SLOVENSKI STANDARD
oSIST prEN ISO 2418:2022

01-april-2022

Usnje - Kemijski, fizikalni, mehanski in obstojnostni preskusi - Namestitev in priprava vzorcev za preskušanje (ISO/DIS 2418:2022)

Leather - Chemical, physical, mechanical and fastness tests - Position and preparation of specimens for testing (ISO/DIS 2418:2022)

Leder – Chemische, physikalische und mechanische Prüfungen und Echtheitsprüfungen – Position und Vorbereitung der Proben für die Prüfung (ISO/DIS 2418:2022)

Cuir - Essais chimiques, physiques, mécaniques et essais de solidité - Emplacement et préparation des spécimens pour les essais (ISO/DIS 2418:2022)

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

ICS:

59.140.30	Usnje in krzno	Leather and furs

oSIST prEN ISO 2418:2022 **en,fr,de**

DRAFT INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO/DIS 2418

IULTCS

IUP 2

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Leather – Chemical, physical, mechanical and fastness tests – Position and preparation of specimens for testing

ICS: 59.140.30

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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.

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 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.

ISO 2418 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, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

The Chemical and Fastness Test Commissions were consulted in the preparation of this standard. The locations of the test specimens are identical to those given in IUP 2 published in *J. Soc. Leather Trades Chemists* **42**, pp. 382-385, (1958) and IUC 2 published in *J. Soc. Leather Trades Chemists* **49**, pp. 6-8, (1965). IUP 2 was declared an official method in 1959 and IUC 2 in 1965. Updated versions were published in *J. Soc. Leather Tech. Chem*. **82**, p. 194, (1998) and further revisions were published in *J. Soc. Leather Tech. Chem.* **84**, p. 303, (2000) and reconfirmed as official methods in March 2001. The ISO Standard differs slightly in the text and includes tolerances for measurements but the locations of the test specimens are identical.

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, preparation of specimens and testing of leather. ISO recognizes IULTCS as an international standardizing body for the preparation of test methods for leather.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 2418:2017), which has been technically revised with the following changes:

— a new title to more correctly explain the purpose of this document;

— definitions 3.1 to 3.4 have been added and the text throughout the document has been revised to use the words “specimen” and “test piece” where appropriate instead of “sample” and “sampling”;

— 4.1 has been revised and re-organised. In addition, in 4.1.1 when the client identifies the part of the hide or skin supplied and the location of the backbone then the laboratory is not responsible for this identification;

— In 4.2 a new Table 1 defines the distance from the backbone depending on the size of the leather hide or skin;

— new Clauses 7 and 8 have been added to define the press knives used for cutting test pieces and the preparation of the test pieces.

Leather – Chemical, physical, mechanical and fastness tests – Position and preparation of specimens for testing

1 Scope

This document specifies the position of laboratory test specimens within a piece of leather and the method of labelling and marking the laboratory test specimens for future identification. In addition this document specifies the design of press knives for cutting test pieces and the preparation of test pieces.

It is applicable to all types of leather derived from mammals, irrespective of the tanning used.

It is not applicable to leathers derived from birds, fish, reptiles or furs.

2 Normative references

ISO 15115, *Leather — Vocabulary*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 15115 and in the International Glossary of Leather Terms[1] apply and the following.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

3.1
sample
is the result of sampling and is the subset of individuals that is considered representative of a statistical population

3.2
sampling
is the selection of a subset (a statistical sample) of individuals from within a statistical population to estimate characteristics of the whole population and that are representative of the population in question

Note 1 to entry: information on sampling of leather pieces from a batch or lot is given in ISO 2588:2014[2]

3.3
specimen
is a portion or a part of a leather hide or skin from which test pieces are cut

EXAMPLE the GJKH square in 4.2 is a specimen

3.4
test piece
is a specific portion of a specimen cut in a suitable shape or dimensions for testing

EXAMPLE the dog-bone shaped test piece for testing tensile strength (ISO 3376:2020[3])

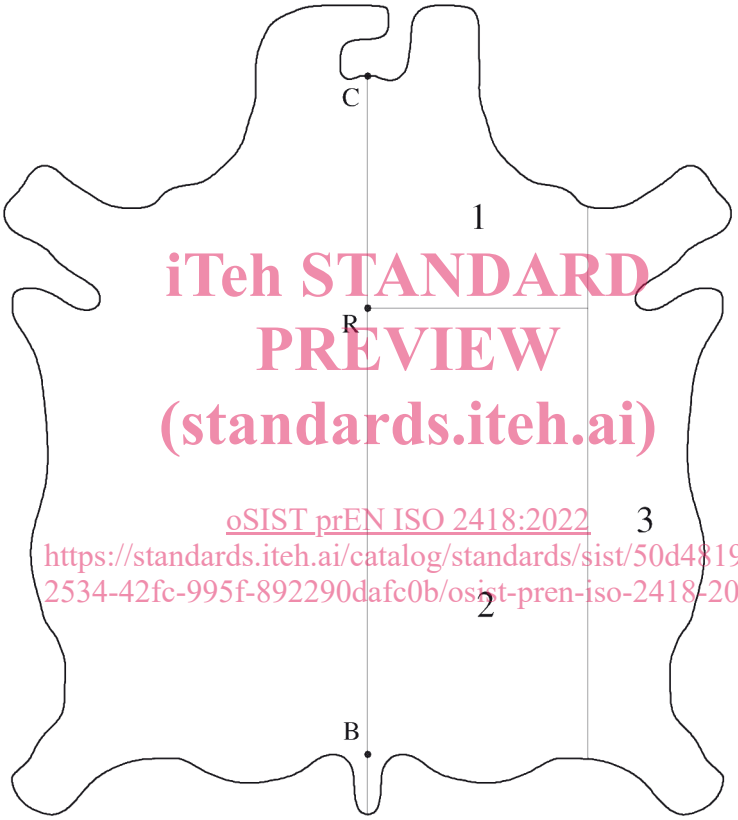
4 Position of laboratory test specimens

4.1 General

4.1.1 Segmentation of leather

For the purposes of this document, the following segmentation of leather is considered (see Figure 1): bend (or butt), shoulder and belly.

The definition of the test specimen locations from bends or butts (4.3), shoulder (4.4) or belly (4.5) by the laboratory is possible only in the case of a clearly identifiable segment, which means from a whole hide or skin, or a side of a hide or skin. When the official specimen location cannot be determined accurately its identification should not be considered the laboratory responsibility.



Key

1 shoulder
2 bend (butt)
3 belly
B root of the tail (if visible)
C top of the neck
BC backbone
R shoulder point where CR = BC/3

Figure 1 — Segmentation of a whole hide