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सहायक में अबद्ध फॉर्मल्डीहाइड का निर्धारण
(ISO 27587 : 2021, संशोधित)
(पहला पुनरीक्षण)

**Leather — Chemical Tests —
Determination of the Free
Formaldehyde in Process Auxiliaries**
(ISO 27587 : 2021, MOD)
(First Revision)

ICS 59.140.30

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भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो
BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS
मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह ज़फर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली - 110002
MANAK BHAVAN, 9 BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI - 110002
www.bis.gov.in www.standardsbis.in

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NATIONAL FOREWORD

This Indian Standard (First Revision) which is modified adoption of ISO 27587 : 2021 'Leather — Chemical tests — Determination of free formaldehyde in process auxiliaries' issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on the recommendation of the Leather, Tanning Materials and Allied Products Sectional Committee and approval of the Chemical Division Council.

This standard specifies a method for the determination of free formaldehyde, which is released under dynamic conditions when the sample is heated in an inert dry atmosphere, in process auxiliaries for leather. The analytical result obtained according to this procedure is expressed in milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) sample.

This standard was first published in 2018 as identical adoption of ISO 27587 : 2009. This revision has been undertaken in order to align it with the latest version of ISO 27587 : 2021 in which following changes have been done:

- a) the wording in **5.6, 5.7, 5.12, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4** and Clause **8** has been modified;
- b) a new Figure 1 has been inserted and the previous Figure 1 changed to Figure 2; and
- c) the recommended HPLC conditions previously in Clause **8** are now given in a new Annex B.

In this revision, certain technical modifications due to particular needs of Indian footwear industry have been made. These technical modifications have been mentioned in National Annex 'C' at the end of existing text.

The text of the ISO standard has been approved as suitable for publication as an Indian Standard without deviations. Certain conventions are, however, not identical to those used in Indian Standards. Attention is particularly drawn to the following:

- a) Wherever the words 'International Standard' appear referring to this standard, they should be read as 'Indian Standard'; and
- b) Comma (,) has been used as a decimal marker, while in Indian Standards the current practice is to use a point (.) as the decimal marker.

In this adopted standard, the reference appears to certain International Standards for which Indian Standards do not exist. So, the technical committee has reviewed the provisions of the following International Standards/ documents referred in this adopted standard and has decided that they are acceptable for use in conjunction with this Standard:

<i>International Standards</i>	<i>Title</i>
ISO 3696	Water for analytical laboratory use — Specification and test methods

In this adopted standard, reference appears to certain International Standards where the standard atmospheric conditions to be observed are stipulated which are not applicable to tropical/subtropical countries. The applicable standard atmospheric conditions for Indian conditions are $27\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and (65 ± 5) percent relative humidity and shall be observed while using this standard.

In reporting the result of a test or analysis made in accordance with this standard, if the final value, observed or calculated, is to be rounded off, it shall be done in accordance with IS 2 : 2022 'Rules for rounding off numerical values (*second revision*)'.

Contents

Page

1	Scope	1
2	Normative references	1
3	Terms and definitions	1
4	Principle	1
5	Reagents	1
6	Apparatus and materials	2
7	Methods	3
	7.1 Outline of sample preparation system	3
	7.2 Setting of initial conditions	4
	7.3 Sample preparation	4
	7.4 Analysis	4
8	HPLC conditions	5
9	Calibration	5
10	Calculation	5
11	Checking reagents for absence of formaldehyde	5
12	Control of the procedure	6
13	Determination of formaldehyde in solution S1	6
14	Test report	6
	Annex A (informative) Reliability of the method	7
	Annex B (informative) HPLC conditions	8

*Indian Standard***LEATHER — CHEMICAL TESTS — DETERMINATION OF
THE FREE FORMALDEHYDE IN PROCESS AUXILIARIES****(ISO 27587 : 2021, MOD)**

(First Revision)

1 Scope

This document specifies a method for the determination of free formaldehyde, which is released under dynamic conditions when the sample is heated in an inert dry atmosphere, in process auxiliaries for leather. The analytical result obtained according to this procedure is expressed in milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) sample.

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

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 Principle

The sample is heated in an inert atmosphere for a defined period of time. The released formaldehyde is captured and derivatized using a dinitrophenylhydrazine (DNPH) cartridge. The analyte is eluted with acetonitrile and analysed by high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) using an ultraviolet (UV) or diode array detector (DAD).

5 Reagents

Use only reagents of recognized analytical grade, unless otherwise stated.

5.1 Sulfuric acid, 3 mol/l.

5.2 Sodium hydroxide, 2 mol/l.

5.3 Sodium thiosulfate, 0,1 mol/l.

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

5.5 Starch solution, 1 g/100 ml water.

5.6 Formaldehyde-2,4-DNPH analytical standard.

5.7 Calibration standards. Prepare solutions by adequate dilution of the formaldehyde-2,4-DNPH analytical standard (5.6).

