

## SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN ISO 16373-3:2014

01-september-2014

Tekstilije - Barvila - 3. del: Metoda za ugotavljanje določenih kancerogenih barvil (metoda z uporabo trietilamina/metanola) (ISO 16373-3:2014)

Textiles - Dyestuffs - Part 3: Method for determination of certain carcinogenic dyestuffs (method using triethylamine/methanol) (ISO 16373-3:2014)

Textilien - Farbstoffe - Teil 3: Verfahren zur Bestimmung von bestimmten karzinogenen Farbstoffen (Triethylamin/Methanol-Verfahren) (ISO 16373-3:2014)

Textiles - Colorants - Partie 3: Méthode de détermination de certains colorants cancérogènes extractibles (méthode en utilisant la triéthylamine / méthanol) (ISO 16373-3:2014)

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87.060.10 Pigmenti in polnila Pigments and extenders

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#### **English Version**

Textiles - Dyestuffs - Part 3: Method for determination of certain carcinogenic dyestuffs (method using triethylamine/methanol) (ISO 16373-3:2014)

Textiles - Colorants - Partie 3: Méthode de détermination de certains colorants cancérigènes (méthode à la triéthylamine et au méthanol) (ISO 16373-3:2014)

Textilien - Farbstoffe - Teil 3: Verfahren zur Bestimmung von bestimmten karzinogenen Farbstoffen (Triethylamin/Methanol-Verfahren) (ISO 16373-3:2014)

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EN ISO 16373-3:2014 (E)

### **Foreword**

This document (EN ISO 16373-3:2014) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38 "Textiles" in collaboration with 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by December 2014, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by December 2014.

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#### **Endorsement notice**

The text of ISO 16373-3:2014 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 16373-3:2014 without any modification.

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## INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 16373-3

First edition 2014-06-01

## Textiles — Dyestuffs —

Part 3:

Method for determination of certain carcinogenic dyestuffs (method using triethylamine/methanol)

## iTeh STTextiles Colorants PREVIEW

Partie 3: Méthode de détermination de certains colorants cancérigenes (méthode à la triéthylamine et au méthanol)

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### 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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2. www.iso.org/directives

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: Foreword - Supplementary information

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 38.

ISO 16373 consists of the following parts, under the general title Textiles — Dyestuffs:

- https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/3b6d956a-1e08-44f5-8ad0-
- Part 1: General principles of testing coloured textiles for dyestuff identification
- Part 2: General method for the determination of extractable dyestuffs including allergenic and carcinogenic dyestuffs (method using pyridine-water)
- Part3: Method for determination of certain carcinogenic dyestuffs (method using triethylamine/methanol)

## Introduction

Due to concerns of consumers over safety and hygiene, many countries have introduced regulations regarding carcinogenic dyestuffs in textile articles. To support international and national regulations the development of a test method is very important and this part of ISO 16373 does just that.

The ISO 16373 series deal with dyestuffs used in textile for qualification and quantification.

- ISO 16373-1<sup>1)</sup> includes the definition of the dyestuff, and classes the description of some procedures
  to identify qualitatively the dyestuff class used in textile material. The other parts of ISO 16373 are
  related to the quantification of some dyestuffs.
- In ISO 16373-2, the principle of the test method is based on extraction using pyridine-water solution, which has been found to be the most efficient solution to extract a large range of dyestuffs, including allergenic and carcinogenic dyestuffs.
- In this part of ISO 16373, the principle of the test method is based on extraction using triethylaminemethanol solution. This solution has been found to be efficient at extracting some dyestuffs in some cases.

Additional information related to the recovery rate (to characterize the extraction efficiency) obtained from the application of ISO 16373-2 and this part of ISO 16373 is summarized in ISO 16373-1:—, Annex B.

It is important to note that there are other test methods related to azo dyes, for which a reduction of the extracted azo dyes leads to the release of some aromatic amines to be detected and determined using chromatography. [6][7]

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<sup>1)</sup> To be published.

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