

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO
105-E06

Third edition
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Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

Part E06 :

Colour fastness to spotting: Alkali

Textiles — Essais de solidité des teintures —

Partie E06 : Solidité des teintures aux alcalis



Reference number
ISO 105-E06:1989(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-E06 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 105-E06:1987), 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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International Organization for Standardization
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Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

Part E06 :

Colour fastness to spotting: Alkali

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 dilute alkaline solutions.

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*.

3 Principle

Drops of a solution of sodium carbonate are placed on the specimen, the surface of which is rubbed gently with a glass rod to ensure penetration. The change in colour of the textile is assessed with the grey scale.

4 Apparatus and reagents

4.1 Pipette or dropper.

4.2 Glass rod, with rounded end.

4.3 Grey scale for assessing change in colour, complying with ISO 105-A02.

4.4 Sodium carbonate, solution containing 100 g of anhydrous sodium carbonate per litre of water (4.5).

4.5 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, use a specimen measuring 40 mm × 100 mm.

5.2 If the textile to be tested is yarn, knit it into fabric and use a specimen measuring 40 mm × 100 mm, or make a wick of parallel lengths 100 mm long and about 5 mm in diameter, tied near both ends.

5.3 If the textile to be tested is loose fibre, comb and compress enough of it to form a sheet measuring 40 mm × 100 mm.

6 Procedure

6.1 Spot the specimen at room temperature with the sodium carbonate solution (4.4) so that after working the solution into the specimen with the glass rod, a spot of diameter approximately 20 mm is formed. In the case of water-repellent fabrics, the amount of solution shall not exceed 0,5 ml.

6.2 Dry the specimen by hanging it in air at room temperature; brush it to remove sodium carbonate residues.