

This is a preview of "BS EN ISO 11641:2012". Click [here](#) to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.

BS EN ISO 11641:2012



BSI Standards Publication

Leather — Tests for colour fastness — Colour fastness to perspiration

NO COPYING WITHOUT BSI PERMISSION EXCEPT AS PERMITTED BY COPYRIGHT LAW

raising standards worldwide™



This is a preview of "BS EN ISO 11641:2012". [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN ISO 11641:2012. It supersedes BS EN ISO 11641:2003 which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee TC1/69, Footwear, leather and coated fabrics.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

© The British Standards Institution 2012

Published by BSI Standards Limited 2012

ISBN 978 0 580 72959 1

ICS 59.140.30

Compliance with a British Standard cannot confer immunity from legal obligations.

This British Standard was published under the authority of the Standards Policy and Strategy Committee on 31 December 2012.

Amendments issued since publication

Amd. No.	Date	Text affected
-----------------	-------------	----------------------

This is a preview of "BS EN ISO 11641:2012". [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

November 2012

ICS 59.140.30

Supersedes EN ISO 11641:2003

English Version

Leather - Tests for colour fastness - Colour fastness to perspiration (ISO 11641:2012)

Cuir - Essais de solidité des coloris - Solidité des coloris à la sueur (ISO 11641:2012)

Leder - Farbechtheitsprüfungen - Farbechtheit gegen Schweiß (ISO 11641:2012)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 14 November 2012.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and United Kingdom.



EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

This is a preview of "BS EN ISO 11641:2012". [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

Contents

Page

Foreword.....	3
---------------	---

This is a preview of "BS EN ISO 11641:2012". [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

Foreword

This document (EN ISO 11641:2012) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 289 "Leather", the secretariat of which is held by UNI, in collaboration with the International Union of Leather Technologists and Chemists Societies.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by May 2013, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by May 2013.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN ISO 11641:2003.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organisations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 11641:2012 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 11641:2012 without any modification.

This is a preview of "BS EN ISO 11641:2012". [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

Contents		Page
1	Scope	1
2	Normative references	1
3	Principle	2
4	Apparatus and materials.....	2
5	Test specimens.....	4
6	Procedure	4
7	Evaluation	5
8	Precision	5
9	Test report.....	5
Annex A (informative) Commercial sources for apparatus and materials.....		6
Bibliography.....		7

This is a preview of "BS EN ISO 11641:2012". [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

Leather — Tests for colour fastness — Colour fastness to perspiration

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method for determining the colour fastness to perspiration of leather of all kinds at all stages of processing. It applies particularly to gloving, clothing and lining leathers, as well as leather for the uppers of unlined shoes.

The method uses an artificial perspiration solution to simulate the action of human perspiration. Since perspiration varies widely from one individual to the next, it is not possible to design a method with universal validity, but the alkaline artificial perspiration solution specified in this International Standard will give results corresponding to those with natural perspiration in most cases.

NOTE In general, human perspiration is weakly acidic when freshly produced. Micro-organisms then cause it to change, the pH usually becoming weakly alkaline (pH 7,5 to 8,5). Alkaline perspiration has a considerably greater effect on the colour of leather than has acid perspiration. Therefore, for coloured leather, an alkaline perspiration solution is used to simulate the most demanding conditions encountered in practice.

2 Normative references

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

ISO 105-A01, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A01: General principles of testing*

ISO 105-A02, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A02: Grey scale for assessing change in colour*

ISO 105-A03, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A03: Grey scale for assessing staining*

ISO 105-A04, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A04: Method for the instrumental assessment of the degree of staining of adjacent fabrics*

ISO 105-A05, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A05: Instrumental assessment of change in colour for determination of grey scale rating*

ISO 105-E04, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part E04: Colour fastness to perspiration*

ISO 105-F01, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part F01: Specification for wool adjacent fabric*

ISO 105-F02, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part F02: Specification for cotton and viscose adjacent fabrics*

ISO 105-F03, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part F03: Specification for polyamide adjacent fabric*

ISO 105-F04, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part F04: Specification for polyester adjacent fabric*