

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO
105-X06

Fourth edition
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Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — **Part X06:** Colour fastness to soda boiling

Textiles — Essais de solidité des teintures —

Partie X06: Solidité des teintures au débouillissage à l'air libre



Reference number
ISO 105-X06:1994(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-X06 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-X06:1987), 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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Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

Part X06:

Colour fastness to soda boiling

1 Scope

1.1 This part of ISO 105 specifies a method for determining the resistance of the colour of textiles of all kinds and in all forms to the action of boiling dilute sodium carbonate solution. The method is mainly applicable to natural and regenerated cellulose materials.

1.2 Two tests are provided: one with and the other without the addition of a reduction inhibitor.

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 between specified undyed cloths is rolled around a glass rod and treated with boiling sodium carbonate solution with and without the addition of a reduction inhibitor. The composite specimen is rinsed and dried. The change in colour of the specimen and the staining of the undyed cloths are assessed by comparison with the grey scales.

4 Apparatus and reagents

4.1 Vessel equipped with water-cooled reflux condenser of the finger type, to hold a cylindrical specimen 40 mm long in the boiling solution.

4.2 Glass rod, 5 mm to 8 mm in diameter.

4.3 Desized undyed cotton fabric, measuring 40 mm × 100 mm. (This material is *not* cotton adjacent fabric.)

4.4 Single-fibre adjacent fabric, complying with the relevant sections of F01 to F08 of ISO 105-F:1985, of the type under test (or if fibre or yarn is being tested, adjacent fabric made from the same kind of fibre).

4.5 Sodium carbonate, aqueous solution containing 10 g of anhydrous sodium carbonate per litre.

4.6 Sodium carbonate, aqueous solution containing 10 g of anhydrous sodium carbonate and 4 g of sodium *m*-nitrobenzenesulfonate per litre.