

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO
105-X07

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Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — **Part X07:** Colour fastness to cross-dyeing: Wool

Textiles — Essais de solidité des teintures —
Partie X07: Solidité des teintures à la surteinture: Laine



Reference number
ISO 105-X07:1994(E)

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

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.

International Standard ISO 105-X07 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-X07:1987), of which it constitutes a technical revision.

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

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International Organization for Standardization

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Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

Part X07:

Colour fastness to cross-dyeing: Wool

1 Scope

This part of ISO 105 specifies a method for determining the resistance of the colour of textiles to the action of processes used for dyeing wool.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions 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 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

Specimens of the textile in contact with adjacent fab-

rics are treated in different types of wool dye-bath, but without any dyestuff. The specimens are then 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 reagents

4.1 Dye vessel equipped with reflux condenser.

4.2 Acetic acid, aqueous solution (300 g/l).

4.3 Sulfuric acid, (ρ 1,84 g/ml).

4.4 Sodium sulfate, decahydrate ($\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$).

4.5 Potassium dichromate ($\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$).

4.6 Ten single-fibre adjacent fabrics, complying with the relevant sections of F01 to F08 of ISO 105-F:1985, each measuring 40 mm \times 100 mm, five pieces made of the same kind of fibre as that of the textile to be tested, or that predominating in the case of blends, and five made of the fibre indicated in table 1, or, in the case of blends, of the kind of fibre second in order of predominance, or as otherwise specified.

4.7 Grey scale for assessing change in colour, complying with ISO 105-A02, and grey scale for assessing staining, complying with ISO 105-A03.