferred since they are water soluble and present fewer problems in cleaning.

3.2.4 Cooling system, with water at $21\text{ °C} \pm 1\text{ °C}$ circulating through the complete interior of a corrosion-resistant metal plate. The surface used for cooling shall be flat and made from aluminium. The mass of the cooling plate shall be sufficient to suppress the buoyancy of the beaker in the thermostatic bath.

NOTE The mass of the cooling plate filled with water will normally be in excess of 1 kg.

3.2.5 Metal rings, external diameter $80\text{ mm} \pm 1\text{ mm}$, internal diameter $74\text{ mm} \pm 1\text{ mm}$, height $10\text{ mm} \pm 1\text{ mm}$ and mass $55\text{ g} \pm 1\text{ g}$ made from corrosion-protected steel.

3.2.6 Sealing rings, of silicone-rubber or fluororubber, inner diameter $95\text{ mm} \pm 1\text{ mm}$, thickness $4,0\text{ mm} \pm 0,1\text{ mm}$ and hardness $65\text{ IRHD} \pm 5\text{ IRHD}$ ¹⁾.

3.2.7 Reflectometer, with a 60° incident beam and a 60° measuring beam.

3.2.8 Clock, reading to 1 min.

3.2.9 Desiccator, containing phosphorus pentoxide.

CAUTION — This product is corrosive and care should be taken in handling.

3.2.10 Float glass plates, of residential or windshield quality, thickness $3,0\text{ mm} \pm 0,2\text{ mm}$ and minimum dimensions $110\text{ mm} \times 110\text{ mm}$, with a mark engraved on the upper surface. The plates shall be used a maximum of 10 times.

3.2.11 Spacer mount, with circular hole made of any suitable material of thickness $0,10\text{ mm} \pm 0,02\text{ mm}$, marked to allow positioning of the reflectometer to give four readings $25\text{ mm} \pm 5\text{ mm}$ from the centre of the plate.

NOTE The spacer mount prevents contact between the condensate and the reflectometer. The actual size and geometry will depend on the dimensions of the reflectometer.

3.2.12 Matt black surface, minimum dimensions $200\text{ mm} \times 200\text{ mm}$.

3.2.13 Di-isodecyl phthalate, DIDP, analytical reagent grade or equivalent.

3.2.14 Dishwasher.

3.2.15 Glass cleaning detergent.

3.2.16 Distilled or deionized water, conforming to the requirements of grade 3 of ISO 3696.

3.2.17 Ethyl acetate.

3.2.18 Acetone.

3.2.19 Cotton wool, degreased with ethyl acetate.

3.2.20 Test ink, 1,0 g fuschine dissolved in a mixture of 27,1 ml methanol (analytical reagent grade or equivalent) and 72,9 ml distilled or deionized water.

NOTE This solution has a surface tension of 46 mN/m.

3.2.21 Brush, diameter about 8 mm.

1) IRHD = International Rubber Hardness Degrees.

3.2.22 Press knife, the inner wall of which is a right angled circular cylinder of diameter 80 mm \pm 1 mm conforming to ISO 2419.

3.2.23 Polyethylene gloves, or tweezers or forceps.

3.2.24 Filter paper, qualitative type with nominal diameter 125 mm.

3.3 Sampling and sample preparation

3.3.1 Sample in accordance with ISO 2418. Cut four test pieces by applying the press knife (3.2.22) to the grain surface. Use two test pieces for two test sequences. If the agreement between the first two test pieces is satisfactory, the other two test pieces do not need to be tested.

NOTE If there is a requirement for more than two hides or skins to be tested in one batch, then only one sample need be taken from each hide or skin, provided that the overall total is not less than four test pieces.

3.3.2 Dry test pieces by storing in a desiccator (3.2.9) over phosphorus pentoxide for a minimum of two days.

If the test piece fails, then dry the test piece for seven days for the repeat test.

Wet leather test pieces need to be air dried before being put in the desiccator for conditioning.

NOTE Other desiccants, e.g. reusable silica gel, may be used if they can be shown to lead to the same results.

