INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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Third edition
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Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

Part B06: Colour fastness and ageing to artificial light at high temperatures: Xenon arc fading lamp test

Textiles — Essais de solidité des coloris —

Partie B06: Solidité des coloris et vieillissement à la lumière artificielle à hautes températures: Essai avec lampe à arc au xénon

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Contents

Page

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
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ISO 105-B06:2020
https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/d834c520-149d-44ea-b181-a0853f7742d5/iso-105-b06-2020

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Foreword

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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 documents 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).

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Tests for coloured textiles and colorants*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 248, *Textiles*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

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This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 105-B06:1998), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates the Amendment ISO 105-B06:1998/Amd.1:2002.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

— dates in normative references have been removed;

— flat array apparatus for testing has been introduced.

A list of all parts in the ISO 105 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.

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Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

Part B06: Colour fastness and ageing to artificial light at high temperatures: Xenon arc fading lamp test

1 Scope

This document specifies a method for determining the colour fastness and ageing properties of all kinds and forms of dyed and printed textiles and/or other organic substrates under the action of an artificial light source representative of natural daylight (D65), and under the simultaneous action of heat. Of the five different sets of exposure conditions specified (see 7.1.1), four use D65, and the other one uses a somewhat lower cut-off wavelength. The test method gives special consideration to the light and heat conditions that occur in the interior of a motor vehicle.

The five different sets of conditions using the different optical filter systems specified can produce different test results. Results from tests performed using different apparatus (instrument types) for the same set of conditions and optical filter system are not comparable because comparable performance has not been validated.

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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.

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

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

ISO 105-A05, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A05: Instrumental assessment of change in colour for determination of grey scale rating*

ISO 105-B02, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part B02: Colour fastness to artificial light: Xenon arc fading lamp test*

ISO 105-B05, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part B05: Detection and assessment of photochromism*

3 Terms and definitions

No terms and definitions are listed in this document.

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 http://www.electropedia.org/

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4 Principle

4.1 Light fastness test

A specimen to be tested is exposed to artificial light under prescribed conditions, along with a set of blue wool references. The colour fastness shall be assessed by comparing the change in colour of the test specimen with that of the references used, or with the grey scale in accordance with ISO 105-A02, or by means of a colour measuring instrument in accordance with ISO 105-A05 after the specimen has been exposed to a specified amount of radiant energy.

4.2 Ageing test

A specimen to be tested, together with blue wool reference 6 (see ISO 105-B02), is exposed to artificial light under prescribed conditions. The change in colour of the specimen shall be evaluated on the grey scale in accordance with ISO 105-A02, or by means of a colour-measuring instrument in accordance with ISO 105-A05. Additional ageing criteria, such as mechanical properties, may also be evaluated.

Attention shall be paid to the principles for specifying and carrying out the tests, and for evaluating the test results according to ISO 105-A01.

5 Reference materials and apparatus

5.1 Reference materials

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5.1.1 General

Two different sets of blue wool references may be used. The two sets of references are not interchangeable.

ISO 105-B06:2020
https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/d834c520-149d-44ca-b181-a085b7742d36/iso-105-b06-2020

5.1.2 References 1 to 8

Blue wool references developed and produced in Europe are identified by the numerical designations 1 to 8. These references are blue wool cloths dyed with the dyes listed in Table 1. They range from 1 (very low colour fastness) to 8 (very high colour fastness) so that each higher-numbered reference is approximately twice as fast as the preceding one (see Table 1).

Table 1 — Dyes for blue wool references 5 to 8

Reference	Dye (Colour Index designation)[3]
5	CI acid blue 47
6	CI acid blue 23
7	CI solubilized vat blue 5
8	CI solubilized vat blue 8
NOTE References 1 to 4 are not applicable to this test.	

5.1.3 References L2 and L4

Two blue wool references developed and produced in the United States are part of a series of eight references identified by the letter L followed by the numerical designation. These references are for the purpose of determining whether the xenon arc apparatus is operating within the desired range concerning set of conditions No. 5 (see D.4).

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5.2 Apparatus

5.2.1 Exposure apparatus

The exposure apparatus consists essentially of a climatic test chamber made of a corrosion-resistant material and containing the optical light source, a filter system and holders for the test specimens.

5.2.2 Optical light source and filter system

One or more xenon arc lamps serve as the optical light source. The light for determining the hot light fastness shall be filtered. Optical light filter systems are used for this purpose. Both absorption filters and combinations of absorption and reflection filters shall be used according to Annex B and C, depending on the test instrument being used. Irrespective of the type of filtration, the conditions listed in Table 2 on the spectral energy distribution at the surface of the specimen shall be met.

