

**JOINT INDUSTRIES  
STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES  
FOR  
UPHOLSTERY LEATHER  
December 18<sup>th</sup>, 2006  
Revision Level A**

**DEVELOPED BY:  
THE JOINT INDUSTRIES LEATHER  
STANDARDS & GUIDELINES COMMITTEE**

**SPONSORED BY  
THE AMERICAN HOME  
FURNISHINGS ALLIANCE**

## INTRODUCTION

**Joint Industry Leather Standards and Guidelines Committee**  
**Published: December 18<sup>th</sup>, 2006** **Supersedes: n/a**

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Since 1973, the American Home Furnishings Alliance (formerly AFMA) has sponsored a technical committee to develop and maintain standards and guidelines for upholstery fabrics. In the mid-1980's, the industry asked AHFA to form a committee to develop standards and guidelines for polyurethane foams used by the upholstery industry. The polyurethane foam committee was formed, and a set of standards and guidelines were developed and published. In the mid-1990's the upholstery industry asked the AHFA to develop standards and guidelines for upholstery leathers. The leather technical committee was formed, and published in this booklet are the standards and guidelines developed.

The AHFA technical committee on leather operates by consensus of the members participating. The leather technical committee is made-up of members from the furniture industry, the leather tanning industry, leather testing facilities, leather service companies, and leather care and cleaning industries. The utilization of such a group provides the widest range of technology, knowledge, and experience possible.

The committee begins by prioritizing problems, and then task groups are formed to address the problems. When a task group develops a proposed solution to a problem, the proposed solution is balloted upon by the full membership, one vote per participating company. All negative ballots must be accompanied by a written, technical reason for the negative vote. Attempts are made to reconcile negative ballots such that all issues are as near 100% affirmative as possible. Otherwise a plurality of ballots will carry an issue if the voter's written opinion is deemed non-persuasive by committee ballot.

The complexities of using leather gave rise to the need for education for everyone in the leather equation from the consumer to the tannery. The joint industry committee will address ways and means to develop usable educational tools.

The AHFA would like to thank each participating member for their corporation, efforts, and dedication to the process.

# **The Joint Industries Leather Standards and Guidelines Committee**

## **Participating Companies and Institutions:**

**Atlas Material Testing**  
**Berkline / BenchCraft Corporation**  
**Conneaut Leather**  
**Diversified Testing Lab**  
**Flexsteel Industries**  
**Friitala / Branna Leather**  
**Hugh Talley Companies**  
**IICRC / Leather Pro**  
**La-Z-Boy Incorporated**  
**Lane Home Furnishings**  
**Leather Research Lab / University of Cincinnati**  
**Mitchell Gold & Bob Williams**  
**Multimaster North America**  
**Norwalk Furniture**  
**Thomasville Furniture Industries**  
**Universal Leather**

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**Standard 1.0**  
**Measurement of Billable Area**

Revised 02/02

**The variation of billable area between the supplier of hides & the furniture manufacture (the user of the hides) shall not exceed plus or minus 2.0%.**

## **Standard 2.0 Color and Shade Variation**

### **2.0 Leather Color and Shade Variation**

Revised 9-11-06

#### **2.1 Purpose:**

To set guidelines for color and shade ranges on Leather. Shade ranges will be agreed on between the Buyer and Seller

#### **2.2.1 Color & Shade Variation on (P) Pigment Dyed Leather from hide to hide.**

- a. The shade variation on solid pigment dyed leathers should be minimal and will conform to tolerances previously decided between the Buyer & Seller. Such tolerances do not imply a perfect match, but one, which is based on the established production capability of the supplier coupled with the “fitness for use” of the buyer. The leather manufacturer should communicate inordinate difficulties or characteristics in shade control to the leather purchaser.
- b. The shade variation on Special Effect leathers such as sauvage, double tone or multi-toned is added to the surface of the pigment dyed leathers. This effect will create a color on a color requiring a buyer seller to establish the tolerances of shades and colors through a visual inspection.

#### **2.3 Color and Shade Variation between (P) Pigment Dyed Leather & Vinyl**

The shade variation on pigment dyed leathers and vinyl will conform to tolerances previously decided between the Buyer and Seller. It is suggested that a shade variance tolerance be established by choosing a leather & vinyl matched standard by visual or instruments.

