



SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN ISO 105-G03:1999

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Tekstilije - Preskušanje barvne obstojnosti - Del G03: Barvna obstojnost proti zračnemu ozonu (ISO 105-G03:1993)

Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part G03: Colour fastness to ozone in the atmosphere (ISO 105-G03:1993)

Textilien - Farbechtheitsprüfungen - Teil G03: Bestimmung der Farbechtheit gegen Ozon in der Atmosphäre (ISO 105-G03:1993)

Textiles - Essais de solidité des teintures - Partie G03: Solidité des teintures a l'ozone dans l'atmosphère (ISO 105-G03:1993)

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Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 105-G03:1997

ICS:

59.080.01 Tekstilije na splošno Textiles in general

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN ISO 105-G03

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

April 1997

ICS 59.080.01

Descriptors: see ISO document

English version

**Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part G03:
Colour fastness to ozone in the atmosphere
(ISO 105-G03:1993)**

Textiles - Essais de solidité des teintures -
Partie G03: Solidité des teintures à l'ozone
dans l'atmosphère (ISO 105-G03:1993)

Textilien - Farbechtheitsprüfungen - Teil G03:
Bestimmung der Farbechtheit gegen Ozon in der
Atmosphäre (ISO 105-G03:1993)

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This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1997-03-28. CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

The European Standards exist in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

CEN

European Committee for Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart,36 B-1050 Brussels

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Foreword

The text of the International Standard from Technical Committee ISO/TC 38 "Textiles" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) has been taken over as an European Standard 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 October 1997, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 1997.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard ISO 105-G03:1993 has been approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

NOTE: Normative references to International Standards are listed in annex ZA (normative).

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Annex ZA (normative)**Normative references to international publications
with their relevant European publications**

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN</u>	<u>Year</u>
ISO 105-A01	1994	Textiles - Test for colour fastness - Part A01: General principles of testing	EN ISO 105-A01	1995
ISO 105-A02	1993	Textiles - Test for colour fastness - Part A02: Grey scale for assessing change in colour	EN 20105-A02	1994

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INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD

ISO
105-G03

Second edition
1993-10-01

Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

Part G03:

Colour fastness to ozone in the atmosphere

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Textiles — Essais de solidité des teintures —

Partie G03: Solidité des teintures à l'ozone dans l'atmosphère

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Reference number
ISO 105-G03:1993(E)

ISO 105-G03:1993(E)**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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 105-G03 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*, Sub-Committee SC 1, *Tests for coloured textiles and colorants*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (included in ISO 105-G:1978), of which it constitutes a minor revision.

ISO 105 was previously published in thirteen "parts", each designated by a letter (e.g. "Part A"), with publication dates between 1978 and 1985. Each part contained a series of "sections", each designated by the respective part letter and by a two-digit serial number (e.g. "Section A01"). These sections are now being republished as separate documents, themselves designated "parts" but retaining their earlier alphanumeric designations. A complete list of these parts is given in ISO 105-A01.

Annexes A and B form an integral part of this part of ISO 105. Annex C is for information only.

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Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

Part G03:

Colour fastness to ozone in the atmosphere

1 Scope

This part of ISO 105 specifies a method for determining the resistance of the colour of textiles of all kinds and in all forms to the action of ozone in the atmosphere, both at ambient room temperatures with relative humidities not exceeding 65 % and at elevated temperatures with relative humidities above 80 %.

NOTE 1 If a sample shows sensitivity to this test, it should also be tested for sensitivity to the tests specified in ISO 105-G01 (colour fastness to nitrogen oxides) and ISO 105-G02 (colour fastness to burnt-gas fumes).

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 105. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 105 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 105-A01:1989, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A01: General principles of testing*.

ISO 105-A02:1993, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A02: Grey scale for assessing change in colour*.

ISO 105-F:1985, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part F: Standard adjacent fabrics*.

3 Principle

3.1 A specimen and a swatch of test-control fabric are simultaneously exposed to ozone, in an atmosphere at ambient room temperature and a relative humidity not exceeding 65 %, until the test control shows a colour change corresponding to that of a standard of fading. This exposure period constitutes one cycle. The cycles are repeated until the specimen shows a definite colour change or for a prescribed number of cycles.

3.2 A specimen and a swatch of test-control fabric are simultaneously exposed to ozone in an atmosphere which is maintained at (85 ± 5) % relative humidity and a temperature of $40 \text{ °C} \pm 5 \text{ °C}$ until the test control shows a colour change corresponding to that of a standard of fading. The cycle is repeated until the specimen shows a definite colour change or for a prescribed number of cycles.

NOTE 2 The fading of dyes on certain fibres does not readily take place at humidities below 80 %. The test at high humidity is therefore required to produce a colour change that predicts service fading under warm, humid conditions.

4 Apparatus and materials

4.1 Ozone exposure chamber for ambient room temperatures and relative humidities not exceeding 65 % (see A.1).