Table 2 — Spectral irradiance

Wavelength nm	Relative irradiance[a] %	
	Set of exposure conditions	
	1, 2, 3 and 6	5
290	0	0,07
300	0,05	0,25
280 to 320	0,1	1,1 ± 0,5
320 to 360	3,0 ± 0,85	4,1 ± 1,17
360 to 400	$5,7^{+2,0}_{-1,3}$	$6,4^{+2,3}_{-1,5}$
400 to 520	$32,2^{+3,0}_{-5,0}$	27,3 ± 2,6
520 to 640	30 ± 3,0	27,2 ± 2,7
640 to 800	29,1 ± 6,0	$33,8^{+3,4}_{-8,8}$
< 800	100	100

[a] As a percentage of the total irradiance in the wavelength range up to 800 nm.

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
(standards.iteh.ai)
ISO 105-B06:2020
https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/3834c520-149d-44ca-b181-a085b7742d36/iso-105-b06-2020

The radiant power shall be chosen to ensure that the conditions given in 7.1.1 are fulfilled.

The irradiance shall not deviate by more than 10 % from the average over the entire area occupied by the specimens and references.

Ageing causes the spectral energy distribution and irradiance to change during the service life of the xenon arc lamps and optical filters. Replacement of the lamps and filters in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions, allows the energy distribution and irradiance to be maintained. The irradiance can also be adjusted to keep it constant. Manufacturers who supply an exposure apparatus for use with this document should ensure that the conditions specified in 5.2 and 7.1.1 are met.

5.2.3 Radiometer for monitoring the exposure conditions

Since the irradiance at the surface of the specimen is affected by lamp intensity, lamp geometry and the specimen rack (lamp to specimen distance), repeatability and reproducibility of exposure shall be ensured by a monitoring radiometer which permits exposure to specified levels of irradiance (radiant flux per unit area) at a point in the plane of the specimen rack (see B.3 and C.3).

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5.2.4 Temperature sensors

5.2.4.1 Black-standard thermometer (BST) (for sets of conditions 1 to 3)

The black-standard thermometer shall consist of a plain stainless-steel plate, measuring about 70 mm × 40 mm and with a thickness of about 0,5 mm, whose temperature is measured by a thermal resistor, with good heat-conducting properties fitted to the reverse side. The metal plate is fixed to a plastic plate so that it is thermally insulated. It is coated with a black layer which has an absorption of at least 95 %, even in the infrared region.

5.2.4.2 Black-panel thermometer (BPT) (for sets of conditions 5 and 6)

The black-panel thermometer shall consist of a metal plate approximately 70 mm wide, 150 mm long, and 1 mm thick to which is fastened a thermal resistor whose sensitive portion is centred both horizontally and vertically on the panel, the entire system being covered with a non-selective, infrared absorbing black finish. The black finish shall have at least 95 % absorbance. The side of the panel not facing the light source shall not be thermally insulated.

5.2.5 Opaque cardboard

This shall be of low sulfur content and free from fluorescent brightening agents, or other thin opaque material, partially covering the specimens and references.

5.2.6 Grey scale for assessing change in colour

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This shall be in accordance with ISO 105-A02.

5.2.7 Computerized spectral colour-measuring instrument

ISO 105-B06:2020

This is for evaluating the change in colour according to ISO 105-A05.

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a085b7742d36/iso-105-b06-2020

5.2.8 Polyester (PES) nonwoven fabric

This shall be at least 5 mm thick, with a mass per unit area of 100 g/m^2 ± 5 g/m^2, for placing under the specimens.

6 Preparation of specimens and exposure card

6.1 Test the specimens either with their own backing material or on a layer of polyester nonwoven fabric (see 5.2.8). Unless agreed otherwise, the thickness of the underlying material shall be at least 5 mm. The limit specified in 6.4 shall be observed. The blue wool references shall be placed on white card that does not contain fluorescent brightening agents.

6.2 Cut sections of at least 40 mm × 20 mm from flat materials and if necessary, attach them by their narrow edges to white card that does not contain fluorescent brightening agents. For pile goods, carpets and prints, cut the section to an appropriate size to include all colour components.

Wind yarns closely on to a card or mount on it in parallel lengths.

Form loose fibres into a nonwoven fabric or a fibrous web, of uniform thickness and surface and then mount on the white card.

To facilitate handling, the specimens to be tested and the references may be mounted on one or more cards as indicated in Figure 1.

