



ISO 105-C12

Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

Part C12: Colour fastness to industrial laundering

Textiles — Essais de solidité des coloris —

Partie C12: Solidité des coloris au lavage industriel

Second edition
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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Tests for coloured textiles and colorants*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 248, *Textiles and textile products*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 105-C12:2004), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- ISO 105-F:1985 was withdrawn and the test conditions of industrial laundering are seldom used for the fabrics mainly made of delicate fibres (for example silk or wool), therefore ISO 105-C12:2004/Cor 1:2007 has not been suitable to be incorporated into this method;
- addition of ISO 3696 and replacement of ISO 105-A01:1994 with ISO 105-A01 in [Clause 2](#);
- revision of clause title from “Reagents” to “Reagents and materials” in [Clause 5](#) (Former Clause 4);
- addition of “Other suitable detergent can be used if agreed upon between interested parties.” in [5.1](#) (former 4.1);
- clarification that 30 % is mass fraction in [5.3](#) (former 4.3);
- addition of sodium percarbonate as an optional reagent in [5.6](#), [8.1.3](#), [Table 1](#) and [A.1](#) (former 4.6, 7.1.3, Table 1 and A.1);
- replacement of “see 8.2 of ISO 105-A01:1994” with “in accordance with ISO 3696” in [5.7](#) (former 4.7);
- movement of “Adjacent fabrics” and “Grey scales” to the clause “Reagent and materials”;
- addition of the statement “using either a multifibre adjacent fabric or two single-fibre adjacent fabrics as specified in ISO 105-A01.” in [5.8](#) (former 5.4);

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- addition of “Balance, with a resolution of 0,01 g.” in [Clause 6](#) (former Clause 5);
- addition of the dimension of the multifibre TV adjacent fabric as “80 mm × 100 mm” in [7.2](#) (former 6.2);
- revision of [Figure 1](#);
- replacement of “mixer” with “mechanical stirrer” in [8.1](#) (former 7.1);
- replacement of “running tap water for 10 min” with “running tap water until being clean” and addition of a NOTE to check the cleanness degree of the rinsed test specimen in [8.2.2](#) (former 7.2.2);
- revision of the requirement for conditioning the test specimen in [8.2](#) (former 7.2);
- improvement of the contents in Test report;
- revision of [Annex A](#) from “informative” to “normative”;
- improvement of the [Formula \(A.1\)](#);
- updating of the Bibliography.

A list of all parts in the ISO 105 series can be found on the ISO website.

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The test method in this document is intended to reflect the effect of comprehensive laundering during industrial laundry procedures, as distinct from the domestic washing test methods as given in ISO 105-C06, ISO 105-C08 and ISO 105-C10. Four test conditions are described, one at (92 ± 2) °C intended for the evaluation of workwear and three, as given below, at (75 ± 2) °C, for the evaluation of bed and table linen and corporate wear:

- without the addition of peroxy bleach compounds;
- with the addition of hydrogen peroxide (for the bleaching of white workwear with coloured trimmings);
- with the addition of sodium perborate tetrahydrate (or sodium percarbonate) and tetra-acetylene diamine (TAED) (for the bleaching of white workwear with coloured trimmings).

NOTE The addition of TAED/perborate (or percarbonate) is a conveniently stable way of producing peracetic acid in situ.

This test method does not reflect the effect of optical brightening agents.

This method and the single cycle test methods described in ISO 105-C06 and ISO 105-C08 might not reproduce the effect of coloured fabrics treated with certain dye fixing agents and finishes after multiple (5 to 10) industrial washes.