5.8 Formaldehyde solution, a mass fraction of approximately 37 %.

5.9 Distilled water, quality 2 in accordance with ISO 3696.

5.10 Formaldehyde solution S1, prepare by pipetting 5 ml of formaldehyde solution (5.8) in a 1 000 ml volumetric flask and filling to the mark with distilled water.

5.11 Formaldehyde solution S2 in an adequate dilution for procedure control [e.g. 2,5 ml of the formaldehyde solution S1 (5.10) in a 100 ml volumetric flask, fill up with distilled water. The concentration of this solution should be adapted to ensure that the formaldehyde content is in the middle of the calibrated range.]

5.12 2,4-Dinitrophenylhydrazine cartridges (DNPH cartridges), suitable for fixing a total of 6 400 µg of carbonyls per cartridge.

For lower quantities of free formaldehyde, a smaller capacity cartridge can be used.

For higher quantities of free formaldehyde, increase the number of cartridges to be loaded in series.

It is recommended that the cartridge has an excess capacity of at least 20 % more than the predicted formaldehyde amount.

5.13 Acetonitrile, HPLC grade.

5.14 Water, HPLC grade.

6 Apparatus and materials

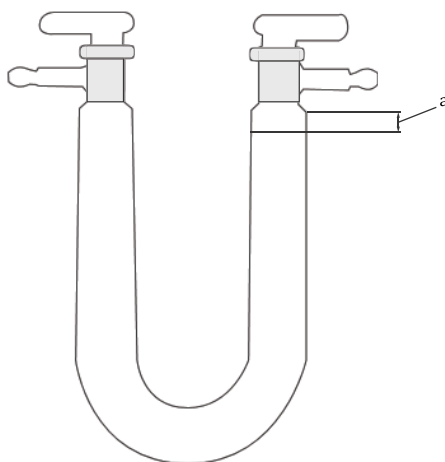
The usual laboratory apparatus is required and, in particular, the following.

6.1 Thermostatic oil bath with stirring facilities, capable of maintaining a constant temperature of (90 ± 3) °C. The oil bath shall be deep enough to allow the U-tube to be dipped in up to the side tubing.

6.2 Silicone oil, suitable for oil bath (6.1).

6.3 Nitrogen, purity 4,6.

6.4 U-tube, calcium chloride tube, U-shaped, with two stopcocks, leg length 150 mm (see [Figure 1](#)).



^a Level A, maximum 1 cm from stopcock.

Figure 1 — U-tube

6.5 Flow meter, suitable to adjust a constant gas flow.

6.6 Silicone tubing.

6.7 Syringe filters, e.g. 0,45 μm , regenerated cellulose.

6.8 Sea sand, purified by acid and calcined; quality grade GR for analysis.

6.9 Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) stopcock grease, free of formaldehyde.

6.10 HPLC equipped with a UV or DAD detector.

6.11 HPLC column, of the RP-C18 type.

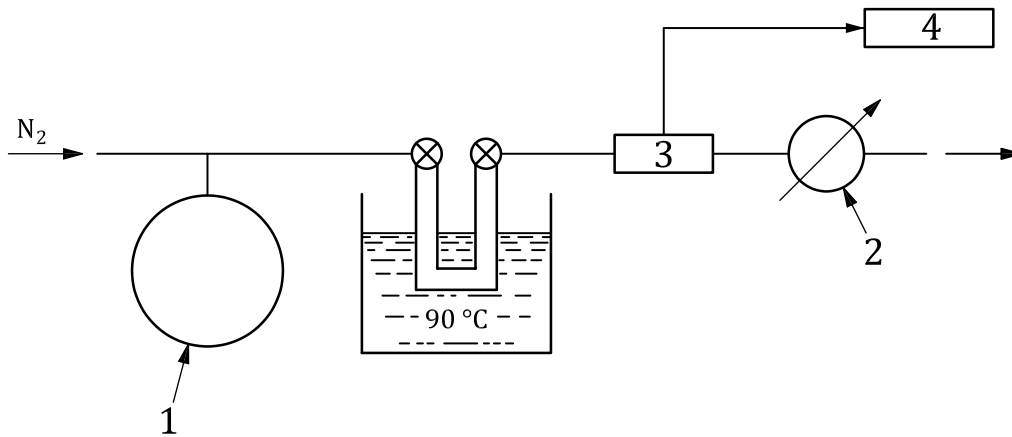
6.12 Hair dryer.

6.13 Volumetric flasks, 10 ml.

7 Methods

7.1 Outline of sample preparation system

See [Figure 2](#).



