

ICS 59.140.30

CCS Y 46



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

GB/T 41424.2-2025

**Leather - Determination of soiling - Part 2: Rubbing(Martindale)
method**

皮革 沾污性能的测定 第2部分：马丁代尔摩擦法
(English Translation)

Issued on: October 31, 2025

Implemented on: May 1, 2026

Issued by: State Administration for Market Regulation

Table of Contents

- Foreword
- Introduction
- 1 Scope
- 2 Normative references
- 3 Terms and Definitions
- 4 Principles

Foreword

This document complies with the provisions of GB/T 1.1-2020 "Standardization Work Guidelines Part 1: Structure and Drafting Rules of Standardization Documents".

Drafting.

This document is Part 2 of GB/T 41424, "Determination of Staining Properties of Leather". GB/T 41424 has already published the following parts.

---Part 1: Tumbling Technique;

---Part 2: Martindale Friction Method.

This document is modified to adopt ISO 26082-1:2019 "Leather - Physical and mechanical testing methods - Determination of staining properties - Part 1: Martindale".

Friction method.

Compared with ISO 26082-1:2019, this document has undergone many structural adjustments. A comparison of the structural numbering changes between the two documents is provided below.

See Appendix A for the table.

This document differs significantly from ISO 26082-1:2019. The relevant clauses are indicated in vertical margins.

Single lines (|) are indicated. A summary of these technical differences and their causes can be found in Appendix B.

The following editorial changes have been made to this document.

---The standard name has been changed to "Determination of Leather Staining Properties - Part 2: Martindale Friction Method".

Please note that some content in this document may involve patents. The issuing organization of this document assumes no responsibility for identifying patents.

This document was proposed by the China National Light Industry Council.

This document is under the jurisdiction of the National Technical Committee on Standardization of Leather Industry (SAC/TC252).

Introduction

Leather products are an important category of fabric products. Dyeing allows leather to display a variety of colors, giving leather goods vibrant hues and satisfying consumer needs.

Consumers' aesthetic needs are being met. However, whether the color of the leather surface can resist the erosion of dirt over a long period of time is also increasingly becoming a key concern for consumers.

Therefore, the determination of leather stain resistance has gradually become a very important step in evaluating the stain resistance of leather and its products. GB/T 41424 aims to...

It provides a basis for determining the staining properties of leather and consists of two parts.

---Part 1: Tumbling Method. The purpose is to establish a test method for determining the staining properties of leather using the tumbling method.

---Part 2: Martindale Friction Method. The purpose is to establish the Martindale friction method as a test method for determining the staining properties of leather.

Compared to the tumbling method, the Martindale friction method is more effective at simulating the friction that occurs when leather and its products come into contact with dirty items in daily life.

Stain resistance is closely related to people's daily needs.

Determination of leather stain resistance Part 2: Martindale Friction Method

1 Scope

This document describes the test method for determining the staining properties of leather using the Martindale friction method.

This document applies to the determination of staining properties of various types of leather.

2 Normative references

The contents of the following documents, through normative references within the text, constitute essential provisions of this document. Dated citations are not included.

For references to documents, only the version corresponding to that date applies to this document; for undated references, the latest version (including all amendments) applies.

This document.

GB/T 250 Textiles - Tests for color fastness - Assessment of color change - Gray scale (GB/T 250-2008, ISO 105-A02.1993) IDT) GB/T 251 Textiles - Tests for color fastness - Assessment of staining - Gray scale (GB/T 251-2008, ISO 105-A03.1993) IDT) GB/T 4802.2 Textiles-Determination of pilling and fuzzing properties of fabrics-Part 2: Modified Martindale method (GB/T 4802.2-2008, ISO 12945-2:2000, MOD) GB/T 21196.1 Textiles - Martindale Method - Determination of Abrasion Resistance of Fabrics - Part 1: Martindale Abrasion Tester (GB/T 21196.1-2007, ISO 12947-1:1998, MOD) GB/T 33729 Textiles - Tests for color fastness to cotton rubbing cloth (GB/T 33729-2017, ISO 105-F09.2009, MOD) GB/T 39364 Sampling sites for testing the chemical, physical, mechanical and color fastness of leather (GB/T 39364-2020, ISO 2418.

2017, MOD)

GB/T 40920 Leather - Tests for color fastness to reciprocating rubbing (GB/T 40920-2021, ISO 11640:2018) MOD) QB/T 2707 Preparation and conditioning of test specimens for physical and mechanical testing of leather

3 Terms and Definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

Soiling

The changes in the surface color and appearance of leather finishes after being rubbed with a standard soiled cloth.

4 Principles

After the leather sample is rubbed and soiled under specified conditions, the changes in color and appearance of the leather surface are evaluated.

Cleaning tests can be conducted by pretreatment to simulate natural wear and tear during daily use and/or posttreatment.