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AMENDMENT 1
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Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

Part E12:
Colour fastness to milling: Alkaline milling

AMENDMENT 1

Textiles — Essais de solidité des teintures —

Partie E12: Solidité des teintures au foulon: Foulon alcalin

AMENDEMENT 1

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Foreword

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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 Amendment may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Amendment 1 to International Standard ISO 105-E12:1989 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Tests for coloured textiles and colorants*.

Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

Part E12:
Colour fastness to milling: Alkaline milling

AMENDMENT 1

Page 1, Clause 1 Scope

Replace the text with the following:

This part of ISO 105 specifies a method for determining the resistance of the colour of wool and part-wool textiles to the action of soap and sodium carbonate solutions used in alkaline milling (severe method) or of a soap solution only (mild method).

The mild method may be applied to light- or medium-weight wool (or wool-containing) apparel fabrics.

Page 1, Clause 3 Principle

After the first sentence, terminating "…and sodium carbonate." add:

"or a solution of soap. In the first case (severe milling) the severity…"

Page 2, Subclause 4.4 Milling solution

Two subclauses have been created with the following content:

4.4 Milling solutions

4.4.1 Milling solution for severe method "A" (follows text of 4.4)

4.4.2 Milling solution for mild method "B" containing 10 g/l of soap (described in 4.4.1)

Page 2, Subclause 4.5 Test control

The title has been modified as follows:

4.5 Test control (for the severe method "A" only)

Page 2, subclause 5.1

The text now reads as follows:

5.1 If the textile to be tested is fabric, either

a) place a specimen measuring 40 mm × 100 mm between a piece of the multifibre adjacent fabric and a non-dyeable fabric, also measuring 40 mm × 100 mm, by sewing along all four sides to form a composite specimen, or

b) place a specimen measuring 40 mm × 100 mm between the two appropriate single-fibre adjacent fabrics (see Table 1), also measuring 40 mm × 100 mm, by sewing along all four sides to form a composite specimen.

Page 2, Subclause 5.3

The text now reads as follows:

5.3 Prepare the composite specimen of the test control (4.5) in the way outlined for fabric in 5.1 (for severe method only).

Pages 2 and 3, Clause 6 Procedure

This is now divided into two subclauses, 6.1 and 6.2 as follows:

6 Procedure

6.1 A: Severe method

6.1 to **6.5** become **6.1.1** to **6.1.5**

6.6 becomes:

6.2 B: Mild method

6.2.1 Put the composite specimens in a container in the test device (4.1) with three times their own mass of the milling solution (4.4.2) and 10 stainless steel balls (4.2). Clamp the cover and run the device for 30 min at (40 ± 2) °C.

6.2.2 Stop the device, open the container and add sufficient grade 3 water (4.7) at (40 ± 2) °C to give a liquor ratio of 100:1. Clamp the cover and run the device for an additional 10 min at (40 ± 2) °C.

6.2.3 Procede as in 6.1.4.

6.2.4 Assess the change in colour of the specimen and the staining of its adjacent fabric(s) with the grey scales (4.6).