



BSI Standards Publication

Leather — Determination of abrasion resistance

Part 1: Taber® method

This is a preview of "BS EN ISO 17076-1:20...". [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN ISO 17076-1:2020. It is identical to ISO 17076-1:2020. It supersedes BS EN ISO 17076-1:2012, which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee TCI/69, Footwear & Leather.

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.

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English Version

Leather — Determination of abrasion resistance — Part 1: Taber® method (ISO 17076-1:2020)

Cuir — Détermination de la résistance à l'abrasion —
Partie 1: Méthode Taber® (ISO 17076-1:2020)

Leder — Bestimmung des Abriebwiderstandes —
Teil 1: Taber®-Verfahren (ISO 17076-1:2020)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 13 January 2020.

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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.

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COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
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European foreword

This document (EN ISO 17076-1:2020) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/IULTCS "International Union of Leather Technologists and Chemists Societies" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 289 "Leather" the secretariat of which is held by UNI.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by July 2020, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by July 2020.

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

This document supersedes EN ISO 17076-1:2012.

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

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 17076-1:2020 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 17076-1:2020 without any modification.

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by the Physical Test Commission of the International Union of Leather Technologists and Chemists Societies (IUP Commission, IULTCS) in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 289, *Leather*, the secretariat of which is held by UNI, in accordance with the agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

IULTCS, originally formed in 1897, is a world-wide organization of professional leather societies to further the advancement of leather science and technology. IULTCS has three Commissions, which are responsible for establishing international methods for the sampling and testing of leather. ISO recognizes IULTCS as an international standardizing body for the preparation of test methods for leather.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 17076-1:2012), which has been technically revised. Moderate changes have been made to [Clauses 5](#) and [7](#). Small changes have been made to [Clause 8 d\)](#) and [Annex A. Clause 3](#) has been added.

A list of all parts in the ISO 17076 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

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Leather — Determination of abrasion resistance —

Part 1: Taber® method

1 Scope

This document specifies a method of determining the abrasion resistance of leather using a Taber® apparatus.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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-A02, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A02: Grey scale for assessing change in colour*

ISO 2418, *Leather — Chemical, physical and mechanical and fastness tests — Sampling location*

ISO 2419, *Leather — Physical and mechanical tests — Sample preparation and conditioning*

ISO 6103, *Bonded abrasive products — Permissible unbalances of grinding wheels as delivered — Static testing*

3 Terms and definitions

No terms and definitions are listed in this document.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

4 Principle

The test piece is rotated on a vertical axis against the sliding rotation of two abrading wheels which are pressed against the test piece with a specified force. One abrading wheel rubs the test piece outwards towards the periphery, the other inwards to the centre. Any damage to the test piece is noted along with any change in colour.

NOTE This method is also referred to as the “Taber® test”.

5 Apparatus

5.1 Horizontal, motor-driven platform, rotating at (60 ± 5) rpm.

5.2 Removable, flat, circular test piece holder.