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STANDARD

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IULTCS/IUF 110

Third edition
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**Leather — Sampling — Number of
items for a gross sample**

*Cuir — Échantillonnage — Nombre d'unités élémentaires de
l'échantillon global*

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Contents

	Page
Foreword	iv
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Method of sampling	1
5 Sampling report	2

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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 on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: Foreword - Supplementary information

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 2588 was originally prepared in 1973 and modified in 1985. This, the third edition, was prepared by the Fastness Tests Commission of the International Union of Leather Technologists and Chemists Societies (IUF 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).

This third edition of ISO 2588 cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 2588:1985). [Clause 4](#) has been modified to allow for different numbers of items according to the type of testing being undertaken.

Leather — Sampling — Number of items for a gross sample

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method for the drawing, from a lot, of whole pieces of leather to form a gross sample.

The method is applicable to all kinds of leather of any type of tannage.

NOTE This International Standard does not cover marking and storage of the gross sample.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 3534-2, *Statistics — Vocabulary and symbols — Part 2: Applied statistics*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions in ISO 3534-2 apply. For leather sampling, the following interpretations apply.

3.1

lot

batch

definite quantity of leather manufactured or produced under conditions which are presumed uniform

3.2

gross sample

number of items collected as a sample from a lot

3.3

item

whole piece of leather that belongs to the gross sample

4 Method of sampling

4.1 In the absence of any other agreement on a sampling procedure between the interested parties or in the test method, the procedure described in [4.2](#) and [4.3](#) is recommended.

4.2 The number of items in a gross sample depends on the size of the lot and purpose of the sampling. The number will depend on the reliability of the test results, the variation in the properties and the error inherent in the testing procedure.

4.3 The minimum number of items in a gross sample is given in [Table 1](#).

Table 1 — The minimum number of items

Number of leathers in lot	Non-destructive testing ^a	Destructive testing ^b
1 – 10	2	1
11 – 50	3	2
51 – 100	4	3
101 – 500	5	4
> 500	10	5
^a Non-destructive testing is when the item is not damaged and can be returned to the lot.		
^b Destructive testing is when the item after testing is not able to be returned to the lot, for example when test pieces have been cut out.		

4.4 The selection of pieces from the lot to form items of the gross sample shall be done in a manner ensuring truly random sampling, for example, by numbering the pieces in order and then choosing the pieces by number, using a table of random numbers.

5 Sampling report

The sampling report shall include the following information:

- a) reference to this International Standard, i.e. ISO 2588;
- b) identification of the lot or lots;
- c) the size of the lot (i.e. total number of pieces available);
- d) the number of items in the gross sample that have been selected from each lot;
- e) any unusual features noted during the sampling operation;
- f) any operation carried out which is not specified in this International Standard, and details of any alternative procedure used.