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Third edition
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Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

Part E09 :

Colour fastness to potting

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

Textiles — Essais de solidité des teintures —

Partie E09 : Solidité des teintures au décatissage à l'eau bouillante

ISO 105-E09:1989

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ISO 105-E09:1989(E)

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 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-E09 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 105-E09:1987), of which it constitutes a technical revision.

ISO 105 was previously published in 13 "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.

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Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

Part E09 :

Colour fastness to potting

1 Scope

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 boiling water. It is mainly applicable to wool and textiles containing wool.

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 105-A01:1989, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A01: General principles of testing.*

ISO 105-A02:1987, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A02: Grey scale for assessing change in colour.*

ISO 105-A03:1987, *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.*

3 Principle

A specimen of the textile between adjacent fabrics is rolled around a glass rod and treated with boiling water. The specimen and the adjacent fabrics are dried separately. 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 40 mm long in boiling water.

4.2 Glass rod, 5 mm to 8 mm in diameter.

4.3 Wool adjacent fabric, complying with section F01 of ISO 105-F:1985, measuring 40 mm × 100 mm.

4.4 Cotton adjacent fabric, complying with section F02 of ISO 105-F:1985, or, in the case of blends, adjacent fabric made from the kind of fibre admixed with the wool, measuring 40 mm × 100 mm.

4.5 Grey scale for assessing change in colour, complying with ISO 105-A02, and **grey scale for assessing staining**, complying with ISO 105-A03.

4.6 Grade 3 water (see ISO 105-A01:1989, sub-clause 8.2).

5 Test specimen

5.1 If the textile to be tested is fabric, place a specimen measuring 40 mm × 100 mm between the two adjacent fabrics (4.3 and 4.4) 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 (4.3 and 4.4), the amount of yarn taken being approximately equal to half the combined mass of the adjacent fabrics. Sew along two opposite 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 (4.3 and 4.4) into a sheet measuring 40 mm × 100 mm. Place the sheet between the two adjacent fabrics and sew along 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 40 mm long and tie it uniformly, but not tightly, with thread.

6.2 Treat the specimen on the rod for 1 h in boiling water (4.6), at a liquor ratio of 30 : 1, under reflux.

6.3 Open out the composite specimen (by breaking the stitching on all sides except one of the shorter sides, if necessary) and dry it by hanging it in air at a temperature not exceeding 60 °C, with the three parts in contact only at the line of stitching.

6.4 Assess the change in colour of the specimen and the staining of the adjacent fabrics with the grey scales (4.5).

7 Test report

The test report shall include the following particulars:

- a) the number and date of this part of ISO 105, i.e. ISO 105-E09:1989;
- b) all details necessary for the identification of the sample tested;
- c) the numerical rating for change in colour of the specimen and for staining of the adjacent fabrics.

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