



Standard Practice for Sampling and Preparation of Wet Blue and Wet White for Physical and Chemical Tests¹

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1. Scope

1.1 This practice covers the sampling and preparation of Wet Blue and Wet White for physical and chemical tests. The product is grouped into lots that are randomly sampled in such a manner as to produce a representative sample of the lot. This sample may be used to determine compliance of the lot with applicable specification requirements, and on the basis of results, the lot may be accepted or rejected in its entirety.

1.2 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

1.3 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

D6658 Test Method for Volatile Matter (Moisture) of Wet Blue by Oven Drying

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:*

3.1.1 *lot (or batch), n*—units of products from a single type, grade, class, size, and composition, manufactured under essentially the same conditions and time.

3.1.1.1 *Discussion*—Wet Blue and Wet White in formed lots should be produced from: (1) Units of product of similar size and type. (2) A single product method. (3) Sequential production batches.

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D31 on Leather and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D31.02 on Wet Blue.

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² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

3.1.1.2 *Discussion*—In addition to 3.1.1.1, Wet Blue in formed lots should be produced from Chromium tanning material obtained from the same producer (or functionally equivalent).

3.1.2 *unit, n*—a piece of Wet Blue or Wet White in the form in which it is purchased, such as a single hide, skin, or any part thereof.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 The sampling procedures described in this practice have been designed to ensure random sampling of Wet Blue and Wet White for physical and chemical tests. Wet Blue and Wet White are natural products and as such are subject to extensive variability. The physical and chemical properties vary considerably depending on location on the hide, side, or skin from which the test sample is taken. Random sampling of specimens from a predefined location and orientation minimizes test bias and variability. This practice defines these parameters.

5. Conditioning

5.1 Unless otherwise specified in the applicable test method, specification, or procurement document, samples shall be tempered to the ambient laboratory conditions prior to preparation of testing.

6. Sampling Procedure

6.1 Prior to sampling, identify the product properly as a lot or batch.

6.2 Select units from locations scattered throughout the lot, not from the same portion of the lot, such as a single pallet, carton, layer, etc. Take without regard to quality.

6.2.1 The number of samples taken depends on the reliability of the test results, the deviation of the properties, and the error of the testing procedure. The number of samples taken may be at the discretion of the user and the related test method and should also be recorded on the test report. It is recommended that 12 samples be taken for every 50,000 square feet of hide or skin. These 12 shall be considered a lot, or batch.

NOTE 1—By reason of the high moisture content of Wet Blue and Wet White, samples should be taken after the wringing operation and immediately sealed in airtight plastic wrap. Store in a cool place until used.