

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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Textile machinery and accessories — Machine parts in contact with textile processing oils —

Part 1:

Determination of anticorrosive effect upon
steel

*Matériel pour l'industrie textile — Pièces de machines en contact avec
des huiles textiles —*

*Partie 1: Détermination du pouvoir d'inhibition à la corrosion par rapport à
l'acier*



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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 11659-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 72, *Textile machinery and allied machinery and accessories*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Winding and preparatory machinery for fabric manufacture*.

ISO 11659 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Textile machinery and accessories — Machine parts in contact with textile processing oils*:

— Part 1: *Determination of anticorrosive effect upon steel*

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Textile machinery and accessories — Machine parts in contact with textile processing oils —

Part 1:

Determination of anticorrosive effect upon steel

WARNING — The use of this part of ISO 11659 may involve hazardous materials, operations and equipment. This part of ISO 11659 does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this part of ISO 11659 to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

1 Scope

This part of ISO 11659 specifies a method for the determination of the anticorrosive effect of textile processing oils upon steel.

NOTE 1 Textile processing oils, containing water-insoluble lubricants with small amounts of emulsifiers, are used in various treatments of fibres, yarns and fabrics.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 11659. 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 11659 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 139:1973, *Textiles — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing*.

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

ISO 8119-1:1989, *Textile machinery and accessories — Needles for knitting machines — Terminology — Part 1: Latch-type needles*.

3 Principle

Specified grades of steel in the form of strips or double-hooked needles are coated with the processing oil under evaluation and exposed to a specified temperature and humidity for 48 h. At the end of this period, the strips or needles are evaluated for corrosion.

NOTE 2 The test conditions are intended to simulate those that exist in textile processing machinery as a result of the formation of condensate when the machine is at standstill in damp conditions.

4 Reagents

4.1 Degreasing solvent, freshly redistilled.

NOTE 3 Dichloromethane, xylene or acetone has been found to be suitable.

4.2 Base oil, technical white oil (liquid paraffin).