SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN ISO 105-E03:1999

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Tekstilije - Preskušanje barvne obstojnosti - Del E03: Barvna obstojnost proti klorirani vodi (voda plavalnih bazenov) (ISO 105-E03:1994)

Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part E03: Colour fastness to chlorinated water (swimming-pool water) (ISO 105-E03:1994)

Textilien - Farbechtheitsprüfungen - Teil E03: Farbechtheit gegen gechlortes Wasser (Badewasser in Schwimmbädern) (ISO105-E03:1994)

Textiles - Essais de solidité des teintures - Partie E03: Solidité des teintures a l'eau chlorée (eau de piscine) (ISO 105-E03:1994)

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ICS:

59.080.01 Tekstilije na splošno Textiles in general

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English version

Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part E03: Colour fastness to chlorinated water (swimming-pool water) (ISO 105-E03:1994)

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This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1996-08-16. CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

The European Standards exist in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

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CEN

European Committee for Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart,36 B-1050 Brussels

Foreword

The text of the International Standard from Technical Committee ISO/TC 38 "Textiles" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) has been taken over as an European Standard by Technical Committee CEN/TC 248 "Textiles and textile products", the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by February 1997, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 1997.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard ISO 105-E03:1994 has been approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

NOTE: Normative references to International Standards are listed in annex ZA (normative).

Annex ZA (normative)
Normative references to international publications with their relevant European publications

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

Publication	Year	Title	EN	Year
ISO 105-A01	1994	Textiles - Test for colour fastness - Part A01: General principles of testing	EN ISO 105-A01	1995
ISO 105-A02	1993	Textiles - Test for colour fastness - Part A02: Grey scale for assessing change in colour	EN 20105-A02	1994

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 105-E03

Third edition
1994-09-01

Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

Part E03:
Colour fastness to chlorinated water (swimming-pool water)

Textiles — Essais de solidité des teintures —

Partie E03: Solidité des teintures à l'eau chlorée (eau de piscine)

Reference number
ISO 105-E03:1994(E)

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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 105-E03 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Tests for coloured textiles and colorants*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 105-E03:1987), of which it constitutes a technical revision.

ISO 105 was previously published in thirteen "parts", each designated by a letter (e.g. "Part A"), with publication dates between 1978 and 1985. Each part contained a series of "sections", each designated by the respective part letter and by a two-digit serial number (e.g. "Section A01"). These sections are now being republished as separate documents, themselves designated "parts" but retaining their earlier alphanumeric designations. A complete list of these parts is given in ISO 105-A01.

International Organization for Standardization
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Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

Part E03:
Colour fastness to chlorinated water (swimming-pool water)

1 Scope

This part of ISO 105 specifies a method for determining the resistance of the colour of textiles of all kinds and in all forms to the action of active chlorine in concentrations such as are used to disinfect swimming-pool water (break-point chlorination).

Three alternative test conditions are specified. The active chlorine concentrations of 50 mg/l and 100 mg/l are intended for swimwear. The active chlorine concentration of 20 mg/l is intended for accessories such as beach robes and towels.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 105. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 105 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 105-A01:1994, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A01: General principles of testing.*

ISO 105-A02:1993, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A02: Grey scale for assessing change in colour.*

3 Principle

A specimen of the textile is treated with a weak chlorine solution of a given concentration and dried. The change in colour of the specimen is assessed by comparison with the grey scale. Three alternative test conditions are specified.

4 Apparatus and reagents

4.1 Suitable mechanical device, consisting of a water bath containing a rotatable shaft which supports, radially, glass or stainless steel containers (75 mm ± 5 mm in diameter × 125 mm ± 10 mm high) of approximately 550 ml ± 50 ml capacity, the bottom of the containers being 45 mm ± 10 mm from the centre of the shaft. The shaft/container assembly is rotated at a frequency of 40 min^{-1} ± 2 min^{-1}. The temperature of the water bath is thermostatically controlled to maintain the test solution at the prescribed temperature ± 2 °C.

NOTE 1 Other mechanical devices may be used for the test provided that equivalent results are obtained.

4.2 Sodium hypochlorite (NaOCl), aqueous solution having the following composition:

— active chlorine: 40 g/l to 160 g/l;

— sodium chloride (NaCl): 120 g/l to 170 g/l;

— sodium hydroxide (NaOH): 20 g/l maximum;

— sodium carbonate (Na_2CO_3): 20 g/l maximum;