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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 16799-2018

Replacing GB/T 16799-2008

Furniture leather

家具用皮革

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Foreword

This Standard was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009. This Standard replaces GB/T 16799-2008, Furniture leather. Compared with GB/T 16799-2008, the major changes of this Standard are as follows: -- Delete product classification (see Chapter 3 of version 2008); -- Modify the classification method of physical and chemical performance indicators and corresponding indicators (see 3.1;

4.1 of version 2008); -- Add volatile organic compounds (VOC), extractable heavy metals (lead, cadmium) indicators and test methods (see 3.1, 5.1.12, 5.1.13); -- Modify the test method of light resistance (see 5.1.3;

6.1.5 of version 2008); -- Modify the test method of tear load (see 5.1.7;

6.1.1 of version 2008); -- Modify the regulations of marking, packaging, transportation and storage (see Chapter 7; Chapter 8 of version 2008). This Standard was proposed by China National Light Industry Council. This Standard shall be under the jurisdiction of National Technical Committee 252 on Leather of Standardization Administration of China (SAC/TC 252). The drafting organizations of this Standard. Haining Leather Star Co., Ltd., Zhejiang Tongtianxing Group Joint-Stock Co., Ltd., China Leather and Footwear Industry Research Institute. The drafters of this Standard. Zhou Hua, Lan Li, Zhao Ligu, Ruan Daoyuan, Bu Qiaoqiao. The previous versions of the standards which are replaced by this Standard are. -- GB/T 16799-1997, GB/T 16799-2008. Furniture leather

1 Scope

China's national product standard for the leather used on furniture. It specifies the requirements, the gradation, the test methods, the inspection rules, and the marking, packaging, transport and storage of furniture leather, and it applies to all kinds of furniture leather but not to action leather. Upholstery leather is judged on things a buyer discovers only after living with it. A sofa is sat on for a decade, in daylight, against skin, and the properties that decide whether it still looks like leather at the end are the fastness of the finish to rubbing wet and dry, the light fastness, the adhesion of the finish to the substrate, the tear load, the tensile strength, the flex resistance and the behaviour under repeated deformation at the seat front where the hide takes almost all the wear. The standard sets these as graded classes rather than as pass-fail, so that a hide can be sold honestly for the use it suits. The 2018 edition made the largest change to the chemical side: it added volatile organic compound emission and extractable heavy metals - lead and cadmium - with their test methods, which brings furniture leather into the indoor air quality regime that already governed the boards and coatings around it. It also deleted the product classification chapter of the 2008 edition, reorganised the physical and chemical requirements and their limits, changed the light fastness and tear load test methods, and revised the marking, packaging, transport and storage clause. Formaldehyde content and the adhesion of the finish remain among the referenced determinations. Issued on 28 December 2018 and in force since 1 July 2019, it replaces GB/T 16799-2008.

This Standard specifies the requirements, gradation, test methods, inspection rules, marking, packaging, transportation and storage of furniture leather. This Standard applies to all kinds of furniture leather. This Standard does not apply to action leather.

2 Normative references

The following documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the dated version applies to this document. For undated references, the latest edition (including all amendments) applies to this document.

GB/T 4689.20, Leather - Determination of adhesion of finish

GB/T 19941, Leather and fur - Chemical tests - Determination of formaldehyde content

GB/T 19942, Leather and fur - Chemical tests - Determination of banned azo colorants

GB 20400-2006, Leather and fur - Limit of harmful matter

GB/T 22889, Leather - Physical and mechanical tests - Determination of surface coating thickness

GB/T 22930, Leather and fur - Chemical tests - Determination of heavy metal content

3 Requirements

3.1 Physical-chemical performances It shall be in accordance with Table 1.

3.2 Sensory requirements

3.2.1 The full sheet of leather shall be basically uniform in thickness and non- greasy (except waxy leather).

3.2.2 The leather body shall be flat, soft, plump and elastic.

4 Gradation

After the product has passed the inspection, gradate it according to the ratio of the available area of the whole leather, which shall meet the requirements of Table 2.

5.1 Physical and chemical performances

5.1.1 Coating thickness If it's necessary to determine the coating thickness, test according to GB/T 22889.

5.1.5 Flex fastness Perform the test according to QB/T 2714.

5.1.6 Abrasion resistance Perform the test according to QB/T 2726; take 3 samples; grinding wheel. CS- 10, 500 g, 500 r. If all 3 samples meet the requirements, it is qualified.

5.1.7 Tear load Perform the test according to QB/T 4198.

5.1.8 Odour Perform the test according to QB/T 2725.

5.1.9 pH and dilution difference Perform the test according to QB/T 2724.

5.2 Sensory requirements Under natural light, choose a sight distance that can be seen clearly, and use the senses to test.

6 Inspection rules

6.1 Batch Products of the same variety that are put into production with the same variety of raw materials and produced according to the same production process form an inspection batch.

6.2 Delivery inspection Products shall be inspected before leaving the factory; only after passing the inspection and attaching a certificate of quality, can they leave the factory.

6.3 Type inspection

6.3.1 Timing of inspection In any of the following cases, type inspection shall be carried out.

6.3.2 Sampling amount Randomly select 3 sheets (pieces) from the products that have passed the inspection for inspection.

6.3.3 Judgment of conformity

6.3.3.1 Judgment principle of a single sheet (piece) If one of the items of tear load, color fastness to rubbing, flex fastness, light resistance, abrasion resistance, adhesion of finish, odour, pH and dilution difference, banned azo-dye, free formaldehyde, volatile organic compounds, extractable heavy metals, is unqualified, or there are defects such as cracks, crazing, that affect the function of use, judge the sheet (piece) as unqualified. For other items in the requirements, if 3 items, in total, are unqualified, judge the sheet (piece) as unqualified.