DUS 655

DRAFT UGANDA STANDARD

Second Edition
2021

Method for the sampling of leather for footwear

Reference number
DUS 655:2021

Compliance with this standard does not, of itself confer immunity from legal obligations

A Uganda Standard does not purport to include all necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application

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Foreword

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(a) a member of International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) and

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(c) the National Enquiry Point on TBT Agreement of the World Trade Organisation (WTO).

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Draft Uganda Standards adopted by the Technical Committee are widely circulated to stakeholders and the general public for comments. The committee reviews the comments before recommending the draft standards for approval and declaration as Uganda Standards by the National Standards Council.

The committee responsible for this document is Technical Committee UNBS/TC 7, *Textiles, Leather, Paper and related products*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Leather and related products*

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (US 655:2006), which has been technically revised:

The title was modified to “Method for the sampling of leather for footwear”

The scope was modified to “This Uganda Standard specifies a method for the sampling of leather to be used in the construction of footwear”

The clause under sampling for rubber was deleted.

The clause under sampling for footwear components and other materials was deleted.

Method for the sampling of leather for footwear

1 Scope

This draft Uganda Standard specifies a method for the sampling of leather to be used in the construction of footwear.

2 Normative References

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:
— ISO Online browsing platform: available at http://www.iso.org/obp

No terms and definitions are listed in this document.

4 Sampling

4.1 Location of sample for chemical tests

Unless otherwise specified, cut a piece of sufficient size to ensure a final sample large enough to carry out the specified analyses from the following position:

a) all leathers except bellies and shoulders: from the area marked Official Sampling Position (OSP) in Figure 1; and

b) bellies and shoulders: from the appropriate area shown in Figure 1.

NOTE 1 If a contract or a specification calls for a sample to be taken from a position other than those mentioned above, this fact should be stated on any report.

NOTE 2 If a sample of unknown location is received for analysis, this fact should be stated on any report.

4.2 Location of sample for physical tests

Cut a sample that is free from obvious defects (such as scratches and flay cuts) from the positions below.

a) In the case of whole skins, sides, and hides, Figure 2 represents a skin or hide with the head removed. B is the root of the tail. A is a point on the backbone such that AC = 2 AB. AD is a line perpendicular to BC. F is the mid-point of AD, and AE is of length 50 mm. The lines GH and JK, whose mid-points are E and F respectively, are parallel to BC and each of length equal to EF. Cut the sample for physical tests from the square HKJG and as close to the line EF as possible.

b) For bends Figure 3 represents a bend. B is the root of the tail, and A is a point on the backbone BC, equidistant from B and C. AD is a line perpendicular to BC. F is the mid-point of AD, and AE is of length 50 mm. The lines GH and JK, whose mid-points are E and F respectively, are parallel to BC and each of length equal to EF. Cut the sample for physical tests from the square HKJG and as close to the line EF as possible.

c) In the case of shoulders Figure 4 represents a side before the removal of belly and shoulder. P (Figure 4 and Figure 5) is the mid-point of RS. DC (Figure 5) is a line parallel to, and 20 mm away from RS, and PCB is a line through P parallel to the backbone. DA is a line parallel to, and 50 mm away from the backbone, and of length equal to half the length DC. AB is parallel to DC. Cut the sample for physical tests from the rectangle ABCD and as close to the *point* C as possible.

d) In Figure 4, for the case of bellies, Q is the midpoint of the line TU. Cut the sample for physical tests from a location as close to the point Q as possible but at least 20 mm away from the line TU.

NOTE 1 The results of some physical tests depend on the direction (relative to the backbone of the skin or hide) in which the test specimens are cut. For these tests, the intended use of the leather should be considered when the direction of cutting is decided.

NOTE 2 In cutting samples from sides (but not from whole skins, hides, or bends) it may, for certain tests, be desirable to avoid the use of material that lies within 100 mm of the backbone because of local effects caused by tension in sides toggled out to dry. The leather within 100 mm of the backbone should not be used, for example, for measurements of extensibility.

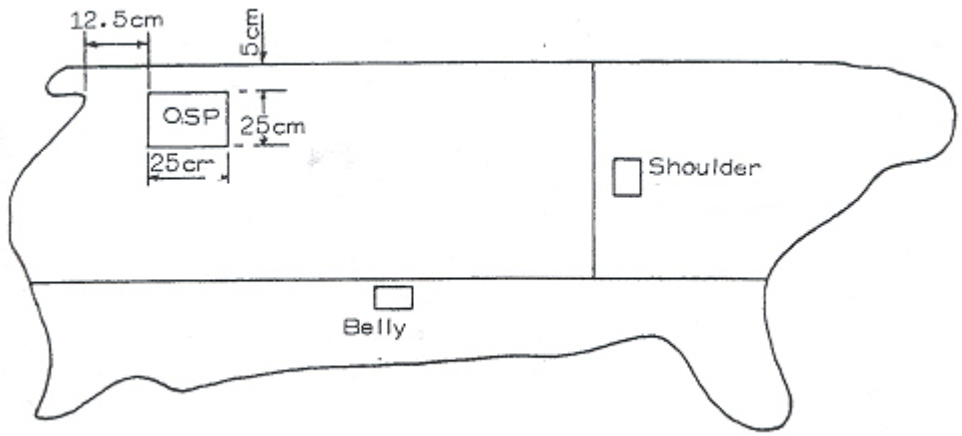

Figure 1 — Location of Official Sampling Position (OSP)

