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

GB/T 22886-2008

**Leather -- Tests for colour fastness -- Colour fastness to water
spotting**

皮革 色牢度试验 耐水渍色牢度

(English Translation)

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Foreword

This revised standard adopts ISO 15700:1998 "Leather Tests for color fastness color fastness" (in English).

ISO 15700:1998 using a method based International Leather Technologists and Chemists Association (IULTCS) standard method IUF420.

This standard and ISO 15700:1998 technical differences mainly in.

- a) Normative references to international standards ISO standards referenced in the document, references to rewrite our country's relevant standards and related increases Industry standard references, ease of use;
- b) Remove the normative references and principles are illustrative reference 105-A01 file ISO .1994 Part 1 Test for color fastness of textiles " Score. General principles of testing ";
- c) increasing the sample air conditioning and test conditions prescribed, to facilitate unified operation;
- d) "Test Report" add "testing personnel." this standard also made the following editorial changes.
 - a) Remove the ISO standard preface;
 - b) to the "international standards" be replaced by "this standard";
 - c) use the decimal point. "" instead of a comma as the decimal point "." 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) Zhejiang Carson Industries Co., Ltd., Haining City Samsung Paper Co., Ltd.

1 Scope

This standard specifies a method for the assessment of water droplets caused by the physical changes of the leather surface.

This standard applies to all types of 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) GB/T 6682 analytical laboratory use specifications and test methods (GB/T 6682-2008, ISO 3696. 1987, MOD) FZ/T 01024 discoloration degree of sample instrument rating method (FZ/T 01024-1993, neq ISO 105-A05.1996) 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 Two drops of distilled water was dropped on the leather apart, 30min after which a drop with filter paper to absorb the remaining water and see if there is any substance Pathological changes. Another drop of water droplets evaporate naturally, with gray color sample card color change assessment leather surface.

Because of patent leather and other leather coat with similar impermeable, water droplets should be dropped on the opposite side of the leather to be tested.

4 Devices and materials

4.1

Graduated pipettes, 0.5mL.

4.2

water, in line with GB/T 6682 tertiary water.

4.3

color like the gray card, in line with the provisions of GB/T 250's.

NOTE: If there is compliance with FZ/T assessment discoloration suitable instrument 01024 can be used instead of visually evaluated.

5 Samples and test conditions

5.1

according to the provisions of QB/T 2706, whichever is the sample size of at least 100mm x 50mm is.

5.2

according to the provisions of QB/T 2707 will be air conditioning, all operations should be carried out under standard atmospheric conditions.

6 Program

6.1

will be placed facing the test specimen on the internet.

6.2

with a pipette (4.1) on the surface of the specimen a distance of about 50mm drop two drops of water droplets (about every drop 0.15mL).

6.3 30min after gently with filter paper to absorb the water in which the residue of a drop of water (if any), to observe any drop of water droplets over leather parts What physical changes.

The following terms are used to describe the degree of physical change. mild, moderate, severe.

Note: It may be observed physical changes, including the expansion and loss of luster. To detect these changes, from different directions to observe the surface of the leather.