

INTERNATIONAL  
STANDARD

ISO  
105-B06

First edition  
1992-11-01

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**Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —**

**Part B06:**

Colour fastness to artificial light at high  
temperatures: Xenon arc fading lamp test

*Textiles — Essais de solidité des teintures —*

*Partie B06: Solidité des teintures à la lumière artificielle à hautes  
températures: Lampe à arc au xénon*



Reference number  
ISO 105-B06:1992(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-B06 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*, Sub-Committee SC 1, *Tests for coloured textiles and colorants*.

ISO 105 was previously published in 13 "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, B and C form an integral part of this part of ISO 105.

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International Organization for Standardization  
Case Postale 56 • CH-1211 Genève 20 • Switzerland

Printed in Switzerland

## Introduction

This part of ISO 105 describes procedures, based on ISO 105-B02, for measuring colour fastness to light at high temperatures. However, whereas ISO 105-B02 uses black-panel thermometers (BPTs), development work with this method showed that black-panel thermometers were inconsistent in so far as thermal insulation is imperfect and the temperatures measured varied widely. Recently developed devices called black-standard thermometers (BSTs), which are properly insulated and which yield good reproducibility, have been included in this method.

This part of ISO 105 includes procedures for five sets of conditions which cover the range of devices used at present in different countries.

Several trials conducted in different countries showed similar results when performed with different test devices and consequently at different black-standard thermometer temperatures.

As the test temperatures differ, alterations will be made in future to yield closer figures. This can be achieved by changing the filtering system, the temperature of the test chamber or other parameters. The final aim is to have similar test temperatures for all devices used.

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# Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

## Part B06:

### Colour fastness to artificial light at high temperatures: Xenon arc fading lamp test

#### 1 Scope

1.1 This part of ISO 105 specifies a method for determining the resistance of colour of textiles of all kinds and in all forms to the action of artificial light representative of natural daylight and to the simultaneous action of heat. Of the five different sets of exposure conditions specified (see 4.3), four use  $D_{65}$  and the fifth a somewhat lower cut-off wavelength. The test method gives special consideration to the light and heat conditions which occur in the interior of a motor vehicle.

1.2 The method employs two sets of blue wool references. The results from the two sets of references may not be identical.

1.3 The five different sets of conditions specified are known to give similar, but not necessarily identical, results.

#### 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-A02:1987, *Textiles — Tests for colour fast-*

*ness — Part A02: Grey scale for assessing change in colour.*

ISO 105-B02:1988, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part B02: Colour fastness to artificial light: Xenon arc fading lamp test.*

ISO 105-B05:1988, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part B05: Detection and assessment of photochromism.*

#### 3 Principle

A specimen of the textile is exposed to artificial light under prescribed conditions, along with blue wool references. The colour fastness is assessed by comparing the change in colour of the specimen with that of the references used or with the grey scale after the specimen has been exposed to a specified amount of radiant energy.

#### 4 Reference materials and apparatus

##### 4.1 Reference materials

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

##### 4.1.1 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**  
(References 1 to 4 are not applicable to this test)

| Reference | Dye (Colour Index designation) <sup>1)</sup> |
|-----------|--|
| 5         | CI Acid Blue 47                              |
| 6         | CI Acid Blue 23                              |
| 7         | CI Solubilized Vat Blue 5                    |
| 8         | CI Solubilized Vat Blue 8                    |

1) The Colour Index (Third edition) is published by the Society of Dyers and Colourists, P.O. Box 244, Perkin House, 82 Grattan Road, Bradford BD1 2JB, West Yorkshire, United Kingdom, and by the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, P.O. Box 12215, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27709, USA.

#### 4.1.2 References L2 to L9

Blue wool references developed and produced in the United States are identified by the letter L followed by the numerical designation 2 to 9. These eight references are specially prepared by blending varying proportions of wool dyed with CI Mordant Blue 1 (Colour Index, Third edition, 43830) and wool dyed with CI Solubilized Vat Blue 8 (Colour Index, Third edition, 73801), so that each higher-numbered reference is approximately twice as fast as the preceding reference.

