SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN ISO 105-Z10:1999

01-november-1999

Tekstilije - Preskušanje barvne obstojnosti - Del Z10: Ugotavljanje relativne intenzivnosti barv v raztopini (ISO 105-Z10:1997)

Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part Z10: Determination of relative colour strength of dyes in solution (ISO 105-Z10:1997)

Textilien - Farbechtheitsprüfungen - Teil Z10: Bestimmung der relativen Farbstärke von Farbstoffen in Lösung (ISO 105-Z10:1997)

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Textiles - Essais de solidité des teintures - Partie Z10: Détermination de l'intensité relative de la couleur des colorants en solution (ISO 105-Z10:1997)

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Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN ISO 105-Z10:1999**

ICS:

59.080.01 Tekstilije na splošno Textiles in general

SIST EN ISO 105-Z10:1999 **en**

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EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 105-Z10

May 1999

ICS 59.080.01

English version

Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part Z10: Determination of relative colour strength of dyes in solution (ISO 105-Z10:1997)

Textiles - Essais de solidité des teintures - Partie Z10: Détermination de l'intensité relative de la couleur des colorants en solution (ISO 105-Z10:1997)

Textilien - Farbechtheitsprüfungen - Teil Z10: Bestimmung der relativen Farbstärke von Farbstoffen in Lösung (ISO 105-Z10:1997)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 18 April 1999.

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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.

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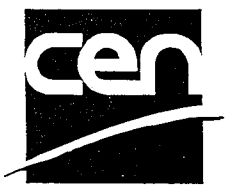

EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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SIST EN ISO 105-Z10:1999

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 November 1999, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by November 1999.

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-Z10:1997 has been approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 105-Z10

First edition
1997-12-15

Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

Part Z10:
Determination of relative colour strength of dyes in solution

Textiles — Essais de solidité des teintures —
Partie Z10: Détermination de l'intensité relative de la couleur des colorants en solution

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Reference number
ISO 105-Z10:1997(E)

SIST EN ISO 105-Z10:1999

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.

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International Standard ISO 105-Z10 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Tests for coloured textiles and colorants.*

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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.

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

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INTRODUCTION

This part of ISO 105 describes a practicable method for determination of colour strength based on absorbance measurement of dye solutions. The relative colour strength is defined primarily by means of comparison of dyeings, which are prepared from the dye under test and the reference dye at the same depth. The relative colour strength is therefore the reciprocal ratio of the dye concentrations, expressed as a percentage, hence it is a value defined by means of an application technique and is associated with the conditions of preparation of the dyeings and their evaluation. Despite this general limitation, determination of colour strength in solution is useful because of the decisive advantage of higher accuracy (reproducibility) with little expenditure of effort. The validity of the result should be controlled by comparison with evaluation by means of an application method.

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Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

Part Z10:
Determination of relative colour strength of dyes in solution

1 Scope

This method is intended for the determination of the colour strength of a dye in relation to that of a reference dye by means of spectrophotometric absorption measurements on solutions of dyes.

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NOTES

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1 Basic requirements for this method are that the dye solutions do not scatter light and obey the Bougher-Lambert-Beer law as well as identical or similar absorption curves of the samples and the reference in the visible region of the spectrum.

2 Identical or similar absorption curves are usually obtained if the tests are carried out for the purpose of dye production control of batches/deliveries of the same dye. This method is not applicable for the evaluation of dyes with distinctly different adsorption curves.

3 The colour strength of a dye is not a physical constant, since it is dependent, for example, on the test medium and test method. The colour strength determined by this method therefore may differ from those found by other determinations, e.g. instrumental or visual assessments of dyeings.

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.