

STANDARDS AUSTRALIA

RECONFIRMATION

OF

AS 2001.4.E04—2005

Methods of test for textiles

Method 4.E04: Colourfastness tests—Determination of colourfastness to perspiration

RECONFIRMATION NOTICE

Technical Committee TX-020 has reviewed the content of this publication and in accordance with Standards Australia procedures for reconfirmation, it has been determined that the publication is still valid and does not require change.

Certain documents referenced in the publication may have been amended since the original date of publication. Users are advised to ensure that they are using the latest versions of such documents as appropriate, unless advised otherwise in this Reconfirmation Notice.

Approved for reconfirmation in accordance with Standards Australia procedures for reconfirmation on 6 July 2016.

The following are represented on Technical Committee TX-020:

Ag Research
Australian Wool Processors Council
AWTA Textile Testing
Council of Textile and Fashion Industries of Australia
Drycleaning Institute of Australia
National Association of Testing Authorities Australia
RMIT University
The Textile Institute

NOTES

Methods of test for textiles**Method 4.E04: Colourfastness tests— Determination of colourfastness to perspiration**

PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee TX-020, Testing of Textiles to supersede AS 2001.4.17:1980, *Methods of test for textiles, Method 4.17: Colourfastness tests—Determination of colourfastness to perspiration*, which will remain available superseded.

The objective of this Standard is to provide manufacturers and testing bodies with a standard method for determining the resistance of colour in textiles to perspiration.

This Standard is identical with and has been reproduced from ISO 105-E04:1994, *Textiles—Tests for colour fastness, Part E04: Colour fastness to perspiration* and its corrigendum 1:2002 which is added after the main source text.

The major difference between this Standard and the 1980 edition is that there is no longer a dish method for determining colourfastness. If testing by this method, reference should be made to AS 2001.4.17—1980. The Committee decided that the smaller specimen size for the dish method would require different apparatus, and to change the method to this extent meant it was, in effect, a new method.

As this Standard is reproduced from an International Standard, the following applies:

- (a) Its number appears on the cover and title page while the International Standard number appears only on the cover.
- (b) In the source text ‘this part of ISO 105’ should read ‘this Australian Standard’.
- (c) A full point should be substituted for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

The references to International Standard should be replaced by references to the following Australian Standards as follows:

<i>Reference to International Standards</i>		<i>Australian Standard</i>	
ISO		AS	
105	Textiles—Tests for colour fastness	2001	Methods of test for textiles
105-A01	Part A01: General principles of testing	2001.4.A01	Method A01: Colourfastness tests—Definitions and general requirements
105-A02	Part A02: Grey scale for assessing change in colour	2001.4.A02	Method A02: Colourfastness tests—Grey scale for assessing change in colour
105-A03	Part A03: Grey scale for assessing staining	2001.4.A03	Method A03: Colourfastness tests—Grey scale for assessing staining
105-F	Part F: Standard adjacent fabrics	—	
105-F10	Part F10: Specification for adjacent fabrics: Multifibre	—	

1 Scope

This part of ISO 105 specifies a method for determining the resistance of the colour of textiles of all kinds and in all forms to the action of human perspiration.

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-A01:1994, *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

Specimens of the textile in contact with adjacent fabrics are treated in two different solutions containing histidine, drained and placed between two plates under a specified pressure in a test device. The specimens and the adjacent fabrics are dried separately. The change in colour of each specimen and the staining of the adjacent fabrics are assessed by comparison with the grey scales.

4 Apparatus and reagents

4.1 Test devices, each consisting of a frame of stainless steel into which a weight-piece of mass approximately 5 kg and base of 60 mm × 115 mm is closely fitted, so that a pressure of 12,5 kPa can be applied on test specimens measuring 40 mm × 100 mm placed between glass or acrylic-resin plates measuring approximately 60 mm × 115 mm × 1,5 mm. The test device shall be constructed so that, if the weight-piece is removed during the test, the pressure of 12,5 kPa remains unchanged.

If the dimensions of the composite specimen differ from the size of 40 mm × 100 mm, the weight-piece used shall be such that a pressure of 12,5 kPa is applied to the specimen.

NOTE 1 Other devices may be used provided that equivalent results are obtained.

4.2 Oven without an air-circulating fan, maintained at 37 °C ± 2 °C.

4.3 Alkaline solution, freshly prepared, containing, per litre.

0,5 g L-histidine monohydrochloride monohydrate ($C_6H_9O_2N_3 \cdot HCl \cdot H_2O$);

5 g of sodium chloride (NaCl);

either

5 g of disodium hydrogen orthophosphate dodecahydrate ($Na_2HPO_4 \cdot 12H_2O$)

or

2,5 g of disodium hydrogen orthophosphate dihydrate ($Na_2HPO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$).