#### 4.1.3 Humidity test control

The humidity test control is a red azoic dyed cotton cloth (see ISO 105-B02). This control is used only for those exposure conditions specified in 4.3.2.

## 4.2 Apparatus

### 4.2.1 Xenon arc lamp apparatus, either air-cooled or water-cooled.

The specimens and the references are exposed in one of two types of apparatus (see 4.2.1.1 and 4.2.1.2). The variation of the light intensity over the area covered by the specimens and references shall not exceed  $\pm 10\%$  of the mean.

The distance from the surface of the specimen and that of the references to the lamp shall be the same.

#### 4.2.1.1 Air-cooled xenon arc lamp apparatus (see annex A), consisting of the following elements:

##### a) Light source, in a well ventilated exposure chamber.

The light source shall consist of one or more xenon arc lamps, the number and size of which will depend on the type of apparatus used (see also A.1).

##### b) Light filter, placed between the light source and the specimens and references so that the ultra-violet spectrum is steadily reduced.

The transmission of the filter used shall be at least 90 % between 380 nm and 750 nm. For apparatus with absorbing filters, the transmission shall fall to 0 % between 310 nm and 320 nm (see A.1). For apparatus with absorbing and reflecting filters, a filter system shall be used so that the radiation at the specimen has a lower spectral cut-off value approximately equal to that of window glass (see A.1).

##### c) Heat filter.

The spectrum of the xenon arc contains an appreciable amount of infra-red radiation which shall be reduced by absorbing filters or a filter system consisting of an inner quartz cylinder with an infra-red reflecting layer, an outer quartz cylinder and a water jacket between the inner and outer quartz cylinders (see A.1).

##### d) Humidity test control.

The effective humidity at the surface of the specimens is low. In accordance with ISO 105-B02:1988, sub-clause 9.3, the colour fastness of the humidity test control shall be  $\geq 6$ , when obtained with blue wool references 5 to 8.

### 4.2.1.2 Water-cooled xenon arc lamp apparatus (see annex B), consisting of the following elements:

##### a) Light source, in a well ventilated exposure chamber.

The light source shall consist of a xenon arc lamp, the size of which will depend on the type of apparatus used (see also B.1.1).

##### b) Light filters.

- 1) For set of conditions No. 3: Inner and outer glass filters as specified in 4.3.3 to contain and direct the flow of cooling water. An inner filter of Pyrex (borosilicate) glass and an outer filter of clear (soda lime) glass shall be used so that the radiation at the specimen has a lower spectral cut-off value approximately equal to that of window glass (see also B.1.2).
- 2) For set of conditions No. 5: Cylindrical quartz inner filter and type "S" high-borate borosilicate glass outer filter that provide a UV cut-off at approximately 275 nm, which is somewhat below that of natural daylight, are used. This set is used to accelerate the rate of colour change (see also B.1.2).

### c) Heat filter.

Distilled or deionized water circulating through the lamp assembly between the inner and outer glass filters, cooled by passage through a heat-exchange unit.

If a glass or water filter is used to eliminate excess infra-red radiation so as to meet the temperature conditions specified in 4.3, frequent cleaning shall be carried out to avoid unwanted filtering caused by dirt (see also B.1.4).

### d) Monitoring/controlling radiometer.

Since the irradiance at the surface of the specimen may vary as a function of lamp intensity and lamp-to-specimen distance, uniformity of exposure shall be controlled by a monitoring radiometer which permits exposure to specified levels of irradiation (incident energy per unit area) at a point in the plane of the specimen rack (see C.1).

**4.2.2 Opaque cardboard**, of low sulfur content and free from fluorescent brightening agents, or **other thin opaque material**, partially covering the specimens and references.

### 4.2.3 Temperature sensors.

**4.2.3.1 Black-standard thermometer (BST)** (for sets of conditions 1 to 4).

The black-standard thermometer consists 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 resistance thermometer, with good heat-conducting properties, fitted to the reverse side. The metal plate is fixed to a plastics 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 infra-red region.

