BS EN ISO 105-E04:2013



BSI Standards Publication

Textiles — Tests for colour fastness

Part E04: Colour fastness to perspiration (ISO 105-E04:2013)

NO COPYING WITHOUT BSI PERMISSION EXCEPT AS PERMITTED BY COPYRIGHT LAW



This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN ISO 105-E04:2013. It supersedes BS EN ISO 105-E04:2009 which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee TCI/81, Colour fastness and colour measurement of textiles.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

© The British Standards Institution 2013. Published by BSI Standards Limited 2013

ISBN 978 0 580 74140 1

ICS 59.080.01

Compliance with a British Standard cannot confer immunity from legal obligations.

This British Standard was published under the authority of the Standards Policy and Strategy Committee on 30 April 2013.

Amendments issued since publication

Date Text affected

EN ICO 10E E01

This is a preview of "BS EN ISO 105-E04:20...". Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

March 2013

ICS 59.080.01

Supersedes EN ISO 105-E04:2009

English Version

Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part E04: Colour fastness to perspiration (ISO 105-E04:2013)

Textiles - Essais de solidité des coloris - Partie E04: Solidité des coloris à la sueur (ISO 105-E04:2013) Textilien - Farbechtheitsprüfungen - Teil E04: Farbechtheit gegen Schweiß (ISO 105-E04:2013)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 14 January 2013.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and United Kingdom.



EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

Foreword

This document (EN ISO 105-E04:2013) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38 "Textiles" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 248 "Textiles and textile products" the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by September 2013, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 2013.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN ISO 105-E04:2009.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 105-E04:2013 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 105-E04:2013 without any modification.

Con	tents	Page
Forew	vord	iv
1	Scope	1
2	Normative references	1
3	Principle	1
4	Apparatus and materials	2
5	Test specimen	3
6	Procedure	3
7	Test renort	5

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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. 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.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

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

This sixth edition cancels and replaces the fifth edition (ISO 105-E04:2008), of which it constitutes a minor revision.

ISO 105 consists of many parts designated by a part letter and a two-digit serial number (e.g. A01), under the general title *Textiles* — *Tests for colour fastness*. A complete list of these parts is given in ISO 105-A01.

Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

Part E04:

Colour fastness to perspiration

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 referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 105-A01:2010, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A01: General principles of testing

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

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

ISO 105-A04, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A04: Method for the instrumental assessment of the degree of staining of adjacent fabrics

ISO 105-A05, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A05: Instrumental assessment of change in colour for determination of grey scale rating

ISO 105-F01, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part F01: Specification for wool adjacent fabric

ISO 105-F02, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part F02: Specification for cotton and viscose adjacent fabrics

ISO 105-F03, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part F03: Specification for polyamide adjacent fabric

ISO 105-F04, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part F04: Specification for polyester adjacent fabric

ISO 105-F05, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part F05: Specification for acrylic adjacent fabric

ISO 105-F06, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part F06: Specification for silk adjacent fabric

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

ISO 3696, Water for analytical laboratory use — Specification and test methods

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 or instrumentally.