

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ISO 105-J03:1995 TECHNICAL CORRIGENDUM 2

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Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part J03: Calculation of colour differences

TECHNICAL CORRIGENDUM 2

Textiles — Essais de solidité des teintures — Partie J03: Calcul des écarts de couleur

RECTIFICATIF TECHNIQUE 2

Technical Corrigendum 2 to ISO 105-J03:1995 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Tests for coloured textiles and colorants*.

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An updated version of 3.3 is provided. It has been split into two subclauses, 3.3.1 and 3.3.2. As the information previously given in Note 2 is normative, it has been moved into 3.3.2.

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- 3.3 Calculation of the CMC colour difference, $\Delta E_{\rm cmc}$ (l:c)
- 3.3.1 The CMC colour difference is obtained from the following equation:

$$\Delta E_{\rm \,cmc}(l\,:\,\!c) \!=\! \left[\left(\Delta L\, \!\!\!\!\!\!^{*}/lS_{\rm \,L} \right)^{2} + \left(\Delta C\, \!\!\!\!\!^{*}_{\rm \,ab}\,/cS_{\rm \,c} \right)^{2} + \left(\Delta H\, \!\!\!\!\!^{*}_{\rm \,ab}\,/S_{\rm \,H} \right)^{2} \right]^{1/2}$$

Calculate the ellipsoid semi-axes from the L^*_{R} , $C^*_{ab,R}$ and the $h_{ab,R}$ of the reference as follows:

$$S_{L} = 0.040 \ 975 L^{*}_{R}/(1 + 0.017 \ 65 L^{*}_{R})$$
 if $L^{*}_{R} \ge 16$ or
$$S_{L} = 0.511$$
 if $L^{*}_{R} < 16$;
$$S_{c} = [0.063 \ 8C^{*}_{ab,R}/(1 + 0.013 \ 1C^{*}_{ab,R})] + 0.638$$
;
$$S_{H} = (FT + 1 - F)S_{c}$$

where

$$F = \left\{ \left(C *_{\mathsf{ab},\mathsf{R}} \right)^4 / \left[\left(C *_{\mathsf{ab},\mathsf{R}} \right)^4 + 1 \ 900 \right] \right\}^{1/2};$$

$$T = 0.36 + \left| 0.4 \cos(35 + h_{\mathsf{ab},\mathsf{R}}) \right| \qquad \qquad \text{if } h_{\mathsf{ab},\mathsf{R}} \geqslant 345^\circ \text{ or } h_{\mathsf{ab},\mathsf{R}} \leqslant 164^\circ \text{ or }$$

$$T = 0.56 + \left| 0.2 \cos(168 + h_{\mathsf{ab},\mathsf{R}}) \right| \qquad \qquad \text{if } 164^\circ < h_{\mathsf{ab},\mathsf{R}} < 345^\circ.$$

3.3.2 The value of l is usually set to 2,0. The value of c shall always remain at 1,0. This fixes the ratio of the three semi-axes to best correlate with visual assessment of typical textile samples. Other values of l may be required in cases where the surface characteristics significantly differ from those of flat textiles.