SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST ISO 2418:1998

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Usnje - Laboratorijski vzorci - Mesto jemanja in oznaļevanje

Leather -- Laboratory samples -- Location and identification

Cuir -- Échantillons pour laboratoire -- Emplacement et identification

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **ISO 2418:1972**

ICS:

59.140.30 Usnje in krzno Leather and furs

SIST ISO 2418:1998 **en**

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD 2418

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Leather — Laboratory samples — Location and identification

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FOREWORD

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO Member Bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO Technical Committees. Every Member Body interested in a subject for which a Technical Committee has been set up 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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the Technical Committees are circulated to the Member Bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

International Standard ISO 2418 was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 120, *Leather*.

It was approved in November 1971 by the Member Bodies of the following countries :

Brazil	India	Portugal
Chile	Iran	Romania
Czechoslovakia	Israel	South Africa, Rep. of
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	Italy	Spain
France	Netherlands	Turkey
Germany	New Zealand	United Kingdom
Hungary	Poland	U.S.S.R.

No Member Body expressed disapproval of the document.

This International Standard is based on method IUP/2 of the International Union of Leather Chemists' Societies.

Printed in Switzerland

Leather — Laboratory samples — Location and identification

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This International Standard specifies the location of a laboratory sample within a piece of leather and the method of labelling and marking the laboratory samples thus obtained, for future identification.

It is applicable to all types of leather derived from mammals and prepared by all types of tannage.

2 DEFINITIONS

2.1 gross sample : The sample taken in accordance with ISO 2588, *Leather — Sampling.* [1)]

2.2 laboratory sample : A sample taken from the areas defined in section 3.

NOTE — The sample must be of sufficient size to allow for duplicate tests.

2.3 test piece : An individual piece taken from the laboratory sample for physical, mechanical or colour fastness testing.

2.4 chemical test sample : The material taken from the laboratory sample for chemical testing.

3 LOCATION OF LABORATORY SAMPLES

3.1 General

3.1.1 Areas selected for cutting laboratory samples must be free from all kinds of obvious defects such as scratches and flay cuts.

3.1.2 For physical test pieces, take leather from the shaded areas specified in 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, or 3.5 as appropriate.

3.1.3 For chemical test samples, take leather from the unshaded areas specified in 3.2, 3.3, 3.4 or 3.5 as appropriate (see Note 1).

1) At present at the stage of draft.

3.2 Whole hides and skins, sides and backs

Take the shaded square piece GIKH or the unshaded square piece HLMN, shown in Figure 1.

The positions of the pieces are defined as follows :

CA = 2AB
AF = FD
GE = EH
HL = LK

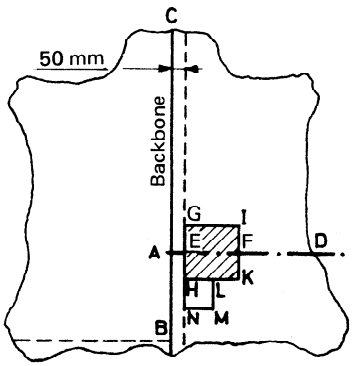

FIGURE 1

3.3 Bends (Butts)

Take the shaded square piece GIKH or the unshaded square piece HLMN, shown in Figure 2.

The positions of the pieces are defined as follows :

CA = AB
AF = FD
GE = EH
HL = LK

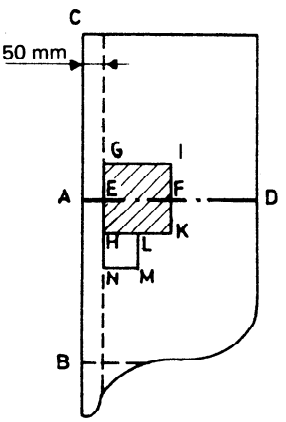

FIGURE 2

3.4 Shoulders

Take the shaded rectangular piece ABCD or the unshaded square piece JKLA, shown in Figure 3.

