

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**ISO**  
**105-E02**

Third edition  
1989-12-01

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## **Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —**

### **Part E02 :**

**Colour fastness to sea water**

*Textiles — Essais de solidité des teintures —*

*Partie E02 : Solidité des teintures à l'eau de mer*



Reference number  
ISO 105-E02:1989(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 approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 105-E02 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 105-E02:1987), of which it constitutes a technical revision.

ISO 105 was previously published in 13 "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.

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

Printed in Switzerland

## Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

### Part E02 :

### Colour fastness to sea water

#### 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 immersion in sea water.

#### 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-A02:1987, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A02: Grey scale for assessing change in colour.*

ISO 105-A03:1987, *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 one or two specified adjacent fabrics is immersed in sodium chloride solution, drained and placed between two plates under a specified pressure in a test device. The specimen and the adjacent fabric(s) are dried. The change in colour of the specimen and the staining of the adjacent fabric(s) are assessed with the grey scales.

#### 4 Apparatus and reagent

**4.1 Test device**, consisting of a frame of stainless steel into which a weight-piece of mass 5 kg and base of 60 mm × 115 mm is closely fitted, so that a pressure of 12,5 kPa can be applied on test specimens measuring 40 mm × 100 mm placed between glass or acrylic-resin plates measuring about 60 mm × 115 mm × 1,5 mm. The test device shall be constructed so that, if the weight-piece is removed during the test, the pressure of 12,5 kPa remains unchanged (see clause 8).

**4.2 Oven**, maintained at 37 °C ± 2 °C.

**4.3 Sodium chloride**, 30 g/l solution.

**4.4 Adjacent fabrics** (see ISO 105-A01:1989, sub-clause 8.3).

Either:

**4.4.1** A multifibre adjacent fabric complying with ISO 105-F10.

Or:

**4.4.2** Two single-fibre adjacent fabrics, complying with the relevant sections of F01 to F08 of ISO 105-F:1985.

One piece made of the same kind of fibre as that of the textile to be tested, or that predominating in the case of blends, the second piece made of the fibre as indicated in table 1 or, in the case of blends, of the kind of fibre second in order of predominance or as otherwise specified.

**Table 1 — Single-fibre adjacent fabrics**

If first piece is:	Second piece to be:
cotton	wool
wool	cotton
silk	cotton
linen	wool
viscose	wool
acetate or triacetate	viscose
polyamide	wool or cotton
polyester	wool or cotton
acrylic	wool or cotton

**4.4.3** If required, a non-dyeable fabric (for example, polypropylene).

**4.5 Grey scale for assessing change in colour**, complying with ISO 105-A02, and **grey scale for assessing staining**, complying with ISO 105-A03.

## 5 Test specimen

**5.1** If the textile to be tested is fabric, either

- attach a specimen measuring 40 mm × 100 mm to a piece of the multifibre adjacent fabric, also measuring 40 mm × 100 mm, by sewing along one of the shorter sides, with the multifibre fabric next to the face of the specimen; or
- attach a specimen measuring 40 mm × 100 mm between the two single-fibre adjacent fabrics, also measuring 40 mm × 100 mm, by sewing along one of the shorter sides.

**5.2** Where yarns or loose fibre is to be tested, take a mass of the yarn or loose fibre approximately equal to one half of the combined mass of the adjacent fabrics, and either

- place it between a 40 mm × 100 mm piece of the multifibre fabric and a 40 mm × 100 mm piece of the non-dyeable fabric and sew them along all four sides (see ISO 105-A01:1989, sub-clause 9.6); or
- place it between a 40 mm × 100 mm piece of each of the two specified single-fibre fabrics and sew along all four sides.

## 6 Procedure

**6.1** Thoroughly wet out each composite specimen in a separate container by immersing in sodium chloride solution (4.3) at room temperature. Lay out the composite specimen smooth between the two glass or acrylic-resin plates (see 4.1) under a pressure of 12,5 kPa.

**6.2** Place the test device (4.1) containing the composite specimen in the oven (4.2) for 4 h at 37 °C ± 2°C.

**6.3** Open out the composite specimen (by breaking the stitching on all sides except one of the shorter sides, if necessary) and dry it by hanging it in air at a temperature not exceeding 60 °C, with the two or three parts in contact only at the line of stitching.

**6.4** Assess the change in colour of the specimen and the staining of the adjacent fabric(s) with the grey scales (4.5).

## 7 Test report

The test report shall include the following particulars:

- the number and date of this part of ISO 105, i.e. ISO 105-E02:1989;
- all details necessary for the identification of the sample tested;
- the numerical rating for change in colour of the specimen;
- if single-fibre adjacent fabrics were used, the numerical rating for staining of each kind of adjacent fabric used;
- if a multifibre adjacent fabric was used, the staining of each type of fibre in the multifibre adjacent fabric, and the type of multifibre adjacent fabric used.

## 8 Notes

**8.1** If the dimensions of the composite specimen differ from the size of 40 mm × 100 mm, a weight-piece shall be used such that a pressure of 12,5 kPa is applied to the specimen.

**8.2** Other devices may be used provided that the same results are obtained as with the apparatus described in 4.1.