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

GB/T 6693-2009

Replacing GB/T 6693-1997

Dyestuffs -- Determination of the dusting behaviour

染料 粉尘飞扬性的测定

(English Translation)

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Foreword

This revised standard adopts ISO 105-Z05.1996 "Textiles - Determination --- color fastness - Part Z05. dye dust resistance Determination "(in English).

This standard is based on ISO 105-Z05.1996 redrafted.

This standard ISO 105-Z05.1996 compared to the technical content of the following.

--- ISO standard visual method prescribed for the use of glass fiber filter paper. Excerpts standard medium speed qualitative filter paper.

This standard ISO 105-Z05.1996 compared to editorial changes as follows.

--- The "this International Standard" by "this standard";

"," --- With a decimal point instead of a comma as the decimal point, "";

--- Of ISO 105-Z05.1996 references ISO 105-A01.1994, has been adopted as the country with the corresponding international standard in place standard.

This standard is a revision of GB/T 6693-1997 of. Compared with GB/T 6693-1997, modifications are as follows.

--- Standard adopted by a marked extent identical with modifications to use;

--- The standard name be changed to "dye dust Determination." Since the implementation of this standard replaces GB/T 6693-1997.

Appendix A of this standard is an informative annex.

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. Fengyang dye Chemical Co., Ltd., Hangzhou Xiasha Hengsheng Chemical Co., Ltd., Shenyang Chemical Research Institute, the National Family

dyes Quality Supervision and Inspection Center.

Introduction

In the application of the dye industry, dye dust is a health evaluation, an important indicator of health and safety. This is an important, reliable and There reproducible test the performance.

There are other methods to test dust, but in practical application detection dye, a method ISO 105 This section gives not only typical but also more More comparable. If you look at comparative dye or extreme values of reliability, you must know the result value is not a special value. Appendix A Lists detailed data reproducibility.

Determination of dye dust

1 Scope

This standard specifies the method for determination of dye dust flying in nature.

This standard applies to the determination of dye dust.

2 Normative references

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this standard and become the standard terms. For dated references, subsequent Amendments (not including errata content) or revisions do not apply to this standard, however, encourage the parties to the agreement are based on research Whether the latest versions of these documents. For undated reference documents, the latest versions apply to this standard.

GB/T 251 Textiles Tests for color fastness Grey scale for assessing staining card (GB 251-2008, ISO 105-A03.1993, IDT)

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this standard.

Formed by the dispersed particles of dust in the air of solid matter.

Note 1: dye dust is formed in the mixing, sampling, dispersion and other operations.

Note 2: The solid dye can have different physical forms (powder, granular, etc.). Commercial dyes particle size distribution is also different. The average diameter of 50 microns in major Between a few millimeters to meters. Particle size distribution range of dyes of different sizes.

Note 3: The dust particle size distribution of the dye is not related to the physical form of the dye. Two typical dust distribution map shown in Figure 1.

A typical amount of dust FIG dye (volume ratio) relationship between the diameter of dust

particles