



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN ISO 105-S02:1999

01-marec-1999

Tekstilije - Preskušanje barvne obstojnosti - Del S02: Barvna obstojnost proti vulkaniziranju: žveplov monoklorid (ISO 105-S02:1993)

Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part S02: Colour fastness to vulcanizing: Sulphur monochloride (ISO 105-S02:1993)

Textilien - Farbechtheitsprüfungen - Teil S02: Farbechtheit gegen Vulkanisieren: Dischwefel-Dichlorid (ISO 105-S02:1993)

Textiles - Essais de solidité des teintures - Partie S02: Solidité a la vulcanisation: Monochlorure de soufre (ISO 105-S02:1993)

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Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 105-S02:1995

ICS:

59.080.01 Tekstilije na splošno Textiles in general

SIST EN ISO 105-S02:1999 en

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN ISO 105-S02

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

November 1995

ICS 59.080.10

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

English version

**Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part S02:
Colour fastness to vulcanizing: Sulphur
monochloride (ISO 105-S02:1993)**

Textiles - Essais de solidité des teintures
Partie S02: Solidité à la vulcanisation:
Monochlorure de soufre (ISO 105-S02:1993)

Textilien / Farbechtheitsprüfungen - Teil S02:
Farbechtheit gegen Vulkanisieren:
Dischwefel-Dichlorid (ISO 105-S02:1993)

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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

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

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Ref. No. EN ISO 105-S02:1995 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-S02:1993 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.

Publication	Year	Title	EN	Year
ISO 105-A01	1994	Textiles-Tests for colour fastness- General principles of testing(ISO 105-A01:1994)	EN ISO 105-A01	1994
ISO 105-A02	1993	Textiles-Tests for colour fastness Part A02 Grey scale for assessing change in colour(ISO 105-A02:1993)	EN 20105-A02	1994
ISO 139	1973	Textiles-Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing	EN 20139	1992

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INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD

ISO
105-S02

Second edition
1993-10-01

Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

Part S02:

Colour fastness to vulcanization: Sulfur
monochloride

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Textiles — Essais de solidité des teintures —

Partie S02: Solidité des teintures à la vulcanisation: Monochlorure de soufre



Reference number
ISO 105-S02:1993(E)

ISO 105-S02:1993(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-S02 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*, Sub-Committee SC 1, *Tests for coloured textiles and colorants*.

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/b11a3290-6e1c-4e37-a12c-210109005720/iso-105-1999>

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (included in ISO 105-S:1978), 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 S02:

Colour fastness to vulcanization: Sulfur monochloride

1 Scope

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 sulfur monochloride under the conditions usually occurring during the cold vulcanizing of rubber.

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.*

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

3 Principle

A specimen of the textile is exposed to sulfur monochloride vapour. The change in colour of the specimen is assessed with the grey scale before and after neutralizing with ammonium hydroxide.

4 Apparatus and reagents

4.1 Heated exposure chamber, in which the specimens are hung. Dry air can be aspirated through the apparatus and provision is made for putting a beaker containing sulfur monochloride, or ammonium hydroxide, inside the chamber (see figure 1).

4.2 Sulfur monochloride (S_2Cl_2).

NOTE 1 The sulfur monochloride should not be darker than yellow, as a brown coloration indicates decomposition.

4.3 Ammonium hydroxide solution, containing 300 g of NH_3 per litre (relative density 0,88).

4.4 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 a fabric and use a specimen measuring 40 mm × 100 mm or wind it round a piece of thin inert material measuring 40 mm × 100 mm to obtain the specified area of the textile for test.

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 cotton adjacent fabric complying with ISO 105-F, section F02, to support the fibres.