SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN ISO 105-X01:1999

01-marec-1999

Tekstilije - Preskušanje barvne obstojnosti - Del X01: Barvna obstojnost proti karboniziranju: aluminijev klorid (ISO 105-X01:1993)

Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part X01: Colour fastness to carbonizing: Aluminium chloride (ISO 105-X01:1993)

Textilien - Farbechtheitsprüfungen - Teil X01: Farbechtheit gegen das Karbonisieren: Aluminiumchlorid (ISO 105-X01:1993)

Textiles - Essais de solidité des teintures - Partie X01: Solidité au carbonisage: Chlorure d'aluminium (ISO 105-X01:1993)

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59.080.01 Tekstilije na splošno Textiles in general

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Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part X01: Colour fastness to carbonizing: Aluminium chloride (ISO 105-X01:1993)

Textiles - Essais de solidité des teintures - Partie X01: Solidité au carbonisage: Chlorure d'aluminium (ISO 105-X01:1993)

Textilien - Farbechtheitsprüfungen - Teil X01: Farbechtheit gegen das Karbonisieren: Aluminiumchlorid (ISO 105-X01:1993)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1995-07-28. 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.

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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 ISO/TC 38 "Textiles" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) has been taken over as a European Standard by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 248 "Textiles and textile products".

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by May 1996, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by May 1996.

According to CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, 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-X01:1993 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 - Tests for colour fastness - Part A01: General principles of testing	EN ISO 105-A01	1994
ISO 105- A03	1993	Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part A03: Grey scale for assessing staining	EN 20105-A03	1994

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 105-X01

Fourth edition
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Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

Part X01:
Colour fastness to carbonizing: Aluminium chloride

Textiles — Essais de solidité des teintures —
Partie X01: Solidité des teintures au carbonisage: Chlorure d'aluminium

Reference number
ISO 105-X01:1993(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-X01 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*, Sub-Committee SC 1, *Tests for coloured textiles and colorants*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 105-X01:1987), of which it constitutes a minor 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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Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

Part X01:
Colour fastness to carbonizing: Aluminium chloride

1 Scope

This part of ISO 105 specifies a method for determining the resistance of the colour of textiles in all forms to the manufacturing operation designed to remove vegetable impurities by a treatment with aluminium chloride at high temperatures. The method is mainly applicable to wool and textiles containing wool, particularly those containing also acetate or polyamide fibres.

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-A01:1989, *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 impregnated with aluminium chloride solution is dried, baked, rinsed and neutralized. The changes in colour after rinsing, neutralizing and drying are assessed with the grey scale.

4 Apparatus and materials

4.1 Oven, for drying specimens in air at 60 °C ± 2 °C and baking in air at 115 °C ± 2 °C.

4.2 Aluminium chloride solution (ρ 1,037 g/ml), containing 51,4 g of $AlCl_3.6H_2O$ per litre.

4.3 Ammonium hydroxide solution, containing 2 ml of 20 % NH_4OH per litre.

4.4 Test control: A dyeing of CI Mordant Red 3 (Colour Index, 3rd Edition) treated with potassium dichromate.

The test control is prepared by entering a well wetted-out pattern of wool cloth at 40 °C into a dye-bath containing 1 % CI Mordant Red 3 (Colour Index, 3rd Edition), 10 % sodium sulfate decahydrate ($Na_2SO_4.10H_2O$) and 3 % acetic acid (300 g/l), all percentages being calculated on the mass of the pattern, at a liquor ratio of 40:1.

The dye-bath is raised to the boil in 30 min and boiled for a further 30 min. If necessary, the dye-bath is exhausted by careful addition of 1 % to 3 % acetic acid (300 g/l) or 1 % sulfuric acid (ρ 1,84 g/ml), well diluted with water. The bath is boiled for a further 15 min after addition of the acid. The dye-bath is cooled down by addition of cold water, and 0,5 % potassium dichromate dissolved in water is added. The dye-bath is raised to the boil again and boiled for 30 min. The pattern is then removed, rinsed in cold, running tap-water and dried.

4.5 Grey scale for assessing change in colour, complying with ISO 105-A02.