Key

- 1 gas tank
- 2 flow meter
- 3 DNPH cartridge
- 4 HPLC

Figure 2 — Schematic outline of sample preparation system

7.2 Setting of initial conditions

Prepare a sample preparation system as described in 7.1. Initially, the U-tube (6.4) and the DNPH cartridge (5.12) are disconnected from the sampling system. All the parts of the sample preparation system shall be dry prior to use. Add 3 g to 4 g of sea sand (6.8) to the U-tube (6.4), ensuring that it is not blocked and that the nitrogen flow can be maintained. Connect the U-tube and purge the system for 15 min with nitrogen (6.3) at a flow rate of 500 ml/min. It is important that the analysis be carried out under an inert atmosphere. The sampling system is slightly pressurized; therefore, all stopcocks should be secured with joint clamps.

7.3 Sample preparation

Accurately weigh 0,1 g to 2 g of sample to the nearest 0,001 g into the U-tube. It may be necessary to reduce the amount of sample if it is in a liquid phase to diminish the likelihood of condensed water giving erroneous results. The sample shall not be diluted. If the sample contains an amount of formaldehyde higher than 80 % of the cartridge capacity, either reduce the sample, increase the number of cartridges to be loaded in series (see 5.12) or do both. Apply a thin layer of stopcock grease (6.9) to the joints of the U-tube.

For each sample, restore the initial conditions (7.2).

In the case of a series of similar samples (different batches from the same production), the procedure of purging with nitrogen may be reduced to 5 min after the first sample.

7.4 Analysis

Introduce the DNPH cartridge (5.12), place the U-tube into the oil bath (6.1) preheated to $(90 \pm 3) ^\circ\text{C}$ and check the flow rate of nitrogen (350 ml/min to 150 ml/min). The U-tube and cartridge shall be covered with aluminium foil to protect them against heat loss.

The U-tube shall be immersed in the oil bath until level A indicated in Figure 1. During sampling, it may be necessary to readjust the flow rate. Check that the temperature is $(90 \pm 3) ^\circ\text{C}$. After 30 min, remove the U-tube containing the sample from the oil bath. Remove any condensate from the cartridge side of

the tubing and stopcock using a hair dryer (6.12). This step shall be carried out irrespective of whether condensate can be observed.

Remove the DNPH cartridge from the system. Collect the content of all the cartridges in a unique flask and elute it with small portions of acetonitrile (5.13) in a 10-ml volumetric flask or a higher volume, depending on the number of cartridges used. Make up to volume with acetonitrile.

Carefully mix the solution by shaking and filter an aliquot for analysis using a syringe filter (6.7). Analyse the resulting filtrate by HPLC (6.10).

It is recommended that the cartridges be removed from the refrigerator immediately prior to use. Experiments have shown that cartridges should be eluted within 3 days.

8 HPLC conditions

Various types of high-performance liquid chromatographic equipment can be used. Guidelines for suitable HPLC chromatographic conditions for this analysis are given in [Annex B](#).

9 Calibration

Calibration is carried out by means of an external standard in the range of 0,5 µg/10 ml to 100 µg/10 ml.

Prepare adequate dilutions (in acetonitrile) of the formaldehyde-2,4-DNPH analytical standard (5.6). In each of six 10-ml volumetric flasks (6.13), add 2 ml acetonitrile (5.13), then add an adequate quantity of derivatized DNPH-formaldehyde to ensure 0,5 µg; 2,0 µg; 5,0 µg; 20,0 µg; 50,0 µg; and 100,0 µg, respectively, of formaldehyde.

Fill the flasks up to the mark with acetonitrile and mix. After 60 min, analyse the samples using HPLC after filtration through a membrane filter (6.7). Effect the calibration through plotting a graph of the formaldehyde derivative peak area versus the concentration in micrograms per 10 ml.

10 Calculation

Calculate the formaldehyde content (w) expressed in milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) of sample being tested, as in [Formula \(1\)](#).

$$w = \frac{\rho \cdot F}{m} \quad (1)$$

where

ρ is the concentration of formaldehyde obtained from the calibration graph, expressed in µg/10 ml;

F is the dilution factor;

m is the mass of the sample, expressed in grams (g).

The reliability of the method was determined by an interlaboratory trial, which is reported in [Annex A, Table A.1](#).

11 Checking reagents for absence of formaldehyde

Blank analyses should be carried out on a regular basis and at least for each lot of reagents, mobile phase and cartridges or any other change in the system.

The formaldehyde content detected in the blank solution should be below 75 % of the lowest calibration level (0,5 µg/10 ml).

12 Control of the procedure

Spike the sea sand within the U-tube with 250 µl of formaldehyde solution S2 (5.11). Proceed as described in 7.4. Calculations are carried out as described in Clause 10. A minimum recovery rate of 90 % shall be calculated. In the event of lower levels being detected, possible sources of error shall be detected and eliminated prior to routine analysis of samples.

