



Designation: ~~D7477–08 (Reapproved 2013)~~ D7477 – 16

Standard Test Method for Determining the Area Stability of Wet Blue Submersed in Boiling Water¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D7477; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method provides a standard procedure for determination of the dimensional stability or area shrinkage of a specimen of ~~wet blue~~ Wet Blue that is submersed in boiling water for a specified time period. This test method is applicable to all types of ~~wet blue~~ Wet Blue.

1.2 The values given in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. The inch-pound units given in parentheses are for information only.

1.3 This test method does not apply to Wet White.

1.4 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

[D6659 Practice for Sampling and Preparation of Wet Blue and Wet White for Physical and Chemical Tests](#)

[E691 Practice for Conducting an Interlaboratory Study to Determine the Precision of a Test Method](#)

[E177 Practice for Use of the Terms Precision and Bias in ASTM Test Methods](#)

3. Summary of Test Method

3.1 A sample cutting of ~~wet blue~~ Wet Blue is either taken directly out of the tanning drum or else is pre-soaked in water for 30 min or until it is completely re-hydrated (see 9.1 for details on re-hydration). The specimen to be tested is cut out from this thoroughly hydrated sample cutting. The test specimen is then totally submerged and suspended in boiling water. The test specimen is removed 3.0 min after the water temperature reaches 100°C and begins to re-boil. As soon as the specimen has cooled sufficiently to allow comfortable handling the area loss is determined.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 Determination of the hydro-thermal area stability of ~~wet blue~~ Wet Blue provides information concerning the efficacy of the tanning process as well as the adequacy of the ~~wet blue~~ Wet Blue for intended end use applications where area stability is a particular requirement. Relative area stability of chrome-tanned leather is a requirement for many applications such as bookbinding, shoe and boot components, upholstery, seals and gaskets, etc.

4.2 This test method is suitable for use in development work and process control in the tannery and for specification testing of ~~wet blue~~ Wet Blue for domestic and international commercial purposes.

5. Apparatus

5.1 *Beaker*, standard, IL capacity. Other suitable containers may be used so long as the dimensions are sufficiently large to enable suspension of the completely immersed test specimen with no contact occurring with the sides and bottom of the container during

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² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

the test. Particularly when non-standard test specimens are used, the size and shape requirements of the container are dependent on the dimensions of the specimen to be tested.

5.2 *Thermometer*, with a minimum scale reading to +110°C, graduated in 1°C, and having a 0.5°C tolerance.

5.3 *Timer*, with minimum 3 min capacity and 1.0 s resolution.

5.4 *Metal die*, to cut specimens. The die should be constructed of highly corrosion resistant alloy metal and must be maintained in a clean and sharp condition to minimize distortion of the ~~wet-blue~~Wet Blue sample that may occur during the specimen cutting operation. The recommended specimen is a square 76.2 by 76.2 mm (3.00 by 3.00 in.). However, other size and shape specimens can be used so long as the requirements of Section 8 are met.

5.5 *Measuring scale*, ruler longer than the greatest dimension of the test specimen, divided in millimeters ($1/32$ in.).

5.6 *Marking pen*, Suitable water-proof marker or pen for marking the indicator points, on the hydrated ~~wet-blue~~Wet Blue grain surface, to be used for measuring the specimen dimensions.

6. Reagents and Materials

6.1 *Water*, distilled or de-ionized laboratory water should be used, especially if there is any possibility of constituents in the available tap water affecting the results of this test.

6.2 *Glycerin (Glycerol)*, technical grade is adequate.

6.3 *Salt (Sodium Chloride)*, common table salt is adequate.

7. Hazards

7.1 All reagents and chemicals should be handled with care. Before using any chemical, read and follow all safety precautions and instructions on the manufacturer's label or MSDS (Material Safety Data Sheet).

8. Test Specimen

8.1 The original sample cutting to be pre-soaked and the test specimen cut from it shall be taken from the ~~wet-blue~~Wet Blue according to Practice D6659. Specifically, for a hide or side the cutting shall be taken from the "a" test area (the kidney area) of a hide or side. The number of samples to be tested shall be as described in Practice D6659 and need not be more than 12 per 50 000 ft² of ~~wet-blue~~Wet Blue stock.

8.2 The sample cutting taken from the ~~wet-blue~~Wet Blue should be large enough to permit the test specimen to be cut out with a fresh edge no closer than 13 mm (0.5 in.) to an edge of the original cutting. The sample cutting from which the test specimen should be taken, should have minimum dimensions of approximately 101 by 101 mm (4 by 4 in.). A cutting taken straight out of the tanning drum prior to wringing need not be pre-soaked and the test specimen can be cut out directly from this sample cutting. A cutting taken from ~~wet-blue~~Wet Blue at any point from the wringing operation forward will need to be pre-soaked (see 9.1 for details on re-hydration). The standard test specimen shall be a square 76.0 mm (3.00 in.) on edge. Other size and shape specimens can be used. It is recommended that for non-standard test specimens the minimum dimension (for a side of a rectangle or diameter of a circle) be 51.0 mm (2.0 in.) and the maximum dimension (for a side or diameter) be 102 mm (4.0 in.). Before a test specimen of non-standard dimensions may be used with this test method it must be rigorously demonstrated that the non-standard specimen gives identical results to that of the standard specimen for the particular ~~wet-blue~~Wet Blue being tested.

NOTE 1—As an example of a non-standard specimen, a convenient size for test specimens could be a square exactly 100 mm on edge. Then, on this specimen, a loss of 1 mm in each dimension is approximately (but not exactly) equal to 1 % loss in area. For instance, if a specimen experienced a loss of 4 mm in one dimension (actual measurement after the test was 96 mm determined by averaging the measured length of the two edges parallel to that dimension) and a loss of 6 mm in the other dimension (actual measurement after the test was 94 mm determined by averaging the measured length of the two edges parallel to that dimension) then the approximate area loss for that specimen would be 10 % (that is, 4 + 6 %). However, multiplication and subtraction followed by division $[(10\ 000 - 9024\ \text{mm}^2)/10\ 000\ \text{mm}^2]$ yields 9.76 % for the actual area loss. For most applications using this method, the area loss determined by simply adding the dimensional loss values will give adequate results without going through the mathematical calculations.

8.3 Appropriate small holes may be punched in the test specimen to facilitate the suspension of the submerged specimen in the beaker of water during the test if J-hooks or S-hooks are used in conjunction with a rod across the top of the beaker. Alternative practices may provide suspension of the specimen by employing a net type structure attached to a rod across the top of the beaker.

9. Procedure

9.1 Cuttings that are taken directly out of the tanning drum prior to dumping and wringing need not be re-hydrated. Thorough hydration of the original sample cutting taken from ~~wet-blue~~Wet Blue after wringing shall be ensured by pre-soaking this cutting for a minimum 30 min or until the cutting is completely re-hydrated. All soaking for re-hydration should take place under ambient temperature conditions at the testing location. Cuttings taken from ~~wet-blue~~Wet Blue after wringing and that have not dried out usually re-hydrate within 30 min. Wet blue cuttings that have dried out somewhat may require significantly more than 30 min to become completely re-hydrated. Wet blue cuttings that have become significantly air-dried may require soaking periods as long as overnight to re-hydrate completely. Re-hydration of the sample cutting can be accomplished by soaking in a container or tray