SLOVENSKI STANDARD
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Pohištvo - Ocenjevanje odbojnosti površine

Furniture - Assessment of the surface reflectance

Möbel - Bewertung des Oberflächenreflexionsgrades

Ameublement - Évaluation de la luminance lumineuse des surfaces

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English Version

Furniture - Assessment of the surface reflectance

Ameublement - Évaluation de la luminance lumineuse des surfaces

Möbel - Bewertung des Oberflächenreflexionsgrades

This draft European Standard is submitted to CEN members for enquiry. It has been drawn up by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 207.

If this draft becomes a European Standard, 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.

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Recipients of this draft are invited to submit, with their comments, notification of any relevant patent rights of which they are aware and to provide supporting documentation.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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European foreword

This document (prEN 13721:2021) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 207 “Furniture”, the secretariat of which is held by UNI.

This document is currently submitted to the CEN Enquiry.

This document will supersede EN 13721:2004.

Compared to EN 13721:2004, the following modification has been made:

— revised scope: test method is not applicable to some metallic paints and pearly coatings;

— normative references updated;

— additional terms and definitions “final inspection”, “colorants control” added;

— revised Table 1 Recommended measurement geometries;

— additional 7.1 Conditioning chamber and 7.2 Cleaning cloth added;

— document editorially revised in its entirety.

1 Scope

This document specifies a method for the assessment of the surface reflectance of furniture surfaces and relates to rigid surfaces of all finished products regardless of materials, except for finishes on leather and fabrics, which are excluded from this document.

The test is intended to be carried out on finished furniture, but can be carried out on test panels of the same material, finished in an identical manner to the finished product, and of a size sufficient to meet the requirements of the test.

The test method is not applicable to some metallic paints and pearly coatings.

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.

EN ISO/CIE 11664-1:2019, *Colorimetry – Part 1: CIE standard colorimetric observers*

EN ISO 11664-2, *Colorimetry - Part 2: CIE standard illuminants (ISO 11664-2)*

EN ISO/CIE 11664-3, *Colorimetry - Part 3: CIE tristimulus values*

EN ISO 18314-1:2018, *Analytical colorimetry - Part 1: Practical colour measurement (ISO 18314-1:2015)*

CIE 1931, *Standard colorimetric colour coordinates*

CIE 1964, *Colorimetry, CIE Standard Recommendations*

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:

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

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

3.1
reflectance
ratio of the radiant flux reflected in the directions within a given cone to that reflected in the same directions by a perfect reflecting diffuser identically irradiated in the observed wavelength interval (spectral reflectance factor $R(\lambda)$ in EN ISO/CIE 11664-3)

3.2
trichromatic compound or lightness factor
Y
value given by the equation in Clause 10 of this document

3.3
test unit
finished item of furniture

3.4
test surface
part of the test unit, where the test area is included

3.5
test panel
panel produced in the same way as the test surface; it shall be used when it is not possible to carry out the test directly on the test surface

3.6
test area
area under the equipment, where the measurement is carried out

3.7
pearly coatings
coatings with pearly additives, acting like microscopic mirrors reflecting and transferring the light in several directions

3.8
final inspection
assessment focusing on correlation to visual appearance

3.9
colorants control
assessment independent of surface differences

4 Principle

This standard is based on the reflectance measurement or on the related value, measured as the trichromatic compound or lightness factor, Y.

The reflectance of the test unit/test panel shall be measured by a photometric equipment, capable of illuminating the test area by a standardized illuminant and at a standardized angle of incidence. The response is received by a standardized observer. The lightness or trichromatic compound is calculated according to the equation given in Clause 10 of this document.

5 Viewing/illumination condition geometry

The geometry of measurement illumination/viewing shall be 45°/0° or d/8°.

NOTE For textured surfaces, a 45°/0° geometry is preferable.

The denomination of the measurement conditions of the different geometries, are as in the following table (EN ISO 18314-1:2018, Table 1).

