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МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ

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-X13:1987 (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.

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 least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 105-X13 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (included in ISO 105-X: 1984), 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.

Users should note that all International Standards undergo revision from time to time and that any reference made herein to any other International Standard implies its latest edition, unless otherwise stated.

Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

Part X13:

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

1 Scope and field of application

This part of ISO 105 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 References

ISO 105, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —*

Part A01 : General principles of testing.

Part A02 : Grey scale for assessing change in colour.

Part A03 : Grey scale for assessing staining.

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 with the grey scales.

4 Apparatus and reagent

4.1 Steam press (see 8.1).

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

4.3 Chemical solution, at the recommended concentration (see 8.2).

4.4 Glass plate, 15 cm × 10 cm, on which the specimen is laid for spraying.

4.5 Eight adjacent fabrics, each measuring 11 cm × 8 cm, four of wool serge and four normally of cotton limbric. When staining of a fibre other than cotton is of greater interest, the cotton limbric may be replaced by an alternative material having a smooth finish and made of this fibre.

4.6 Backing material, to protect press covers from dye staining (see 8.3).

4.7 Grey scales for assessing change in colour and staining (see clause 2).

5 Test specimens

5.1 If the textile to be tested is fabric, use two specimens 15 cm × 10 cm identically oriented.

5.2 If the textile to be tested is yarn, either knit it into fabric and treat as in 5.1 or form a layer of parallel lengths of mass approximately half the combined mass of the four adjacent fabrics (4.5), two of each kind, in the composite specimen (see 5.3). If the textile to be tested is loose fibre, comb and compress an amount approximately equal to half the combined mass of the adjacent fabrics into a sheet 15 cm × 10 cm.

5.3 Place each specimen between four adjacent fabrics, two of each kind, to form a composite specimen. Two composite specimens are required for each test, one to contain the treated specimen (see 5.4), the other to contain the comparison specimen (see 5.5).

5.4 Composite treated specimen: cover one-half of each side of the treated specimen with the wool serge adjacent fabric, the cloth on top of the specimen being pre-wetted (see 6.2). Cover the other half of each side with the cotton limbric adjacent fabric or alternative material (see 4.5). The composite specimen shall be backed on each side (see 4.6). The composite specimen with backing is illustrated in the figure.