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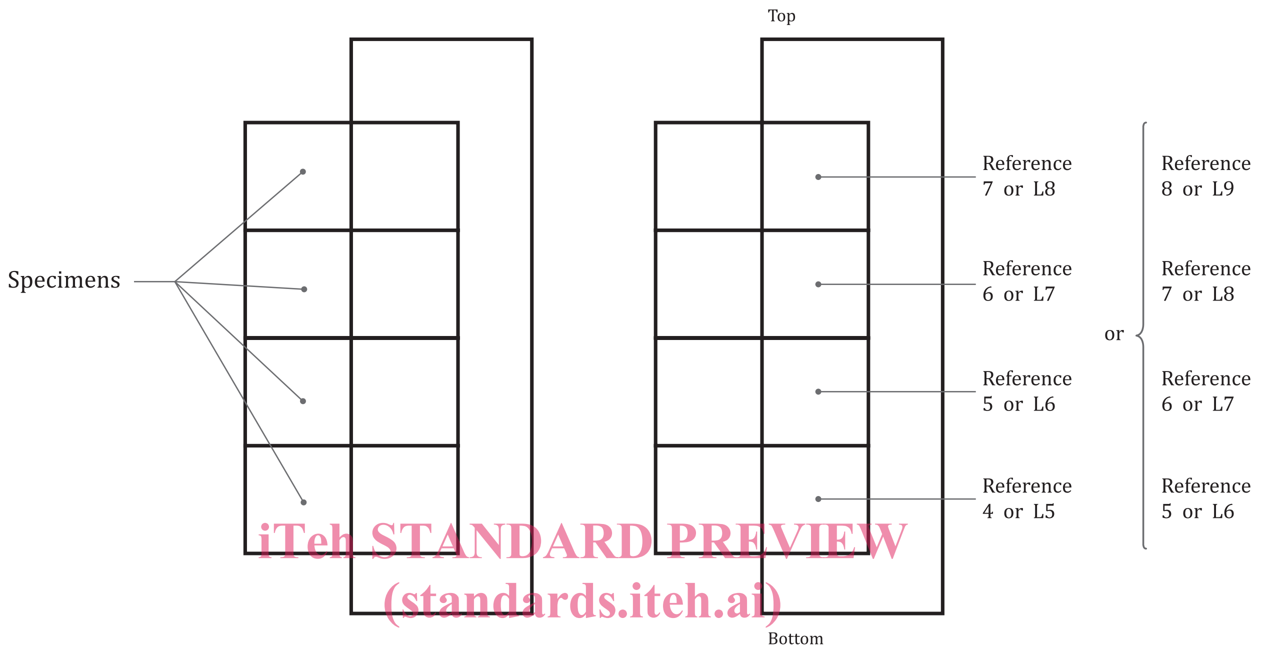
6.3 The specimens and references shall be of equal size and shape in order to avoid errors in assessment due to overrating the visual contrast between exposed and unexposed parts on the larger pattern as against the narrower references (see 8.1).

6.4 For thick specimens or those with an underlay, the distances from the light source to the surface of the specimens, the references and the black-standard thermometer or black-panel thermometer shall not differ by more than about 5 mm.



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ISO 105-B06:2020
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Figure 1 — Mounting for exposure method 2

7 Procedure

7.1 Exposure conditions

7.1.1 General

Five different sets of exposure conditions are permitted in terms of irradiance, black-standard temperature and test-chamber temperature. The specimens and references shall be exposed under one of the sets of temperature and humidity conditions given in Tables 3, 4 and 5 and according to Annex A.

Table 3 — Exposure conditions set Nos. 1 to 3

Condition	Set of conditions		
	3	1	2
IR component	normal	high	high
Black-standard temperature (°C)	100 ± 3	115 ± 3	90^{+0}_{-5}
Test chamber temperature (°C)	65 ± 3	48 ± 3	45^{+0}_{-5}
Test chamber relative humidity (%)	30 ± 5[a]	20 ± 10 no humidification	45 ± 10 [a]
Irradiance (W/m^2)	45 to 162[b] 1,1 to 3,6[c]	70 to 90[b]	—

[a] If agreed between the interested parties the test may be run without using humidification unit.

[b] Broad-band measurement at 300 nm to 400 nm.

[c] Narrow-band measurement at 420 nm.

The test method set of conditions No. 1 may occasionally give rise to temperatures at the surface of the specimen that are considerably higher than those encountered in practice. In such cases, the method is unsuitable.

