

ISO

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION

ISO RECOMMENDATION R 105/V

TESTS FOR COLOUR FASTNESS OF TEXTILES

FIFTH SERIES

1st EDITION

March 1969

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BRIEF HISTORY

The ISO Recommendation R 105/V, *Tests for colour fastness of textiles – Fifth series*, was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*, the Secretariat of which is held by the British Standards Institution (BSI).

Work on this question led in 1966 to the adoption of a Draft ISO Recommendation.

In April 1967, this Draft ISO Recommendation (No. 1222) was circulated to all the ISO Member Bodies for enquiry. It was approved, subject to a few modifications of an editorial nature, by the following Member Bodies :

Austria	India	Romania
Belgium	Iran	South Africa, Rep. of
Brazil	Israel	Spain
Canada	Japan	Sweden
Czechoslovakia	Korea, Rep. of	Switzerland
Denmark	Netherlands	Turkey
France	New Zealand	~~United Kingdom~~
Germany	Norway	U.S.A.
Hungary	Portugal	U.S.S.R.

^{Two}
~~One~~ Member Body opposed the approval of the Draft :

Italy

*United Kingdom**

The Draft ISO Recommendation was then submitted by correspondence to the ISO Council, which decided, in March 1969, to accept it as an ISO RECOMMENDATION.

() In the light of changes made subsequently, the UK Member Body approved the final text.
~~The UK Member Body~~*

copy of the proposed Enactment sent to Mr Mundell



TESTS FOR COLOUR FASTNESS OF TEXTILES**FIFTH SERIES****PART I****COLOUR FASTNESS TO VULCANIZING (OPEN STEAM)****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 the action of a typical rubber compound such as may be used in the proofing industry, and to its decomposition products during vulcanization in open steam, either

- (a) under conditions that prevent live steam from coming into contact with the textile to be tested (Method A), or
- (b) under conditions that allow live steam to infiltrate into the textile to be tested (Method B).

2. PRINCIPLE

A specimen of the textile is heated in live steam in direct contact with an (initially) unvulcanized rubber compound, the textile material being wrapped in either

- (a) sheeting impermeable to steam and water (Method A), or
- (b) undyed bleached cotton cloth but ensuring that live steam is not prevented from infiltration into the specimen (Method B).

The change of colour in the specimen and the staining of undyed cloth are assessed with standard grey scales.

3. APPARATUS AND REAGENTS

- 3.1 *Jacketed autoclave*, capable of holding a steam pressure on both jacket and pan of 3.9 kgf/cm^2 (55 lbf/in^2).
- 3.2 *Stainless steel open-ended tube*, of diameter $40 \pm 3 \text{ mm}$, and wall thickness $2.5 \pm 0.5 \text{ mm}$.