SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN 20105-A03:1996

01-maj-1996

Tekstilije - Preskušanje barvne obstojnosti - Del A03: Siva skala za ocenjevanje prehoda obarvanja spremljajočih tkanin

Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part A03: Grey scale for assessing staining (ISO 105-A03:1993)

Textilien - Farbechtheitsprüfungen - Teil A03: Graumaßstab zur Bewertung der Änderung des Anblutens (ISO 105-A03:1993)

Textiles - Essais de solidité des teintures - Partie A03: Echelle de gris pour l'évaluation des dégorgements (ISO 105-A03:1993)

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English version

Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part A03: Grey scale for assessing staining (ISO 105-A03:1993)

Textiles - Essais de solidité des teintures - Partie A03: Echelle de gris pour l'évaluation des dégorgements (ISO 105-A03:1993)

Textilien - Farbechtheitsprüfungen - Teil A03: Graumaßstab zur Bewertung des Anblutens (ISO 105-A03:1993)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1994-08-09. 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.

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CEN

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

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Foreword

This European Standard has been taken over by CEN/TC 248 "Textiles and textile products" from the work of ISO/TC 38 "Textiles" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

The content of this European Standard is identical to the International Standard ISO 105-A03 "Textiles: Tests for colour fastness - Part A03: Grey scale for assessing staining" from 1993.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by February 1995, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 1995.

This European Standard supersedes EN 20105-A03:1992.

In accordance with the Common CEN/CENELEC Rules 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 United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard ISO 105-A02:1993 was approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 105-A03

Fourth edition
1993-09-01

Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

Part A03:
Grey scale for assessing staining

Textiles — Essais de solidité des teintures —

Partie A03: Échelle de gris pour l'évaluation des dégorgements

Reference number
ISO 105-A03:1993(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-A03 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*, Sub-Committee SC 1, *Tests for coloured textiles and colorants*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 105-A03:1987), 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.

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Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

Part A03:
Grey scale for assessing staining

1 Scope

This part of ISO 105 describes the grey scale for determining staining of adjacent fabrics in colour fastness tests, and its use. A precise colorimetric specification of the scale is given as a permanent record against which newly prepared working standards and standards that may have changed can be compared.

2 Principle

2.1 The essential, or 5-step, scale consists of five pairs of non-glossy grey or white colour chips (or swatches of grey or white cloth), which illustrate the perceived colour differences corresponding to fastness ratings 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1. This essential scale may be augmented by the provision of similar chips or swatches illustrating the perceived colour differences corresponding to the half-step fastness ratings 4-5, 3-4, 2-3 and 1-2, such scales being termed 9-step scales. The first member of each pair is white in colour and the second member of the pair illustrating fastness rating 5 is identical with the first member. The second members of the remaining pairs are increasingly darker in colour so that each pair illustrates increasing contrasts or perceived colour differences which are defined colorimetrically. The full colorimetric specification is given below.

2.2 The chips or swatches shall be white or neutral grey in colour and shall be measured with a spectrophotometer with the specular component included. The colorimetric data shall be calculated using CIE 1964 supplementary standard colorimetric system (10° observer data) for illuminant D_{65}.

2.3 The Y tristimulus value of the first member (white) of each pair shall be not less than 85.

2.4 The second member of each pair shall be such that the colour difference between it and the adjacent first member is as follows:

Fastness grade	CIELAB difference	Tolerance
5	0	0,2
(4-5)	2,2	± 0,3
4	4,3	± 0,3
(3-4)	6,0	± 0,4
3	8,5	± 0,5
(2-3)	12,0	± 0,7
2	16,9	± 1,0
(1-2)	24,0	± 1,5
1	34,1	± 2,0

(Bracketed values apply only to the 9-step scale.)

2.5 Use of the scale. Place a piece of the unstained, adjacent fabric (the original piece) and the piece which has been part of a composite specimen in a fastness test (the tested specimen) side by side in the same plane. The surrounding field should be neutral grey colour approximately midway between that illustrating grade 1 and that illustrating grade 2 of the grey scale for assessing change in colour (this is approximately Munsell N5). If necessary to avoid effects of the backing on the appearance of the textiles, use two or more layers of the unstained undyed textile under both original and treated pieces. Illuminate the surfaces with north sky light in the Northern hemisphere, south sky light in the Southern hemisphere, or an equivalent source with an illumination of 600 lx or more. The light should be incident upon the surfaces at approximately 45°, and the direction of viewing approximately perpendicular to the plane of the surfaces. Compare the visual difference between the original piece and the tested specimen with the differences represented by the grey scale.

If the 5-step scale is used, the degree of staining of the tested specimen is that number of the grey scale which has a perceived colour difference equal in magnitude to the perceived colour difference between the original and the tested specimens; if the latter is judged to be nearer the imaginary contrast lying midway between two adjacent pairs than it is to either, the tested specimen is given an intermediate assessment, for example 4-5 or 2-3. A rating of 5 is given only when there is no perceived difference between the tested specimen and the original piece.

If the 9-step scale is used, the degree of staining of the tested specimen is that number of the grey scale which has a perceived colour difference nearest in magnitude to the perceived colour difference between the original piece and the tested specimen. A rating of 5 is given only when there is no perceived difference between the tested specimen and the original piece.

When a number of assessments have been made, it is very useful to compare all the pairs of original and tested specimens which have been given the same numerical rating. This gives a good indication of the consistency of the assessments, since any errors become prominent. Pairs which do not appear to have the same degree of contrast as the remainder of their groups should be re-checked against the grey scale and, if necessary, the rating should be changed.