INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



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Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

Part F10 : Specification for adjacent fabric: Multifibre

Textiles — Essais de solidité des teintures — Partie F10 : Spécification pour le tissu témoin: Multifibre



Reference number ISO 105-F10:1989(E)

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standar podies (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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at lease 75% approval by the member bodies voting.

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iternational Standard ISC are ISO/TC 38, Textiles.
SO 105 was previously published in 13 "parts, letter (e.g. "Part A"), with publication dates between.
Each part contained a series of "sections", each designated by, spective 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 earner alphanumeric designations. A complete list of these parts is given the ISO 105-A01.
A forms an integral part of this part of ISO 105.

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Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

Part F10 : Specification for adjacent fabric: Multifibre

1 Scope

This part of ISO 105 establishes general requirements for undyed multifibre adjacent fabres which may be used for the assessment of staining in colour fastness test procedures. The multifibre adjacent fabrics exhibit standardized staining properties.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 105. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 105 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 105-A01:1989, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A01: General principles of testing.

ISO 105-A02:1987, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A02: Grey scale for assessing change in colour.

ISO 105-A03:1987, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A03: Grey scale for assessing staining.

ISO 105-C02:1989, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part C02: Colour fastness to washing: Test 2.

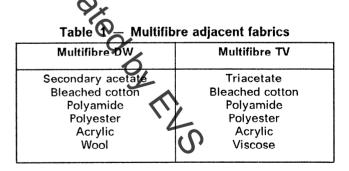
ISO 105-F:1985, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part F: Standard adjacent fabrics. ISO 105-J02:1987, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part J02: Method for the instrumental assessment of whiteness.

3 General requirements

3.1 Each component of the multifibre adjacent fabric shall be made from fibres having staining characteristics similar to those used in the corresponding single-fibre adjacent fabrics specified in ISO 105-F:1985, sections F01 to F05, F07 and F08. The staining characteristics of multifibre adjacent fabrics shall be determined using the method in annotation.



3.2 There are two types of multifibre adjacent fabric as described in table 1.



Some colour fastness test procedures cannot be performed in the presence of wool and/or secondary acetate. In this case, type TV multifibre adjacent fabric shall be used in place of type DW.

NOTE 1 For sources of supply, reference should be made to national standards institutions.