



NSAI
Standards

Irish Standard
I.S. EN ISO 105-B02:2014

Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part B02:
Colour fastness to artificial light: Xenon arc
fading lamp test (ISO 105-B02:2014)

I.S. EN ISO 105-B02:2014

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This document is based on:

EN ISO 105-B02:2014

Published:

2014-08-06

This document was published under the authority of the NSAI and comes into effect on:

2014-10-03

ICS number:

59.080.01

NOTE: If blank see CEN/CENELEC cover page

NSAI
1 Swift Square,
Northwood, Santry
Dublin 9

T +353 1 807 3800
F +353 1 807 3838
E standards@nsai.ie
W NSAI.ie

Sales:
T +353 1 857 6730
F +353 1 857 6729
W standards.ie

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN ISO 105-B02

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

August 2014

ICS 59.080.01

Supersedes EN ISO 105-B02:2013

English Version

Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part B02: Colour fastness to artificial light: Xenon arc fading lamp test (ISO 105-B02:2014)

Textiles - Essais de solidité des coloris - Partie B02: Solidité des coloris à la lumière artificielle: Lampe à arc au xénon (ISO 105-B02:2014)

Textilien - Farbechtheitsprüfungen - Teil B02: Farbechtheit gegen künstliches Licht: Xenonbogenlicht (ISO 105-B02:2014)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 14 June 2014.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
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CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

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Foreword

This document (EN ISO 105-B02:2014) 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 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by February 2015, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 2015.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN ISO 105-B02:2013.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 105-B02:2014 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 105-B02:2014 without any modification.

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**INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD**

**ISO
105-B02**

Sixth edition
2014-09-01

**Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —
Part B02:
Colour fastness to artificial light:
Xenon arc fading lamp test**

Textiles — Essais de solidité des coloris —

*Partie B02: Solidité des coloris à la lumière artificielle: Lampe à arc
au xénon*



Reference number
ISO 105-B02:2014(E)

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Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
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Published in Switzerland

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ISO 105-B02:2014(E)

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).

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: Foreword - Supplementary information.

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Tests for coloured textiles and colorants*.

This sixth edition cancels and replaces the fifth edition (ISO 105-B02:2013), of which it constitutes a minor revision.

ISO 105 consists of many parts designated by a part letter and a two-digit serial number (e.g. A01), under the general title *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness*. A complete list of these parts is given in ISO 105-A01.

Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

Part B02:

Colour fastness to artificial light: Xenon arc fading lamp test

1 Scope

This part of ISO 105 specifies a method intended for determining the effect on the colour of textiles of all kinds and in all forms to the action of an artificial light source representative of natural daylight (D65). The method is also applicable to white (bleached or optically brightened) textiles.

This method allows the use of two different sets of blue wool references. The results from the two different sets of references may not be identical.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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 105-A01, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A01: General principles of testing*

ISO 105-A02, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A02: Grey scale for assessing change in colour*

ISO 105-A05, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A05: Instrumental assessment of change in colour for determination of grey scale rating*

ISO 105-B01:2014, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part B01: Colour fastness to light: Daylight*

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

ISO 105-B08, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part B08: Quality control of blue wool reference materials 1 to 7*

ISO 3696, *Water for analytical laboratory use — Specification and test methods*

ISO 9370, *Plastics — Instrumental determination of radiant exposure in weathering tests — General guidance and basic test method*

CIE¹⁾ Publication No. 51, *Method for assessing the quality of daylight simulators for colorimetry*

3 Principle

A specimen of the textile to be tested is exposed to artificial light under controlled conditions, together with a set of reference materials. The colour fastness is assessed by comparing the change in colour of the test specimen with that of the reference materials used.

NOTE General information on colour fastness to light is given in [Annex D](#).

1) Commission Internationale de l'Éclairage, CIE Central Bureau, Kegelgasse 27, A-1030, Vienna, Austria www.cie.co.at.

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