

STN	Textílie Metódy stanovovania určitých aromatických amínov pochádzajúcich z azofarbív Časť 1: Dôkaz použitia určitých azofarbív získaných bez extrakcie (ISO 14362-1:2017)	STN EN ISO 14362-1 80 0069
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Textiles - Methods for determination of certain aromatic amines derived from azo colorants - Part 1: Detection of the use of certain azo colorants accessible with and without extracting the fibres (ISO 14362-1:2017)

Táto norma obsahuje anglickú verziu európskej normy.
This standard includes the English version of the European Standard.

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English Version

Textiles - Methods for determination of certain aromatic amines derived from azo colorants - Part 1: Detection of the use of certain azo colorants accessible with and without extracting the fibres (ISO 14362-1:2017)

Textiles - Méthodes de détermination de certaines amines aromatiques dérivées de colorants azoïques - Partie 1: Détection de l'utilisation de certains colorants azoïques accessibles avec ou sans extraction (ISO 14362-1:2017)

Textilien - Verfahren für die Bestimmung gewisser aromatischer Amine aus Azofarbstoffen - Teil 1: Nachweis der Verwendung gewisser Azofarbstoffe mit und ohne Extraktion der Fasern (ISO 14362-1:2017)

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European foreword

This document (EN ISO 14362-1:2017) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38 "Textiles" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 248 "Textiles and textile products" the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by August 2017, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by August 2017.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 14362-1:2017 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 14362-1:2017 without any modification.

**Textiles — Methods for determination
of certain aromatic amines derived
from azo colorants —**

**Part 1:
Detection of the use of certain azo
colorants accessible with and without
extracting the fibres**

*Textiles — Méthodes de détermination de certaines amines
aromatiques dérivées de colorants azoïques —*

*Partie 1: Détection de l'utilisation de certains colorants azoïques
accessibles avec ou sans extraction*





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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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This document was prepared by the European Committee Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 248, *Textiles and textile products*, in collaboration with ISO Technical Committee TC 38, *Textiles*, in accordance with the agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This first edition of ISO 14362-1 cancels and replaces ISO 24362-1:2014, which has been technically revised.

The following is a list of the major technical changes between this edition and ISO 24362-1:2014:

- addition of a new [Clause 3](#) and renumbered;
- changes to [Clause 5](#) "Principle," where the combined method has been removed as it had been found that results were not accurate in certain cases;
- changes to [Clause 9](#) "Test specimen sampling and preparation" to be more explanatory;
- changes to [Clause 10](#) "Procedure" to improve the method, including using xylene as substitute for chlorobenzene (reasons: lower toxicity and lower adverse environmental effect of xylene);
- extension of [Annex C](#) "Assessment guide — Interpretation of analytical results" to give examples for false-positive results, suggested procedures and suggested comments in test report;
- addition of [Annex G](#) "Pigments."

A list of all parts in the ISO 14362 series can be found on the ISO website.

Textiles — Methods for determination of certain aromatic amines derived from azo colorants —

Part 1:

Detection of the use of certain azo colorants accessible with and without extracting the fibres

1 Scope

This document describes a method to detect the use of certain azo colorants that may not be used in the manufacture or treatment of certain commodities made of textile fibres and that are accessible to reducing agent with and without extraction.

Azo colorants accessible to reducing agent without extraction are those used to colour with pigments or to dye

- cellulosic fibres (e.g. cotton, viscose),
- protein fibres (e.g. wool, silk), and
- synthetic fibres (e.g. polyamide, acrylic).

Azo colorants accessible with extraction are those used to dye man-made fibres with disperse dyes. The following man-made fibres can be dyed with disperse dyes: polyester, polyamide, acetate, triacetate, acrylic and chlorofibre.

The method is relevant for all coloured textiles, e.g. dyed, printed and coated textiles.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 3696, *Water for analytical laboratory use — Specification and test methods*

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