**4.2.3.2 Black-panel temperature-sensing device** (for set of conditions No. 5).

The black-panel sensing device shall be a 70 mm × 150 mm × 0,95 mm stainless-steel panel to which is fastened a resistance thermometer element whose sensitive portion is centred both horizontally and vertically on the panel, the entire system being covered with a non-selective, infra-red-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.

**4.2.4 Grey scale for assessing change in colour**, complying with the requirements of ISO 105-A02.

## 4.3 Exposure conditions — Apparatus with absorbing filters

### 4.3.1 Set of conditions No. 1

Air-cooled 4 500 W xenon arc lamp with four heat-absorbing filters and three window-glass filters, uniformly distributed on filter lantern

Specimens and references facing light source

|                                   |                  |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| Temperature in test chamber       | 45 °C ± 5 °C     |
| BST temperature                   | 115 °C ± 3 °C    |
| Relative humidity in test chamber | (20 ± 10) % R.H. |

### 4.3.2 Set of conditions No. 2

Air-cooled 1 500 W xenon arc lamp with four heat-absorbing filters and three window-glass filters, uniformly distributed on filter lantern

Specimens and references placed in upper half of sample holders, which turn 180° about their longitudinal axis after each revolution of the rack

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| Temperature in test chamber                     | 35 °C ± 5 °C |
| BST temperature                                 | 82 °C ± 3 °C |
| Light fastness of red azoic dyed cotton control | ≥ 6          |

### 4.3.3 Set of conditions No. 3

Water-cooled 2 500 W, 3 500 W or 6 500 W xenon arc lamp with borosilicate inner filter and soda-lime outer filter

Specimens and references facing light source

|                                   |                  |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| Temperature in test chamber       | 70 °C ± 5 °C     |
| BST temperature                   | 100 °C ± 3 °C    |
| Relative humidity in test chamber | (20 ± 10) % R.H. |

### 4.3.4 Set of conditions No. 4

Lamp assembly comprising three air-cooled 4 500 W xenon arc lamps with fused-quartz inner filter with IR-reflecting layer, fused-quartz outer cylinder (with water between the inner filter and outer cylinder), and three additional sectional filters made of special UV glass (two filters) and window-glass (one filter)

Specimens and references facing light source

|                                   |                  |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| Temperature in test chamber       | 60 °C ± 5 °C     |
| BST temperature                   | 100 °C ± 3 °C    |
| Relative humidity in test chamber | (20 ± 10) % R.H. |

**4.3.5 Set of conditions No. 5**

Water-cooled 3 500 W or 6 500 W xenon arc lamp with quartz inner filter and type S high-borate borosilicate outer filter

Specimens and references facing light source

Alternating "light on" and "light off" periods (3,8 h light on/1 h light off) giving the conditions specified in table 2

**5 Test specimens**

The size of the test specimens will depend on the number of specimens to be tested and on the shape and dimensions of the specimen holders supplied with the apparatus.

**5.1** In apparatus of the air-cooled type, an area of the textile measuring not less than 45 mm × 20 mm is usually used. The specimen may be a strip of fabric, yarns wound close together on a card or laid parallel and fastened to a card, or a mat of fibres combed and compressed to give a uniform surface and fastened to a card. Each exposed area and each unexposed area shall be not less than 20 mm × 20 mm.

The specimens can also be tested underlaid with the substrate material to be used or with other materials to be agreed upon. In this case, the maximum thickness of the underlaid material shall be 5 mm. The blue wool references shall **not** be underlaid with these materials (care shall be taken to avoid using foams which deteriorate chemically under the test conditions).

**5.2** To facilitate handling, the specimens to be tested and the references may be mounted on one or more cards as indicated in figures 1 and 2.