#### **2.4 Color & Shade Variation on (A) Aniline Dyed Leather**

Color variations are to be expected throughout the hide. A rich patina develops with time, enhancing the appearance of the leather. The tolerance on the shade of aniline dyed leather will conform to the tolerances previously decided between the Buyer & Seller. It is suggested that a shade variance tolerance be established by

choosing a shade range between two hides by visual or instrumental means.

## 2.0 VISUAL COLOR AND SHADE EVALUATION

### 2.5 Color & Shade Variation on (N) Nubuck Aniline Dyed Leather

Color variations are to be expected throughout the hide. The slight nap on nubuck will show a shade variation. The tolerances on the shade of nubuck aniline dyed leathers will conform to the tolerances previously decided between the Buyer and Seller. It is suggested that a shade variance tolerance be established by choosing a shade range between two hides by visual or instrumental means

### 2.6 The following items are critical when conducting visual observations.

#### 1. Observer

It is strongly recommended that the person making shade judgment have a normal color vision. This can be determined by taking the Farnsworth / Munsell 100 Hue Test. (1) or the HVC test (4). The observer must have a passing score on the Farnsworth / Munsell or HVC test.

#### 2. Light

Although there are numerous light sources available, when comparing standards to production it is best that the light source be consistent. However, in resolving issues of color difference between Buyer & Seller, it is recommended that both parties use the same light source such as a Gretag Macbeth or equivalent light booth. It is important that the quality of light be sufficient & agreed upon by the Buyer & Seller. It is important that the bulbs be changed as recommended by the manufacturer of the Light Booth.

#### 3. Sample Size

No less than one-half hide, which has been cut, down the backbone is to be used.

4. Viewing Area

The viewing area and surroundings will influence the apparent color difference between standards and sample. The viewing area and surrounding area should be painted a medium gray color to have the least amount of influence on the leather being reviewed. The undesirable effects of extraneous light and/or color from other fabrics or clothing should be avoided.

5. Standards and Specimens

- Standards - All standards should be kept in a controlled location free from contamination such as gas fumes, light & dust.
- Specimens – The area of the specimen being compared should be representative of that same area in the standard.
- It is recommended that the color and shade hide and vinyl masters be replaced every six months.

2.7 In spite of the techniques above, the visual method is still very subjective. Many are using instrumental measurement of color difference to supplement the visual evaluation.

## **Standard 3.0**

### **Classification System for Leather**

Revised 10-2-06

**It is generally felt that a classification system for leather is a required prerequisite for the Color and Shade Variation, Leather Education, Leather Care, and Leather Cleaning Standards and Guidelines for Leather Upholstery. Terminology in this standard will be consistent with other terminology in other Joint Industry Leather Standards.**

### **Standard**

#### **Type A – aniline**

- **Crust leather that has received only aniline dyes for color, then dried, softened and milled.**
- **No protective finish.**
- **Shades may vary from hide to hide and within a single hide.**
- **Requires a high degree of preventative maintenance.**
- **Susceptible to surface scratches.**
- **Absorbent**
- **May have special effects such as, but not limited, to wax, oil, etc.**

#### **Type P – protected**

- **Crust leather that has received additional aniline dyes, pigmentation for color consistency, and/or a protective top coat finish, then dried, softened and milled.**
- **May be partially or fully corrected.**
- **Requires a low degree of preventative maintenance.**
- **Surface is more difficult to scratch.**
- **Least absorbent.**
- **May have special effects, such as, but not limited to, hand antiquing, sauvage, etc.**

**Standard 3.0 (continued)**  
**Classification System for Leather**

Revised 10-2-06

**Type N – nubuck**

- **Crust leather that has received only aniline dyes for color, then dried, softened, sanded or buffed, and milled.**
- **Surface has a visible nap.**
- **Shades may vary from hide to hide and within a single hide.**
- **Requires a high degree of preventative maintenance.**
- **Susceptible to surface scratches.**
- **May have special effects, such as, but not limited, to wax, oil, etc.**

## Section 4.0 Flaws & Defects on Finished Leathers

### Flaws & Defects on Finished Leathers

Revised 9-11-06

#### Section 4.0

#### VISIBLE NATURAL MARKINGS ACCEPTABLE IN THE STANDARD THREE 28" X 28" SQUARES

MARKING	Pigmented	Aniline	Nubuck
Brands	Not acceptable	Not acceptable	Not acceptable
Stretch marks	Not acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
Healed scars*	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
Single insect bites	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
Cluster (>3 in 4" x 4" square) of healed insect bites	Not acceptable	Not acceptable	Not acceptable
Wrinkles	Not acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
Backbone	Not acceptable	Not acceptable	Not acceptable
Urine/manure burns	Not acceptable	Not acceptable	Not acceptable
Inconsistent graining	Acceptable (except in embossed leather)	Acceptable	Acceptable

