
**Textiles — Oil repellency — Hydrocarbon
resistance test**

Textiles — Oléofugation — Essai de résistance aux hydrocarbures



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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 14419 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Cleansing, finishing and water resistance tests*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 14419:1998), of which it constitutes a minor revision. It also incorporates Technical Corrigendum ISO 14419:1998/Cor.1:2004.

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Textiles — Oil repellency — Hydrocarbon resistance test

1 Scope

This International Standard is applicable to the evaluation of a substrate's resistance to absorption of a selected series of liquid hydrocarbons of different surface tensions.

This International Standard is intended to provide a guide to oil stain resistance. It can provide a rough index of oil stain resistance as, generally, the higher the oil repellency grade, the better resistance to staining by oily materials, especially liquid oil substances. This is particularly true when comparing various finishes for a given substrate. This International Standard can also be utilized in determining if washing and/or drycleaning treatments have any adverse effect on the oil repellency characteristics of a substrate.

NOTE 1 Washing and drycleaning treatment procedures are described in ISO 6330 or ISO 3175 (all parts), respectively.

This International Standard is not intended to give an absolute measure of the resistance of the substrate to staining by all oily materials. Other factors, such as composition and viscosity of the oily substances, substrate construction, fibre type, dyes and other finishing agents, also influence stain resistance. This International Standard is not intended to estimate the resistance to penetration of the substrate by oil-based chemicals.

NOTE 2 For the evaluation of the resistance to penetration of the substrate by oil-based chemicals, see ISO 6530.

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 139, *Textiles — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

grade

symbol for any step of a multistep standard reference scale for a quality characteristic

NOTE The grade is assigned to test specimens exhibiting a degree of the quality comparable to that step of the standard reference scale.

3.2

oil repellency

characteristic of a fabric whereby it resists absorption of oily liquids