



BSI Standards Publication

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

National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN 14362-1:2012. It supersedes BS EN 14362-1:2003 and BS EN 14362-2:2003, which are withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee TC1/80, Chemical testing of textiles.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

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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**

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

Textilien - Verfahren für die Bestimmung bestimmter
aromatischer Amine aus Azofarbstoffen - Teil 1: Nachweis
der Verwendung bestimmter Azofarbstoffe mit oder ohne
Extraktion

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 22 December 2011.

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Foreword

This document (EN 14362-1:2012) has been prepared by 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by August 2012, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by August 2012.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN 14362-1:2003, EN 14362-2:2003.

EN 14362 is composed of the following parts:

- EN 14362-1, *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*;
- EN 14362-3, *Textiles — Methods for determination of certain aromatic amines derived from azo colorants — Part 3: Detection of the use of certain azo colorants which may release 4-aminoazobenzene*.

The following is a list of technical changes since the last edition:

- Part 2 of EN 14362 has been integrated into Part 1. This is mainly reflected in:
 - changes to Clause 4 "Principle";
 - insertion of a new Clause 8 "Test specimen sampling and preparation";
 - insertion of a new Subclause 9.1 "Colorant extraction for disperse dyes";
 - insertion of a new Subclause 9.2 "Textiles dyed with dyes other than disperse dyes";
 - addition of Annex D (informative) "Explanatory table of dyestuffs used in various textile materials".
- Addition of Annex F (normative) "Colorants - Methods for determination of certain aromatic amines";
- The calculation, previously Annex B (normative) has been moved to Subclause 9.6.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

1 Scope

This European Standard describes a procedure 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 dye:

- cellulosic fibres (e.g. cotton, viscose);
- protein fibres (e.g. wool, silk);
- 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.

For certain commodities made of cellulose and/or protein fibres blended with man-made fibres it is necessary to extract the dye first.

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

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this European Standard. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN ISO 3696:1995, *Water for analytical laboratory use — Specification and test methods (ISO 3696:1987)*

3 General

Certain azo colorants may release, by reductive cleavage of azo group(s), one or more of the following aromatic amines, which are proscribed under Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency.