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**Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —**  
**Part C06:**  
**Colour fastness to domestic and**  
**commercial laundering**

*Textiles — Essais de solidité des coloris —*

*Partie C06: Solidité des coloris aux lavages domestiques et industriels*



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## Contents

Page

Foreword .....	iv
1 Scope .....	1
2 Normative references .....	1
3 Principle .....	2
4 Apparatus, materials and reagents .....	2
5 Test specimen .....	6
6 Test procedures .....	6
7 Test report .....	8
Bibliography .....	9

## 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-C06 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-C06:1994). It also incorporates ISO 105-C06:1994/Cor. 1:2002 and ISO 105-C06:1994/Cor. 2:2002. Clause 4 has been technically revised to include the use of instrumental measurement and correction to AATCC detergent formula and dated references have been removed from Clause 2.

ISO 105 consists of many parts designated by a part letter and a two-digit serial number (e.g. A01), under the general title *Textiles — Test for colour fastness*. A complete list of these parts is given in ISO 105-A01.

# Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

## Part C06:

## Colour fastness to domestic and commercial laundering

### 1 Scope

This part of ISO 105 specifies methods intended for determining the resistance of the colour of textiles of all kinds and in all forms to domestic or commercial laundering procedures used for normal household articles using a reference detergent. Industrial and hospital articles may be subjected to special laundering procedures which may be more severe in some aspects.

The colour loss and staining resulting from desorption and/or abrasive action in one single (S) test closely approximates to one commercial or domestic laundering. The results of one multiple (M) test may in some cases be approximated by the results of up to five domestic or commercial laundings at temperatures not exceeding 70 °C. The M tests are more severe than the S tests because of an increase in mechanical action.

These methods do not reflect the effect of optical brighteners present in commercial washing products.

These methods are designed for the detergents and bleach systems given. Other detergents and bleach systems may require different conditions and levels of ingredients.

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

### 3 Principle

A specimen of the textile in contact with specified adjacent fabric or fabrics is laundered, rinsed and dried. Specimens are laundered under appropriate conditions of temperature, alkalinity, bleaching and abrasive action such that the result is obtained in a conveniently short time. The abrasive action is accomplished by the use of a low liquor ratio and an appropriate number of steel balls. The change in colour of the specimen and the staining of the adjacent fabric or fabrics are assessed by comparison with the grey scales or instrumentally.

### 4 Apparatus, materials and reagents

**4.1 Suitable mechanical device**, consisting of a water bath containing a rotatable shaft which supports, radially, stainless steel containers with a diameter of  $(75 \pm 5)$  mm and a height of  $(125 \pm 10)$  mm, 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  $(140 \pm 2) \text{ min}^{-1}$ . The temperature of the water bath is thermostatically controlled to maintain the test solution at the prescribed temperature  $\pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ .

Other mechanical devices may be used for this test, provided that the results are identical to those obtained using the apparatus described.

**4.2 Non-corrodible (stainless) steel balls**,  $\approx 6$  mm in diameter.

**4.3 Adjacent fabrics** (see ISO 105-A01). Use either 4.3.1 or 4.3.2.

NOTE Supplies of spun acetate may be limited due to decreased manufacturing.

**4.3.1 A multifibre adjacent fabric**, complying with ISO 105-F10, appropriate to the temperature used:

- a multifibre adjacent fabric [DW<sup>1)</sup>] containing wool and acetate (tests at  $40^\circ\text{C}$  and  $50^\circ\text{C}$  and in certain cases, to be indicated in the test report, also at  $60^\circ\text{C}$ );
- a multifibre adjacent fabric [TV<sup>2)</sup>] not containing wool and acetate (in certain tests at  $60^\circ\text{C}$ , and in all tests at  $70^\circ\text{C}$  and  $95^\circ\text{C}$ ).

Consideration should be made in the use of multifibre with wool as the combination of temperature and sodium perborate at  $60^\circ\text{C}$  might be harmful to the wool.

**4.3.2 Two single-fibre adjacent fabrics**, complying with the relevant ISO 105-F01 to F07 standards. One of the adjacent fabrics shall be made of the same kind of fibre as that of the textile to be tested, or that predominating in the case of blends, and the second piece made of the fibre as indicated in Table 1 or, in the case of blends, of the kind of fibre second in order of predominance, or as otherwise specified.

1) DW = diacetate is the first yarn; wool is the second yarn.

2) TV = triacetate and viscose.