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МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ

Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

Part X08: Colour fastness to degumming

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Textiles — Essais de solidité des teintures

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Partie X08: Solidité des teintures au décreusage

[ISO 105-X08:1987](#)

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Reference number
ISO 105-X08:1987 (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.

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-X08 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (included in ISO 105-X: 1984), 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.

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 X08: Colour fastness to degumming

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, except loose fibre, to the action of soap solutions such as those used in degumming raw silk.

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 treated with a soap solution, then rinsed 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 reagents

4.1 Vessel, of capacity 500 ml, with appropriate **reflux condenser**.

4.2 Soap, containing not more than 5 % moisture and complying with the following requirements based on dry mass :

- free alkali, calculated as Na_2CO_3 : 3 g/kg maximum
- free alkali, calculated as NaOH : 1 g/kg maximum
- total fatty matter : 850 g/kg minimum
- titre of mixed fatty acids prepared from soap : 30 °C maximum

- iodine value : 50 maximum

The soap shall be free from fluorescent brightening agents.

4.3 Soap solution, containing 7 g of soap (4.2) per litre of distilled water.

4.4 Sodium carbonate, anhydrous (Na_2CO_3).

4.5 Two adjacent fabrics, 10 cm × 4 cm, one piece made of raw silk, the other made of the same kind of fabric as that of the textile to be tested or that predominating in the case of blends.

4.6 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 (4.5) and sew along all four 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 (4.5), the amount of yarn taken being approximately equal to half the combined mass of the adjacent fabrics. Sew along all four sides to hold the yarn in place and to form a composite specimen.

6 Procedure

6.1 Treat the composite specimen in the vessel (4.1) for 10 min under reflux with a lightly boiling soap solution (4.3) at a liquor ratio of 100 : 1.

6.2 After 10 min, add 0,5 g of anhydrous sodium carbonate per litre of the boiling soap solution and keep boiling lightly for another 110 min (2 h in all).

6.3 Remove the composite specimen from the soap solution, rinse twice in cold distilled water and then for 10 min in cold, running tap-water. Squeeze the composite specimen thoroughly, open it out 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 the adjacent fabrics.

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