INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 105-P02

Third edition
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Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

Part P02: Colour fastness to pleating: Steam pleating

Textiles — Essais de solidité des teintures —

Partie P02: Solidité des teintures au plissage: Plissage à la vapeur

Reference number
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ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.ch
Web www.iso.ch

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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. 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.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this part of ISO 105 may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 105-P02 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Tests for coloured textiles and colorants*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 105-P02:1993), of which it constitutes a minor revision.

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.

Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

Part P02:
Colour fastness to pleating: Steam pleating

1 Scope

1.1 This part of ISO 105 specifies a method for determining the resistance of the colour of textiles of all kinds and in all forms to the action of steam-pleating processes. The materials are not pleated during the test, and it is emphasized that the test is not intended for assessing the quality of the pleating process.

1.2 Three tests differing in severity are provided; one or more of them may be used depending on the requirements.

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 105. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 105 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 105-A01:1994, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A01: General principles of testing*

ISO 105-A02:1993, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A02: Grey scale for assessing change in colour*

ISO 105-A03:1993, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A03: Grey scale for assessing staining*

ISO 105-F:1985, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part F: Standard adjacent fabrics*

ISO 105-F10:1989, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part F10: Specification for adjacent fabric: Multifibre*

ISO 139:1973, *Textiles — Standard admospheres for conditioning and testing*

3 Principle

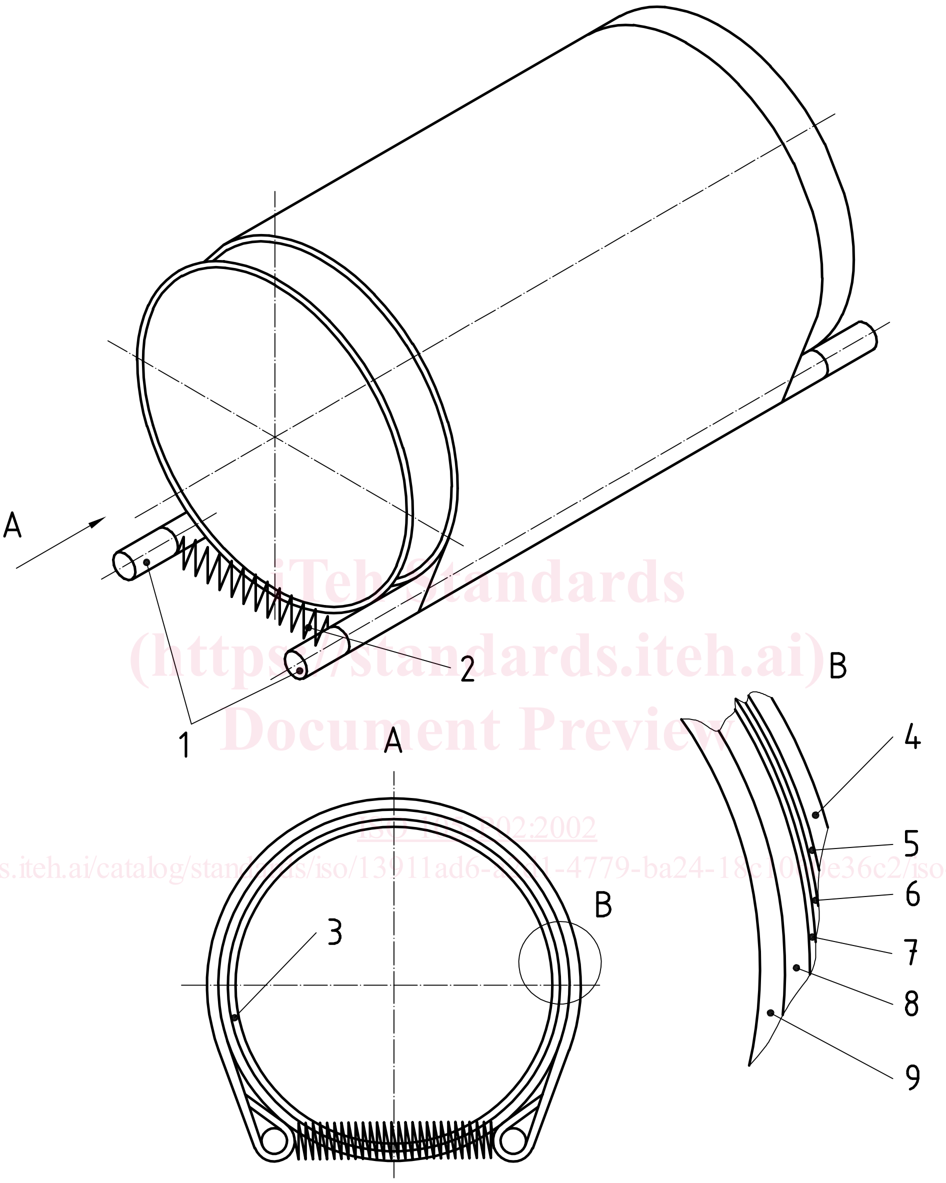
A specimen of the textile in contact with either one or two specified adjacent fabrics is steamed under pressure and dried. The change in colour of the specimen, and the staining of the adjacent fabric(s), are assessed with the grey scales.

4 Apparatus and materials

4.1 Specimen holder (see Figure 1), consisting of a copper tube 80 mm in external diameter. The thickness of the copper is 1,5 mm. The copper tube is wrapped with six layers of bleached cotton fabric of mass per unit area approximately 125 g/m^2, on which the test specimen is wrapped. Wrapped round the test specimen is an outer

cover made from bleached cotton fabric of mass per unit area approximately 185 g/m^2. The outer cover is held in place by rods made from-6-mm-diameter mild steel, spring-fitted to the tube.

The strength of the springs is not critical, but it shall be sufficient to hold the cover tightly against the tube. The springs are conveniently fastened to one of the rods and should hook easily on to the other.



Key

1 Steel rods

2 Spring to hold steel rods in place at both ends of cylinder

3 Copper cylinder (80 mm diameter, 1,5 mm thick)

4 Outer cover of cotton fabric

5 Adjacent fabric

6 Specimen

7 Adjacent fabric

8 Six layers of cotton fabric

9 Copper cylinder

Figure 1 — Specimen holder

