



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN ISO 20137:2017

01-junij-2017

Usnje - Kemijski preskusi - Smernice za preskušanje kritičnih kemikalij v usnju (ISO 20137:2017)

Leather - Chemical tests - Guidelines for testing critical chemicals in leather (ISO 20137:2017)

Leder - Chemische Prüfverfahren - Richtlinien für die Prüfung kritischer Chemikalien in Leder (ISO 20137:2017)

Cuir - Essais chimiques - Lignes directrices pour les essais de produits chimiques critiques sur le cuir (ISO 20137:2017)

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Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 20137:2017

ICS:

59.140.30 Usnje in krzno

Leather and furs

SIST EN ISO 20137:2017

en,fr,de

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN ISO 20137

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

March 2017

ICS 59.140.30

English Version

Leather - Chemical tests - Guidelines for testing critical chemicals in leather (ISO 20137:2017)

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This European Standard was approved by CEN on 14 February 2017.

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.

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COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
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CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

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European foreword

This document (EN ISO 20137:2017) has been prepared by Technical Committee IULTCS “International Union of Leather Technologists and Chemists Societies” in collaboration with 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by September 2017, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 2017.

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.

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, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 20137:2017 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 20137:2017 without any modification.

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INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD

ISO
20137

IULTCS/IUC 36

First edition
2017-03

**Leather — Chemical tests —
Guidelines for testing critical
chemicals in leather**

*Cuir — Essais chimiques — Lignes directrices pour les essais de
produits chimiques critiques sur le cuir*

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Reference numbers
ISO 20137:2017(E)
IULTCS/IUC 36:2017(E)

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ISO 20137:2017(E)
IULTCS/IUC 36:2017(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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html (standards.iteh.ai)

This document was prepared by the Chemical Tests Commission of the International Union of Leather Technologists and Chemists Societies (IUC 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, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation 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 the sampling and testing of leather. ISO recognizes IULTCS as an international standardizing body for the preparation of test methods for leather.

Introduction

This document was prepared in collaboration by IULTCS and by CEN/TC 289 *Leather* in order to provide an overview of chemical test methods for the leather industry. This can be used by those involved in setting specifications for leather, especially for those parameters relating to restricted chemical substances.

Regulations restrict the use of certain chemicals in consumer products. The leather industry has already taken actions by replacing the restricted substances or assuming the limits imposed by these restrictions. Many brand name manufacturers require certificates of compliance from their suppliers but too often these refer to analytical methods from other industries that are not suitable for use in testing leather.

Through the collaboration of IULTCS and CEN/TC 289, a considerable number of leather specific EN and ISO standard test methods have been developed for the chemical analysis of leather. The International Standards are tested by inter-laboratory studies, have been proven scientifically valid and are subjected to updating processes according to ISO protocols.

Chemical analysis of leather

Leather is a complex substrate to chemically analyse. After tanning, leather typically undergoes wet-processing in aqueous media at low temperatures (<60 °C) and in an acid pH range of 3,5 to 5,5. The characteristic properties of leather are achieved by mostly using a range of anionic retanning agents (natural and/or synthetic), polymers and oils, as well as anionic dyes for achieving the required colour. In analytical procedures when leather is extracted, some of these substances can be removed and make a complex matrix for the analysis. This should be considered when establishing quantification limits for leather analyses. Too often unrealistic limits established in aqueous solutions, e.g. waste water analysis, are quoted in specifications for leather.

This document gives an overview of those internationally accepted chemical test procedures established specifically for leather.