

ICS 59.140.30

CCS Y46



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

GB/T 22867-2008

Leather - Assessment of maintainability

皮革 维护性的评估

Issued on: December 30, 2008

Implemented on: September 1, 2009

**Issued by: General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and
Quarantine of the People's Republic of China;
Standardization Administration of China**

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Foreword

The standard method of modifying the British BLC M12 "upholstery leather maintenance assessment." Technical differences between this standard and the British BLC method M12 as follows:

- a) expanding the use of standards, the increase in car upholstery leather;
- b) increase the normative references;
- c) mixing the oil formulation "cocoa butter" replaced more often used in our country, more accessible "camellia";
- d) on the dirt cloth, leather cleaner, leather polish and white cotton makes provision to some extent, ease of use;
- e) increase the sampling method, the sample air conditioning and test conditions, test results improve the reproducibility;
- f) Adding a schematic applied pollutants, and details the method of applying pollutants, so brief operating essentials, clear and easy integration An operation;
- g) "test report" adding "this standard number," "person test date." The standard proposed by China National Light Industry Council. This standard by the National Leather Industry Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC252) centralized. This standard was drafted. National Leather Quality Supervision and Inspection Center (Zhejiang), Haining Mengnu Group Co., Zhejiang Carson Industries shares Co., Ltd. Zhejiang Star Group Babel. The main drafters of this standard. Huangxin Xia, Xu Shouchun, Zhu Miaofeng, Songru Jiang, Zhu Guangzhong. Leather maintenance assessment

1 Scope

GB/T 22867-2008 is the Chinese national standard on leather - assessment of maintainability, in the field of textile and leather technology. The /T suffix marks it as a recommended standard: it is not compulsory by itself, but it becomes binding as soon as a

contract, a tender or a customer specification calls it up - which in practice is how most foreign buyers meet it. It was issued on 30 December 2008 by the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China; Standardization Administration of China, and has been in force since 1 September 2009. Classification: ICS 59.140.30, CCS Y46. This page is published from the official record of the standard held by the Chinese standards administration: the identification, the dates, the classification and the issuing body are taken from there. The clause text, the tables and the numeric limits are in the document itself, which is delivered complete in English translation.

This standard specifies the test leather maintenance principles and methods. This standard applies to all types of leather furniture, automotive upholstery leather.

2 Normative references

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this standard and become the standard terms. For dated references, subsequent Amendments (not including errata content) or revisions do not apply to this standard, however, encourage the parties to the agreement are based on research Whether the latest versions of these documents. For undated reference documents, the latest versions apply to this standard.

GB/T 250 textile color fastness test assessing change in color like the gray card (GB/T 250-2008,

ISO 105-A02.1993, IDT) QB/T 2706 leather chemical, physical, mechanical and color fastness test sampling site (QB/T 2706-2005,

ISO 2418. 2002, MOD) QB/T 2707 Leather - Physical and mechanical tests to prepare and adjust the sample (QB/T 2707-2005,

ISO 2419.2002, MOD) Principle

3 Specified contaminants applied to the leather, allowed to stand for a certain time under standard atmospheric conditions. With an appropriate cleaner to remove dirt, Make the leather cleaning and re-glazing in the clean area. It was removed to assess the extent of contamination after cleaning and leather after re-polishing, degree of discoloration and Other variations of the surface of the leather.

4 Reagents and materials

4.2 Mixed oil. 5% animal oil, 22% soybean oil, 40% vegetable oil, camellia oil 21%, olive oil 12%. NOTE. Mixed oil temperature at 20 °C or less are solid and the color change, for ease of use, should be heated slowly to not less than 25 °C, so that it becomes Transparent liquid.

4.3 Coffee. 5g of instant coffee was dissolved in 100mL of distilled water boiling, cooled to room temperature.

4.4 dirty cloth. cotton Standard dirty cloth. Leather Cleaner 4.5. non-ionic surfactants.

4.6 leather polish. Polyurethane brightener, matt.

4.7 soft brush. a width of 10mm ~ 15mm.

4.8 white cotton. no brighteners.

4.9 gray color sample card. comply with GB/T 250's.

5 Sampling

5.1 according to QB/T 2706 provisions take two 300mm x 210mm sample. In which a draw two straight lines parallel to the long side (Fig. 1 EF, GH), the samples were divided into three long strips region (Fig. 1, Zone 1, Zone 2, Zone 3). Reserve another piece as a comparison sample.