

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO
105-N05

Second edition
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Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — **Part N05:** Colour fastness to stoving

Textiles — Essais de solidité des teintures —
Partie N05: Solidité des teintures au soufre



Reference number
ISO 105-N05:1993(E)

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.

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.

International Standard ISO 105-N05 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*, Sub-Committee SC 1, *Tests for coloured textiles and colorants*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (included in ISO 105-N:1978), of which it constitutes a minor revision.

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 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.

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Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

Part N05:

Colour fastness to stoving

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 sulfur dioxide as used for bleaching animal fibres.

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-A02:1993, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A02: Grey scale for assessing change in colour.*

ISO 105-A03:1993, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A03: Grey scale for assessing staining.*

ISO 105-F:1985, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part F: Standard adjacent fabrics.*

ISO 105-F10:1989, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part F10: Specification for adjacent fabric: Multifibre.*

3 Principle

A composite specimen of the textile containing its own mass of soap solution, and a composite test-control specimen, are exposed in an atmosphere containing sulfur dioxide. The change in colour of the specimen and the staining of the adjacent fabric(s) are assessed with the grey scales.

4 Apparatus and reagents

4.1 Vessel, of approximately 10 litres capacity, for the sulfur dioxide atmosphere.

4.2 Sulfur

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

- free alkali, calculated as Na_2CO_3 : 3 g/kg maximum;
- free alkali, calculated as NaOH : 1 g/kg maximum;
- total fatty matter: 850 g/kg maximum;
- titre of mixed fatty acids prepared from the soap: 30 °C maximum;
- iodine value: 50 maximum.

The soap shall be free from fluorescent brightening agents.

4.4 Soap solution, containing 5 g of soap (4.3) per litre of grade 3 water (4.9).