Chinastandards.org

ICS 59.080.01
CCS W 04

NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

GB/T 5715-2013

Replacing GB/T 5715-1997

Textiles -- Tests for colour fastness -- Colour fastness to spotting: Acid

纺织品 色牢度试验 耐酸斑色牢度

(English Translation)

Issued on: November 12, 2013 **Implemented on: May 1, 2014**

Issued by: Standardization Administration of China

Preview: page 1 of 4 shown, 5 in the full document. Complete English PDF, instant download:
https://chinastandards.org/standards/gb-t-5715-2013

Chinastandards.org

Table of Contents

Foreword

1 Scope

2 Normative references

4 Reagents and materials

Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with GB/T 1.1-2009 given rules.

This standard replaces GB/T 5715-1997 "Acid test color fastness Colour fastness to spotting", compared with the GB/T 5715-1997 the main changes are as follows.

--- Delete the original standard ISO foreword;

--- Acid increased from 3-4 kinds, an increase of Test Method acid is hydrochloric acid solution;

--- Normative references removed GB/T 6151-1997, an increase of GB/T 5717, GB/T 6682 and FZ/T 01024;

--- Standard Appendix A in the original terms of A1 is adjusted to Chapter 3 of the note;

--- Added optional instrument method of evaluation;

--- Chapter 4 adds "hydrochloric acid solution (4.7)," "spectral color measurement instrument (4.9)" and "the acid pH value range (Table 1)";

--- Chapter 5 and cut the sample size increases the tolerance of ± 2mm, sample preparation method of yarn from the "truss ends" to "made of thin Floor";

--- 6.3 in the drying procedure, from "hanging in the air at room temperature to dry" to "dried at room temperature";

--- Standard Appendix A in the original terms of A2 was adjusted to 6.6 in Chapter 6;

--- Chapter 7 of the test report adds e) and f) requirement.

This standard uses redrafted law revision using ISO 105-E05.2010 "Textiles Tests for color fastness Part E05. acid spot color Fastness. " This standard and ISO 105-E05.2010 main differences are as follows.

--- Deleted international standards foreword;

--- Normative references to international standards is replaced by the corresponding

Preview: page 2 of 4 shown, 5 in the full document. Complete English PDF, instant download:
https://chinastandards.org/standards/gb-t-5715-2013

national standards or industry standards, specific adjustments are as follows.

- equivalents adoption of international standards GB/T 250 instead of ISO 105-A02;

- Modify with international standards of GB/T 5717 instead of ISO 105-E07;

- Modify with international standards of GB/T 6682 instead of ISO 105-A01;

- non-equivalent to international standards FZ/T 01024 replaces ISO 105-A05;

--- Increases and cut the sample tolerance of ± 2mm.

The standard proposed by China Textile Industry Association.

The standard basis by the National Textile Standards Technical Committee of Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC209/SC1) centralized.

This standard was drafted. Textile Industry Standardization Institute, the Shanghai textile industry technical supervision, Shanghai and linen textile science and technology research Studies, Dali (China) Limited.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the test method for determining the color fastness of textiles resistant to all types of organic and inorganic acid solution.

This method provides four different acid solution, according to the nature of the fibers may be one or all of the acid solution therein.

2 Normative references

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

GB/T 250 textile color fastness test assessing change in color like the gray card (GB/T 250-2008, ISO 105-A02.1993, IDT) GB/T 5717 Textiles Tests for color fastness water spot color fastness (GB/T 5717-2013, ISO 105-E07.2010, MOD) GB/T 6682 analytical laboratory use specifications and test methods (GB/T 6682-2008, ISO 3696. 1987, MOD) FZ/T 01024 discoloration degree of sample instrument rating method (FZ/T 01024-1993, neqISO 105-A05.1992) Principle 3 as the acid droplets in the sample, gently rub the surface with a glass rod, so that the full penetration by assessing change in color like the gray card or instruments sub Evaluation samples and do not change color after drying when wet.

NOTE: If you need to evaluate the dyestuff can be assessed sample is acid solution after 10min discoloration.

Preview: page 3 of 4 shown, 5 in the full document. Complete English PDF, instant download:
https://chinastandards.org/standards/gb-t-5715-2013

Chinastandards.org

4 Reagents and materials

4.1
pipette or dropper.

4.2
round glass rod.

4.3
Evaluation of color like the gray card, in line with GB/T 250 requirements.

4.4
acetic acid per liter of water (by 4.8) ice acetic acid (CH3COOH) 300g.

4.5
sulfuric acid solution, per liter of water (according to 4.8) was added concentrated sulfuric acid (H2SO4) (rho = 1.84g/mL) 50g.

4.6
tartaric acid solution (cellulose acetate only), per liter of water (by 4.8) plus crystalline tartaric acid (HO2CCHOHCHOHCO2H) 100g.

4.7
hydrochloric acid solution, per liter of water (by 4.8) was added concentrated hydrochloric acid (HCl) 350g.

Note: The Table 1 shows the range of pH values \u200b\u200band acid solution used.

Table 1 pH range of acid solution

Acid solution pH

Acetic acid solution of 1.8 to 2.4 Hydrochloric acid solution of 0.1 to 0.3 0.6 to 0.8 sulfuric acid solution Tartaric acid solution of 1.5 to 1.8

Preview: page 4 of 4 shown, 5 in the full document. Complete English PDF, instant download:
https://chinastandards.org/standards/gb-t-5715-2013