**5.3** In apparatus of the water-cooled type, specimen holders are fitted to take specimens measuring approximately 70 mm × 120 mm. When desired, specimens of different sizes to fit alternative sizes of specimen holder may be used. Specimens may be mounted on white cardboard, but L references shall always be exposed on a white cardboard backing.

**5.4** The covers (see 4.2.2) shall make close contact with the surface of the unexposed areas of the specimens and the references, in order to give a sharp line of demarcation between exposed and unexposed areas, but shall not compress the specimen unnecessarily.

**5.5** 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 7.1 c)].

**5.6** When testing pile fabrics, the surface of the pile fabric shall be arranged in such a way that the specimens are the same distance from the light source as the references. Covers for the unexposed portions shall avoid surface compression.

**6 Procedure**

**6.1 Adjustment of humidity** (see 4.2.1.1 and 4.2.1.2)

**6.1.1** Check that the apparatus is in good running order and that it is equipped with a clean xenon burner tube. (Follow the manufacturer's directions and see annex A and annex B.)

**6.1.2** For set of conditions No. 2, place a portion of the humidity test control measuring not less than 45 mm × 20 mm, together with the blue wool references, on to a card, if possible in the middle area of the specimen holder (see 5.2).

**Table 2 — Exposure cycle for set of conditions No. 5**

| Parameter   | "Light on" period                                       | "Light off" period |
|---|---|--------------------|
| Irradiance level  | 0,55 W/m <sup>2</sup> ± 0,01 W/m <sup>2</sup> at 340 nm | —                  |
| Black-panel temperature   | 89 °C ± 2 °C  | 38 °C ± 2 °C       |
| Dry-bulb temperature  | 63 °C ± 2 °C  | 38 °C ± 2 °C       |
| Relative humidity   | (50 ± 10) % R.H.  | (95 ± 5) % R.H.    |
| Conditioning-water temperature  | 63 °C ± 4 °C  | 40 °C ± 4 °C       |
| Start the exposure at the beginning of a 3,8 h "light on" period (see C.2). |   |                    |

6.1.3 Place the filled specimen holders on the specimen rack of the apparatus, with the holders supported both top and bottom and in proper vertical alignment. All spaces in the specimen rack not filled with specimens shall be filled with holders containing white cardboard.

6.1.4 Operate the apparatus continuously until a test is completed unless the lamp requires cleaning or the burner, outer filter or inner filter requires changing because it has reached the maximum number of hours of recommended usage.

6.1.5 For set of conditions No. 2, expose the partially covered strip of the humidity test control and the references simultaneously until a contrast between the exposed and unexposed portions equal to grade 4 on the grey scale is produced on the humidity test control.

6.1.6 For set of conditions No. 2, assess the colour fastness of the humidity test control at this stage and, if necessary, adjust the controls on the apparatus to give the selected exposure conditions. Check daily and, when necessary, re-adjust the controls to maintain the specified black-standard temperature and humidity [see 4.2.1.1 d) and 4.2.1.2 d)].

