

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO
105-Z08

First edition
1995-06-15

Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

Part Z08:

Determination of solubility and solution stability of reactive dyes in the presence of electrolytes

Textiles — Essais de solidité des teintures —

Partie Z08: Détermination de la solubilité et de la stabilité en solution des colorants réactifs en présence d'électrolytes



Reference number
ISO 105-Z08:1995(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-Z08 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.

Annex A of this part of ISO 105 is for information only.

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Case Postale 56 • CH-1211 Genève 20 • Switzerland

Printed in Switzerland

Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

Part Z08:

Determination of solubility and solution stability of reactive dyes in the presence of electrolytes

1 Scope

This part of ISO 105 describes a method for the determination of the solubility and the solution stability of reactive dyes for use in batchwise and continuous dyeing processes in the presence of electrolytes.

NOTE 1 Several factors which may influence test results are listed in annex A.

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 1773:1976, *Laboratory glassware — Boiling flasks (narrow-necked)*.

ISO 3696:1987, *Water for analytical laboratory use — Specification and test methods*.

3 Principle

Several solutions of known concentration, including the solution stability limit, of the dye to be tested are prepared at a specified temperature in accordance with the dye manufacturer's recommendation. The dye solution is adjusted to the desired test tempera-

ture. A specified amount of the desired electrolyte solution is added and the resultant solution either filtered immediately or stored for a specified time at a specified temperature and subsequently filtered under suction.

The solubility and/or solution stability limits of the dye solution to the addition of electrolyte are determined by visual assessment of the filter residues and the measured flow-through time of the filtrate.

4 Apparatus and reagents

4.1 Erlenmeyer flask, wide-mouthed, capacity 500 ml, complying with ISO 1773.

4.2 Heating bath, thermostatically controlled, with magnetic stirring bar 40 mm long by 6 mm diameter, speed of stirrer 500 r/min to 600 r/min.

4.3 Water bath, with temperature regulator (heating/cooling) for adjusting the storage temperature.

4.4 Nutsch filter (Büchner funnel), heatable, of glass, steel or porcelain, of inner diameter 70 mm, capacity at least 200 ml, having more than 100 holes with a total surface area of holes (evenly distributed) of not less than 200 mm².

4.5 Thermostatic device (optional), with circulation pump to adjust temperature of Nutsch filter.

4.6 Vacuum apparatus.

4.6.1 Suction bottle, capacity 1 litre to 2 litres.