

BRIEF HISTORY

Amendment 4 to ISO Recommendation R 105/I-1959 was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*, and circulated to the Member Bodies in February 1973.

It has been approved by the Member Bodies of the following countries :

Australia	Hungary	South Africa, Rep. of
Belgium	India	Sweden
Brazil	Ireland	Switzerland
Bulgaria	Israel	Thailand
Canada	Japan	Turkey
Czechoslovakia	Netherlands	United Kingdom
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	New Zealand	U.S.A.
Finland	Norway	U.S.S.R.
France	Poland	
Germany	Romania	

No Member Body expressed disapproval of the document.

Amendment 4 – January 1975 – to ISO Recommendation R 105/I-1959

Amendment 4
to ISO Recommendation R 105/I-1959
**TESTS FOR
COLOUR FASTNESS OF TEXTILES
FIRST SERIES**

Pages 42 and 43 : Part 17

Delete the entire text and substitute the following :

**Part 17
COLOUR FASTNESS TO HOT PRESSING**

1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This method is intended for assessing the resistance of the colour of textiles of all kinds and in all forms to ironing and to processing on hot cylinders.

Tests are given for hot pressing when the textile is dry, when it is wet and when it is damp. The end use of the textile usually determines which test should be made.

2. PRINCIPLE

The specimens are pressed with a heating device of specified temperature and mass for a specified time.

- 2.1 **Dry pressing.** The dry specimen is pressed.
- 2.2 **Damp pressing.** The dry specimen is covered with a wet undyed cotton cloth and pressed.
- 2.3 **Wet pressing.** The upper surface of the wet specimen is covered with a wet, undyed cotton cloth and pressed.
- 2.4 The change in colour and the staining of the undyed cloths are assessed with standard grey scales immediately and again after a period of exposure to air in the standard atmosphere.

3. APPARATUS AND REAGENTS

- 3.1 Heating device, providing even heat transfer to the specimen from the top by close contact at a controlled temperature (see clauses 7.1 and 7.2) and giving a pressure on the specimen of 4 ± 1 kPa* (see clause 7.4).
- 3.2 A smooth asbestos sheet of thickness 3 to 6 mm (see clause 7.2 and 7.3).
- 3.3 Undyed flannel of mass per unit area approximately 260 g/m^2 . Two layers of this material are used to make a pad of thickness approximately 3 mm. Similar smooth wool fabrics or felt can be used to give a pad of thickness approximately 3 mm.
- 3.4 An undyed, bleached and unmercerised cotton cloth, of mass per unit area 100 to 130 g/m^2 and with a smooth surface.
- 3.5 Grey scale for assessing change in colour and staining of the undyed cloths**.

4. SPECIMEN

- 4.1 If the textile to be tested is fabric, use a specimen $100 \text{ mm} \times 40 \text{ mm}$.
- 4.2 If the textile to be tested is yarn, knit it into fabric and use a piece $100 \text{ mm} \times 40 \text{ mm}$, or wind it closely round a piece of thin inert material measuring $100 \text{ mm} \times 40 \text{ mm}$ to form a layer having only the thickness of the yarn.
- 4.3 If the textile to be tested is loose fibre, comb and compress enough of it to form a sheet $100 \text{ mm} \times 40 \text{ mm}$ and sew the sheet on a piece of cotton cloth to support the fibre.

5. PROCEDURE

- 5.1 The following temperatures are used (see clause 7.1)

$110 \pm 2 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
 $150 \pm 2 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
 $200 \pm 2 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

When necessary, other temperatures may be used, provided they are specially noted in the report.

- 5.2 Specimens of materials that have been subjected to any heat or drying treatment must be allowed to condition in the standard atmosphere for testing textiles***, i.e. $65 \pm 2 \%$ relative humidity and a temperature of $20 \pm 2 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, before they are tested.

* $1 \text{ kPa} = 10^3 \text{ N/m}^2 \approx 10 \text{ gf/cm}^2$

** See also : Part 1 : "General principles of testing".
Part 2 : "Grey scale for assessing change in colour".
Part 3 : "Grey scale for assessing staining".

*** See ISO 139, *Textiles – Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing*.