

STANDARD

105-X10

Fourth edition
1993-11-01

Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

Part X10:

Assessment of migration of textile colours into
polyvinyl chloride coatings

Textiles — Essais de solidité des teintures —

*Partie X10: Évaluation de la migration des teintures des textiles dans les
enductions de polychlorure de vinyle*



Reference number
ISO 105-X10:1993(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-X10 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*, Sub-Committee SC 1, *Tests for coloured textiles and colorants*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 105-X10:1987), 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.

© ISO 1993

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from the publisher.

International Organization for Standardization
Case Postale 56 • CH-1211 Genève 20 • Switzerland

Printed in Switzerland

This is a preview of ISO 105-X10:1993. [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

Part X10:

Assessment of migration of textile colours into polyvinyl chloride coatings

1 Scope

This part of ISO 105 specifies a method for determining the resistance of the colour in textile fabrics to migration into polyvinyl chloride (PVC) which contains plasticizer.

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-A03:1993, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A03: Grey scale for assessing staining.*

3 Principle

A specimen of a textile impregnated with plasticizer is brought into contact with a white pigmented polyvinyl chloride foil and kept under pressure at 80 °C. Then the specimen and excess plasticizer are removed from the foil and the staining of the foil is assessed with the grey scale.

4 Apparatus and reagents

4.1 Testing device, consisting of a frame of stainless steel into which a weight-piece of mass 5 kg and base 60 mm × 115 mm is closely fitted, so that a pressure of 12,5 kPa can be applied to test specimens measuring 40 mm × 100 mm placed between glass or acrylic resin plates. Up to 10 specimens can be tested simultaneously, each one separated by a glass plate. If the weight-piece is removed during the test, the testing device shall be so constructed that the pressure of 12,5 kPa remains unchanged.

NOTE 1 Other devices may be used, provided that the same results are obtained as with the apparatus described here.

4.2 Oven, maintained at 80 °C ± 2 °C.

4.3 Graduated pipette or **dropping tube**, with which the plasticizer can be applied.

4.4 White pigmented polyvinyl chloride foil, of thickness 0,5 mm ± 0,1 mm.

If ready-for-use white pigmented polyvinyl chloride foil cannot be obtained, it may be prepared as follows:

A mixture of

— 65 g of polyvinyl chloride powder,

— 2 g of stabilizer and

— 5 g of titanium dioxide

is thoroughly stirred with 35 g of dioctyl phthalate.