
**Textiles — Methods for determination
of certain aromatic amines derived
from azo colorants —**

**Part 1:
Detection of the use of certain azo
colorants accessible with and without
extracting the fibres**

*Textiles — Méthodes de détermination de certaines amines
aromatiques dérivées de colorants azoïques —*

*Partie 1: Détection de l'utilisation de certains colorants azoïques
accessibles avec ou sans extraction*



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Foreword

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: Foreword - Supplementary information

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*.

ISO 24362 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Textiles — Methods for determination of certain aromatic amines derived from azo colorants*:

- *Part 1: Detection of the use of certain azo colorants accessible with and without extracting the fibres*
- *Part 3: Detection of the use of certain azo colorants, which may release 4-aminoazobenzene*

Introduction

This part of ISO 24362 is based on EN 14362-1:2012 which has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 248 “Textiles and textile products”, the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

Textiles — Methods for determination of certain aromatic amines derived from azo colorants —

Part 1:

Detection of the use of certain azo colorants accessible with and without extracting the fibres

1 Scope

This part of ISO 24362 describes a procedure to detect the use of certain azo colorants that may not be used in the manufacture or treatment of certain commodities made of textile fibres and that are accessible to a reducing agent with and without extraction.

Azo colorants accessible to a reducing agent without extraction are those used to dye:

- cellulosic fibres (e.g. cotton, viscose);
- protein fibres (e.g. wool, silk);
- synthetic fibres (e.g. polyamide, acrylic).

Azo colorants accessible with extraction are those used to dye man-made fibres with disperse dyes. The following man-made fibres can be dyed with disperse dyes: polyester, polyamide, acetate, triacetate, acrylic, modacrylic, aramid and chlorofibre.

For certain commodities made of cellulose and/or protein fibres blended with man-made fibres it is necessary to extract the dye first.

The method is relevant for all coloured textiles, e.g. dyed, printed and coated textiles.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 3696:1987, *Water for analytical laboratory use — Specification and test methods*

3 General

Certain azo colorants may release, by reductive cleavage of azo group(s), one or more of the following aromatic amines.