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МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ

Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

Part E08:

Colour fastness to water: Hot water

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Textiles — Essais de solidité des teintures —

Partie E08: Solidité des teintures à l'eau: Eau chaude -E08:1987

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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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 105-E08 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (included in ISO 105-E: 1978), of which it constitutes a minor revision. <http://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/0098bf95-5ad4-4ac7-a0ce-a027a5cdd42f/iso-105-e08-1987>

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.

Users should note that all International Standards undergo revision from time to time and that any reference made herein to any other International Standard implies its latest edition, unless otherwise stated.

Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

Part E08:

Colour fastness to water: Hot water

1 Scope and field of application

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 hot water. The method is mainly applicable to wool and textiles containing wool.

2 References

ISO 105, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness*

Part A01: General principles of testing.

Part A02: Grey scale for assessing change in colour.

Part A03: Grey scale for assessing staining.

3 Principle

A specimen of the textile in contact with adjacent fabrics is rolled around a glass rod, treated with slightly acidified hot water and dried. The change in colour of the specimen and the staining of the adjacent fabrics are assessed with the grey scales.

4 Apparatus and reagent

4.1 Vessel equipped with reflux condenser, to hold a cylindrical specimen 4 cm long in hot water.

4.2 Thermostatically controlled bath, to maintain the contents of the vessel (4.1) at 70 ± 2 °C.

4.3 Glass rod, 0,5 to 0,8 cm in diameter.

4.4 Wool adjacent fabric, measuring 10 cm × 4 cm.

4.5 Cotton adjacent fabric, or, in the case of blends, adjacent fabric made from the kind of fibre admixed with the wool, in each case measuring 10 cm × 4 cm.

4.6 Distilled water, if necessary acidified with acetic acid to pH $6 \pm 0,5$.

4.7 Grey scales for assessing change in colour and staining (see clause 2).

5 Test specimen

5.1 If the textile to be tested is fabric, place a specimen 10 cm × 4 cm between the two adjacent fabrics (4.4 and 4.5) and sew along one of the shorter sides to form a composite specimen.

5.2 If the textile to be tested is yarn, knit it into fabric and treat it as in 5.1, or form a layer of parallel lengths of it between the two adjacent fabrics (4.4 and 4.5), the amount of yarn taken being approximately equal to half the combined mass of the adjacent fabrics. Sew around all four sides to hold the yarn in place and to form a composite specimen.

5.3 If the textile to be tested is loose fibre, comb and compress an amount approximately equal to half the combined mass of the adjacent fabrics (4.4 and 4.5) into a sheet 10 cm × 4 cm. Place the sheet between the two adjacent fabrics and sew around all four sides to hold the fibres in place and to form a composite specimen.

6 Procedure

6.1 Roll the composite specimen compactly around the glass rod to form a cylinder 4 cm long, and tie uniformly, but not tightly, with thread.

6.2 Leave the specimen on the rod for 30 min in slightly acidified distilled water (4.6) under reflux at a temperature of 70 ± 2 °C and at a liquor ratio of 30 : 1. During the test ensure that the composite specimen is always submerged in the water.

6.3 Remove the specimen from the rod and squeeze the specimen. Open out the composite specimen by breaking the stitching on all sides except one of the shorter sides and dry it

by hanging it in air at a temperature not exceeding 60 °C with the three parts in contact only at the remaining line of stitching.

6.4 Assess the change in colour of the specimen and the staining of the adjacent fabrics with the grey scales.

7 Test report

Report the numerical ratings for change in colour of the specimen and for staining of each kind of adjacent fabric used.

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