

This is a preview of "ISO 17076-2:2011". [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

IULTCS/IUP 48-2

First edition
2011-06-15

Leather — Determination of abrasion resistance —

Part 2: Martindale ball plate method

*Cuir — Détermination de la résistance à l'abrasion —
Partie 2: Méthode Martindale avec plateau à billes*



Reference number
ISO 17076-2:2011(E)
IULTCS/IUP 48-2:2011(E)

This is a preview of "ISO 17076-2:2011". [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO 2011

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

This is a preview of "ISO 17076-2:2011". Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.

Contents	Page
Foreword	iv
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Principle	1
4 Apparatus and materials	1
5 Sampling and sample preparation	2
6 Test procedure	3
6.1 Number of tests	3
6.2 Dry testing	3
6.3 Test with synthetic perspiration solution (optional)	4
7 Test report	4
Annex A (informative) Examples of breakdowns (photographed with 50× magnification)	6
Bibliography	7

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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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.

ISO 17076-2 was prepared by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 289, *Leather*, in collaboration with the Physical Tests Commission of the International Union of Leather Technologists and Chemists Societies (IUC Commission, IULTCS), in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement). This method is technically similar to the method in IUP 48-2.

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.

ISO 17076 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Leather — Determination of abrasion resistance*:

- *Part 1: Taber method*
- *Part 2: Martindale ball plate method*