

INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD

ISO
105-X13

Fourth edition
1994-09-01

Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

Part X13:

Colour fastness of wool dyes to processes
using chemical means for creasing, pleating
and setting

Textiles — Essais de solidité des teintures —

*Partie X13: Solidité des teintures sur laine aux traitements effectués avec
des produits chimiques en vue du plissage et du fixage*



Reference number
ISO 105-X13:1994(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-X13 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-X13:1987), of which it constitutes a technical 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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International Organization for Standardization
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Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

Part X13:

Colour fastness of wool dyes to processes using chemical means for creasing, pleating and setting

1 Scope

This part of ISO specifies a method for determining the resistance of the colour of wool textiles of all kinds to processes using chemical means in conjunction with steam for creasing, pleating and setting purposes.

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-A01:1994, *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.*

3 Principle

A specimen of the textile, treated with the chemical solution, is placed in contact with specified adjacent fabrics and subjected to steam pressing. A comparison specimen, not treated with the chemical solution, is steam-pressed simultaneously. The specimens are dried and any differences between the colour of the two specimens and the staining of the adjacent fabrics are assessed by comparison with the grey scales.

4 Apparatus and reagent

4.1 Steam press, flat bed, with steam supply at a pressure of not less than 415 kPa.

The press should be at its normal operating temperature to avoid anomalous results due to condensation. When starting from cold, the press should be run six times through the standard cycle (see 6.5) without test specimens.

4.2 Apparatus capable of giving a fine, uniform spray, constructed from chemically inert materials.

4.3 Chemical solution, at the recommended concentration.

This test procedure was established with an aqueous solution containing a volume fraction of 5 % monoethanolamine sesquisulfite to which was added a 0,3 % volume fraction of any suitable wetting agent. The method may be adapted to the use of other chemical products, provided that allowance is made for any recommendations as to working concen-