
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*

ISO 105-Z10:1997

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/56af786f-6822-4174-8e93-86707dd21835/iso-105-z10-1997>



Foreword

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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-Z10 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.

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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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

- 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.

ISO 648:1977, *Laboratory glassware — One-mark pipettes*.

ISO 1042:1983, *Laboratory glassware — One-mark volumetric flasks*.

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this part of ISO 105 the following definitions apply :

3.1 colour strength: A measure of the ability of a dye to impart colour to other materials characterized by its absorption in the visible region of the spectrum and expressed as a colour strength value.

3.2 relative colour strength: The percentage ratio of the colour strength value of the sample to that of the reference dye, the colour strength of which is 100 %.

NOTE — As the relative colour strength is determined by a comparison with a reference dye, this is assumed to remain constant. It is essential therefore to ensure careful storage and control of the reference dye. Many dyes are hygroscopic and sensitive to oxidation. It is essential to protect the reference dye from exposure to light in firmly sealed containers that are impervious to moisture.

3.3 colour strength value: The extinction coefficient at the maximum absorption of the reference dye.

NOTE — Colour strength is traditionally a colouristic concept, being based essentially on a visual assessment. Therefore colour strength determined instrumentally should not contradict visual assessment. Such a contradiction would not be expected if the samples to be compared exhibit concentration-dependent differences in absorption only i.e. their absorption curves in the visible region are identical when the strength of the absorption curves is made equal, or show only insignificant differences.

If the absorption curves differ more markedly (shade differences), a better correlation with visual assessment may be obtained if the weighted total extinction in the visible region is used as the colour strength value.

4 Principle

Solutions of the dye under test and the reference dye are prepared and the absorptivity or colour strength values derived from them are determined.

The percentage relative colour strength F_s , is given by the following equation :

$$F_s = \frac{f_{k2}}{f_{k1}} \times 100$$

where

f_{k1} is the colour strength value of reference dye;
 f_{k2} is the colour strength value of dye under test.

5 Apparatus

5.1 Flasks, in accordance with ISO 1042.

5.2 Pipettes, in accordance with ISO 648.

5.3 Cells.

5.4 Cuvettes or flow cells.

5.5 Analytical balance.

5.6 Spectrophotometer or filter colorimeter.

6 Solvents

WARNING — This part of ISO 105 calls for the use of substances and/or procedures that may be injurious to health if adequate precautions are not taken. It refers only to technical suitability and does not absolve the user from legal obligations relating to health and safety at any stage. It has been assumed in the drafting of this part of ISO 105 that the execution of its provisions is entrusted to appropriately qualified and experienced people.

NOTE — When selecting solvents the following aspects are important :

- solubility of dye;
- stability of solutions;
- reproducibility of test;
- applicability of result to other media or practical applications.

The solvent used shall be selected from the following :

- (a) for water soluble dyes : water (demineralized)
- (b) for water insoluble dyes :
 - methanol, ethanol;
 - acetone;
 - N-methylpyrrolidone;
 - cellosolve, ethylene glycol monoethylether;
 - mixtures of the above solvents.

Dilute the concentrated stock solution (see 7.1.3 and 7.1.4) with the same solvents. Dissolve the stock dispersion in organic solvents and then dilute. The following additives are recommended to improve the stability and reproducibility.

- (a) To adjust the pH :
acids (e.g. sulphuric acid, acetic acid);
bases (e.g. sodium hydroxide, sodium carbonate);
buffer systems.
- (b) To eliminate the influence of unwanted metal ions :
sequestering agents.
- (c) Agents with a deagglomerating or disaggregating action in water:
surfactants, generally ethylene oxide adducts to alkanols.
- (d) Other additives:
dispersing agents;
antioxidants.

7 Procedure

7.1 Preparation of solutions for measurement

7.1.1 Samples

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Store the samples in firmly sealed containers in order to avoid erroneous results arising from the release or uptake of moisture.

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7.1.2 Weighing

Weigh an amount of not less than 0,5 g, to avoid errors attributable to micro-inhomogeneities to the nearest 0,000 5 g.

NOTE — It is essential to ensure that uptake of moisture by hygroscopic dye samples does not lead to errors during weighing.

7.1.3 Dissolving/dispersing

Transfer the weighed dye quantitatively to a graduated flask and then dissolve/disperse it. In general, pre-dissolving/dispersing in about 20 ml of the dissolving/dispersing medium or an additional solvent or auxiliary is advantageous. Water soluble dyes are preferably dissolved hot.

NOTE — It is essential to ensure that the solubility limit is not exceeded during subsequent cooling.

Equilibrate the solution to ambient temperature (20 °C to 25 °C). Make up the graduated flasks to the mark and homogenize the solution/dispersion by stirring or by mixing by turning the flask end over end.

7.1.4 Dilution

Dilute or dissolve the solution/dispersion prepared according to 7.1.3 so that the maximum absorption (the minimum transmittant at the lowest point) lies within the range of 10 % to 60 % transmittance.

NOTES

- 1 To avoid errors of dilution no pipette of total volume less than 5 ml nor graduated flask less than 100 ml should be used.
- 2 For commercial dyes the corresponding concentrations for measurement are within the range 10 mg/l to 100 mg/l for a 10 mm cell path length or proportionately more for shorter path length cells.

7.2 Measurement and evaluation

Carry out the measurement as soon as possible after preparation of the solution, in order to exclude the influence of changes in solution.

NOTE — When a dye is measured for the first time it is advisable to confirm the validity of the relationship (Beer's law) under the conditions selected (concentration, solvent) within a range of concentrations between one-half and twice that actually used.

Adopt appropriate techniques with light sensitive solutions e.g. using darkened flasks, or working in dimly lit surroundings.

NOTE — In certain instances the solution to be measured may be influenced adversely by the light energy of the source in the measuring instrument.

7.2.1 Measurement

Measure the absorbance of the solution in cells of identical path length (usually 5 mm or 10 mm). The difference in absorbance between the sample and the reference shall not exceed 30 % in order to minimize the influence of variations in the spectrophotometric response over a relatively wide range of concentrations. Depending on the measuring instrument used, the absorbance, A , of the dye solution is obtained directly as a measured result (double-beam spectrophotometer with simultaneous measurement of an identical cell filled with the solvent used for dilution, or a single beam instrument previously calibrated with a cell containing solvent), or is calculated as the difference between the absorbance of the dye solution A_R , and a blank value A_B (measurement of the solvent).

$$A = A_R - A_B$$