

### SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN ISO 105-Z08:1999

01-marec-1999

# Tekstilije - Preskušanje barvne obstojnosti - Del Z08: Ugotavljanje topnosti in stabilnosti raztopin reaktivnih barvil v prisotnosti elektrolitov (ISO 105-Z08:1995)

Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part Z08: Determination of solubility and solution stability of reactive dyes in the presence of electrolytes (ISO 105-Z08:1995)

Textilien - Farbechtheitsprüfungen - Teil Z08: Bestimmung der Löslichkeit und der Lösungsbeständigkeit von Reaktivfarbstoffen in Gegenwart von Elektrolyten (ISO 105-Z08:1995)

### (standards.iteh.ai)

Textiles - Essais de solidité des teintures - Partie Z08; Détermination de la solubilité et de la stabilité en solution des colorants réactifs en présence d'électrolytes (ISO 105-Z08:1995) 4t2a1a5d5920/sist-en-iso-105-z08-1999

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 105-Z08:1997

ICS:

59.080.01 Tekstilije na splošno

Textiles in general

SIST EN ISO 105-Z08:1999

en

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#### SIST EN ISO 105-Z08:1999

# EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM

### EN ISO 105-Z08

September 1997

ICS 59.080.10

Descriptors: see ISO document

English version

# Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part Z08: Determination of solubility and solution stability of reactive dyes in the presence of electrolytes (ISO 105-Z08:1995)

Textiles - Essais de solidité des teintures - Partie Z08: Détermination de la solubilité et de la stabilité en solution des colorants réactifs en présence d'électrolytes (ISO 105-Z08:1995) Textilien - Farbechtheitsprüfungen - Teil Z08: Bestimmung der Löslichkeit und der Lösungsbeständigkeit von Reaktivfarbstoffen in Gegenwart von Elektrolyten (ISO 105-Z08:1995)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 24 August 1997.

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.

#### <u>SIST EN ISO 105-Z08:1999</u>

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

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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 month of March 1998, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 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-Z08:1995 has been approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

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.

SIST EN ISO 105-Z08:1999

<b>Publication</b>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	EN	Year
			EN 100 2000	1005

ISO 3696

1987 Water for analytical laboratory use - Specification and test methods EN ISO 3696

1995

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# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 105-Z08

First edition 1995-06-15

### Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

### Part Z08:

iTeh Stability of reactive dyes in the presence of electrolytes.iteh.ai)

#### SIST EN ISO 105-Z08:1999

https://standards.it<u>rextilesalog/sessals/det/solidité</u>/des/teinftures-----4f2a1a5d5920/sist-en-iso-105-z08-1999 Partie Z08: Détermination de la solubilité et de la stabilité en solution des

colorants réactifs en présence d'électrolytes



### 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 EVIEW a vote.

International Standard ISO 105-Z08 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Tests for coloured textiles and colorants*.

https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/f90fd606-4779-42f9-a0cc-

ISO 105 was previously published in thirteen<sup>1/2</sup>parts<sup>15</sup>, Pach designated<sup>10</sup>by1999 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.

Annex A of this part of ISO 105 is for information only.

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International Organization for Standardization

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### Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

### Part Z08:

Determination of solubility and solution stability of reactive dyes in the presence of electrolytes

### 1 Scope

This part of ISO 105 describes a method for the determination of the solubility and the solution stability **CD** of reactive dyes for use in batchwise and continuous dyeing processes in the presence of **electrolytes**. **TCS**.

NOTE 1 Several factors which may influence test results are listed in annex A. https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sis

4f2a1a5d5920/sist-en-iso-105-z

#### 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 1773:1976, Laboratory glassware — Boiling flasks (narrow-necked).

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

### 3 Principle

Several solutions of known concentration, including the solution stability limit, of the dye to be tested are prepared at a specified temperature in accordance with the dye manufacturer's recommendation. The dye solution is adjusted to the desired test temperature. A specified amount of the desired electrolyte solution is added and the resultant solution either filtered immediately or stored for a specified time at a specified temperature and subsequently filtered under suction.

The solubility and/or solution stability limits of the dye solution to the addition of electrolyte are determined by visual assessment of the filter residues and the solution to the flow-through time of the filtrate.

#### 4 Apparatus and reagents

**4.1 Erlenmeyer flask**, wide-mouthed, capacity 500 ml, complying with ISO 1773.

**4.2 Heating bath**, thermostatically controlled, with magnetic stirring bar 40 mm long by 6 mm diameter, speed of stirrer 500 r/min to 600 r/min.

**4.3 Water bath**, with temperature regulator (heating/cooling) for adjusting the storage temperature.

**4.4 Nutsch filter (Büchner funnel)**, heatable, of glass, steel or porcelain, of inner diameter 70 mm, capacity at least 200 ml, having more than 100 holes with a total surface area of holes (evenly distributed) of not less than 200 mm<sup>2</sup>.

**4.5 Thermostatic device** (optional), with circulation pump to adjust temperature of Nutsch filter.

#### 4.6 Vacuum apparatus.

**4.6.1** Suction bottle, capacity 1 litre to 2 litres.