SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN ISO 105-Z03:1999

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Tekstilije - Preskušanje barvne obstojnosti - Del Z03: Medsebojna združljivost bazičnih barvil za poliakrilonitrilna vlakna (ISO 105:Z03:1996)

Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part Z03: Intercompatibility of basic dyes for acrylic fibres (ISO 105-Z03:1996)

Textilien - Farbechtheitsprüfungen - Teil Z03: Kombinierbarkeit von basischen Farbstoffen für Acrylfasern (ISO 105-Z03:1996)

Textiles - Essais de solidité des teintures - Partie Z03: Intercompatibilité des colorants basiques pour fibres acryliques (ISO 105-Z03:1996)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN ISO 105-Z03:1998**

ICS:

59.080.01 Tekstilije na splošno Textiles in general

SIST EN ISO 105-Z03:1999 **en**

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English version

Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part Z03: Intercompatibility of basic dyes for acrylic fibres (ISO 105-Z03:1996)

Textiles - Essais de solidité des teintures - Partie Z03: Intercompatibilité des colorants basiques pour fibres acryliques (ISO 105-Z03:1996)

Textilien - Farbechtheitsprüfungen - Teil Z03: Kombinierbarkeit von basischen Farbstoffen für Acrylfasern (ISO 105-Z03:1996)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 14 February 1998.

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.

This European Standard exists 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, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

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 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 September 1998, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 1998.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, 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-Z03:1996 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 3696	1987	Water for analytical laboratory use - Specification and test methods	EN ISO 3696	1995

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 105-Z03

First edition
1996-09-15

Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

Part Z03:
Intercompatibility of basic dyes for acrylic fibres

Textiles — Essais de solidité des teintures —

Partie Z03: Intercompatibilité des colorants basiques pour fibres acryliques

Reference number
ISO 105-Z03:1996(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-Z03 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Tests for coloured textiles and colorants.*

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.

International Organization for Standardization
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Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

Part Z03:
Intercompatibility of basic dyes for acrylic fibres

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method for determining the behaviour of a basic dye in relation to its compatibility with other basic dyes when applied to acrylic fibres in the presence of those basic dyes.

2 Normative reference

The following standard contains provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 105. At the time of publication, the edition indicated was 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 edition of the standard indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 3696:1987, *Water for analytical laboratory use — Specification and test methods.*

3 Principle

In the dyeing of acrylic fibres with basic dyes, the classic parameters, e.g. the time of half-dyeing, of individual dyes do not give a true indication of their dyeing behaviour in admixture with other basic dyes. Since, under normal dyeing conditions, basic dyes show virtually no migration in acrylic fibres, compatibility is of major importance in selecting dye combinations with optimum, level, dyeing behaviour.

Compatibility is assessed against one of two defined five-step scales: a yellow scale and a blue scale. The assessments are made using the scale showing the greatest difference in hue from that of the dye under test.

The compatibility value of the dye is assessed by determining its dyeing behaviour in combination with each of a series of reference dyes in the relevant scale.

NOTE — The recommended reference dyes have been chosen because

a) they form two series encompassing the compatibility behaviour of nearly all basic dyes recommended for acrylic fibres;

b) the dyes in a series are spaced to produce approximately equal visual effects;

c) the corresponding reference dyes from both scales are compatible.

4 Safety precautions

NOTE — These safety precautions are for information purposes only. The precautions are ancillary to the test procedures and are not intended to be all-inclusive. It is the user's responsibility to use safe and proper techniques in handling materials in this test method. Consult manufacturers for specific details such as material safety data sheets and other recommendations.

4.1 Follow good laboratory practice. Wear safety glasses in all laboratory areas and a single-use dust respirator while handling powder dyes.