\*The length & width will be determined by buyer/seller agreement

#### Section 4.1

The above matrix represents the "natural markings" that are acceptable when evaluating leather to determine if it passes or fails inspection standards for a first quality hide. Any "defects" that are created after the hide is harvested and processed are not included. Also please note that these natural markings can occur on an acceptable hide, but are limited by the above matrix to occurring outside the three 28" x 28" squares required to constitute an acceptable hide.

## **Standard 5.0      Leather Care & Cleaning**

### **Leather Care and Leather Cleaning Instructions**

#### **Cleaning: Types and How to Clean**

1. **Pigmented:** Type P-as per 3.0 Classification System Crust Leather  
Defined as:

Crust leather that has received additional aniline dyes, pigmentation for color consistency and/or a protective topcoat finish, then dried, softened and milled.

##### **What to Use:**

**Water-based Products-Leather Cleaning Agent: A** professionally formulated gentle, water-based, leather friendly pH balanced cleaning product that effectively removes day-to-day dust and soil from the surface of leather without affecting the leather's finish composition

##### **How to Clean:**

- Test for colorfastness and or finish stability in an inconspicuous area.
- Vacuum to remove loose soils.
- Used distilled water or a Leather Cleaning agent that meets the "What to Use requirement section description" with a soft white cotton cloth slightly dampened. Gently wipe area in a circular motion seam to seam to remove soils.

2. **Aniline:** Type A-as per 3.0 Classification System for Leather  
Defined as:

Crust leather that has received only aniline dyes for color, then dried, soften & milled.

##### **What to Use:**

**Water-based Products-Leather Cleaning Agent: A** professionally formulated gentle, water-based, leather friendly pH balanced cleaning product that effectively removes day-to-day dust and soil from the surface of leather without affecting the leather's finish composition.

##### **How to Clean:**

- Test for colorfastness and stability in an inconspicuous area.

- Vacuum to remove loose soils.
- Used distilled water or a Leather Cleaning agent that meets the “What to Use requirement section description” with a soft white cotton cloth slightly dampened. Gently wipe area in a circular motion seam to seam to remove soils.

3. **Nubuck**: Type N - As per 3.0 Classification System for Leather  
**Defined as:**

Crust leather that has received only aniline dyes for color, then dried, softened, sanded or buffed, and milled.

**What to Use:**

1. Tack cloth 2. Water-based Products-Leather Cleaning Agent:  
 A professionally formulated gentle, water-based, leather friendly pH balanced cleaning product that effectively removes day-to-day dust and soil from the surface of leather without affecting the leather’s finish composition.

**How to Clean:**

- Test for colorfastness and stability in an inconspicuous area.
- Vacuum to remove loose soils.
- Wrap Nubuck-specific tack cloth around a sponge and gently clean seam to seam in four directions. (If not totally successful proceed to next step.)
- Used distilled water or a Leather Cleaning agent that meets the “What to Use requirement section description” with a soft white cotton cloth slightly dampened. Gently wipe area in a circular motion seam to seam to remove soils.
- Reset nap with a Nubuck-specific tack cloth wrapped around a sponge and gently agitates seam to seam in four directions.

# Standard 6.0

## Leather Test Methods & Standards

Revised 10-10-06

Revised ~~10-10-06~~ ~~9-06~~ Changes are in RED and lines have been drawn thru words to be removed.

The EN ISO and the ISO test methods have been adopted by the International Union of Leather Technologists and Chemists Societies. Table “A” below gives the International Union of Leather Technologists and Chemists Societies or IULTC code description and IU# that correspond to the EN ISO and ISO test methods. Several of the test methods are applied to the different types of leather and some have the same minimum standards and some do not. I have listed under the heading Test # the No. of the tests that are the same and have high lighted in red those that have the same minimum standard.

