STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

Australian Standard

METHODS OF TEST FOR TEXTILES

PART 4—COLOURFASTNESS TESTS

AS 2001.4.14 DETERMINATION OF COLOURFASTNESS TO SEAWATER

PREFACE

This standard is one of a series for determining the colourfastness of textiles to various agencies.

The methods are largely based on the work of a technical committee of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO/TC 38/SC 1) whose procedures have been adapted to suit Australian conditions.

This standard supersedes AS L15, Part XIV-1961.

This standard required reference to the following Australian standards:

AS 2001.1* Methods of Test for Textiles, Conditioning Procedures
AS 2001.4.1 Methods of Test for Textiles, Part 4—Colourfastness Tests, Method 1 Definitions and General Requirements

* Revision of AS 1090 in course of preparation.

METHOD

1 SCOPE. This standard sets out two alternative procedures for determining the colourfastness of textiles to seawater.

2 APPLICATION. This method applies to textiles in all forms.

3 PRINCIPLE. A specimen in contact with undyed cloths is immersed in a warm test solution (simulating the action of seawater) for a stated time. The specimen may or may not then be rinsed depending on its end-use. After drying, the change in colour of the specimen and the degree of staining of the undyed cloths are assessed.

NOTE: Staining onto the undyed cloths may be persistent or temporary in character, the significant factor being the end-use of the textile under test.

4 REAGENT. A test solution of distilled or deionized water containing—

(i) 30 g/L sodium chloride (NaCl); and

(ii) 0.2 g/L non-ionic wetting agent.

The wetting agent shall be a polyalkylene derivative of synthetic alcohol.

NOTE: Teric BLB produced by ICI Australia Ltd is a suitable wetting agent.

5 APPARATUS. Dependent upon the method selected, the following apparatus is required:

(a) A perspiration tester as described in Appendix A.

(b) Perspex plates approximately 100 mm × 60 mm × 6 mm.

(c) Small, flat-bottomed glass dish for each specimen. A Petri dish, about 100 mm diameter is suitable.

(d) Oven to operate at 40 ±2°C throughout the chamber.

(e) Smooth glass plate for each specimen, large enough to cover the specimen and having a mass of 50 ±5 g.

(f) Two undyed cloths (see AS 2001.4.1) each 50 mm × 50 mm. One cloth shall have similar dyeing characteristics to the textile to be tested, or to the predominating fibre of a blended textile. The second cloth shall have dissimilar dyeing characteristics to those of the first piece.

(g) Grey Scales for assessing change in colour and staining (see AS 2001.4.1).

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