INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 105-E16

First edition
2006-09-15

Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

Part E16: Colour fastness to water spotting on upholstery fabrics

Textiles — Essais de solidité des teintures —

Partie E16: Solidité des teintures à la goutte d'eau sur les étoffes d'ameublement

Reference number
ISO 105-E16:2006(E)

ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

Contents

Page

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-E16 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Tests for coloured textiles and colorants*.

ISO 105 was previously published in 13 “parts”, each designated by a letter (e.g. “Part A”), with publication date between 1978 and 1985. Each part contained a series of “sections”, each designated by the respective past 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.

Introduction

The test method in this part of ISO 105 is intended to reflect the effect of water spotting on upholstery fabrics. This method differs from ISO 105-E07 in that a larger amount of water is used and the water is applied under pressure for a longer period of time.

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

Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

Part E16:
Colour fastness to water spotting on upholstery fabrics

1 Scope

This part of ISO 105 describes a method for assessing the effect of water spotting on upholstery fabrics of all kinds, including natural, bleached, dyed and printed fabrics.

The method is suitable for determining the resistance of a furniture fabric's colour to water spotting or staining.

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-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 139*, Textiles — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing*

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

3 Principle

The surface of a limited area of a specimen is in contact with water under defined conditions. After drying the specimen, the change in colour and the staining onto white or lighter areas of the specimens are assessed using the grey scales.

4 Reagents

4.1 Deionized or distilled water, (50 ± 2) °C, Grade 3 water complying with ISO 3696.