

SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN ISO 105-E14:1999

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Tekstilije - Preskušanje barvne obstojnosti - Del E14: Barvna obstojnost proti kislemu polstenju: blagi pogoji (ISO 105-E14:1994)

Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part E14: Colour fastness to acid-felting: Mild (ISO 105-E14:1994)

Textilien - Farbechtheitsprüfungen - Teil E14: Farbechtheit gegen saures Walken: leichte Beanspruchung (ISO 105-E14 1994) NDARD PREVIEW

Textiles - Essais de solidité des teintures - Partie E14: Solidité des teintures au foulon acide: Essai doux (ISO 105-E14:1994) EN ISO 105-E14:1999

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Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 105-e14-1999

ICS:

59.080.01 Tekstilije na splošno Textiles in general

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN ISO 105-E14

Textilien – Farbechtheitsprüfungen - Teil E14: Farbechtheit gegen saures Walken: leichte

Beanspruchung (ISO 105-E14:1994)

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

December 1996

ICS 59.080.10

Descriptors: see ISO document

Textiles - Essais de solidité des teintures Partie E14: Solidité des teintures au foulon acide: Essai doux (ISO 105-E14:1994)

English version

Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part E14: Colour fastness to acid-felting: Mild (ISO 105-E14:1994)

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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.

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

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

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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 "Textile 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 1997, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 1997.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-E14:1994 has been approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification. (standards.iteh.ai)

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

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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 | <u>Year</u> | Title | EN | Year |
|-------------|-------------|--|---------------|--------|
| ISO 105-A01 | 1994 | Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part A01: General principles of testing | EN ISO 105-A0 | 1 1995 |
| ISO 105-A02 | 1993 iTe | Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part A02: Grey scale for asessing change in colour | EN 20105-A02 | 1994 |
| ISO 105-A03 | | Textiles - Tests for colour h ai) fastness - Part AO3: Grey scale for assessing staining <u>SISTEN ISO 105-E14:1999</u> ndards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/aa558b2e-206a-4c57-5 4eda785972a8/sist-en-iso-105-e14-1999 | EN 20105-A03 | 1994 |
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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



Third edition 1994-09-15

Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

Part E14:

iTeh STANDARD PREVE Mild

(standards.iteh.ai) Textiles — Essais de solidité des teintures —

Partie E14: Solidité des teintures au foulon acide: Essai doux https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/aa558b2e-206a-4c57-9709-4eda785972a8/sist-en-iso-105-e14-1999



Reference number ISO 105-E14:1994(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 VIEW a vote.

International Standard ISO 105-E14 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Tests for coloured textiles and colorants*.

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(ISO 105-E14:1987), 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.

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International Organization for Standardization

Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

Part E14:

Colour fastness to acid-felting: Mild

Scope 1

This part of ISO 105 specifies a method for determining the resistance of the colour of textiles to the action of dilute and hot mineral acids, as used under mild felting conditions in the hat-making and felt industries.

change in colour of the specimen and the staining of the adjacent fabrics are assessed by comparison with the grey scales.

Apparatus and reagent 'KEVIEN

4.1 Suitable open container and glass rod, flat-(standards. tened at one end, or appropriate mechanical device (see 6.2).

2 Normative references

The following standards, the solution containing 1 ml of conthrough reference in this text, constitute provisions en-iso 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.

ISO 105-A03:1993, Textiles - Tests for colour fastness — Part A03: Grey scale for assessing staining.

ISO 105-F:1985, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness - Part F: Standard adjacent fabrics.

Principle 3

A specimen of the textile in contact with adjacent fabrics is milled in acid solution, rinsed and dried. The 4.3 Two adjacent fabrics, complying with the relevant sections of F01 to F08 of ISO 105-F:1985, each measuring 40 mm × 100 mm, one piece made of wool and the other made of wool or of another fibre to be assessed for staining, as desired.

centrated sulfuric acid (p 1,84 g/ml) per litre.

4.4 Grey scale for assessing change in colour, complying with ISO 105-A02, and grey scale for assessing staining, complying with ISO 105-A03.

Test specimen 5

5.1 If the textile to be tested is fabric, attach a specimen measuring 40 mm × 100 mm between the two single-fibre adjacent fabrics (4.3), also measuring 40 mm × 100 mm, by sewing along one of the shorter sides.

5.2 If the textile to be tested is yarn, knit it into fabric and treat it as in 5.1, or form a layer of parallel lengths of it between the two adjacent fabrics (4.3), the amount of yarn taken being approximately equal to half the combined mass of the adjacent fabrics.