Textiles - Determination of pH of aqueous extract

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EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA **NATIONAL FOREWORD**

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 3071:2006 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 3071:2006 ingliskeelset teksti. Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 28.04.2006 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes. Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 3071:2006 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 3071:2006. This document is endorsed on 28.04.2006 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation. The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.

Käsitlusala: This International Standard specifies a method for determining the pH of the aqueous extract of textiles. The method is applicable to textiles in any form.	**Scope:** This International Standard specifies a method for determining the pH of the aqueous extract of textiles. The method is applicable to textiles in any form.

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Textiles - Determination of pH of aqueous extract (ISO 3071:2005)

Textiles - Détermination du pH de l'extrait aqueux (ISO 3071:2005)

Textilien - Bestimmung des pH des wässrigen Extraktes (ISO 3071:2005)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 3 February 2006.

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Foreword

The text of ISO 3071:2005 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38 "Textiles" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and has been taken over as EN ISO 3071:2006 by Technical Committee CEN/TC 248 "Textiles and textile products", the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by September 2006, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 2006.

This document supersedes EN 1413:1998.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 3071:2005 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 3071:2006 without any modifications.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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Textiles — Determination of pH of aqueous extract

Textiles — Détermination du pH de l'extrait aqueux

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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. 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.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 3071 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 3071:1980), which has been technically revised.

Introduction

The pH-value of the aqueous extract of a textile affords a useful index to its processing history. In addition, it is becoming more common to demand that the textile, in its various forms, conforms to certain limits in respect of its acidity or alkalinity, often expressed in terms of the pH-value of the aqueous extract.

Textiles — Determination of pH of aqueous extract

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method for determining the pH of the aqueous extract of textiles. The method is applicable to textiles in any form.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. 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 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1
pH
co-logarithm of the hydrogen ion concentration in an aqueous extract

4 Principle

The pH-value of an aqueous extract of a textile is measured electrometrically at room temperature by means of a glass electrode.

5 Reagents

All reagents used shall be of recognized analytical grade.

5.1 Distilled or deionized water, of at least grade 3 as defined in ISO 3696, having a pH between 5,0 and 7,5.

The pH shall be verified the first time the water is used. If it is not within the specified range, the water shall be redistilled using chemically resistant glassware. Acid or organic matter can be removed by distilling water from a solution of 1 g/l potassium permanganate and 4 g/l sodium hydroxide. Alkalinity (e.g. the presence of ammonia) can be removed by distilling the water from a solution of dilute sulfuric acid. If the distilled water is not grade 3, boil 100 ml of distilled water in a beaker at a moderate rate for (10 ± 1) min and allow the covered beaker to cool to room temperature.

5.2 Potassium chloride solution, 0,1 mol/l, prepared using distilled or deionized water (5.1).

5.3 Buffer solutions, which may be prepared as specified in Annex A, having a pH similar to that being determined, for calibration of the pH-meter before measurement. Buffer solutions having a pH around 4, 7 or 9 are recommended.