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STANDARD

105-G02

Second edition
1993-10-01

Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —
Part G02:
Colour fastness to burnt-gas fumes

Textiles — Essais de solidité des teintures —

Partie G02: Solidité des teintures aux fumées de gaz brûlés



Reference number
ISO 105-G02:1993(E)

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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-G02 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-G: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.

Annexes A and B form an integral part of this part of ISO 105.

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Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

Part G02:

Colour fastness to burnt-gas fumes

1 Scope

1.1 This part of ISO 105 specifies a method for determining the resistance of the colour of textiles of all kinds and in all forms, except loose fibres, to exposure to atmospheric oxides of nitrogen as derived from the combustion of chemically pure butane gas.

1.2 This method may be used for rating the colour fastness of dyes by applying the dye to textiles by a specified procedure and at a specified depth of colour and testing the dyed textiles.

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-C06:1987, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part C06: Colour fastness to domestic and commercial laundering.*

ISO 105-D01:1987, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part D01: Colour fastness to dry cleaning.*

3 Principle

A specimen of the textile and a test-control fabric are exposed simultaneously to oxides of nitrogen from burnt-gas fumes until the test control shows a change in colour corresponding to that of a standard of fading. The change in colour of the specimen is assessed with the grey scale. If no colour change is observed in the specimen after one exposure period or cycle, exposure may be continued for either a specified number of periods or for the number of periods required to produce a specified amount of colour change in the specimen.

4 Apparatus and materials

4.1 Exposure chamber (see annex A).

4.2 Test control (see annex B).

4.3 Standard of fading (see annex B).

4.4 Grey scale for assessing change in colour, complying with ISO 105-A02.

4.5 Butane gas, chemically pure, and a suitable burner.

Any gas burner may be used and either a yellow luminous or a blue-green flame is suitable, though the latter is to be preferred in order to minimize the for-