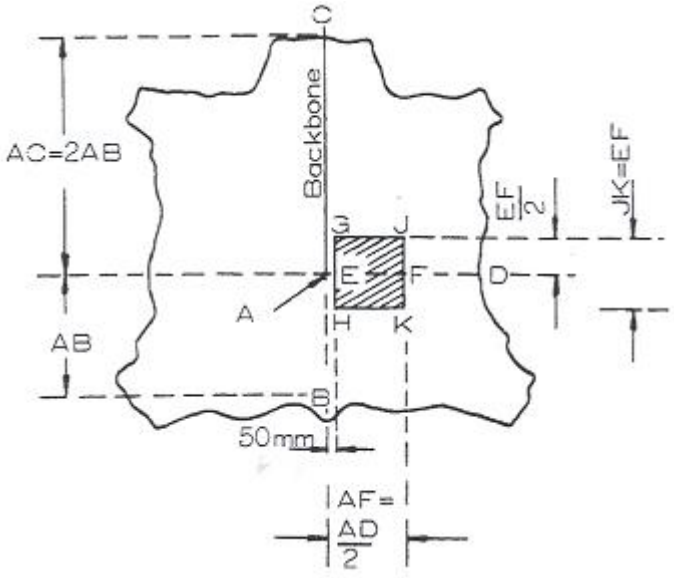

Figure 2 — Sampling locations for whole skins, sides and hides

Square HKJG, plus the corresponding square on the other side of the backbone, constitute the limits of areas for sampling.

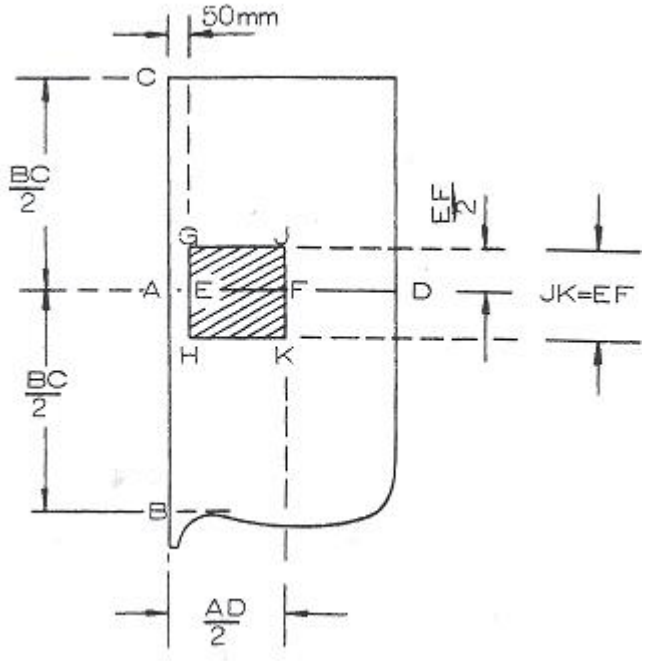

Figure 3 — Sampling locations for bends

Square HKJG constitutes the limits of the area for sampling.

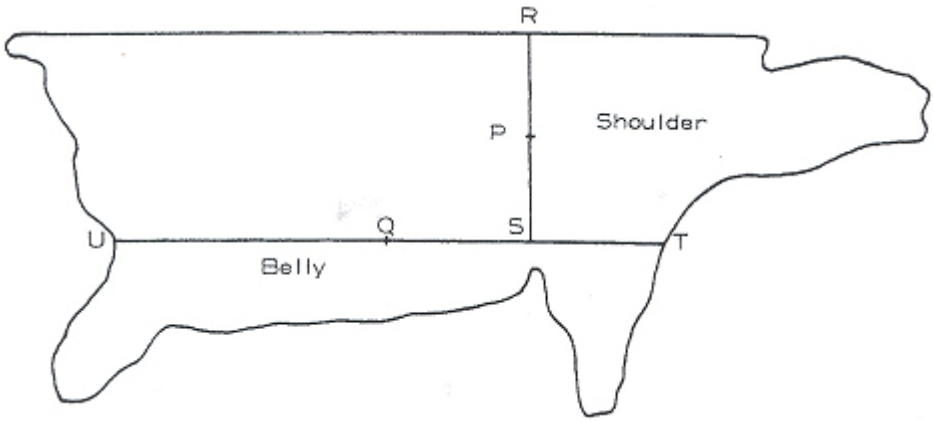

Figure 4 — Shoulder and belly: positions of points P and Q

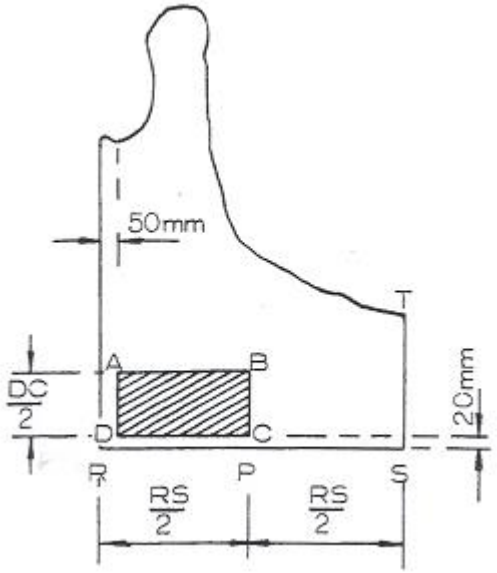

Figure 5 — Sampling locations for shoulders

Rectangle ABCD constitutes the limits of the area for sampling.

Bibliography

US 655:2006, *Method for the sampling of leather and other footwear materials*

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