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**Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —**  
**Part C10:**  
**Colour fastness to washing with soap**  
**or soap and soda**

*Textiles — Essais de solidité des teintures —*

*Partie C10: Solidité des teintures au lavage au savon ou au savon et à la soude*



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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 105-C10 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Tests for coloured textiles and colorants*.

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 A02”). 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.

This first edition of ISO 105-C10 cancels and replaces ISO 105-C01:1989, ISO 105-C02:1989, ISO 105-C03:1989, ISO 105-C04:1989 and ISO 105-C05:1989, which have been technically revised.

## Introduction

The test methods in this part of ISO 105 are intended to reflect the effect of washing using soap or soap and soda by domestic and commercial laundering procedures on the colour of textiles. The washes are carried out in a similar manner to the ISO 105-C08 tests, but using soap.

The general principles of testing, described in ISO 105-A01, should be understood before using this part of ISO 105.

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# Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

## Part C10:

## Colour fastness to washing with soap or soap and soda

### 1 Scope

This part of ISO 105 specifies five methods intended for determining the resistance of the colour of textiles of all kinds and in all forms to washing procedures, from mild to severe, used for normal household articles.

This part of ISO 105 is designed to determine the effect of washing only on the colour fastness of the textile. It is not intended to reflect the result of the comprehensive laundering procedure.

### 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 105-A01, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A01: General principles of testing*

ISO 105-A02, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A02: Grey scale for assessing change in colour*

ISO 105-A03, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A03: Grey scale for assessing staining*

ISO 105-A04, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A04: Method for the instrumental assessment of the degree of staining of adjacent fabrics*

ISO 105-A05, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A05: Instrumental assessment of change in colour for determination of grey scale rating*

ISO 105-F, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part F: Standard adjacent fabrics*

ISO 105-F01, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part F01: Specification for wool adjacent fabric*

ISO 105-F02, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part F02: Specification for cotton and viscose adjacent fabrics*

ISO 105-F03, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part F03: Specification for polyamide adjacent fabric*

ISO 105-F04, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part F04: Specification for polyester adjacent fabric*

ISO 105-F05, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part F05: Specification for acrylic adjacent fabric*

ISO 105-F06, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part F06: Specification for silk adjacent fabric*

ISO 105-F07, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part F07: Specification for secondary acetate adjacent fabric*

ISO 105-F10, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part F10: Specification for adjacent fabric: Multifibre*

ISO 105-J01 *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part J01: General principles for measurement of surface colour*

ISO 105-J03, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part J03: Calculation of colour differences*

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

### 3 Principle

A specimen of the textile in contact with one or two specified adjacent fabrics is mechanically agitated under specified conditions of time and temperature in a soap, or soap and soda solution, then rinsed and dried. The change in colour of the specimen and the staining of the adjacent fabric, or fabrics, are assessed with reference to the original fabric, either with the grey scales or instrumentally.

### 4 Apparatus

**4.1 Suitable mechanical laundering device**, consisting of water bath containing a rotatable shaft which supports, radially, stainless steel containers [(75 mm  $\pm$  5 mm diameter)  $\times$  (125 mm  $\pm$  10 mm high)] of capacity (550  $\pm$  50) ml, the bottom of the containers being (45  $\pm$  10) mm from the centre of the shaft.

The shaft/container assembly is rotated at a frequency of (40  $\pm$  2) r/min. The temperature of the water bath is thermostatically controlled to maintain the test solution at the prescribed temperature  $\pm$  2 °C.

Other mechanically devices may be used for this test, provided that the results are identical with those obtained by the apparatus described in 4.1. Be aware of possible contamination (see the note in 7.2).

**4.2 Balance**, accurate to  $\pm$  0,01 g (see ISO 105-A01).

**4.3 Mechanical stirrer**, minimum 16,667 s<sup>-1</sup> (1 000 r/min) to ensure thorough dispersion and prevent settling.

**4.4 Non-corrodible (stainless ) steel balls**, approximately 6 mm in diameter.

**4.5 Means of heating the soap solution**, such as a hot plate.

### 5 Reagents and materials

**5.1 Soap**, containing not more than 5 % moisture and complying with the following requirements based upon dry mass:

- free alkali, calculated as Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>: 0,3 % maximum;
- free alkali, calculated as NaOH: 0,1 % maximum;
- total fatty matter: 850 g/kg minimum;
- titre of mixed fatty acids, prepared from soap: 30 °C maximum;
- Iodine value: 50 maximum.

The soap shall be free from fluorescent brightening agents.