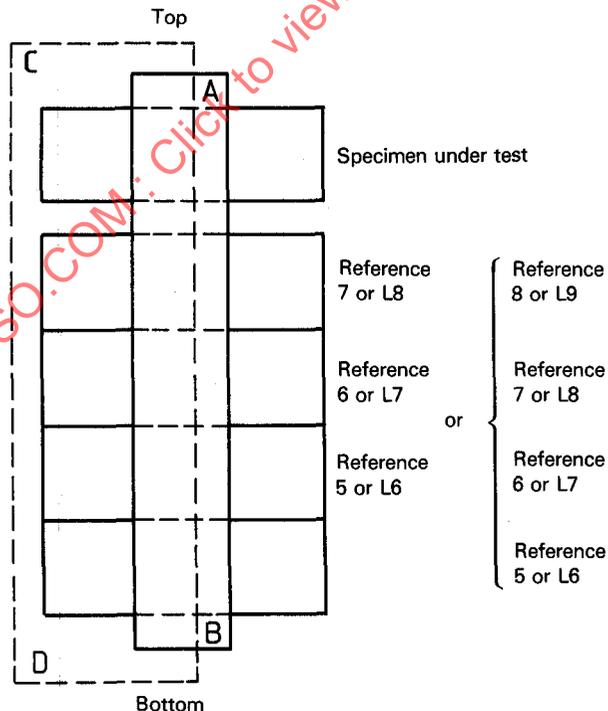
## 6.2 Exposure methods

Expose the specimen (or group of specimens) and the required references simultaneously under the desired conditions, in such a manner and for such time as is necessary to evaluate fully the colour fastness of each specimen relative to that of the references by progressively covering both the specimens and exposed references during the test (method 1).

6.2.1 Method 1 (End point determined by colour change in the specimen)

6.2.1.1 This method is considered the most satisfactory and shall 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 references is required for each specimen under test.

6.2.1.2 Arrange the specimen to be tested and the references as shown in figure 1 with an opaque cover AB across the middle third of the specimen and references. Expose to the xenon arc light under the conditions enumerated in 4.2.1.1 and 4.2.1.2. Follow the effect of light by removing the cover periodically and inspecting the specimen.



AB: First opaque cover  
CD: Second cover

Figure 1 — Mounting for method 1

**6.2.1.3** Expose until the contrast between the exposed and the unexposed portions of the specimen is equal to grade 4 on the grey scale. Cover the left-hand third of the specimen and references with an additional opaque cover (CD in figure 1).

**6.2.1.4** Continue to expose until the contrast between the fully exposed and unexposed portions of the specimen is equal to grade 3 on the grey scale.

**6.2.1.5** If reference 7 or L8 fades to a contrast equal to grey-scale grade 4 before the specimen does, the exposure is terminated at this stage. When a specimen has a colour fastness equal to or greater than 7 or L8, it would require unduly long exposure to produce a contrast equal to grey-scale grade 3; moreover, this contrast would be impossible to obtain when the colour fastness is 8 or L9. Assessments in the region of 7 to 8 or L8 to L9 are made, therefore, when the contrast produced on reference 7 or L8 is equal to grey-scale grade 4, the time required to produce this contrast being long enough to eliminate any error which might result from inadequate exposure.

**6.2.2 Method 2** (End point determined by comparison with a specified minimum-performance reference)

The main feature of this method is the control of exposure by inspection of the reference corresponding to the specified colour fastness of the specimen. This method is used to check conformity with a performance specification. The specimens are exposed with three (or four) references: the one specified as the minimum, the one immediately above it on the scale and the one immediately below it (see figure 2). If the performance specification states, for instance, a minimum colour fastness rating of 6, the samples and references are exposed

until a contrast equal to grade 3 on the grey scale is detected on reference 6. Other minimum fastness ratings can also be checked, the test procedure being adjusted to the particular requirement.

**6.2.3 Method 3** (End point based on radiant energy)

Expose the specimens (see C.1) to a specified level of radiant exposure at a central wavelength of 340 nm. The exact level of radiant exposure will depend on the material and the application, and shall be agreed on by the interested parties.

## 7 Assessment of fastness to light

**7.1** Remove all the covers, thus revealing on specimens and references one or two areas, depending on the method used, which have been exposed for different times, together with at least one area which has not been exposed to light. After exposure, condition specimens for at least 24 h at a temperature of 20 °C and a relative humidity of 65 %. Compare, under suitable illumination (see ISO 105-A01:1989, clause 14), the changes in each specimen with the relevant changes in the references as described below for each method. Compare in each case the exposed area of the specimen with the unexposed area of the specimen or, alternatively, with a piece of the original specimen.

### a) Assessment after testing by method 1

The colour fastness of a specimen is the number of the reference which shows similar changes in colour corresponding to grade 4 and/or grade 3 on the grey scale for assessing change in colour. If the specimen shows changes in colour which are nearer to the imaginary midway between any two consecutive references, the intermediate rating, for example 5-6 or L4-L5, shall be given.

