INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 105-B01

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AMENDMENT 1
1998-03-01

Textiles — Test for colour fastness —

Part B01:
Colour fastness to light: Daylight

AMENDMENT 1

Textiles — Essais de solidité des teintures —

Partie B01: Solidité des teintures à la lumière: Lumière du jour

Amendement 1

Reference number
ISO 105-B01:1994/Amd.1:1998(E)

Foreword

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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.

Amendment 1 to ISO 105-B01:1994 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Tests for coloured textiles and colorants*.

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Page 1, 4.1

4.1 Reference materials

After first sentence insert:

> The relationship between references 1 to 8 and L2 to L9 as shown with the method are approximate. Results from testing which use reference standards from both sources should be compared only with the knowledge that fading characteristics may differ.

4.1.2

Insert the following at end of first paragraph of 4.1.2:

> Data in annex B are presented to illustrate the relationship of each of the blue wool references on exposure to fixed amounts of radiant energy. A detailed summary of these test results is found in document reference number ISO/TC 38/SC 1/N 993.

Page 3, 4.2.1

4.2.1 Exposure rack

> Delete “5,0 mm to 10,0 mm” in line 3 on page 3 and replace by “(3,5 ± 1) mm”.

Page 4

Delete 6.1.2 to 6.1.3 and replace by:

> **6.1.2** Arrange the specimen to be tested and the references as shown in figure 2 with an opaque cover AB across the middle one-third of the specimen and references. Expose to daylight under the conditions described in 4.2.1. Follow the effect of light by removing the cover AB and inspecting the specimen frequently until the contrast between the exposed and the unexposed portions of the specimen is equal to grey scale grade 4. Cover a second one-third of the specimen and references with an additional opaque cover (CD in figure 2). At this stage attention shall be given to the possibility of photochromism (see ISO 105-B05).

6.1.4 Renumber as 6.1.3.

6.1.5 Renumber as 6.1.4.

Delete 6.2.2 to 6.2.4 and replace by:

6.2.2 Arrange the specimens to be tested and the references as shown in figure 3, with covers A′B′ and AB each covering one-fifth of the total length of each specimen and reference. Expose to daylight under the conditions described in 4.2.1. Follow the effect of light by lifting cover AB periodically and inspecting the references. When a change in reference 2 can be perceived equal to grey scale grade 3 and in L2 to grade 4 inspect the specimens and rate their colour fastness by comparing any change that has occurred with the changes that have occurred in references 1, 2 and 3 or L2. (This is a preliminary assessment of colour fastness). At this stage attention shall be given to the possibility of photochromism (see ISO 105-B05).

6.2.3 Replace the cover AB in exactly the same position and continue to expose until a change in reference 3 or L3 can be perceived equal to grey scale grade 4; at this point fix an additional cover CD in the position shown in figure 3, overlapping the cover AB.

6.2.4 Continue to expose until a change in colour in reference 4 or L4 can be perceived equal to grey scale grade 4; then fix the final cover EF in the position shown in figure 3, the other covers remaining in position.

Page 6, 7.5

Delete the test of 7.5 and replace by:

7.5 If the colour fastness is equal to or higher than 4 or L3, any preliminary assessment (see 6.2.2) becomes significant. If this preliminary assessment is 3 or L2, it shall be included in the rating in parentheses. For example, a rating of 6(3) indicates that the specimen changes very slightly in the test when reference 3 just begins to fade, but that on continuing exposure the resistance to light is equal to that of reference 6.