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Irish Standard
I.S. EN ISO 139:2005

Textiles — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing

I.S. EN ISO 139:2005

Incorporating amendments/corrigenda/National Annexes issued since publication:
EN ISO 139:2005/A1:2011

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<i>This document replaces:</i> EN 20139:1992	<i>This document is based on:</i> EN ISO 139:2005 EN 20139:1992	<i>Published:</i> 15 January, 2005 1 June, 1993
This document was published under the authority of the NSAI and comes into effect on: 11 March, 2005		ICS number: 59.080.01
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ICS 59.080.01

English Version

**Textiles - Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing -
Amendment 1 (ISO 139:2005/AMD 1:2011)**

Textiles - Atmosphères normales de conditionnement et
d'essai - Amendement 1 (ISO 139:2005/AMD 1:2011)

Textilien - Normalklimate für die Probenvorbereitung und
Prüfung - Änderung 1 (ISO 139:2005/AMD 1:2011)

This amendment A1 modifies the European Standard EN ISO 139:2005; it was approved by CEN on 30 June 2011.

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Foreword

This document (EN ISO 139:2005/A1:2011) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38 "Textiles" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 248 "Textiles and textile products" the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This Amendment to the European Standard EN ISO 139:2005 shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by January 2012, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by January 2012.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 139:2005/AMD 1:2011 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 139:2005/A1:2011 without any modification.

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 10 December 2004.

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I.S. EN ISO 139:2005

EN ISO 139:2005 (E)

Foreword

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This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by July 2005, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by July 2005.

This document supersedes EN 20139:1992.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 139:2005 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 139:2005 without any modifications.

I.S. EN ISO 139:2005
**INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD**

**ISO
139**

Second edition
2005-01-15

**Textiles — Standard atmospheres for
conditioning and testing**

Textiles — Atmosphères normales de conditionnement et d'essai



Reference number
ISO 139:2005(E)

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Published in Switzerland

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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 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. 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 document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 139 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*, Subcommittee SC 24, *Conditioning atmospheres and physical tests for textile fabrics*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 139:1973), which has been technically revised, specifically by including the allowances for the uncertainty of the measurement in the overall tolerances for temperature and relative humidity.

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.

I.S. EN ISO 139:2005

Textiles — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing

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

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2.7

resolution (of displaying device)

smallest difference between indications of displaying that can be meaningfully distinguished

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