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CCS G55



**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 1866-2012

Replacing GB/T 1866-2003

**Neutral dyes - Determination of dyeing shade and relative
strength**

中性染料 染色色光和强度的测定

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Foreword

This standard rule according to GB/T 1.1-2009 given draft. This standard replaces GB/T 1866-2003 "neutral dyeing shade and relative strength." This standard compared with GB/T 1866-2003, major technical changes in addition to editorial changes outside as follows:

--- The evaluation of results is incorporated to assess the strength of shade and a clear assessment of the results of the two methods (see 6.4, 2003 Version 6.1.5,

6.2.5 and 6.3.5);

--- Modified polyamide dyeing methods (see 6.3, 2003 version 6.3.);

--- Modify the content of the test report (see Chapter 7, Chapter 7, 2003 edition). Please note that some of the content of this document may involve patents. Issued in this document does not assume responsibility for the identification of these patents. The standard proposed by China Petroleum and Chemical Industry Association. This standard by the National Standardization Technical Committee Dye (SAC/TC134) centralized. This standard was drafted. Wang Jinhua double-Chemical Co., Ltd., Shenyang Chemical Research Institute Co., Ltd. The main drafters of this standard. Xu Jiancheng, Yanggui Fang, Tang Peilan Mao Law stipulates. This standard replaces the standards previously issued as follows:

--- GB 1866-1980, GB/T 1866-2003. Determination of neutral dyeing shade and relative strength

1 Scope

GB/T 1866-2012 is the Chinese national standard on neutral dyes - determination of dyeing shade and relative strength, in the field of paint and colour industries. The /T suffix marks it as a recommended standard: it is not compulsory by itself, but it becomes binding as soon as a contract, a tender or a customer specification calls it up - which in practice is how most foreign buyers meet it. It was issued on 29 June 2012 by the General Administration of

Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China; Standardization Administration of China, and has been in force since 1 December 2012. Classification: ICS 87.060.10, CCS G55. This page is published from the official record of the standard held by the Chinese standards administration: the identification, the dates, the classification and the issuing body are taken from there. The clause text, the tables and the numeric limits are in the document itself, which is delivered complete in English translation.

This standard specifies the method for the determination of neutral dyeing shade and relative strength. This standard applies to the determination of neutral dyeing shade and relative strength.

2 Normative references

The following documents for the application of this document is essential. For dated references, only the dated edition applies to this article Member. For undated references, the latest edition (including any amendments) applies to this document. General conditions

GB/T 2374-2007 dye assay provisions Determination of

GB/T 6688-2008 dye relative intensity and color of the instrumental method Principle

3 Neutral dye sample and standard samples in the same species under the same conditions in a variety of fibers (wool, silk or nylon) on stained. Then staining intensity of the standard sample of 100 points, to shade standard sample as the standard visual comparison, evaluation samples and shade strong Degrees. Or by the colorimetric color measurement instrument, and then calculate the shade and strength of the sample.

4 Reagents and materials

Reagents and materials shall comply with the relevant provisions of GB/T 2374-2007 in Chapter 3. 5. Apparatus Instruments and equipment shall comply with the relevant provisions of GB/T 2374-2007 in Chapter 4.

6.1 Wool dyeing method

6.1.1 General Conditions Dyeing general conditions shall be consistent with the relevant provisions of GB/T 2374-2007 the Select staining methods shall be based on the specific variety, performance, to To the principle of maximum color strength. Depending on the dyeing depth varieties selected to meet the clear sub-file principle.

6.1.2 dye solution preparation Weigh the sample and each of a plurality of standard samples g (accurate to 0.0005g), each placed in 400mL beaker were added 20mL ~ 30mL Hot water (80 °C ~ 90 °C), stirring with a glass rod into a paste, then add about 200mL each hot water (80 °C ~ 90 °C), stirring to make it dissolve