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SANS 105-X05:1994

Edition 1

ISO 105-X05:1994

Edition 4

Any reference to SABS ISO 105-X05 is deemed
to be a reference to this standard
(Government Notice No. 1373 of 8 November 2002)

SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL STANDARD

Textiles — Tests for colour fastness

Part X05: Colour fastness to organic solvents

This national standard is the identical implementation of ISO 105-X05:1994, and is adopted with the permission of the International Organization for Standardization.

SANS 105-X05:1994

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Table of changes

Change No.	Date	Scope

National foreword

This South African standard was approved by National Committee SABS/TC 038/SC 01, *Textiles – Test methods for textiles*, in accordance with procedures of the SABS Standards Division, in compliance with annex 3 of the WTO/TBT agreement.

This SANS edition is technically identical to SABS ISO 105-X05:1994.

Compliance with a South African National Standard cannot confer immunity from legal obligations.

**Reaffirmed and reprinted in March 2016.
This document will be reviewed every five years
and be reaffirmed, amended, revised or withdrawn.**

INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD

ISO
105-X05

Fourth edition
1994-09-01

Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —
Part X05:
Colour fastness to organic solvents

Textiles — Essais de solidité des teintures —

Partie X05: Solidité des teintures aux solvants organiques



Reference number
ISO 105-X05:1994(E)

ISO 105-X05:1994(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-X05 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Tests for coloured textiles and colorants*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 105-X05:1987), of which it constitutes a technical 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 document, themselves designated "parts" but retaining their earlier alphanumeric designations. A complete list of these parts is given in ISO 105-A01.

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Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

Part X05:

Colour fastness to organic solvents

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 organic solvents. If dry cleaning is involved, use the method specified in ISO 105-D01:1993, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part D01: Colour fastness to dry cleaning*.

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

A specimen of the textile in contact with adjacent fabrics is agitated in the solvent and dried. The change in colour of the specimen and the staining of the adjacent fabrics are assessed with the grey scales.

4 Apparatus and reagents

4.1 Suitable container, with means of agitation.

A 500 ml beaker or other suitable open container may be used for the test, agitation being by hand with a glass rod flattened at one end. A closed vessel agitated by shaking or tumbling on a hand- or motor-driven machine may also be used.

4.2 Specified solvent(s)

The test should be carried out with the solvent or solvents commonly employed in the country concerned.

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

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.