
Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —
Part E05:
Colour fastness to spotting: Acid

Textiles — Essais de solidité des teintures —
Partie E05: Solidité des teintures aux acides



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Foreword

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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-E05 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-E05:1989), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates Technical Corrigendum ISO 105-E05:1989/Cor. 1:2002.

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 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.

Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

Part E05:

Colour fastness to spotting: Acid

1 Scope

This part of ISO 105 specifies a method for determining the resistance of the colour of textiles of all kinds, and in all forms, to the action of dilute solutions of organic and mineral acids.

Four tests differing in severity are provided. Any or all may be used, depending upon the nature of the fibre.

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

ISO 105-E07, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part E07: Colourfastness to spotting: Water*

3 Principle

Drops of a solution of acid are placed on the specimen, the surface of which is rubbed gently with a glass rod to ensure penetration. The change in colour of the textile, while it is still wet and after drying, is assessed either visually or instrumentally.

NOTE The change in colour of the wet specimen may be assessed after 10 min, if this is of interest for the evaluation of dyestuffs.

4 Reagents and materials

4.1 Pipette or dropper.

4.2 Glass rod, with rounded end.

4.3 Grey scale for assessing change in colour, complying with ISO 105-A02.

4.4 Acetic acid solution, containing 300 g of glacial acetic acid (CH_3COOH) per litre of water (4.8).