Table “1-A” Recommended Test for Upholstery Leathers

Test #	IU CODE	IU #	ISO #	DESCRIPTION OF TEST
<b>3-9-16</b>	IUC	11	EN ISO 4045	Determine Ph & Δ pH (difference Figure)
<b>2-7-13</b>	IUF	402	<del>ISO 105/A02</del> <del>EN ISO 105-B02:</del> <del>1999</del>	Color Fastness of Leather to Light: Xenon Lamp
<b>20</b>	IUF	420	EN ISO 15700	Color Fastness to Water Spotting
<b>1-6-12</b>	IUF	426	ISO 11641	Color Fastness of Leather to Perspiration
<b>1-6-12</b>	IUF	450	EN ISO 11640	Color Fastness of leather to rubbing
<b>8-14</b>	IUF	470	EN ISO 11644	Finish Adhesion
<b>5-11-18</b>	IUP	6	EN ISO 3376	Measure of Tensile Strength and % Elongation
<b>15</b>	IUP	20	EN ISO 5402	Flexing Endurance (Flexometer Method)
<b>21</b>	IUP	29	EN ISO 17233	Cold Crack Resistance of finish
<b>4-10-17</b>	IUP	40	EN ISO 3377-1	Tear Strength (Single Edge Tear)

**Table “1 - B”: Aniline, Suede and Nubuck**

Leather characteristics	Recommended values	Test methods
<p><b>Colour fastness (Veslic) to-and-fro Rubbing.</b> (1)</p>	<p><b>Change of leather colour and pad staining - Evaluated using: “Grey Scale for Staining (ISO International Standard 105/A03)”</b></p> <p align="center">Grey scale <math>\geq 3</math> (50 Cycles Dry)</p> <p align="center">Grey scale <math>\geq 3</math> (20 Cycles Wet)</p> <p align="center">Grey scale <math>\geq 3</math> (20 Cycles Artificial Perspiration)</p>	<p align="center">EN ISO 11640 EN ISO 11641</p>
<p><b>Colour fastness to light</b> (2)</p>	<p><b>Evaluated using: “Grey Scale for Evaluating Change in Colour (ISO International Standard R105/4-105/A02, part 2)”</b></p> <p align="center"><b>Minimum ISO Blue Wool Standard #3</b> Grey scale <math>\geq 3</math> (Grey scale <math>\geq 3</math> at on specimen and Grey scale = 3 on Reference Blue wool #43) Approximately 20 hours</p> <p align="center">See Note #1 below for procedure <u>and test conditions.</u></p>	<p align="center"><u>EN ISO 105 B02</u></p> <p align="center"><u>See Note #1 below for procedure and test conditions.</u></p> <p align="center"><u>EN ISO 105 B02</u></p>
<p><b>PH and <math>\Delta</math>Ph</b> —(3)</p>	<p align="center">Min 3.2 If the pH value is below 4, <math>\Delta</math> pH <math>\leq</math> 0,7</p>	<p align="center">EN ISO 4045</p>
<p><b>Tear strength</b> —(4)</p>	<p align="center"><math>\geq 20</math> N Minimum.</p> <p align="center">Thickness of hide should be considered when testing tear strength.</p>	<p align="center">EN ISO 3377-1</p>

<b>Tensile strength &amp; percentage elongation</b> -(5)	<p style="text-align: center;"> <b>Tensile Strength</b>  <b>≥ 8 MPa</b> </p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <b>Or</b> </p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <b>≥1160 PSI</b> </p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <b>% Elongation &lt; 80%</b> </p>	<p style="text-align: center;"> <b>EN ISO 3376</b> </p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <b>1 MPa (Megapascal) =</b>  <b>1 Newton per Sq.</b>  <b>Millimeter which =</b>  <b>145.04 Pound per Sq.</b>  <b>Inches (PSI)</b> </p>
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~~Deviation from these standards should be address in the buy / seller agreement.~~

**Table “1-C”: Semi aniline**

<b>Leather characteristics</b>	<b>Recommended values</b>	<b>Test methods</b>
<b>Colour fastness (Veslic) to-and-fro Rubbing.</b> (6)	<p style="text-align: center;"> <b>Change of leather colour and pad staining - Evaluated using: “Grey Scale for Staining (ISO International Standard 105/A03)”</b> </p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <b>Grey scale ≥ 4</b>  <b>(500 Cycles Dry)</b> </p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <b>Grey scale ≥ 3.5</b>  <b>(80 Cycles Wet)</b> </p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <b>Grey scale ≥ 3.5</b>  <b>(50 Cycles Artificial Perspiration)</b> </p>	<p style="text-align: center;"> <b>EN ISO 11640</b>  <b>EN ISO 11641</b> </p>

