

**Tekstiil. Värvipüsivuse katsetamine.  
Osa E11: Värvipüsivus aurutamise  
toimele**

Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part E11:  
Colour fastness to steaming

## EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

## NATIONAL FOREWORD

<p>Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 105-E11:2000 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 105-E11:1996 ingliskeelset teksti.</p> <p>Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 20.03.2000 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes.</p> <p>Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.</p>	<p>This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 105-E11:2000 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 105-E11:1996.</p> <p>This document is endorsed on 20.03.2000 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.</p> <p>The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.</p>
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<p><b>Käsitlusala:</b> See standard kirjeldab meetodit kõigi tekstiililiikide ja -vormide värvipüsivuse määramiseks auru toime suhtes atmosfäärirõhu juures.</p>	<p><b>Scope:</b></p>
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**ICS** 59.080.01

**Võtmesõnad:** aur, katsed, määramine, tekstiil, veeaurukatsed, veekindluskatsed, värvid, värvipüsivus

ICS 59.080.01

Descriptors: Textiles, testing, colour fastness, steaming.

**English version**

**Textiles**

**Test for colour fastness**

**Part E11: Colour fastness to steaming**

**(ISO 105-E11:1994)**

Textiles – Essais de solidité des teintures –  
Partie E11: Solidité des teintures au  
vaporisation à la pression atmosphérique  
(ISO 105-E11:1994)

Textilien – Farbechtheitsprüfungen –  
Teil E11: Farbechtheit gegen Dämpfen  
(ISO 105-E11:1994)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1996-11-30 and is identical to the ISO Standard as referred to.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

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.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

**CEN**

European Committee for Standardization  
Comité Européen de Normalisation  
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

**Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart 36, B-1050 Brussels**

## Foreword

International Standard

ISO 105-E11:1994 Textiles – Tests for colour fastness – Colour fastness to steaming,

which was prepared by ISO/TC 38 'Textiles' of the International Organization for Standardization, has been adopted by Technical Committee CEN/TC 248 'Textile and textile products' as a European Standard.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, and conflicting national standards withdrawn, by June 1997 at the latest.

In accordance with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard:

Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

## Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard ISO 105-E11:1994 was approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

NOTE: Normative references to international publications are listed in Annex ZA (normative).

## 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 steam under atmospheric pressure.

## 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-A01:1994, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A01: General principles of testing*.

ISO 105-A03:1993, *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*.

## 3 Principle

A specimen of the textile in contact with specified adjacent fabrics is rolled into a cylinder and placed in the neck of a flask containing boiling water. The staining of the adjacent fabrics is assessed by comparison with the grey scale.

## 4 Apparatus

**4.1 Glass tube**, open at both ends, with 30 mm inside diameter, mounted in a cork stopper and fitted into the neck of a wide-neck conical flask of about 2 litres capacity. A wire ring is fixed in the cork stopper, with the loop covered with a thin fabric to catch spray. The flask contains about 0,5 litre of water, to which some small beads are added (see figure 1).

**4.2 Adjacent fabric**, complying with the relevant sections F01 to F08 of ISO 105-F:1985, measuring 40 mm × 100 mm, of the same fibre as the specimen.<sup>1)</sup>

**4.3 Two cotton adjacent fabrics**, complying with section F02 of ISO 105-F:1985, each measuring 40 mm × 100 mm<sup>1)</sup>.

**4.4 Undyed scoured wool felt**.

**4.5 Grey scale for assessing staining**, complying with ISO 105-A03.

1) The length of 100 mm may be reduced if the fabric to be tested is too thick for the cylinder to be inserted into the tube. To facilitate rolling, stitch the composite specimen at one end.