

**Textiles - Tests for colour fastness -
Part B06: Colour fastness and ageing to
artificial light at high temperatures:
Xenon arc fading lamp test**

Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part B06:
Colour fastness and ageing to artificial light at high
temperatures: Xenon arc fading lamp test

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

<p>Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 105-B06:2004 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 105-B06:2004 ingliskeelset teksti.</p> <p>Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 27.07.2004 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 105-B06:2004 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 105-B06:2004.</p> <p>This document is endorsed on 27.07.2004 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:</p> <p>This part of ISO 105 specifies a method for determining the colour fastness and ageing properties of all kinds and forms of dyed and printed textiles and/or other organic substrates under the action of an artificial light source representative of natural daylight (D65), and under the simultaneous action of heat. Of the four different sets of exposure conditions specified (see 6.1), three use D65, and the fourth a somewhat lower cut-off wavelength. The test method gives special consideration to the light and heat conditions that occur in the interior of a motor vehicle. The four different sets of conditions specified are known to give similar but not necessarily identical results.</p>	<p>Scope:</p> <p>This part of ISO 105 specifies a method for determining the colour fastness and ageing properties of all kinds and forms of dyed and printed textiles and/or other organic substrates under the action of an artificial light source representative of natural daylight (D65), and under the simultaneous action of heat. Of the four different sets of exposure conditions specified (see 6.1), three use D65, and the fourth a somewhat lower cut-off wavelength. The test method gives special consideration to the light and heat conditions that occur in the interior of a motor vehicle. The four different sets of conditions specified are known to give similar but not necessarily identical results.</p>
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ICS 59.080.01

Võtmesõnad:

English version

Textiles – Tests for colour fastness

Part B06: Colour fastness and ageing to artificial light at high temperatures: Xenon arc fading lamp test
(ISO 105-B06 : 1998, including Amendment 1 : 2002)

Textiles – Essais de solidité des teintures – Partie B06: Solidité des teintures et vieillissement à la lumière artificielle à hautes températures: Essai avec la lampe à arc au xénon (ISO 105-B06 : 1998, Amendement 1 : 2002 inclus)

Textilien – Farbechtheitsprüfungen – Teil B06: Farbechtheit und Alterung gegen künstliches Licht bei hohen Temperaturen: Prüfung mit der Xenonbogenlampe (ISO 105-B06 : 1998, einschließlich Änderung 1 : 2002)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 2004-02-09.

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

Management Centre: rue de Stassart 36, B-1050 Brussels

Foreword

International Standard

ISO 105-B06 : 1998 Textiles – Tests for colour fastness – Part B06: Colour fastness and ageing to artificial light at high temperatures: Xenon arc fading lamp test,

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 2004 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 105-B06 : 1998, including Amendment 1 : 2002, was approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

1 Scope

This part of ISO 105 specifies a method for determining the colour fastness and ageing properties of all kinds and forms of dyed and printed textiles and/or other organic substrates under the action of an artificial light source representative of natural daylight (D65), and under the simultaneous action of heat. Of the four different sets of exposure conditions specified (see 6.1), three use D65, and the fourth a somewhat lower cut-off wavelength. The test method gives special consideration to the light and heat conditions that occur in the interior of a motor vehicle.

The four different sets of conditions specified are known to give similar but not necessarily identical results.

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 105. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 105 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC 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-A05:1996, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A05: Instrumental assessment of change in colour for determination of grey scale rating.*

ISO 105-B02:1994, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part B02: Colour fastness to artificial light: Xenon arc fading lamp test.*

ISO 105-B05:1993, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part B05: Detection and assessment of photochromism.*