<p><b>Colour fastness to light (7)</b></p>	<p><u>Evaluated using: “Grey Scale for Evaluating Change in Colour (ISO International Standard 105/A02</u></p> <p><u>Minimum ISO Blue Wool Standard #4</u></p> <p><u>(Grey scale ≥ 3 on specimen and Grey scale = 3 on Reference Blue wool #4)</u></p> <p><u>See Note #1 below for procedure and test conditions. Evaluated using: “Grey Scale for Evaluating Change in Colour (ISO International Standard R105/1, part 2)”</u></p> <p><u>Grey scale ≥ 3</u></p> <p><u>(at Reference Blue wool #5)</u></p> <p><u>Approximately 40 hours</u></p> <p><u>See Note #1 below for procedure:</u></p>	<p><u>EN ISO 105 B02</u></p> <p><u>See Note #1 below for procedure and test conditions.</u></p> <p><u>EN ISO 105 B02</u></p>
<p><b>Finish adhesion (8)</b></p>	<p><b>Min 2 N/10 mm</b></p>	<p><b>ISO 11644 Dry adhesion</b></p>
<p><b>pH and <del>ΔPh</del> <u>Ph</u> (9)</b></p>	<p><b>Min 3,2</b> <b>If the pH value is below 4, Δ pH ≤ 0,7</b></p>	<p><b>EN ISO 4045</b></p>
<p><b>Tear strength (10)</b></p>	<p><b>≥ 20 N Minimum.</b></p> <p><b>Thickness of hide should be considered when testing tear strength.</b></p>	<p><b>EN ISO 3377-1</b></p>

**Tensile strength & percentage elongation**  
**(11)**

**Tensile Strength**  
**≥ 8 MPa**

**Or**

**≥1160 PSI**

**% Elongation < 80%**

**EN ISO 3376**

**1 MPa (Megapascal) =  
1 Newton per Sq.  
Millimeter which =  
145.04 Pound per Sq.  
Inches (PSI)**

~~Deviation from these standards should be address in the buy / seller agreement.~~

**Table “1 - D”: Pigmented**

Leather characteristics	Recommended values	Test methods
<p><b>Colour fastness (Veslic) to-and-fro Rubbing. (12)</b></p>	<p><b>Change of leather colour and pad staining - Evaluated using: “Grey Scale for Staining (ISO International Standard 105/A03)”</b></p> <p><b>Grey scale ≥ 4 (500 Cycles Dry)</b></p> <p><b>Grey scale ≥ 3.5 (250 Cycles Wet)</b></p> <p><b>Grey scale ≥ 3.5 (80 Artificial Cycles Perspiration)</b></p>	<p><b>EN ISO 11640</b> <b>EN ISO 11641</b></p>
<p><b>Colour fastness to light (13)</b></p>	<p><u><b>Evaluated using: “Grey Scale for Evaluating Change in Colour (ISO International Standard 105/A02</b></u></p> <p><u><b>Minimum ISO Blue Wool Standard #5</b></u></p> <p><u><b>(Grey scale ≥ 3 on specimen and Grey scale = 3 on Reference Blue wool #5)</b></u></p> <p><u><b>See Note #1 below for procedure and test conditions. Evaluated using: “Grey Scale for Evaluating Change in Colour (ISO International Standard R105/1, part 2)”</b></u></p> <p><u><b>Grey scale ≥ 4</b></u></p> <p><u><b>(at Reference Blue wool #5) Approximately 40 hours</b></u></p> <p><u><b>See Note #1 below for procedure:</b></u></p>	<p><b>EN ISO 105 B02</b></p> <p><u><b>See Note #1 below for procedure and test conditions.</b></u></p>

Finish adhesion (14)	Min 2 N/10 mm	ISO 11644 Dry adhesion
Flexing endurance (15)	50,000 cycles (no finish damage cracks)	EN ISO 5402
pH and ΔpH (16)	Min 3,2 If the pH value is below 4, Δ pH ≤ 0,7	EN ISO 4045
Tear strength (17)	≥ 20 N Minimum.  Thickness of hide should be considered when testing tear strength.	EN ISO 3377-1
Tensile strength & percentage elongation (18)	<b>Tensile Strength</b> <b>≥ 8 MPa</b>  <b>Or</b>  <b>≥1160 PSI</b>  <b>% Elongation &lt; 80%</b>	<b>EN ISO 3376</b>  <b>1 MPa (Megapascal) = 1 Newton per Sq. Millimeter which = 145.04 Pound per Sq. Inches (PSI)</b>