The solution is brought to pH 8 with 0,1 mol/l sodium hydroxide solution.

4.4 Acid solution, freshly prepared, containing, per litre,

0,5 g of L-histidine monohydrochloride monohydrate ($C_6H_9O_2N_3 \cdot HCl \cdot H_2O$);

5 g of sodium chloride (NaCl);

2,2 g of sodium dihydrogen orthophosphate dihydrate ($NaH_2PO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$).

The solution is brought to pH 5,5 with 0,1 mol/l sodium hydroxide solution.

4.5 Adjacent fabrics (see ISO 105-A01:1994, sub-clause 8.2).

Either:

4.5.1 A multifibre adjacent fabric complying with ISO 105-F10.

or:

4.5.2 Two single-fibre adjacent fabrics, complying with the relevant sections of F01 to F08 of ISO 105-F:1985.

One of the adjacent fabrics shall be made of the same kind of fibre as that of the textile to be tested, or that predominating in the case of blends, the second piece made of the fibre as indicated in table 1 or, in the case of blends, of the kind of fibre second in order of predominance or as otherwise specified.

Table 1 — Single-fibre adjacent fabrics

If first piece is:	Second piece to be:
cotton	wool
wool	cotton
silk	cotton
linen	wool
viscose	wool
acetate	viscose
polyamide	wool or viscose
polyester	wool or cotton
acrylic	wool or cotton

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

4.6 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, either

- attach a specimen measuring 40 mm × 100 mm to a piece of the multifibre adjacent fabric (4.5.1), 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
- attach a specimen measuring 40 mm × 100 mm between the two single-fibre adjacent fabrics (4.5.2), 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 either

- place it between a 40 mm × 100 mm piece of the multifibre fabric (4.5.3) and a 40 mm × 100 mm piece of the non-dyeable fabric and sew them along all four sides (see ISO 105-A01:1994, sub-clause 9.3); or
- 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 Lay out the composite specimen smooth in a flat-bottomed dish and cover with the solution. Thoroughly wet one composite specimen in the alkaline

solution at pH 8 (4.3) at a liquor ratio of 50:1, and allow it to remain in the solution at room temperature for 30 min. Press and move it from time to time to ensure good and uniform penetration of the liquor. Pour off the solution and wipe the excess liquor off the specimen between two glass rods.

Place the composite specimen between two glass or acrylic resin plates, under a pressure of 12,5 kPa, and place in the test device which has been preheated to the test temperature.

By the same procedure, one composite specimen is wetted in the acid solution at pH 5.5 (see 4.4) and then tested in a separate preheated test device.

NOTE 2 Up to ten test specimens, each separated from the next by one plate, may be tested in one test device simultaneously.

6.2 Place the test devices (4.1) containing the composite specimens in the oven (4.2) for 4 h at $37\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.

6.3 Open out each composite specimen (by breaking the stitching except on one of the shorter sides, if necessary) and dry it by hanging it in air at a temperature not exceeding $60\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, with the two or three parts in contact only at the line of stitching.

6.4 Assess the change in colour of each specimen and the staining of the adjacent fabric(s) by comparison with the grey scales (4.6).

NOTE 3 In many cases of cellulosic fibres dyed with direct dyes containing copper, or after treatment with copper salts, the prescribed tests and natural perspiration bring about a removal of copper from the dyeings. This may cause a significant alteration in fastness to light and washing, and it is therefore recommended that this possibility be taken into consideration.

7 Test report

The test report shall include the following information:

- a) the number and year of publication of this part of ISO 105, i.e. ISO 105-E04:1994;
- b) all details necessary for the identification of the sample tested;
- c) the numerical grey scale ratings for change in colour of the specimen in each solution;
- d) if single-fibre adjacent fabrics were used, the numerical grey scale rating for staining of each kind of adjacent fabric used;
- e) if a multifibre adjacent fabric was used, the numerical grey scale rating for staining of each type of fibre in the multifibre adjacent fabric, and the type of multifibre adjacent fabric used.

Technical Corrigendum 1 to International Standard ISO 105-E04:1994 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Tests for coloured textiles and colorants*.

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In Table 1, delete “linen” in the left-hand column and “wool” opposite it in the right-hand column.

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This Australian Standard was prepared by Committee TX-020, Testing of Textiles. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 18 April 2005 and published on 19 May 2005.

The following are represented on Committee TX-020:

AWTA Textile Testing
Australian Retailers Association
Australian Wool Processors Council
CSIRO Textile and Fibre Technology
Council of Textile and Fashion Industries of Australia Ltd
Drycleaning Institute of Australia Limited
Furntech
Independent Chairman
National Association of Testing Authorities Australia
RMIT University
Society of Dyers & Colourists of Australia & New Zealand
Textile Distributors Association
The Textile Institute

Additional interestes:

Wool Research, New Zealand

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