

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO
105-N04

Second edition
1993-10-01

Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

Part N04:

Colour fastness to bleaching: Sodium chlorite
(severe)

Textiles — Essais de solidité des teintures —

*Partie N04. Solidité des teintures au blanchiment: Chlorite de sodium
(essai fort)*



Reference number
ISO 105-N04:1993(E)

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-N04 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*, Sub-Committee SC 1, *Tests for coloured textiles and colorants*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (included in ISO 105-N:1978), of which it constitutes a minor revision.

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.

© ISO 1993

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from the publisher.

International Organization for Standardization
Case Postale 56 • CH-1211 Genève 20 • Switzerland

Printed in Switzerland

Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

Part N04:

Colour fastness to bleaching: Sodium chlorite (severe)

1 Scope

This part of ISO 105 specifies a method for determining the resistance of the colour of natural cellulose textiles to the action of severe bleaching with sodium chlorite as ordinarily employed in textile processing.

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 105-A01:1989, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A01: General principles of testing.*

ISO 105-A02:1993, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A02: Grey scale for assessing change in colour.*

ISO 105-A03:1993, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A03: Grey scale for assessing staining.*

ISO 105-F:1985, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part F: Standard adjacent fabrics.*

ISO 105-F10:1989, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part F10: Specification for adjacent fabric: Multifibre.*

3 Principle

A specimen of the textile in contact with one or two specified adjacent fabrics is treated in a sodium chlorite solution, rinsed and dried. The change in colour of the specimen and the staining of the adjacent fabric(s) are assessed with the grey scales.

4 Apparatus and reagents

4.1 Glass container, fitted with a **reflux condenser** or other means of reducing evaporation of the bath, thus preventing the need to modify the bath during the test.

4.2 Sodium chlorite solution, 2,5 g/l, containing 0,1 g of acid sodium pyrophosphate per litre, brought to pH 3,5 with formic acid immediately before the test.

The exact concentration of the sodium chlorite employed is determined by titration with sodium thiosulfate solution.

4.3 Adjacent fabrics (see ISO 105-A01:1989, sub-clause 8.3).

Either:

4.3.1 A multifibre adjacent fabric, complying with ISO 105-F10.

Or:

4.3.2 Two single-fibre adjacent fabrics, complying with the relevant sections of F01 to F08 of ISO 105-F:1985, to be assessed for staining.

4.4 If required, a **non-dyeable fabric** (for example, polypropylene).

4.5 Grey scale for assessing change in colour, complying with ISO 105-A02, and **grey scale for assessing staining**, complying with ISO 105-A03.

5 Test specimen

5.1 If the textile to be tested is fabric,

- a) attach a specimen measuring 40 mm × 100 mm to a piece of the multifibre adjacent fabric (4.3.1), also measuring 40 mm × 100 mm, by sewing along one of the shorter sides, with the multifibre fabric next to the face of the specimen;

or

- b) attach a specimen measuring 40 mm × 100 mm between the two single-fibre adjacent fabrics (4.3.2), also measuring 40 mm × 100 mm, by sewing along one of the shorter sides.

5.2 Where yarn or loose fibre is to be tested, take a mass of the yarn or loose fibre approximately equal to one-half of the combined mass of the adjacent fabrics and

- a) place it between a 40 mm × 100 mm piece of the multifibre adjacent fabric and a 40 mm × 100 mm piece of the non-dyeable fabric (4.4) and sew them along all four sides (see ISO A01:1989, subclause 9.6);

or

- b) place it between a 40 mm × 100 mm piece of each of the two specified single-fibre fabrics and sew along all four sides.

6 Procedure

6.1 Wet out the composite specimen in the sodium chlorite solution (4.2) and immerse it in the solution for 1 h without agitation, at a temperature of $80\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and at a liquor ratio of 50:1.

6.2 Rinse the composite specimen for 10 min in cold, running tap-water. Open out the composite specimen by breaking the stitching on all sides except one of the shorter sides and dry by hanging it in air at a temperature not exceeding 60 °C with the parts in contact only at the remaining line of stitching.

6.3 Assess the change in colour of the specimen and the staining of the adjacent fabric(s) with the grey scales (4.5).

7 Test report

The test report shall include the following particulars:

- a) the number and date of publication of this part of ISO 105, i.e. ISO 105-N04:1993;
- b) all details necessary for the identification of the sample tested;
- c) the numerical rating for the change in colour of the specimen;
- d) if single-fibre adjacent fabrics were used, the numerical rating for staining of each kind of adjacent fabric used;
- e) if a multifibre adjacent fabric was used, the type of multifibre adjacent fabric used and the staining of each type of fibre in the multifibre adjacent fabric.

This page intentionally left blank

This page intentionally left blank

STANDARDSISO.COM :: Click to view the full PDF of ISO 105-N04:1993