The positions of the pieces are defined as follows :

AB = 2AD

AL = LB

RP = PS

JA = AD

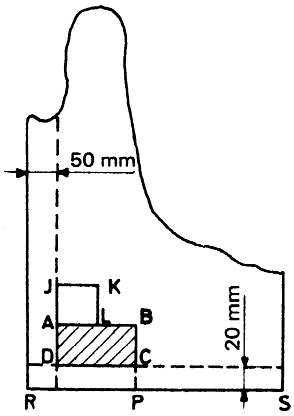

FIGURE 3

3.5 Bellies (Flanks)

Take the shaded rectangular piece GIKH or the unshaded square pieces LMNG and HPQR, shown in Figure 4.

The positions of the pieces are defined as follows :

CA = AB

GE = EH = EF

LG = HR = $\frac{GH}{4}$

GH ≈ 150 mm

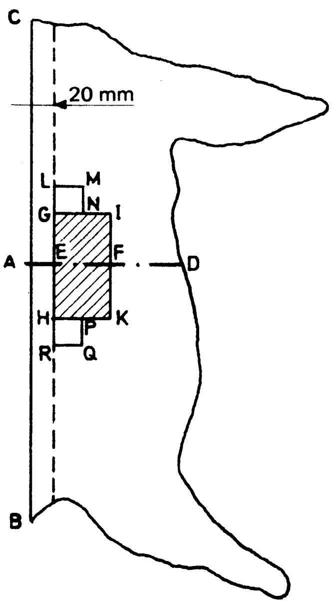

FIGURE 4

NOTES

1 Unless arbitration analyses are being undertaken, uncontaminated trimmings from physical test pieces can be used for chemical analysis.

2 If the minimum prescribed mass is not attained, even by using trimmings, which may occur with some light leather, sample from the corresponding area on the opposite side of the backbone.

If this is impossible, additional material can be taken from the area immediately adjacent to the sampling position.

In arbitration analyses, only leather taken from the appropriate unshaded areas illustrated in the figures of this International Standard shall be used as the chemical test samples, and only leather taken from the appropriate shaded areas shall be used for test pieces.

3 The results of some physical tests depend on the direction (relative to the line of the animal's backbone) in which the samples are cut. For these tests, the intended use of the leather should be considered when the direction of cutting is specified.

4 In small skins, the distance EF in Figure 1 may be shorter than the length required for a single sample. In any specification dealing with such small skins, some modifications will be required in the method of sampling.

5 If a specification calls for several test pieces from the same skin, hide, side, bend or shoulder, to be used for tests of different physical properties, the specification may lay down the relative position from which the test pieces are to be cut (within the areas specified by this International Standard); for instance, a specification calling for tests of tear strength and tensile strength of whole skins might require that three tear strength test pieces be cut immediately adjacent to the line EF (see Figure 1) and that the tensile strength test pieces be next to these and therefore more distant from EF.

6 In cutting samples from sides (but not from whole skins or hides nor from backs or bends) it may be desirable to avoid the use of material within 100 mm of the backbone for certain tests, because of local effects due to tension in sides toggled out to dry. The leather between 50 and 100 mm from the backbone should not be used, for example, in measurements of extensibility.

4 MASS OF LABORATORY SAMPLES

The mass of laboratory samples shall be at least 33 g. This quantity, however, is the mass required for a full chemical analysis and additional leather should be taken, as appropriate, for the physical tests envisaged.

5 STORAGE OF LABORATORY SAMPLES

The laboratory samples shall be stored in such a way as to avoid contamination. The place of storage shall be free from the effects of localized heating and protected from extreme temperature conditions.

6 IDENTIFICATION OF LABORATORY SAMPLES

6.1 Labelling

The laboratory sample must carry a label bearing the following information :

1) Characteristics of lot :

a) number of pieces;

b) date of sampling;

c) reference of the lot.

2) Characteristics of sample :

a) reference of the sample;

b) type of leather according to its use, if possible;

c) whether it is from bends, shoulders, bellies, or other parts;

d) method of tannage;

e) origin of raw hide or skin.

3) Brief report of sampling :

a) reference to this International Standard;

b) any deviation from the prescribed method.

6.2 Marking

The direction of the backbone shall be marked by an arrow pointing towards the head, positioned alongside the edge of the laboratory sample nearest to the backbone.