Table 1 — Recommended measurement geometries

Sample properties		Recommended measurement geometries	
Material	Surface	Final inspection	Colorants control
		Goal: correlation to visual perception	Goal: independence of surface differences
Paint: opaque and translucent	Mat	45°:0°	di:8°
	Silk mat	45°:0°	di:8°
	High gloss	45°:0°, de:8°	di:8°, (45°:0°, de:8°)
	Textured	45°:0°	di:8°
	Bronzing	45°:0°	
	Orange peel	45°:0°	di:8°
Paint: transparent on high gloss metal	High gloss	di:8°	di:8°
Paint: transparent on mat substrate	High gloss	45°:0°	di:8°
Paste: measurement through high gloss glass	Glass high gloss	45°:0°, de:8°	45°:0°, de:8°
d = diffuse; i = specular included; e = specular excluded			

6 Standard colorimetric observer and standard illuminant

If geometry 45°/0° is used, the CIE 1931 supplementary standard colorimetric observer and standard illuminant D65, as defined in EN ISO/CIE 11664-1 and EN ISO 11664-2, shall be used.

If geometry d/8° is used, the CIE 1964 supplementary standard colorimetric observer and Standard Illuminant D65, as defined in EN ISO/CIE 11664-1 and EN ISO 11664-2, shall be used.

7 Equipment

7.1 General

For the tests, the following equipment may be used:

— Spectrophotometer as described in EN ISO 18314-1, or

— Tristimulus colourimeter as described in EN ISO 18314-1.

7.2 Conditioning chamber

A chamber with a standard atmosphere of (23 ± 2) °C and a relative humidity of (50 ± 5) °C.

7.3 Cleaning cloth

White, soft, absorbent cloth.

8 Preparation and conditioning of test units/test panels

The test unit/test panel shall be conditioned for not less than 24 hours at a temperature of (23 ± 2) °C and a relative humidity of (50 ± 5) %.

The test unit/test panel shall be kept in a room without direct light exposure.

The test surface shall be cleaned with a soft, clean, lint-free cloth (see 7.2) before the test.

The test surface shall be substantially flat, and of sufficient size to take the measurements.

9 Instrument calibration

9.1 Calibration

Before carrying out any tests, calibrate the equipment according to EN ISO 18314-1 or the instructions of the equipment manufacturers.

Calibration shall be carried out at the start of every period of operation and at intervals short enough to maintain equipment accuracy according to the manufacturer's instructions.

9.2 Reference scale

The reflectance scale, as recommended by the CIE, of the test surface, shall be in accordance with the perfect reflecting diffuser. The spectral reflectance of the perfect reflecting diffuser is unity for all wavelengths.

9.3 Reference standards (primary and working)

The reference standards (primary and working), shall be according to EN ISO 18314-1.

10 Test Procedure

The equipment shall be operated in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. After calibrating the equipment measure the value of the tricromatic compound or lightness factor, *Y*.

Y is the integrand of the supplementary spectral luminance efficiency function $\bar{y}(\lambda)$ (which emulates the response of the human eye to light for fields of angular subtense more than 4), with the light reflected from a surface $I(\lambda)\,R(\lambda)$. The value of *Y* is standardized so that where the surface is a perfectly reflecting diffuser (perfect white), it would be 100 %, and where the surface reflects no light (perfect black), it would be 0 %.

The value of *Y* is calculated using the following formula:

$$Y = \frac{\sum \bar{y}(\lambda)\, I(\lambda)\, R(\lambda)\, \Delta(\lambda)}{\sum \bar{y}(\lambda)\, I(\lambda)\, \Delta(\lambda)} \cdot 100\ \% \qquad (1)$$

where

$\bar{y}(\lambda)$ is the luminance efficiency function (given in EN ISO/CIE 11664-1:2019, Table 1 and Table 2 for every wavelength);

$I(\lambda)$ is the relative distribution of the energy spectrum for standardized illuminants;

$R(\lambda)$ is the reflectance;

$\Delta(\lambda)$ wavelength interval (given in EN ISO/CIE 11664-3).

Carry out the test at a temperature of (23 ± 2) °C.

Measurements on one surface shall be taken at nine different points. The mean value of the nine measurements shall be calculated.

If the spread of the nine single values exceeds 20 % of the mean value, the measurement shall be considered invalid and the procedure shall be repeated using three different points of the test surface. If the test result fails again, the lightness factor cannot be assessed.

NOTE The spread of the results can be reduced with a higher diameter e.g. 20 mm of the measurement area.

11 Test report

The test report shall include at least the following information:

a) reference to this document;

b) unit or panel tested, including relevant data (wherever possible the substrate, the finishing system and the finishing date shall be identified);

c) mean value of the nine measurements including the minimum and maximum values of *Y*;

d) type of instrument, the geometry used and the illuminant (see Clause 7);

e) observer (2° or 10°);

f) any deviations from this document ;

g) name and address of the test facility;

h) date of test.