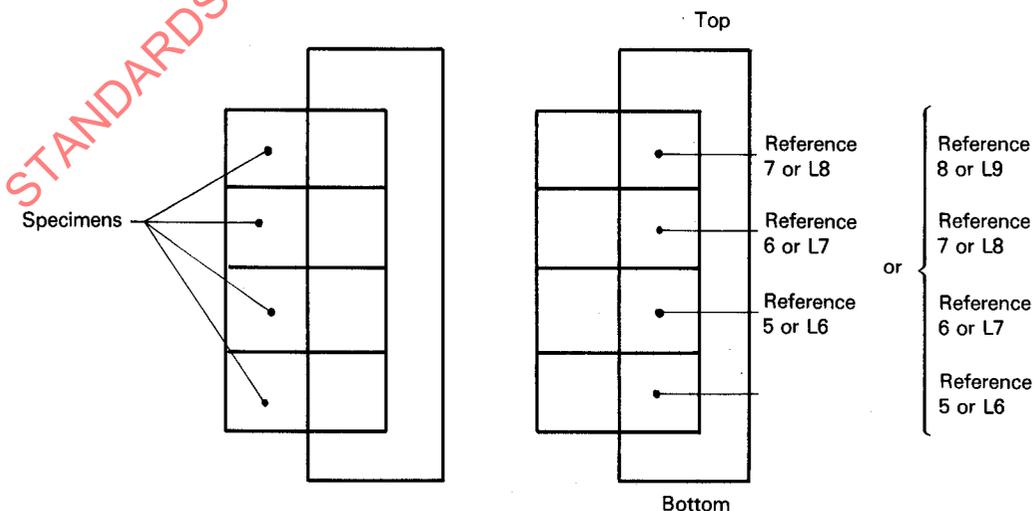


Figure 2 — Mounting for method 2

If different assessments are obtained at the different degrees of contrast, the colour fastness of the specimen is the arithmetic mean of these expressed to the nearest half or whole grade. Assessments shall be confined to whole or mid-way ratings only. When the arithmetic mean gives a quarter or three-quarter rating, the assessment is defined as the next higher half or whole grade.

**b) Assessment after testing by method 2**

Exposures based on a performance specification (see 6.2.2) shall be assessed by comparison of the colour changes in the specimen and the minimum-performance reference. If the specimen shows no greater change in colour than the performance reference, the colour fastness shall be classified as "satisfactory"; if the specimen shows a greater change in colour than the performance reference, the colour fastness shall be classified as "unsatisfactory".

**c) Assessment after testing by method 3**

Note any change in colour (see 7.5). Visual comparisons may be made using the grey scale for assessing change in colour. If the specimens have a backing material, note if there is any increase in the stiffness of the backing.

**7.2** Comparison of the changes in each specimen with the changes in the references may be facilitated by surrounding the specimen with a mask of neutral grey colour approximately midway between the lighter chips in grades 1 and 2 (approximately Munsell N5) and surrounding the references in turn with a similar mask of equal aperture.

**7.3** However, to avoid misrating the colour fastness of the specimen due to photochromism, the specimen shall be allowed to condition in the dark at room temperature for 24 h before the colour fastness is assessed (see ISO 105-B05).

**7.4** If the specimen is photochromic, the colour fastness rating shall include a P bracketed with the rating obtained from the test for photochromism, for example 6 (P3-4) (see ISO 105-B05).

**7.5** The term "change in colour" includes changes in hue, depth, brightness or any combination of these characteristics (see ISO 105-A02:1987, sub-clause 2.6).

## 8 Test report

Report the apparatus, the method and the set of exposure conditions used, the structure of the specimen, particularly the type of underlay, and whether the exposed area of the specimen was compared with the unexposed area or with a piece of the original specimen, plus the following information as appropriate:

**a) Method 1**

The numerical rating for the colour fastness to light. Express the fastness rating

- 1) as the number alone (when using the references designated 1 to 8) or
- 2) as the number together with the prefix L (when using the references designated L2 to L9).