~~Deviation from these standards should be address in the buy / seller agreement.~~

Subsidiary characteristics, recommended values and Test methods for upholstery leather for furniture

Table "1 - E"

Leather characteristics	Recommended values	Test methods
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<u>Colour fastness to water spotting</u> <u>(20)</u>	<u>Evaluated using: “Grey Scale for Evaluating Change in Colour (ISO International Standard R105/1, part 2)”</u>  - <u>(No permanent swelling)</u> <u>Grey scale ≥ 3</u> Pass	<u>ISO 105/E07</u>
<u>Cold crack resistance of finish</u> <u>(21)</u> <del>Colour fastness to water spotting</del> <del>(20)</del>	- 15 °C (no finish cracks) <del>Evaluated using: “Grey Scale for Evaluating Change in Colour (ISO International Standard R105/1, part 2)”</del>  - <u>(No permanent swelling)</u> <u>Grey scale ≥ 3</u>	<u>EN ISO 17233</u>  <u>ISO 105/E07</u>
<del>Cold crack resistance of finish</del> <del>(21)</del>	<del>-15 °C (no finish cracks)</del>	<del>EN ISO 17233</del>

Deviation from these standards should be address in the buy / seller agreement.

Note #1:

The procedure uses a ~~standard set of eight blue wool scale~~ to blue wool standard references alongside the test sample, European references 1 to 8 (or U.S. references L2 to L9). Each of these blue wool standards possesses a standardized, reproducible degree of fading resistance, each higher-numbered reference possessing about twice the light fastness of the previous standard (e.g. reference #4 is twice as fast to light as reference #3). Test using EN ISO 105 B02, Method 23 is used, whereby exposure is controlled & monitored by inspecting the blue wool reference standards at regular intervals. Once a color change corresponding to Grey scale 43-5 can be perceived on the minimum blue wool standard reference, the sample has met that numerical rating provided the sample has not faded beyond Grey scale 33.

<del>Blue Wool/Hours of Exposure/Kilo Joules of Exposure</del>	<del>Approximate # of</del>	<del>hours</del>	<del>Kilo Joules</del>
<del>Wool #</del>	<del>hours</del>	<del>hours</del>	<del>Kilo Joules</del>
			<del>@420 nm</del>
<del>#1</del>	<del>2.5 Hours</del>	<del>2.5 Hours</del>	<del>9.9</del>
<del>#2</del>	<del>5 Hours</del>	<del>5 Hours</del>	<del>19.9</del>
<del>#3</del>	<del>10 Hours</del>	<del>10 Hours</del>	<del>39.6</del>
<del>#4</del>	<del>20 Hours</del>	<del>20 Hours</del>	<del>79.2</del>
<del>#5</del>	<del>40 Hours</del>	<del>40 Hours</del>	<del>158.4</del>
<del>#6</del>	<del>80 Hours</del>	<del>80 Hours</del>	<del>316.8</del>

For instrument setup, configure the instrument per EN ISO 105 B02, clause 6.2 – Conditions preferable for use in America and Annex B – Apparatus for determining colour fastness with water-cooled xenon arc lamps.—Using the water cooled parameters for ISO 105 B02, listed below are the calculations:

—  
This is for an instrument operating at an irradiance of  $1.10 \text{ W}/(\text{m}^2 \text{ nm}) @ 420 \text{ nm}$ , as specified in the ISO document, using a continuous light cycle.

Deviation from these standards should be address in the buy / seller agreement.

## **Section 7.0 Environmental Statement**

### **Environmental Statement**

**New Release 05/10**

#### **Section 7.0**

##### **7.1 Definition - Eco-Friendly Leather**

**Eco-friendly leather is that which reduces the impact on the environment by: a) using production methods which restrict the use of harmful chemicals and results in a bio-degradable product; b) by using materials from sustainable sources; c) and by conserving resources such as reduction of energy, water consumption, and air emissions.**

**7.2 The Joint Industries Leather Standards and Guidelines Committee wholeheartedly endorses the use of eco-friendly leather as defined above. To that end, the committee supports and encourages participation in programs such as AHFA's "Sustainable By Design".**

**Revision History**  
**Revision**  
**May 2010**

**Description**  
**New Release**