SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN ISO 105-X12:1996

01-maj-1996

Tekstilije - Preskušanje barvne obstojnosti - Del X12: Barvna obstojnost pri drgnjenju

Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part X12: Colour fastness to rubbing (ISO 105-X12:1993)

Textilien - Farbechtheitsprüfungen - Teil X12: Reibechtheit von Färbungen (ISO 105-X12:1993)

Textiles - Essais de solidité des teintures - Partie X12: Solidité des teintures au frottement (ISO 105-X12:1993)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN ISO 105-X12:1995**

ICS:

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English version

Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part X12: Color fastness to rubbing (ISO 105-X12:1993)

Textiles - Essais de solidité des teintures - Partie X12: Solidité des teintures au frottement (ISO 105-X12:1993)

Textilien - Farbechtheitsprüfungen - Teil X12: Reibechtheit von Färbungen (ISO 105-X12:1993)

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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.

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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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by November 1995, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by November 1995.

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-X12:1993 has been approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

NOTE: Normative references to International publications 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 (including amendments).

Publication	Year	Title	EN	Year
ISO 105-A01	1989	Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part A01: General principles of testing	EN 20105-A01	1992
ISO 105-A03	1993	Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part A03: Grey scale for assessing staining	EN 20105-A03	1992

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 105-X12

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Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

Part X12:
Colour fastness to rubbing

Textiles — Essais de solidité des teintures —
Partie X12: Solidité des teintures au frottement

Reference number
ISO 105-X12:1993(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-X12 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-X12:1987), 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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Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

Part X12:
Colour fastness to rubbing

1 Scope

1.1 This part of ISO 105 specifies a method for determining the resistance of the colour of textiles of all kinds, including textile floor coverings and other pile fabrics, to rubbing off and staining other materials.

1.2 The method is applicable to a laid textile floor covering or to a detached sample or yarns.

1.3 Two tests are made, one with a dry rubbing cloth and one with a wet rubbing cloth.

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-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.*

3 Principle

Specimens of the textile are rubbed with a dry rubbing cloth and with a wet rubbing cloth. Two alternative sizes of rubbing finger are specified, one for pile fabrics (see 4.1.1) and one for other textiles. The staining of the rubbing cloths is assessed with the grey scale.

4 Apparatus

4.1 Suitable testing device, for determining the colour fastness to rubbing. Such a device has one of two alternative sizes of rubbing finger, dependent on the type of textile to be tested, as follows:

4.1.1 For pile fabrics, including textile floor coverings:

A rubbing finger with a rectangular rubbing surface measuring 19 mm × 25 mm.

The rubbing finger shall exert a downward force of 9 N, moving to and fro in a straight line along a 100 mm track.

An elongated crock block may be used on pile fabrics, including floor coverings, in lieu of the rubbing finger.

NOTE 1 Difficulty may be experienced in making assessments of the degree of staining on the rubbing cloth when pile fabrics are tested using the 16 mm diameter rubbing finger due to heavier staining occurring on the circumference of the stained area, i.e. haloing. The use of an apparatus described in the *Technical Manual of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists*, Test Method 165-1988 (Vol. 64, 1989, p. 305), will eliminate the haloing on pile fabrics.

4.1.2 For all other textiles:

A rubbing finger comprising a cylinder of 16 mm diameter moving to and fro in a straight line along a 100 mm track on the specimen and exerting a downward force of 9 N.

NOTE 2 A suitable apparatus is described in the *Technical Manual of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists*, Test Method 8-1972 (Vol. 50, 1974, p. 112)