

2025-02-27

ISO/FDIS 7979

:2025(en)

IULTCS/~~IUF 428:2025(en)~~

~~CEN/TC 289—Secretariat: ISO/IULTCS~~

Date: 2025-03-24

## Leather — ~~Test~~ — Tests for colour fastness — Colour fastness to hydroalcoholic mixtures

Cuir — Essais de solidité des coloris — Solidité des coloris aux mélanges hydroalcooliques

iTeh Standards

(<https://standards.iteh.ai>)

FDIS stage

ISO/FDIS 7979

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/iso/9b2e6728-e9f1-4c4e-ab74-940c2699dff4/iso-fdis-7979>

© ISO 2025

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, or required in the context of its implementation, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office  
CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8  
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva  
Phone: + 41 22 749 01 11  
~~Email~~E-mail: [copyright@iso.org](mailto:copyright@iso.org)  
Website: [www.iso.org](http://www.iso.org)

Published in Switzerland

## iTeh Standards (<https://standards.iteh.ai>) Document Preview

ISO/FDIS 7979

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/iso/9b2e6728-e9f1-4c4e-ab74-940c2699dff4/iso-fdis-7979>

Contents

Foreword..... iv

1 Scope..... 1

2 Normative references..... 1

3 Terms and definitions ..... 1

4 Principle ..... 2

5 Equipment and materials..... 2

6 Procedure ..... 3

6.1 General..... 3

6.2 Conditioning and test atmosphere conditions ..... 3

6.3 Test media ..... 3

6.4 Method 1, surface wetting..... 4

6.5 Method 2, linear rubbing test with hydroalcoholic mixtures..... 5

6.6 Cleaning of test specimens ..... 6

7 Evaluation..... 6

8 Test report..... 7

Annex A (normative) Visual evaluation scheme..... 9

iTeh Standards  
(<https://standards.iteh.ai>)  
Document Preview

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/iso/9b2e6728-e9f1-4c4e-ab74-940c2699dff4/iso-fdis-7979>

## 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](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

ISO draws attention to the possibility that the implementation of this document may involve the use of (a) patent(s). ISO takes no position concerning the evidence, validity or applicability of any claimed patent rights in respect thereof. As of the date of publication of this document, ISO had not received notice of (a) patent(s) which may be required to implement this document. However, implementers are cautioned that this may not represent the latest information, which may be obtained from the patent database available at [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents). ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

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

For an explanation of 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 [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

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.

This document was prepared by the Fastness Tests Commission of the International Union of Leather Technologists and Chemists Societies (IUF Commission, IULTCS) in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 289, *Leather*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at [www.iso.org/members.html](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

# Leather — ~~Test~~ — **Tests** for colour fastness — Colour fastness to hydroalcoholic mixtures

## 1 Scope

This document specifies methods for determining the fastness of the surface of leather to hydroalcoholic mixtures.

It is applicable to all kinds of leather.

## 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 105-A02, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A02: Grey scale for assessing change in colour~~

~~ISO 105-A03, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A03: Grey scale for assessing staining~~

~~ISO 105-F09, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part F09: Specification for cotton rubbing cloth~~

ISO 2419, Leather — Physical and mechanical tests — Specimen and test piece conditioning

ISO 2813, Paints and varnishes — Determination of gloss value at 20°, 60° and 85°

~~ISO 7906, Leather — Tests for colour fastness — General principles of testing~~

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

~~ISO 105-A02, Textiles~~ ~~ISO 7906, Leather — Tests for colour fastness — General principles of testing~~

~~ISO 11640, Leather — Tests for colour fastness — Part A02: Grey scale for assessing change in colour~~

~~ISO 105-A03, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A03: Grey scale for assessing staining~~

~~ISO 105-F09, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part F09: Specification for cotton rubbing cloth~~

~~ISO 11640, Leather — Tests for colour fastness — Colour fastness to cycles of to-and-fro rubbing~~

ISO 12947-1, Textiles — Determination of the abrasion resistance of fabrics by the Martindale method — Part 1: Martindale abrasion testing apparatus

ISO 15115, Leather — Vocabulary

ISO 20433, Leather — Tests for colour fastness — Colour fastness to crocking

EN 15987, Leather — Terminology — Key definitions for the leather trade

## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 15115, EN 15987 and the following apply.

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

- ~~—~~ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- ~~—~~IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

### 3.1 ~~3.1~~

#### **hydroalcoholic mixture**

combination of substances containing alcohols and water

### 3.2 ~~3.2~~

#### **test medium**

*hydroalcoholic mixture* ~~(3.1(3.1))~~ used in the test methods

### 3.3 ~~3.3~~

#### **bronzing**

change in the surface of a leather giving a metallic appearance

## 4 Principle

The following methods describe a means of exposing the leather surface to the influence of hydroalcoholic mixtures under specified conditions. These test methods may be applied, considering the frequency and type of use of hydroalcoholic mixtures:

- ~~—~~Method 1: surface wetting using a fabric wetted with the respective test medium.
- ~~—~~Method 2: linear abrasion test of the surface to be assessed against a wool felt or cotton fabric soaked in the respective test medium.

For both methods 1 and 2 evaluation of the leather surface after testing can be carried out by visual and, if required, instrumental inspection.

## 5 Equipment and materials

5.1 ~~5.1~~ ~~—~~ **Distilled water** (grade 3 according to ISO 3696).

5.2 ~~5.2~~ ~~—~~ **Pipettes** for applying the liquids, error limit at most 0,1 ml.

5.3 ~~5.3~~ ~~—~~ **Petri dish**, with a suitable diameter and height to enable the test specimen to be laid flat and covered by the test liquid i.e. diameter ~~{70— mm to 80 }~~ mm and height of ~~{10— mm to 15 }~~ mm.

5.4 ~~5.4~~ ~~—~~ **Cotton cloth** pieces according to ISO 105-F09, dimensions: approximately (50-~~x~~ x 50) mm.

5.5 ~~5.5~~ ~~—~~ White **wool felt** according to ISO 11640.

5.6 ~~5.6~~ ~~—~~ **Cleaning agent**, sodium lauryl ether sulphate (CAS Registry Number 9004-82-4)<sup>1)</sup>, 0,5 % solution in water.

<sup>1)</sup> ~~Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) Registry Number® is a trademark of the American Chemical Society (ACS). This information is given for the convenience of users of this document and does not constitute an endorsement by ISO of the product named. Equivalent products may be used if they can be shown to lead to the same results.~~

<sup>1)</sup> Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) Registry Number® is a trademark of the American Chemical Society (ACS). This information is given for the convenience of users of this document and does not constitute an endorsement by ISO of the product named. Equivalent products may be used if they can be shown to lead to the same results.