



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN ISO 105-X09:1999

01-marec-1999

Tekstilije - Preskušanje barvne obstojnosti - Del X09: Barvna obstojnost proti formaldehidu (ISO 105-X09:1993)

Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part X09: Colour fastness to formaldehyde (ISO 105-X09:1993)

Textilien - Farbechtheitsprüfungen - Teil X09: Farbechtheit gegen Formaldehyd (ISO 105-X09:1993)

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Textiles - Essais de solidité des teintures - Partie X09: Solidité au formaldéhyde (ISO 105-X09:1993)

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Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 105-X09:1995

ICS:

59.080.01 Tekstilije na splošno Textiles in general

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN ISO 105-X09

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

November 1995

ICS 59.080.10

Descriptors: textiles, dyes, tests, determination, colour fastness, formaldehyde

English version

**Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part X09:
Colour fastness to formaldehyde
(ISO 105-X09:1993)**

Textiles - Essais de solidité des teintures -
Partie X09: Solidité au formaldehyde
(ISO 105-X09:1993)

Textilien - Farbechtheitsprüfungen - Teil X09:
Farbechtheit gegen Formaldehyd
(ISO 105-X09:1993)

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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.

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

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Ref. No. EN ISO 105-X09:1995 E

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by May 1996, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by May 1996.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-X09:1993 has been approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

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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.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN</u>	<u>Year</u>
ISO 105- A01	1994	Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part A01: General principles of testing	EN ISO 105-A01	1994
ISO 105- A02	1993	Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part A02: Grey scale for assessing change in colour	EN 20105-A02	1994

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INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD

ISO
105-X09

Fourth edition
1993-11-01

Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

Part X09:

Colour fastness to formaldehyde

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Textiles — Essais de solidité des teintures —

Partie X09: Solidité des teintures au formaldéhyde

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Reference number
ISO 105-X09:1993(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-X09 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-X09:1987), 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 X09: Colour fastness to formaldehyde

1 Scope

1.1 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 formaldehyde vapour, as may be encountered in storehouses where fabrics are stored with materials which have undergone a crease-resistant treatment.

1.2 This method is not suitable for assessing changes in colour which may occur during crease-resist finishing with urea-formaldehyde products or in subsequent treatment of the dyeing with solutions of formaldehyde.

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 of the textile is exposed in a closed container to the action of gaseous formaldehyde. The

change in colour of the specimen is assessed with the grey scale.

4 Apparatus and materials

4.1 Glass bell-jar, having a capacity of 6 litres.

4.2 Glass frame, for suspending the specimen.

4.3 China dish, of capacity 50 ml.

4.4 Formaldehyde solution (350 g/kg).

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

5 Test specimen

5.1 If the textile to be tested is fabric, use a specimen measuring 40 mm × 100 mm.

5.2 If the textile to be tested is yarn, knit it into fabric and use a specimen measuring 40 mm × 100 mm, or make a wick of parallel lengths 100 mm long and about 5 mm in diameter, tied near both ends.

5.3 If the textile to be tested is loose fibre, comb and compress enough of it to form a sheet measuring 40 mm × 100 mm and sew it on to a piece of cotton adjacent fabric to support the fibres.

6 Procedure

6.1 Fix the specimen to the frame (4.2) so that it hangs free over the china dish (4.3) but does not come into direct contact with the formaldehyde solution (4.4) in the latter.