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Leather - Chemical determination of formaldehyde content - Part 1: Method using high performance liquid chromatography (ISO 17226-1:2018)

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Bureau for Standarisation
Rue Joseph II 40 PO box 6
1000 Brussels

T. +32 2 738 01 11
F. +32 2 733 42 64
info@nbn.be

BTW BE0880.857.592
IBAN BE41 0003 2556 2110
BIC Code BPOTBEB1

www.nbn.be

EUROPEAN STANDARD

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English Version

Leather - Chemical determination of formaldehyde content - Part 1: Method using high performance liquid chromatography (ISO 17226-1:2018)

Cuir - Dosage chimique du formaldéhyde - Partie 1: Méthode par chromatographie en phase liquide à haute performance (ISO 17226-1:2018)

Leder - Chemische Bestimmung des Formaldehydgehalts - Teil 1: Verfahren mittels Hochleistungs-Flüssigkeitschromatographie (ISO 17226-1:2018)

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
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CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels

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EN ISO 17226-1:2019 (E)

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European foreword

This document (EN ISO 17226-1:2019) 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by August 2019, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by August 2019.

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 17226-1:2008.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 17226-1:2018 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 17226-1:2019 without any modification.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 17226-1

IULTCS/IUC 19-1

Second edition
2018-12

Leather — Chemical determination of formaldehyde content —

Part 1: Method using high performance liquid chromatography

Cuir — Dosage chimique du formaldéhyde —

Partie 1: Méthode par chromatographie en phase liquide à haute performance

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ISO copyright office
CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11
Fax: +41 22 749 09 47
Email: copyright@iso.org
Website: www.iso.org

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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 European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 289, *Leather*, in collaboration with the Chemical Test 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 Colorimetric Section of the method IUC 19 which was declared an official method at the IULTCS Delegates meeting on 31st May 2003 in Cancún, Mexico.

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 17226-1:2008), which has been technically revised as follows:

— the former Clause 2 has become Clause 4, a new Clause 3, *Terms and definitions*, inserted and subsequent clauses renumbered;

— 6.1.1, 6.2.1, 7.4, 7.6, 8.2.2, 8.2.3, 8.2.4.1, 8.2.4.2 and 8.2.6 have been technically modified;

— the recommended HPLC conditions, previously in 7.2.4, have been moved to an informative Annex B.

A list of all parts in the ISO 17226 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.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 17226-1:2018(E)
IULTCS/IUC 19-1:2018(E)

Leather — Chemical determination of formaldehyde content —

Part 1:
Method using high performance liquid chromatography

1 Scope

This document specifies a method for the determination of free and released formaldehyde in leathers. This method, based on high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC), is selective and not sensitive to coloured extracts and is intended to be used for precise quantification of formaldehyde.

The formaldehyde content is taken to be the quantity of free-formaldehyde and formaldehyde extracted through hydrolysis contained in a water extract from the leather under standard conditions.

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

ISO 3696, *Water for analytical laboratory use — Specification and test methods*

ISO 4044, *Leather — Chemical tests — Preparation of chemical test samples*

ISO 4684, *Leather — Chemical tests — Determination of volatile matter*

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 Conformance

When compared with ISO 17226-2, the two analytical methods should give similar trends but not necessarily the same absolute result. Therefore, in cases of dispute, the method in this document shall be used in preference to ISO 17226-2. See Annex A for additional information.

5 Principle

The process is selective. Formaldehyde is separated and quantified as a derivative from other aldehydes and ketones by liquid chromatography. Detected is the free-formaldehyde and formaldehyde which is hydrolysed during extraction to yield free-formaldehyde.

The sample is eluted with a detergent solution at 40 °C. The eluate is mixed with 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine, whereby aldehydes and ketones react to give the respective hydrazones. These are separated by means of a reversed-phase HPLC method, detected at (355 ± 5) nm and quantified.

6 Reagents

Use only reagents of recognized analytical grade, unless otherwise stated. The water shall be grade 3 in accordance with ISO 3696. All solutions are aqueous solutions.

