EESTI STANDARD EVS-EN ISO 105-B03:2000

Tekstiil. Värvipüsivuse katsetamine. Osa B03: Värvipüsivus ilmastiku toimele: Välikatse

Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part B03: Colour fastness to weathering: Outdoor exposure

EESTI STANDARDIKESKUS

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 105-B03:2000 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 105-B03:1997 ingliskeelset teksti. Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 20.03.2000 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes. Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 105-B03:2000 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 105-B03:1997. This document is endorsed on 20.03.2000 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation. The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.

Käsitlusala: See standard määrab kindlaks meetodi mis tahes liiki tekstiili, välja arvatud lahtised kiud, värvipüsivuse määramiseks ilmastikumõjude suhtes nagu välistingimused.	**Scope:**

ICS 59.080.01

Võtmesõnad: katsed, katsed tehiskliimas, keskonnaalased katsed, määramine, tekstiil, värvid, värvipüsivus

EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 105-B03

April 1997

ICS 59.080.01

Descriptors: Colour fastness, textiles, weathering, outdoor exposure, testing.

English version

Textiles

Tests for colour fastness
Part B03: Colour fastness to weathering: Outdoor exposure
(ISO 105-B03:1994)

Textiles – Essais de solidité des teintures – Partie B03: Solidité des teintures aux intempéries: Exposition en plein air (ISO 105-B03:1994)

Textilien – Farbechtheitsprüfungen – Teil B03: Farbechtheit gegen Bewetterung: Bewetterung im Freien (ISO 105 B03:1994)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1997-03-28.

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.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

The European Standards exist in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

CEN

European Committee for Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

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Foreword

International Standard

ISO 105-B03:1994 Textiles – Tests for colour fastness – Part B03: Colour fastness to weathering: Outdoor exposure,

which was prepared by ISO/TC 38 'Textiles' of the International Organization for Standardization, has been adopted by Technical Committee CEN/TC 248 'Textiles and textile products', the Secretariat of which is held by BSI, as a European Standard.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, and conflicting national standards withdrawn, by October 1997 at the latest.

In accordance with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard:

Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard ISO 105-B03:1994 was approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

NOTE: Normative references to international publications are listed in Annex ZA (normative).

1 Scope

This part of ISO 105 specifies a method intended for determining the resistance of the colour of textiles of all kinds except loose fibres to the action of weather as determined by outdoor exposure.

NOTE 1 General information on colour fastness to light is given in annex A.

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-A01:1994, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A01: General principles of testing.*

ISO 105-A02:1993, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A02: Grey scale for assessing change in colour.*

ISO 105-B01:1994, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part B01: Colour fastness to light: Daylight.*

ISO 105-C01:1989, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part C01: Colour fastness to washing: Test 1.*

3 Principle

3.1 Specimens of the textile are exposed under specified conditions in the open air without any protection from weathering. At the same time and in the same place, eight dyed blue wool references are exposed to daylight but are protected from rain, snow, etc., by a sheet of glass. The fastness is assessed by comparing the change in colour of the specimen with that of the blue wool references.

3.2 The wide variations in conditions under which outdoor exposures are usually carried out make it desirable to make replicate exposures starting at different times of the year. The most reliable indication of weathering fastness is obtained by taking the mean of the assessment of several exposures.

3.3 The term "change in colour" includes not only true "fading", i.e. destruction of dyes, but also changes in hue, chroma, lightness or any combination of these characteristics of colour. If the difference in colour is a change of hue or lightness, this can be indicated by adding abbreviations, as follows, to the numerical colour fastness rating:

Bl = bluer
Y = yellower
G = greener
R = redder
D = duller
Br = brighter