भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो
BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDRADS

Draft for Comments Only

भारतीय मानक मसौदा

वस्त्रादि — रंजित वस्त्र से सूचकांक सामग्री का निर्धारण — भाग 8 : हिबिस्कस

Draft Indian Standard

TEXTILES — DETERMINATION OF INDEX INGREDIENT FROM COLOURED TEXTILE — PART 8 : HIBISCUS

ICS : 59.080.01

Textiles Speciality Chemicals and Dyestuffs Sectional Committee, TXD 07	Last date for receipt of comments is **23 August 2025**

NATIONAL FOREWORD

(*Formal clauses will be added later*)

This Indian Standard intended to be adopted is identical with ISO 22195-8 : 2024 'Textiles — Determination of index ingredient from coloured textile — Part 8 : Hibiscus' issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

The text of ISO Standard has been approved as suitable for publication as an Indian Standard without deviations. Certain conventions are, however, not identical to those used in Indian Standards. Attention is particularly drawn to the following:

a) Wherever the words 'International Standard' appear referring to this standard, they should be read as 'Indian Standard'.
b) Comma (,) has been used as a decimal marker while in Indian Standards, the current practice is to use a point (.) as the decimal marker.

The technical committee has reviewed the provisions of the following International Standards referred in this standard intended to be adopted and has decided that these are acceptable for use in conjunction with this standard:

International Standard	*Title*

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

In reporting the results of a test or analysis made in accordance with this standard, if the final value, observed or calculated, is to be rounded off, it shall be done in accordance with IS 2 : 2022 'Rules for rounding off numerical values (*second revision*)'.

Extract of ISO 22195-8 : 2024 'Textiles — Determination of index ingredient from coloured textile — Part 8: Hibiscus'

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 document 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).

ISO draws attention to the possibility that the implementation of this document may involve the use of (a) patent(s). ISO takes no position concerning the evidence, validity or applicability of any claimed patent rights in respect thereof. As of the date of publication of this document, ISO had not received notice of (a) patent(s) which may be required to implement this document. However, implementers are cautioned that this may not represent the latest information, which may be obtained from the patent database available at www.iso.org/patents. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, Textiles.

A list of all parts in the ISO 22195 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

There is no doubt that dyeing plays the most important role in expressing the colour of clothes. Until the invention of synthetic dyes capable of expressing diverse colours, materials obtained from nature to dye fabric have been used. Typically, colourants were obtained from plants or various materials were extracted from minerals or insects. When dyeing fabrics using materials derived from these natural substances, it becomes necessary to identify which substances the colourant was derived from. In other words, there has been a demand to confirm whether a fabric is dyed using a natural substance.

A test method is developed to identify which type of natural substances has been used.

1 Scope

This document specifies a test method for the determination of the index ingredient of chemicals in coloured textile with aqueous extracts from the flowers of Hibiscus.

2 Normative references

The following document is 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

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/

3.1

Hibiscus

common name for a genus of flowering plants in the Malvaceae family

Note 1 to entry: The flowers of Hibiscus contain anthocyanins which are textile colourant is a genus of flowering plants in the Mallow family, Malvaceae. The genus comprises several hundred species that are native to warm temperate, subtropical and tropical regions. The flowers and leaves of Hibiscus-rosa-sinensis, a species of tropical Hibiscus, contain anthocyanins such as delphinidin and cyanidin that gives red colour to the dyed textile.

3.2

coloured

expressing of colours to textiles by dyeing or printing

3.3

natural colourant

colourant obtained from plants, wood, rocks, soil, insects or any other thing existing on earth without any chemical reaction adopted before colouring of textiles

FORMAT FOR SENDING COMMENTS ON BIS DOCUMENTS

(Please use A4 size sheet of paper only and type within fields indicated. Comments on each clause/sub clause/table/fig etc. be started on a fresh box. Information in column 3 should include reasons for the comments and suggestions for modified working of the clauses when the existing text is found not acceptable. Adherence to this format facilitates Secretariat's work)

Please e-mail your comments to txd@bis.gov.in

NAME OF THE COMMENTATOR/ORGANIZATION:

DOCUMENT NO: TXD 07 (28231) WC

BIS LETTER REFERENCE NO. : TXD 07 (28231)

Item, Clause Sub-Clause No. Commented upon (Use Separate Box afresh)	**Comments**	**Specific Proposal (Draft clause to be add/amended)**	**Remarks**	**Technical References and justification on which (2), (3), (4) are based**
(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(4)**	**(5)**