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Tekstiil. Värvipüsivuse katsetamine. Osa X12: Värvipüsivus hõõrdumise toimele

Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part X12: Colour fastness to rubbing



EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 105-X12:2003 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 105-X12:2002 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 105- X12:2003 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 105- X12:2002.
Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 18.02.2003 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes.	This document is endorsed on 18.02.2003 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: This part of ISO 105 specifies a method for determining the resistance of the colour of textiles of all kinds, including textile floor covering and other pile fabrics, to rubbing off and staining other materials	Scope: This part of ISO 105 specifies a method for determining the resistance of the colour of textiles of all kinds, including textile floor covering and other pile fabrics, to rubbing off and staining other materials
ICS 59.080.01	
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EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 105-X12

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Supersedes EN ISO 105-X12 : 1995.

English version

Textiles – Tests for colour fastness

Part X12: Colour fastness to rubbing (ISO 105-X12:2001)

Textiles - Essais de solidité des teintures - Partie X12: Solidité des teintures au frottement (ISO 105-X12 : 2001)

Textilien - Farbechtheitsprüfungen -Teil X12: Farbechtheit gegen Reiben (ISO 105-X12 : 2001)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 2002-08-19.

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 Management Centre 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 Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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

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Foreword

International Standard

ISO 105-X12 : 2001 Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part X12: Colour fastness to rubbing, 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 March 2003 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, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

. ISU national p The text of the International Standard ISO 105-X12 : 2001 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, including textile floor coverings and other pile fabrics, to rubbing off and staining other materials.

The method is applicable to textiles made from all fibres in the form of yarn or fabric, including textile floor coverings, whether dyed or printed.

Two tests may be made, one with a dry rubbing cloth and one with a wet rubbing cloth.

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 105. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 105 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC 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, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A03: Grey scale for assessing staining.

ISO 105-F09, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part F09: Specification for cotton rubbing cloth.

ISO 105-X16, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part X16: Colour fastness to rubbing — Small areas.

ISO 139, Textiles — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing.

3 Principle

Specimens of the textile are rubbed with a dry rubbing cloth and with a wet rubbing cloth. The machine provides two combinations of testing conditions through two alternative sizes of rubbing finger: one for pile fabrics; one for solid colour or large print fabrics.

4 Apparatus

4.1 Suitable testing device for determining the colour fastness to rubbing, using a reciprocating straight line rubbing motion and two alternative sizes of rubbing fingers.

4.1.1 For pile fabrics, including textile floor coverings: rubbing finger with a rectangular rubbing surface with the lead edge rounded measuring 19 mm \times 25,4 mm (crock block).

The rubbing finger shall exert a downward force of $(9\pm0,2)$ N, moving to and fro in a straight line along a (104 ± 3) mm track.