

### SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN ISO 105-X13:1999

01-marec-1999

# Tekstilije - Preskušanje barvne obstojnosti - Del X13: Barvna obstojnost volne proti kemičnim sredstvom za gubanje, plisiranje in stabiliziranje (ISO 105-X13:1994)

Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part X13: Colour fastness of wool dyes to processes using chemical means for creasing, pleating and setting (ISO 105-X13:1994)

Textilien - Farbechtheitsprüfungen - Teil X13: Farbechtheit von Wollfarbstoffen gegen Prozesse zum Falten, Plissieren und Fixieren auf chemischem Wege (ISO 105-X13:1994) (standards.iten.ai)

Textiles - Essais de solidité des teintures - Partie X13: Solidité des teintures sur laine aux traitements effectués avec des produits chimiques en vue du plissage et du fixage (ISO 105-X13:1994)

en

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 105-X13:1997

ICS:

59.080.01 Tekstilije na splošno T

Textiles in general

SIST EN ISO 105-X13:1999

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### iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

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#### SIST EN ISO 105-X13:1999

#### EUROPEAN STANDARD

#### NORME EUROPÉENNE

#### EUROPÄISCHE NORM

April 1997

EN ISO 105-X13

ICS 59.080.01

Descriptors: see ISO document

English version

#### Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part X13: Colour fastness of wool dyes to processes using chemical means for creasing, pleating and setting (ISO 105-X13:1994)

### iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

### Textiles - Essais de solidité des teintures dards.iteh.ai) extilien - Farbechtheitsprüfungen - Teil X13:

Partie X13: Solidité des teintures sur laine aux traitements effectués avec des produits chimiques en vue du plissage et du fixage NISO 105-X13:1999 (ISO 105-X13:1994) https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/b7eedct2-d06a-4bd5-9647-86ct350d5a35/sist-en-iso-105-x13-1999

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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.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

### CEN

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 "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 October 1997, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 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-X13:1994 has been approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

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

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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	Year	Title	<u>EN</u>	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
ISO 105-A03	1993 <b>iT</b>	Textiles Test for colour fastness - Part A03: Grey scale for assessing staining	EN 20105-A03	1994
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## INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 105-X13

> Fourth edition 1994-09-01

### Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

### Part X13:

Colour fastness of wool dyes to processes iTeh Susing chemical means for creasing, pleating (and setting.iteh.ai)

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https://standards.itd<del>textilles</del>log/sEssais/det/solidite/des/teihtures47-86c350d5a35/sit-en-iso-105-x13-1999 Partie X13: Solidité des teintures sur laine aux traitements effectués avec des produits chimiques en vue du plissage et du fixage



### 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.

International Standard ISO 105-X13 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Tests for coloured textiles and colorants*.

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This fourth edition cancels and replaced 5a3thest-ethird 105edition 999 (ISO 105-X13:1987), 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

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### Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

### Part X13:

Colour fastness of wool dyes to processes using chemical means for creasing, pleating and setting

#### 1 Scope

This part of ISO specifies a method for determining the resistance of the colour of wool textiles of all R solution, is placed in contact with specified adjacent fabrics and subjected to steam pressing. A comparition with steam for creasing, pleating and setting S. I son specimen, not treated with the chemical solution, is steam-pressed simultaneously. The specimens are

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<u>SIST EN ISO 105-X dried</u> and any differences between the colour of the https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sistWeespecimens\_and\_the staining of the adjacent fab-86cf350d5a35/sist-en-iso-1rics\_are assessed by comparison with the grey scales.

Principle

#### 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.* 

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.* 

#### 4 Apparatus and reagent

**4.1 Steam press,** flat bed, with steam supply at a pressure of not less than 415 kPa.

The press should be at its normal operating temperature to avoid anomalous results due to condensation. When starting from cold, the press should be run six times through the standard cycle (see 6.5) without test specimens.

**4.2** Apparatus capable of giving a fine, uniform spray, constructed from chemically inert materials.

**4.3 Chemical solution,** at the recommended concentration.

This test procedure was established with an aqueous solution containing a volume fraction of 5 % monoethanolamine sesquisulfite to which was added a 0,3 % volume fraction of any suitable wetting agent. The method may be adapted to the use of other chemical products, provided that allowance is made for any recommendations as to working concen-