

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO
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Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part Z04: Dispersibility of disperse dyes

Textiles — Essais de solidité des teintures —

Partie Z04: Dispersibilité des colorants de dispersion



Reference number
ISO 105-Z04:1995(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-Z04 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Tests for coloured textiles and colorants*.

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 Z04: Dispersibility of disperse dyes

1 Scope

This part of ISO 105 describes a method for determining the dispersibility, as evaluated by filtering time and filter residue, of disperse dyes.

This test method is used for determining the degree of dispersion under specified conditions in aqueous media only.

NOTES

1 The results of this test method can vary widely unless all tests are run under exactly the conditions outlined. Any variation in the conditions can cause a test to be invalid. Results have been shown to be reproducible in several laboratories when the specified conditions are met.

2 Variations in results can be caused by differences in the diameter of the filter funnel, due to the differences in surface area which result, and to variations in the size and density of the holes in the filter funnel.

2 Normative reference

The following standard contains provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute 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 indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 3696:1987, *Water for analytical laboratory use*.

3 Definition

For the purposes of this part of ISO 105, the following definition applies.

3.1 dispersibility: Degree to which particles can be broken down to some minimum size such that they will pass through the interstices of a reference filter paper.

4 Principle

A quantity of disperse dye is predispersed, heated and passed through filter papers of specified pore size. Using the time of passage and retention of dye on the filter paper, the dispersibility of the dye is then evaluated.

Three variants of the test, depending on the intended dye application, are outlined.

5 Safety precautions

5.1 It is the user's responsibility to use safe and proper techniques in handling materials in this test method. Consult manufacturers for specific details such as material safety data sheets and other recommendations.

5.2 Good laboratory practice should be followed. Wear safety glasses in all laboratory areas and a single-use dust respirator while handling powder dyes.

5.3 Users should comply with any national and local safety regulations.

6 Apparatus and materials

During the test, use only reagents of recognized analytical grade and only grade 3 water as defined in ISO 3696.