13 Determination of formaldehyde in solution S1

Pipette 10 ml of formaldehyde solution S1 (5.10) into a 250-ml Erlenmeyer flask and mix with 50 ml of iodine solution (5.4) as well as with sodium hydroxide (5.2) until it turns to yellow. Allow it to settle for 15 min at 18 °C to 30 °C and then add 15 ml sulfuric acid (5.1) while swirling.

After adding 2 ml of starch solution (5.5), titrate the excess iodine with sodium thiosulfate (5.3) until the colour changes. Make three individual determinations. Titrate a blank solution in the same manner, as in Formula (2).

$$\rho_S = \frac{(V_0 - V_1) \cdot c_{Th} \cdot M_{FA}}{2} \quad (2)$$

where

ρ_S is the concentration of the formaldehyde solution S1, in mg/10 ml;

V_0 is the titre volume of the thiosulfate solution for the blank solution, in ml;

V_1 is the titre volume of the thiosulfate solution for the sample solution, in ml;

c_{Th} is the concentration of the thiosulfate solution, in mol/l;

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

14 Test report

The test report shall include the following:

- a) a reference to this document (ISO 27587:2021);
- b) the type, origin and designation of the analysed product and the sampling method used;
- c) the analytical result for free formaldehyde content in milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg), rounded to one decimal place;
- d) any deviation from the analytical procedure;
- e) the date of the test.

Annex A (informative)

Reliability of the method

The method was tested in an interlaboratory trial in 2007 with two different process auxiliaries (A and B).

Table A.1 — Interlaboratory trial

Values in milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg)

Auxiliary	Free formaldehyde				
	Mean value	s_r	s_R	r	R
A	3,13	0,31	0,87	0,87	2,43
B	8,58	0,62	1,68	1,74	4,69
Key					
s_r standard deviation of repeatability					
s_R standard deviation of reproducibility					
r repeatability					
R reproducibility					
r, R (probability 95 %; confidence factor 2,8)					

Annex B (informative)

HPLC conditions

Various types of high-performance liquid chromatographic equipment can be used. Below is an example of HPLC chromatographic equipment, column and operating conditions with parameters that have been found suitable for this analysis.

Separation column:	CC 250/4 Nucleosil® 100-5 C18 HD ^a with pre-column
Flow rate:	0,8 ml/min
Mobile phase:	Solvent A, water
	Solvent B, acetonitrile
Gradient:	55 % B linear to 95 % B in 20 min
Column oven:	30 °C
UV detection:	352 nm
Injection volume:	20 µl
^a Nucleosil® 100-5 C18 HD is the trade name of a product supplied by Sorbent Technologies. This information is given for the convenience of users of this document and does not constitute an endorsement by ISO of the product named. Equivalent products may be used if they can be shown to lead to the same results.	

NATIONAL ANNEX C

(National Foreword)

(Page 7, clause 6.13) — Insert the following the new clause after **6.13**:

6.14 Weighing balance, Capable of weighing up to 1 mg.

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Amendments are issued to standards as the need arises on the basis of comments. Standards are also reviewed periodically; a standard along with amendments is reaffirmed when such review indicates that no changes are needed; if the review indicates that changes are needed, it is taken up for revision. Users of Indian Standards should ascertain that they are in possession of the latest amendments or edition by referring to the website-www.bis.gov.in or www.standardsbis.in.

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BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

Headquarters:

Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi 110002

Telephones: 2323 0131, 2323 3375, 2323 9402

Website: www.bis.gov.in

Regional Offices:

Central : 601/A, Konnectus Tower -1, 6th Floor,
DMRC Building, Bhavbhuti Marg, New
Delhi 110002

Telephones

{ 2323 7617

Eastern : 8th Floor, Plot No 7/7 & 7/8, CP Block, Sector V,
Salt Lake, Kolkata, West Bengal 700091

{ 2367 0012
2320 9474

Northern : Plot No. 4-A, Sector 27-B, Madhya Marg,
Chandigarh 160019

{ 265 9930

Southern : C.I.T. Campus, IV Cross Road, Taramani, Chennai 600113

{ 2254 1442
2254 1216

Western : Manakalya, 5th Floor/MTNL CETTM, Technology Street, Hiranandani Gardens, Powai
Mumbai 400076

{ 25700030
25702715

Branches : AHMEDABAD, BENGALURU, BHOPAL, BHUBANESHWAR, CHANDIGARH, CHENNAI, COIMBATORE, DEHRADUN, DELHI, FARIDABAD, GHAZIABAD, GUWAHATI, HARYANA (CHANDIGARH), HUBLI, HYDERABAD, JAIPUR, JAMMU, JAMSHEDPUR, KOCHI, KOLKATA, LUCKNOW, MADURAI, MUMBAI, NAGPUR, NOIDA, PARWANOO, PATNA, PUNE, RAIPUR, RAJKOT, SURAT, VIJAYAWADA.