EESTI STANDARD EVS-EN ISO 105-Z05:2000

Tekstiil. Värvipüsivuse katsetamine. Osa Z05: Värvainete tolmavuse määramine

Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part Z05: Determination of the dusting behaviour of dyes

EESTI STANDARDIKESKUS

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA **NATIONAL FOREWORD**

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 105-Z05:2000 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 105-Z05:1998 ingliskeelset teksti. Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 10.05.2000 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes. Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 105-Z05:2000 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 105-Z05:1998. This document is endorsed on 10.05.2000 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation. The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.

Käsitlusala: See ISO 105 osa määrab kindlaks meetodi värvide tolmavuse määramiseks.	**Scope:**

ICS 59.080.01

Võtmesõnad: katsed, määramine, omadused, pulbermaterjalid, tekstiil, värvid, värvimine, värvipüsivus, värvipüsivuskatsed

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Descriptors: Textiles, colour fastness, dyes, testing.

English version

Textiles

Tests for colour fastness
Part Z05: Determination of the dusting behaviour of dyes
(ISO 105-Z05 : 1996)

Textiles – Essais de solidité des teintures – Partie Z05: Détermination du comportement des colorants au saupoudrage (ISO 105-Z05 : 1996)

Textilien – Farbechtheitsprüfungen – Teil Z05: Bestimmung des Staubverhaltens von Farbstoffen (ISO 105-Z05 : 1996)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1998-02-14.

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.

The European Standards exist 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, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the 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-Z05 : 1996 Textiles – Tests for colour fastness – Part Z05: Determination of the dusting behaviour of dyes,

which was prepared by ISO/TC 38 'Textiles' of the International Organization for Standardization, has been adopted by Technical Committee CEN/TC 248 'Textiles and textile products', the Secretariat of which is held by BSI, 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 September 1998 at the latest.

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

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

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard ISO 105-Z05 : 1996 was approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

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

Introduction

The dustiness of dyestuffs is an important feature when considering aspects of hygiene, health and safety in the dyestuff-consuming industry. It is important therefore that a reliable and reproducible method exists to measure this property.

Although other methods for dust measurement exist, the method given in this part of ISO 105 is both more representative of and comparable with actual practice when handling dyestuffs. In respect of a comparison of dyestuffs or the reliability of limits, it should be understood that the resulting value is not a specific value like density.

Details of reproducibility data are given in annex A.

1 Scope

This part of ISO 105 specifies a method for determination of the dusting behaviour of dyes.

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.*

3 Definition

For the purposes of this part of ISO 105, the following definition applies.

3.1 dust: Particles of solid material dispersed in a gas.

NOTES

1 Dyestuff dust is formed during handling operations such as dispensing, transferring, sprinkling, etc.

2 Solid dyes are sold in different physical forms (powdered, granulated, etc.). The particle-size distribution of commercial products varies considerably. The mean particle diameter may be less than 50 µm or as much as several millimetres. The range of the particle-size distribution of a solid dye may also be narrow or wide.

3 The particle-size distribution of dyestuff dust is largely independent of the physical form of the dyestuff. Two typical particle-size distributions for dyestuff dust are shown in figure 1.

4 Principle

Dust is generated from a dye sample by means of a dust-generating device, extracted from the dust-bearing air by vacuum and conveyed to a detection point, where the amount of dust generated is estimated visually or determined quantitatively by a gravimetric or photometric method.

5 Apparatus

5.1 Balance, accurate to ± 0,1 g, for weighing out the dye.

5.2 Dust-generating device, with filter holder and connecting joints, and incorporating the following additional components (see figures 2 and 3).

NOTES

1 Instead of a filter and filter holder, other dust-detection devices may be fitted to the apparatus, such as an impactor or an optical particle counter.

2 For information on sources of supply of the dust-generating device and the filter, apply to the organizations listed in clause 8 of ISO 105-A01:1994.