INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 105-A08

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Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

Part A08: Vocabulary used in colour measurement

Textiles — Essais de solidité des teintures —

Partie A08: Vocabulaire relatif au mesurage de la couleur

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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

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.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this part of ISO 105 may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard ISO 105-A08 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Tests for coloured textiles and colorants*.

ISO 105 was previously published in thirteen "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.

Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

Part A08:
Vocabulary used in colour measurement

1 Scope

This part of ISO 105 specifies the terms and definitions on colour measurements that are used throughout ISO 105. These definitions are intended to be used only within the context and scope of ISO 105.

2 Terms and definitions

2.1
chroma
attribute of colour used to indicate the degree of departure of the colour from a grey of the same lightness

NOTE C^*_{ab} is the metric chroma defined in the CIELAB equation.

2.2
CIE 1976, L^*, a^*, b^* colour space
CIELAB colour space
transform of CIE tristimulus values into an approximately uniform, three dimensional, opponent colour space

NOTE Its opponent variables are lightness-darkness (L^*), redness-greenness (a^*) and yellowness-blueness (b^*). The last two may be further transformed into those of chroma (C^*_{ab}) and hue (h_{ab}).

2.3
CIE 1976, L^*, a^*, b^* colour difference
CIELAB colour difference
ΔE^*_{ab}
Euclidean distance between the points representing a test specimen and its reference specimen in CIELAB colour space

2.4
CIE chromaticity coordinates
ratios of each of the members of a set of CIE tristimulus values to their sum

NOTE The corresponding symbols are x_{10}, y_{10} and z_{10} for X_{10}, Y_{10} and Z_{10}, and x, y and z for X, Y and Z. Since $x_{10} + y_{10} + z_{10} = 1$ and $x + y + z = 1$, x_{10} and y_{10} or x and y suffice to define chromaticity.

2.5
CIE standard observer data
relative amounts of three defined colour stimuli required, when mixed additively, by the average observer to match radiation at each wavelength of the visible spectrum under defined viewing conditions

NOTE The CIE defines the 1931 (2°) standard colorimetric observer and 1964 (10°) supplementary standard colorimetric observer.