INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 105-X11

Fourth edition
1994-09-01

Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

Part X11:
Colour fastness to hot pressing

Textiles — Essais de solidité des teintures —
Partie X11: Solidité des teintures au repassage à chaud

Reference number
ISO 105-X11:1994(E)

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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.

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-X11 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-X11:1987), 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.

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Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

Part X11:
Colour fastness to hot pressing

1 Scope

1.1 This part of ISO specifies a method for determining the resistance of the colour of textiles of all kinds and in all forms to ironing and to processing on hot cylinders.

1.2 Tests are given for hot pressing when the textile is dry, when it is damp and when it is wet. The end-use of the textile usually determines which test should be made.

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.*

ISO 139:1973, *Textiles — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing.*

3 Principle

3.1 Dry pressing

A dry specimen is pressed with a heating device at a specified temperature and pressure for a specified time.

3.2 Damp pressing

A dry specimen is covered with a wet cotton adjacent fabric and pressed with a heating device at a specified temperature and pressure for a specified time.

3.3 Wet pressing

The upper surface of a wet specimen is covered with a wet cotton adjacent fabric and pressed with a heating device at a specified temperature and pressure for a specified time.

3.4 Assessment

The change in colour of the specimen and the staining of the adjacent fabric are assessed by comparison with the grey scales immediately and again after a period of exposure to air in accordance with ISO 105-A01:1994, clause 10.

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