

**Tekstiil. Värvipüsivuse katsetamine. Osa C06:
Värvipüsivus koduse ja pesumajas pesemise toimele**

Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part C06: Colour
fastness to domestic and commercial laundering

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 105-C06:2010 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 105-C06:2010 ingliskeelset teksti.

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English Version

**Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part C06: Colour fastness
to domestic and commercial laundering (ISO 105-C06:2010)**

Textiles - Essais de solidité des coloris - Partie C06:
Solidité des coloris aux lavages domestiques et industriels
(ISO 105-C06:2010)

Textilien - Farbechtheitsprüfungen - Teil C06: Farbechtheit
bei der Haushaltswäsche und der gewerblichen Wäsche
(ISO 105-C06:2010)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 18 February 2010.

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Foreword

This document (EN ISO 105-C06:2010) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38 "Textiles" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 248 "Textiles and textile products", the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by September 2010, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 2010.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 105-C06:2010 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 105-C06:2010 without any modification.

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Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

Part C06:

Colour fastness to domestic and commercial laundering

1 Scope

This part of ISO 105 specifies methods intended for determining the resistance of the colour of textiles of all kinds and in all forms to domestic or commercial laundering procedures used for normal household articles using a reference detergent. Industrial and hospital articles may be subjected to special laundering procedures which may be more severe in some aspects.

The colour loss and staining resulting from desorption and/or abrasive action in one single (S) test closely approximates to one commercial or domestic laundering. The results of one multiple (M) test may in some cases be approximated by the results of up to five domestic or commercial laundings at temperatures not exceeding 70 °C. The M tests are more severe than the S tests because of an increase in mechanical action.

These methods do not reflect the effect of optical brighteners present in commercial washing products.

These methods are designed for the detergents and bleach systems given. Other detergents and bleach systems may require different conditions and levels of ingredients.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

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

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

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

ISO 105-A04, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A04: Method for the instrumental assessment of the degree of staining of adjacent fabrics*

ISO 105-A05, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A05: Instrumental assessment of change in colour for determination of grey scale rating*

ISO 105-F01, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part F01: Specification for wool adjacent fabric*

ISO 105-F02, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part F02: Specification for cotton and viscose adjacent fabrics*

ISO 105-F03, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part F03: Specification for polyamide adjacent fabric*

ISO 105-F04, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part F04: Specification for polyester adjacent fabric*

ISO 105-F05, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part F05: Specification for acrylic adjacent fabric*

ISO 105-F06, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part F06: Specification for silk adjacent fabric*

ISO 105-F07, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part F07: Specification for secondary acetate adjacent fabric*

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

ISO 3696, *Water for analytical laboratory use — Specification and test methods*

3 Principle

A specimen of the textile in contact with specified adjacent fabric or fabrics is laundered, rinsed and dried. Specimens are laundered under appropriate conditions of temperature, alkalinity, bleaching and abrasive action such that the result is obtained in a conveniently short time. The abrasive action is accomplished by the use of a low liquor ratio and an appropriate number of steel balls. The change in colour of the specimen and the staining of the adjacent fabric or fabrics are assessed by comparison with the grey scales or instrumentally.

4 Apparatus, materials and reagents

4.1 Suitable mechanical device, consisting of a water bath containing a rotatable shaft which supports, radially, stainless steel containers with a diameter of (75 ± 5) mm and a height of (125 ± 10) mm, of capacity (550 ± 50) ml, the bottom of the containers being (45 ± 10) mm from the centre of the shaft.

The shaft/container assembly is rotated at a frequency of (40 ± 2) min⁻¹. The temperature of the water bath is thermostatically controlled to maintain the test solution at the prescribed temperature ± 2 °C.

Other mechanical devices may be used for this test, provided that the results are identical to those obtained using the apparatus described.

4.2 Non-corrodible (stainless) steel balls, ≈ 6 mm in diameter.

4.3 Adjacent fabrics (see ISO 105-A01). Use either 4.3.1 or 4.3.2.

NOTE Supplies of spun acetate may be limited due to decreased manufacturing.

4.3.1 A multifibre adjacent fabric, complying with ISO 105-F10, appropriate to the temperature used:

- a multifibre adjacent fabric [DW¹⁾] containing wool and acetate (tests at 40 °C and 50 °C and in certain cases, to be indicated in the test report, also at 60 °C);
- a multifibre adjacent fabric [TV²⁾] not containing wool and acetate (in certain tests at 60 °C, and in all tests at 70 °C and 95 °C).

Consideration should be made in the use of multifibre with wool as the combination of temperature and sodium perborate at 60 °C might be harmful to the wool.

4.3.2 Two single-fibre adjacent fabrics, complying with the relevant ISO 105-F01 to F07 standards. One of the adjacent fabrics shall be made of the same kind of fibre as that of the textile to be tested, or that predominating in the case of blends, and the second piece made of the fibre as indicated in Table 1 or, in the case of blends, of the kind of fibre second in order of predominance, or as otherwise specified.

1) DW = diacetate is the first yarn; wool is the second yarn.

2) TV = triacetate and viscose.