

**Textiles - Tests for colour fastness -
Part E06: Colour fastness to spotting:
Alkali**

Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part E06:
Colour fastness to spotting: Alkali

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 105-E06:2006 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 105-E06:2006 ingliskeelset teksti. Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 30.08.2006 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes. Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 105-E06:2006 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 105-E06:2006. This document is endorsed on 30.08.2006 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation. The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.
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Käsitlusala: 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. Three tests differing in severity are provided. Any or all may be used, depending on the nature of the fibre.	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. Three tests differing in severity are provided. Any or all may be used, depending on the nature of the fibre.
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ICS 59.080.01

Võtmesõnad:

ICS 59.080.01

English Version

**Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part E06: Colour fastness
to spotting: Alkali (ISO 105-E06:2006)**

Textiles - Essais de solidité des teintures - Partie E06:
Solidité des teintures aux alcalis (ISO 105-E06:2006)

Textilien - Farbechtheitsprüfungen - Teil E06: Farbechtheit
gegen Flecken: Alkali (ISO 105-E06:2006)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 21 June 2006.

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This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
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Foreword

This document (EN ISO 105-E06:2006) 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 January 2007, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by January 2007.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 105-E06:2006 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 105-E06:2006 without any modifications.

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



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Foreword

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International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 105-E06 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Tests for coloured textiles and colorants*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 105-E06:1989), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates Technical Corrigendum ISO 105-E06:1989/Cor. 1:2002.

ISO 105 was previously published in 13 "parts", each designated by a letter (e.g. "Part A"), with publication date 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.

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.

Three tests differing in severity are provided. Any or all may be used, depending on the nature of the fibre.

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

ISO 105-E07, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part E07: Colour fastness to spotting: Water*

3 Principle

The specimens are steeped in or spotted with prepared reagents by means of simple laboratory equipment. The change in the colour of the textile, while it is still wet and after drying, is assessed either visually or instrumentally.

4 Reagents and materials

4.1 Pipette or dropper.

4.2 Glass rod, with rounded end.

4.3 Glass beaker.

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

4.5 Sodium carbonate solution, containing 100 g of anhydrous sodium carbonate (Na_2CO_3) per litre of water (4.8).