**b) Method 2**

The classification "satisfactory" or "unsatisfactory", and the performance reference.

**c) Method 3**

- 1) The following conditions of exposure:

the type of exposure instrument used

the operating-cam number

details of the exposure (light/dark) cycle

details of the lamp inner and outer filters

details of the light period: irradiance, black-panel temperature, relative humidity

details of the dark period: black-panel temperature, relative humidity

the total radiant-energy exposure, in kilojoules per square metre

the exposure time, in hours

- 2) The colour difference as a grey-scale rating.

## Annex A (normative)

### Apparatus for determining colour fastness with air-cooled xenon arc lamps

**A.1** The test apparatus is equipped with one or more air-cooled xenon arc lamps of two types as the source of radiation. There are two different models of the apparatus of 1 500 W or 4 500 W. The xenon arc lamp is surrounded by a filter system consisting of a quartz inner cylinder, an additional lamp-chimney comprising a combination of heat/window-glass filters, and an outer cylinder of special, ultraviolet glass.

Another model of exposure apparatus is equipped with three air-cooled xenon arc lamps with a wattage of 4 500 W each. The xenon arc lamps are arranged radially in symmetrical fashion about a central cooled heat-absorber system with reflecting filters. This system is surrounded by a filter system consisting of an inner quartz cylinder with an infra-red-reflecting layer, an outer quartz cylinder, a water jacket between the inner and outer quartz cylinders, as well as an additional outer cylindrical filter comprising three partial covers (combination of ultraviolet special glass and window glass). In each of the models of the exposure apparatus, the diameter of the specimen rack, lamp size and lamp wattage are selected so that, when the specimens are exposed in the holders, the irradiance at the surface of the specimens is at the appropriate level.

**A.2** The space between the xenon arc lamp and the filtering device is cooled by a current of air. This cooling air should be discharged outside the building.

**A.3** The decrease in light intensity due to ageing of air-cooled xenon arc lamps is small. As a result, it is only necessary to replace the burner after 1 500 operating hours. In apparatus with three xenon arc lamps, the burners shall be exchanged in rotation. Some types of apparatus are additionally equipped with an automatic irradiance control facility. The burners shall be discarded when the appropriate irradiance level can no longer be reached under automatic control.

The change in the transmission properties of the heat and window-glass filters due to ageing can be eliminated almost entirely by replacing the oldest filter every 500 h.

**A.4** The specimen holders are mounted on a revolving rack and at a fixed distance from the vertical lamp unit. Depending on the model of apparatus, the specimen holders may be mounted either vertically or inclined in the rack, and the rack may be rotated at between 2 rpm and 5 rpm around the lamp unit. Depending on the test conditions, the specimen holders may be turned 180° about their longitudinal axis after each revolution of the rack.

**A.5** A stream of air generated by a blower is directed through the test chamber and over the surface of the test specimens. In the case of the apparatus with a 1 500 W xenon arc lamp, the test chamber is air-conditioned by adding moisture to the air using spray jets or by means of an ultrasonic humidifier unit, whilst, in the case of the apparatus with one or three 4 500 W xenon arc lamps, water is atomized by an aerosol device and fed into the air stream. The relative humidity in the test chamber is measured by a contact hygrometer.

**A.6** The exposure conditions, relative to the effective moisture, laid down in present specifications are achieved in the test apparatus by regulating the relative humidity of the air within certain limits, which are given in the instructions for using the apparatus.

The test-chamber temperature and black-standard temperature can be influenced by regulating the air supply. In the case of the apparatus with one or three 4 500 W xenon arc lamps, it is possible, by connecting to a heating and/or cooling device, to control the test-chamber temperature over a wide range. In some types of apparatus, the temperature is controlled using a black-standard thermometer.

**A.7** Apparatus for use in this test method is equipped with a countdown switch which controls the length of exposure. Some types of apparatus are additionally equipped with a radiometer (broadband UV: 300 nm to 400 nm) designed to switch off the apparatus as soon as a given radiant exposure level has been reached.