
Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —
Part Z11:
Evaluation of speckiness of colorant
dispersions

Textiles — Essais de solidité des teintures —

Partie Z11: Évaluation de l'uniformité des dispersions de colorants



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-Z11 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Tests for coloured textiles and colorants*.

ISO 105 was previously published in 13 "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 Z11: Evaluation of speckiness of colorant dispersions

1 Scope

This International Standard describes a test method to determine speckiness primarily of disperse dye, vat dye and pigment dispersions.

Agglomerates in colorant dispersions may become apparent as specks on a continuously dyed (padded), or on a printed fabric, especially when pale and light shades are produced.

2 Normative reference

The following standard contains provisions which, through reference in this text constitutes provisions of this part of ISO 105. At the time of publication, the edition indicated was 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 edition of the standard listed 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*.

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard the following definitions apply.

3.1 disperse dye: non-ionic dye which is sparingly soluble in water and which has substantivity, when properly dispersed, for polyester, polyamide and some other manufactured polymeric fibres.

3.2 dispersion: In textile dyeing and printing, a suspension of very fine colorant particles in a liquid phase.

3.3 pigment: colorant in particulate form which is insoluble in the substrate but which can be dispersed in the substrate to modify its colour.

3.4 speck: small particle, such as an agglomerate in liquid dispersion, or a very small spot of dark colour on a dyed substrate.

3.5 speckiness: In textile dyeing and printing, the quality or state of containing specks.

3.6 vat dye: water-insoluble dye, usually containing keto groups, which is normally applied to the fibre from an alkaline aqueous solution of the reduced enol (leuco) form which is subsequently oxidized in the fibre to the insoluble form.