3.4 Cleaning

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3.4.1 Wash beakers (3.2.1), metal rings (3.2.5) and sealing rings (3.2.6) twice manually or in a dishwasher using an appropriate glass cleaning detergent. Rinse with distilled or deionized water at room temperature and dry in an upright position. <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/5032357a-1fcf-4228-8a22-649d2f2d9305/iso-17071-2006>

3.4.2 Clean float glass plates (3.2.10) either in a dishwasher (3.4.2.1) or manually (3.4.2.2).

3.4.2.1 Wash the plates in a dishwasher at 80 °C \pm 5 °C using an appropriate glass cleaning detergent, rinse with distilled or deionized water at room temperature and dry in an upright position.

3.4.2.2 Wash the plates manually using ethyl acetate and cotton wool then rinse the plates with acetone, soaking the plates in acetone for a minimum of 30 min. Dry the plates in an upright position.

3.4.3 Inspect the glass plates and reject any that are scratched.

3.4.4 Using the brush (3.2.21), apply a thin line of test ink (3.2.20) to an area of the glass plate where there will be no condensation. Observe the line of ink. If the edges contract within 2 s, repeat the cleaning procedure in 3.4.2.1 or 3.4.2.2. If the edges of the ink line contract after repeated cleaning, discard the glass plate.

NOTE If the fluid film contracts, then the adhesion tension of the glass is less than the surface tension of the test ink.

3.4.5 After cleaning, handle beakers only on the outer surface. Handle other cleaned apparatus with tongs or gloves (3.2.23).

3.4.6 Store cleaned apparatus in a dust-free environment at room temperature.

3.5 Procedure

IMPORTANT — Test pieces, cleaned surfaces and everything that goes into the beaker shall not be touched with bare hands. Wear polyethylene gloves, or use tweezers or forceps (3.2.23).

3.5.1 Pour sufficient thermal transfer fluid (3.2.3) into the thermostatic bath (3.2.2) so that the distance between the level of the fluid and the rim of the beaker is $57 \text{ mm} \pm 3 \text{ mm}$.

3.5.2 Switch on the bath and allow the fluid to equilibrate at $100 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \pm 1 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.

3.5.3 Calibrate the reflectometer (3.2.7) according to the manufacturer's instructions.

3.5.4 Place the cleaned glass plate on the matt black surface (3.2.12). Place the spacer mount (3.2.11) on the glass plate. Position the reflectometer on the spacer mount with the edge of the reflectometer against the marking on this spacer mount. Record the reflectometric value.

3.5.5 Rotate the reflectometer through 90° and position against the second set of marks. Record the reflectometric value.

3.5.6 Repeat 3.5.5 twice to give a total of four reflectometric values. Determine the mean of the four values.

3.5.7 Place a test piece in a cleaned beaker (3.2.1) with the side facing the motor vehicle interior uppermost.

Place a metal ring (3.2.5) over the test piece to prevent it distorting during the test.

3.5.8 Place a sealing ring (3.2.6), glass plate and filter paper (3.2.24) on top of the beaker in that order.

3.5.9 Repeat 3.5.4 to 3.5.8 for the remaining test pieces.

3.5.10 Place the beakers in the thermostatic bath at $100 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \pm 1 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ and place the cooling plate (3.2.4) on top of the filter paper with the cooling surface downwards.

3.5.11 After $180 \text{ min} \pm 5 \text{ min}$, carefully remove the glass plate and place horizontally with the fogging condensate uppermost in a draft-free atmosphere at standard conditions out of direct sunlight.

The fogging condensate should be visually checked for droplets, transparent film, as well as evenness of distribution over the surface. These observations should be recorded in the test report.

3.5.12 After $50 \text{ min} \pm 5 \text{ min}$, remeasure the reflectometric values as in 3.5.4 to 3.5.6 and determine the mean value. If the individual results deviate by more than 20 % of the average for the two test pieces, repeat the test procedure using the second set of test pieces.

3.6 Reference test

IMPORTANT — Test pieces, cleaned surfaces and everything that goes into the beaker shall not be touched with bare hands. Wear polyethylene gloves, or use tweezers or forceps (3.2.23).

3.6.1 Carry out a reference test in parallel to the determination in 3.5.7 to 3.5.12.

3.6.2 Determine the reflectometric values at four points on a cleaned glass plate as in 3.5.4 to 3.5.6 and determine the mean value.

3.6.3 Weigh $10,0 \text{ g} \pm 0,1 \text{ g}$ DIDP (3.2.13) into a cleaned beaker.

3.6.4 Place a sealing ring (3.2.6), glass plate (3.2.10) and filter paper (3.2.24) on top of the beaker in that order.