Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part E16: Colour fastness to water spotting on upholstery fabrics

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EESTI STANDARDIKESKUS

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA **NATIONAL FOREWORD**

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 105-E16:2007 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 105-E16:2007 ingliskeelset teksti. Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 21.08.2007 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes. Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 105-E16:2007 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 105-E16:2007. This document is endorsed on 21.08.2007 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation. The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.

Käsitlusala: 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.	**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.

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Võtmesõnad:

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English Version

Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part E16: Colour fastness to water spotting on upholstery fabrics (ISO 105-E16:2006)

Textiles - Essais de solidité des teintures - Partie E16: Solidité des teintures à la goutte d'eau sur les étoffes d'ameublement (ISO 105-E16:2006)

Textilen - Farbechtheitsprüfungen - Teil E16: Farbechtheit gegen Wasserflecken auf Möbelbezugsstoffen (ISO 105-E16:2006)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 19 May 2007.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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Ref. No. EN ISO 105-E16:2007: E

Foreword

The text of ISO 105-E16:2006 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38 "Textiles" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and has been taken over as EN ISO 105-E16:2007 by Technical Committee CEN/TC 248 "Textiles and textile products", the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by December 2007, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by December 2007.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 105-E16:2006 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 105-E16:2007 without any modifications.

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

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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.