

Textiles - Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing

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EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

<p>Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 139:2005 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 139:2005 ingliskeelset teksti.</p> <p>Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 22.02.2005 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes.</p> <p>Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.</p>	<p>This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 139:2005 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 139:2005.</p> <p>This document is endorsed on 22.02.2005 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.</p> <p>The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.</p>
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<p>Käsitlusala: This International Standard defines the characteristics and use of a standard atmosphere for conditioning, for determining the physical and mechanical properties of textiles and a standard alternative atmosphere that may be used if agreed between parties.</p>	<p>Scope: This International Standard defines the characteristics and use of a standard atmosphere for conditioning, for determining the physical and mechanical properties of textiles and a standard alternative atmosphere that may be used if agreed between parties.</p>
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ICS 59.080.01

Võtmesõnad: hingamisteede kaitsevarustus, märgistamine, suruõhk, tehnilised andmed, testid, õnnetuse vältimine

ICS 59.080.01

English version

Textiles

Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing
(ISO 139:2005)

Textiles – Atmosphères normales de conditionnement et d'essai
(ISO 139:2005)

Textilien – Normalklimate für die Probenvorbereitung und Prüfung
(ISO 139:2005)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 2004-12-10.

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 Management Centre 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 Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, 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 139:2005 Textiles – Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing, 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 July 2005 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, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard ISO 139:2005 was approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

Contents

	Page
1 Scope	3
2 Terms and definitions	3
3 Requirements	4
4 Apparatus	4
5 Procedures	4
6 Test report	5
Annex A (normative) Control of standard atmosphere	6
Annex B (informative) Tolerance zone	7
Bibliography	8

Introduction

The tolerances for temperature and relative humidity given in ISO 139:1973 were the tolerances for the temperature and relative humidity measured in the laboratory, and without any consideration for the uncertainty of measurement of the measuring devices being used.

With the increased understanding since 1973 and the existence now of standards covering these issues (e.g. ISO 14253-1), it is now necessary to allow for the uncertainty of measurement when setting appropriate tolerances.

This second edition of ISO 139 includes the allowance for uncertainty of measurement in the overall tolerances for temperature and relative humidity.

This means that although the tolerances for temperature and relative humidity appear more lenient than in ISO 139:1973, in practice, the laboratory must still be controlled (measured temperature and humidity) to essentially the same level as stated in ISO 139:1973.

1 Scope

This International Standard defines the characteristics and use of a standard atmosphere for conditioning, for determining the physical and mechanical properties of textiles and a standard alternative atmosphere that may be used if agreed between parties.

2 Terms and definitions

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

2.1

standard atmosphere

environment of controlled relative humidity and temperature in which textiles are conditioned and tested

2.2

relative humidity

ratio, expressed as a percentage, of the actual pressure of the water vapour in the atmosphere to the saturation vapour pressure at the same temperature and at the same pressure

2.3

tolerance

difference between the upper and lower tolerance limits

[ISO 3534-2]

2.4

tolerance zone

variate values of the characteristics between and including the tolerance limits

[ISO 3534-2]

2.5

tolerance limits

specified values of the characteristic giving upper and/or lower bounds of the permissible value

[ISO 3534-2]

2.6

uncertainty of measurement

parameter, associated with the result of measurement, that characterizes the dispersion of the values that could reasonably be attributed to the measurand

NOTE Modified from VIM.

2.7

resolution (of displaying device)

smallest difference between indications of displaying that can be meaningfully distinguished

NOTE Modified from VIM.