
**Imaging materials and prints —
Abrasion resistance —**

**Part 2:
Rub testing of photographic prints**

*Matériaux pour l'image et les impressions — Résistance à
l'abrasion —*

Partie 2: Essai de frottement des impressions photographiques



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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.

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).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 42, *Photography*.

This first edition of ISO 18947-2:2021 cancels and replaces the first edition of ISO 18947:2013, which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- visual evaluation was added;
- details of the test procedure have been refined;
- drawings of the test devices have been updated.

A list of all parts in the ISO 18947 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.

Introduction

This method belongs to a series of test methods for the evaluation of permanence and durability of image prints, which refers to the resistance of image prints to physical, mechanical, chemical and/or environmental stresses in conditions of use. The permanence of the image under environmental stresses is tested by each stress factor individually: light (ISO 18937^[10]), heat (ISO 18936^[9]), ozone (ISO 18941^[11]), and humidity (ISO 18946^[12]). These stress factors are given by the ambient conditions, over which the user often has limited control. The exposure to mechanical and physical stress may often be controlled by the user, unless intense handling is integral to intended use. Tests for rubbing of prints resulting in abrasion or smearing of the image are handled in the series ISO 18947, scratch resistance is addressed in ISO 18922^[7] (for film) and in the series ISO 18951 (all parts) (for reflection prints, currently under development), respectively, and durability tests to simulate accidental exposure to water or food spill is described ISO 18935^[8].

The process of rubbing a surface may result in different types of degradation, e.g. abrasion, scuffing, smudging, and others. They may be observed as loss of colour intensity, scratches, changes in gloss, coloration of former uncoloured areas, (coloured) material transfer to a receptor and others.

This document provides standardized requirements to evaluate and quantify the abrasion resistance of image prints in their various formats such as hard copy prints and photo books.

Abrasion and smudge can include both accidental and repeating stresses, resulting from handling of the image. The following are some examples of sources of abrasion:

- dirt particles rubbing on a printed surface;
- sheet-to-sheet abrasion (sliding motion of sheets relative to each other);
- prints sliding on tables or other flat surfaces;
- interaction with dirt or components inside of printers;
- magnets or other items used in the display of images.

This revised edition transforms ISO 18947 into a multipart standard to extend the applicability of this standard to analogue and digital photographic, graphic and office prints. In addition, this revised edition allows for the use of additional types of rub testers. The level of abrasion observed in a test depends on the combination of many factors, including factors of the print material under test as well as the test apparatus.

Different test devices show different levels of rub work, depending on load of the device, relative movement of the samples (direction and speed), test length on the device and the selection of the material and geometry of the abrading receptor.

Material factors that contribute to friction coefficients and therefore influence the susceptibility of printed images to abrasive conditions include surface roughness, surface elasticity, substrate porosity of samples and the chemical formulation, mobility as well as localization of the colorants on the surface or within a receiver layer.

For photographic prints produced with photo-grade papers, a correlation between abrasion results on linear, reciprocating abrasion testers was found in a Round Robin study of TC42/WG5, that included imaging technologies like silver halide, inkjet, electro-photographic and dye diffuse thermal transfer. Together with results from IPI^{[23][24][25]} this Round Robin study serves as background for this document, which is dedicated to (quasi-)linear, reciprocating abrasion test of photographic prints on photo-grade papers, including resin coated (RC photo-grade), barrier coated (water impermeable) paper and coated (water permeable) paper as defined by ISO 18055-1^[6], as well as photo-grade films. The term (quasi-)linear considers that the movement on the Sutherland type tester (see ISO 18947-1:2021^[13], A.2) follows an arc segment of a circle with a large diameter, resulting in a mainly linear motion with a small orthogonal component.

Imaging materials and prints — Abrasion resistance —

Part 2:

Rub testing of photographic prints

1 Scope

This document specifies tests to determine the abrasion resistance of photographic images for typical use in indoor context that is characterized by mild abrasive conditions. Examples are flipping of pages in an album, careful manual handling of prints (stacking, shifting) or use of magnets for attachment to a board. Photographic images refer to individual prints or prints in albums, which can be produced by a wide range of printing technologies, including silver halide, electrophotography, inkjet, dye diffusion thermal transfer, commonly known as dye sublimation, and dye transfer processes. Photographic images require “photo-grade” media, including coated or surface treated print materials, which are prerequisite to obtain photographic quality with aforementioned printing technologies. Test procedures are limited to (quasi-) linear, reciprocal abrasion test devices.

For other printing technologies (e.g. offset lithography and other photomechanical printing processes) or non-photo-grade media or other levels of rubbing representative of other application profiles, different test methods and/or device options may be considered (see ISO 18947-1).

Heavy duty abrasive conditions, such as floor tiles, floor graphics, abrasive cleaning and vehicle graphics, are out of scope of this document.

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.

ISO 2813, *Paints and varnishes — Determination of gloss value at 20°, 60° and 85°*

ISO 8254-1, *Paper and board — Measurement of specular gloss — Part 1: 75 degree gloss with a converging beam, TAPPI method*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

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 <https://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1

abrasion

loss of material from a surface or deformation of a surface, with changes in gloss, colour, or density, due to frictional forces as a result of rubbing

Note 1 to entry: Surface deformations can result in changes in gloss and colour.