Tekstiil. Värvipüsivuse katsetamine. Osa E14: Värvipüsivus hapevanutamise toimele: Mõõdukad nõuded

Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part E14: Colour fastness to acid-feltning: Mild



EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 105-E14:2000 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 105-E14:1996 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 105- E14:2000 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 105- E14:1996.
Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 20.03.2000 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes.	This document is endorsed on 20.03.2000 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.
Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.	The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.

Käsitlusala:	Scope:
See standard määrab kindlaks meetodi	
tekstiili värvipüsivuse määramiseks	
kübara- ja vilditööstuses kasutatavate	
lahjade kuumade mineraalhapete toime	
suhtes vanutamisel õrnal reziimil.	
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ICS 59.080.01

Võtmesõnad: happekindluskatsed, katsed, keemiline analüüs, määramine, tekstiil, värvid, värvipüsivus

EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 105-E14

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Descriptors: Textiles, colour fastness, felting, testing.

English version

Textiles

Test for colour fastness
Part E14: Colour fastness to acid-felting: Mild
(ISO 105-E14:1994)

Textiles – Essais de solidité des teintures – Partie E14: Solidité des teintures au foulon acide: Essai doux (ISO 105-E14:1994)

Textilien – Farbechtheitsprüfungen – Teil E14: Farbechtheit gegen saures Walken (leichte Beanspruchung) (ISO 105-E14:1994)

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

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Foreword

International Standard

ISO 105-E14:1994 Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Colour fastness to acid-felting: Mild,

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-E14:1994 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 to the action of dilute and hot mineral acids, as used under mild felting conditions in the hat-making and felt industries.

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-A02:1993, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A02: Grey scale for assessing change in colour.

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 adjacent fabrics is milled in acid solution, rinsed and dried. The

change in colour of the specimen and the staining of the adjacent fabrics are assessed by comparison with the grey scales.

4 Apparatus and reagent

- **4.1** Suitable open container and glass rod, flattened at one end, or appropriate mechanical device (see 6.2).
- **4.2 Sulfuric acid**, solution containing 1 ml of concentrated sulfuric acid (ϱ 1,84 g/ml) per litre.
- **4.3** Two adjacent fabrics, complying with the relevant sections of F01 to F08 of ISO 105-F:1985, each measuring 40 mm × 100 mm, one piece made of wool and the other made of wool or of another fibre to be assessed for staining, as desired.
- **4.4** Grey scale for assessing change in colour, complying with ISO 105-A02, and grey scale for assessing staining, complying with ISO 105-A03.

5 Test specimen

- **5.1** If the textile to be tested is fabric, attach a specimen measuring 40 mm \times 100 mm between the two single-fibre adjacent fabrics (4.3), also measuring 40 mm \times 100 mm, by sewing along one of the shorter sides.
- **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 (4.3), the amount of yarn taken being approximately equal to half the combined mass of the adjacent fabrics.