6.1 Reagents for the formaldehyde stock solution

6.1.1 Formaldehyde solution, approximately 37 % (mass fraction).

Certified solutions of formaldehyde or formaldehyde-2,4-DNPH are commercially available. When these solutions are used, the procedure in 8.1.2 is not required.

6.1.2 Iodine solution, 0,05 mol/l, i.e. 12,68 g iodine per litre.

6.1.3 Sodium hydroxide solution, 2,0 mol/l.

6.1.4 Sulfuric acid solution, 2,0 mol/l.

6.1.5 Sodium thiosulfate solution, 0,1 mol/l.

6.1.6 Starch solution, 1 %, i.e. 1 g in 100 ml water.

6.2 Reagents for the HPLC method

6.2.1 Sodium dodecylsulfonate or sodium dodecylsulfate (detergent solution), 0,1 %, 1 g in 1 000 ml water.

6.2.2 Dinitrophenylhydrazine (DNPH) solution, consisting of 0,3 g DNPH (2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine) dissolved in 100 ml concentrated *o*-phosphoric acid (85 % mass fraction). (DNPH recrystallized from 25 % mass fraction, acetonitrile in water.)

6.2.3 Acetonitrile HPLC grade.

7 Apparatus

Use the usual laboratory equipment and, in particular, the following:

7.1 Volumetric flasks, of capacities 10 ml, 500 ml and 1 000 ml.

7.2 Erlenmeyer flasks, of capacities 100 ml and 250 ml.

7.3 Strainer with glass fibre filter, GF8 (or glass filter strainer G 3, diameter 70 mm to 100 mm).

7.4 Water bath, thermostatically controlled to (40 ± 1) °C, fitted with a flask shaker, frequency (50 ± 10) min^{-1}.

7.5 Thermometer, with 0,1 °C graduations over the range 10 °C to 50 °C.

7.6 HPLC system with UV detection, (355 ± 5) nm or other validated apparatus.

7.7 Membrane filter, polyamide, 0,45 µm.

7.8 Analytical balance, weighing to an accuracy of 0,1 mg.

8 Procedures

8.1 Procedure for the determination of formaldehyde in the stock solution

8.1.1 Preparation of the formaldehyde stock solution

Pipette 5 ml of the formaldehyde solution (6.1.1) into a 1 000 ml volumetric flask (7.1) containing approximately 100 ml water and then fill the flask with demineralized water up to the mark. This solution is the formaldehyde stock solution.

8.1.2 Determination

Pipette 10 ml from this solution into a 250 ml Erlenmeyer flask (7.2) and mix with the 50 ml iodine solution (6.1.2). Add sodium hydroxide (6.1.3) until it turns yellow. Allow it to react for (15 ± 1) min at 18 °C to 26 °C and then add 15 ml of sulfuric acid (6.1.4) while swirling.

After adding 2 ml of starch solution (6.1.6), titrate the excess iodine with sodium thiosulfate (6.1.5) until the colour changes. Make three individual determinations. Titrate at least two blank solutions in the same manner.

$$\rho_{FA} = \frac{(V_0 - V_1) \times c_1 \times M_{FA}}{2}$$

where

ρ_{FA} is the concentration of the formaldehyde stock solution, in milligrams per 10 ml (mg/10 ml);

V_0 is the titre of the thiosulfate solution for the blank solution, in millilitres (ml);

V_1 is the titre of the thiosulfate solution for the sample solution, in millilitres (ml);

M_{FA} is the relative molecular mass of formaldehyde, 30,02 g/mol;

c_1 is the concentration of the thiosulfate solution, in moles per litre (mol/l).

8.2 Procedure for the determination of formaldehyde in leather by the HPLC method

8.2.1 Sampling and preparation of samples

Sample in accordance with ISO 2418. If sampling in accordance with ISO 2418 is not possible (e.g. leathers from finished products like shoes, garments), provide details about sampling together with the test report. Cut leather in accordance with ISO 4044.

If the result is to be presented on the basis of dry substance, then test a further sample of the same leather in accordance with ISO 4684 so that the moisture content can be calculated.

8.2.2 Extraction

Weigh approximately (2 ± 0,1) g of leather pieces to the nearest 0,01 g into a 100 ml glass Erlenmeyer flask.