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Table 4 — Exposure cycle under set of conditions No. 5

Condition	"Light on" period[a]	"Light off" period
Irradiance at 340 nm (W/m^2)	0,55 ± 0,01	—
Test-chamber temperature (°C)	63 ± 2	38 ± 2
Black-panel temperature (°C)	89 ± 2	38 ± 2
Test chamber relative humidity (%)	50 ± 10	95 ± 5
Temperature of conditioning water (°C)	63 ± 4	40 ± 4

[a] Exposure begins at the start of a 3,8 h "light on" period.

ISO 105-B06:2020
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Table 5 — Exposure conditions set No. 6

Condition	Value
Irradiance (W/m^2)	162 (1 ± 10 %)[a]
Test-chamber temperature (°C)	50 ± 3
Black-panel temperature (°C)	89 ± 2
Test chamber relative humidity (%)	50 ± 5

[a] Broad-band measurement at 300 nm to 400 nm.

7.1.2 Fit the exposure cards or specimens into specimen holders and then into the testing apparatus, with all other specimen holders containing either white cards that are half-covered by an opaque cover with cutout, or exposure cards.

7.1.3 Carry out exposure under sets of conditions 1, 3, 5 and 6 in the non-turning mode, and that under set no. 2 in the turning mode. Interrupt exposure only for inspection purposes, in which case remove the specimen holder concerned from the apparatus.

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7.2 Setting the exposure conditions for set No. 3

Fit the testing apparatus with clean xenon arc lamps and clean filters. The light-measuring system shall be calibrated according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Mount the exposure card with reference 6 (see 5.1.2) in a specimen holder and then in the apparatus, with all other specimen holders containing white cards that are half-covered by an opaque cover with cutout. Interrupt exposure only to inspect the exposure card. Continue exposure until a contrast corresponding to rating 3 on the grey scale (see 5.2.6) is reached on reference 6 (see 5.1.2). By experience, radiant exposure of (250 to 300) kJ/m^2 at 420 nm corresponding to (11 to 13,2) MJ/m^2 between 300 nm and 400 nm is necessary.

The contrast on reference 6 is best measured colorimetrically with a spectrophotometer. If faded to rating 3 of the grey scale, it corresponds to a value of 4,3 ± 0,4 DE* [Lab-Colour Space according to CIE, Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage (CIELAB)] for D65/10°. Before measuring, place the reference on unexposed card. When performing multiple exposures by method 3, inspect the specimens during the individual exposure periods, making sure that any deviations from the rated value are compensated during subsequent exposures, so that the sum of the deviations at the end of the series of exposures does not exceed ± 0,4 DE* (CIELAB). Compensation is achieved by adjusting the exposure time or radiant exposure. If agreed between the interested parties, the exposure may be continued until a contrast corresponding to rating 2 on the grey scale is reached on reference 6. This means twice the necessary radiant exposure.

NOTE 4,3 ± 0,4 DE* value for blue wool is the equivalent of a 3,4 ± 0,4 DE* value for the grey scale for assessing the change in colour. In other words, both equal a colour change of grey scale 3.

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7.3 Exposure methods

7.3.1 General

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Expose the specimen (or group of specimens) and the required references simultaneously under the desired conditions, in such a manner and for such a time as is necessary to fully evaluate the colour fastness of each specimen relative to that of the references by progressively covering both the specimens and exposed references during the test.

7.3.2 Exposure Method 1 (end point determined by change in colour in the specimen)

This method is considered the most exact and should be used in cases of dispute over the numerical rating. The basic feature is the control of the exposure periods by inspection of the specimen and therefore, one set of blue wool references is required for each specimen under test.

NOTE This exposure method is not used by the automotive industry and has therefore been omitted from this document. For a detailed description, see ISO 105-B02:2014, 8.3.2.

7.3.3 Exposure Method 2 (end point determined by change in colour of reference)

Expose the specimens, half-covered by an opaque cover with cutout, and the references using the conditions given in 7.1.1. Monitor the effect of the light by frequently checking the references. Continue exposure until a contrast corresponding to rating 3 or rating 2 on the grey scale for assessing change in colour is observed between the exposed and unexposed parts of reference 6. Rating 3 on grey scale corresponds to a value of 3,4 ± 0,4 DE* (CIELAB) for D65/10°.

7.3.4 Exposure Method 3 (end point determined on the ageing test of 4.2)

Using exclusively set of exposure conditions No. 3 in 7.1.1, subject the specimens to a prescribed number of exposures in accordance with the specification in 7.2. Each exposure requires a new reference 6. The minimum specimen size for multiple exposures depends on the subsequent assessment method.

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