## **IULTCS/IUC 3**

Third edition 2017-01

# **Leather — Chemical tests — Preparation of chemical test samples**

Cuir — Essais chimiques - Préparation des échantillons pour essais chimiques





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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.

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ISO 4044 was prepared by the Chemical Test Commission of the International Union of Leather Technologists and Chemists Societies (IUC 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).

It is based on IUC 3 originally published in *J. Soc. Leather Trades Chemists*, **49**, pp. 8-10, 1965, and declared an official method of the IULTCS in 1965.

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 third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 4044:2008), which has been technically revised.

Experience has shown it can be difficult to find a suitable grinding (or cutter) mills for preparing ground leather samples without considerable heating of the milling chamber or blocking of the sieve. Those mills commercially available require reasonably large leather samples to prepare a representative ground sample. But in many cases where consumer items are being tested, only small pieces of leather are available for testing. For this reason, Subclause 6.3 has been added to allow preparation of test samples by cutting the leather into small pieces with a sharp blade. An informative Annex A has been added to give help with locating a suitable grinding mill.