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МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ

Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

Part A03:

Grey scale for assessing staining

Textiles — Essais de solidité des teintures —

Partie A03: Échelle de gris pour l'évaluation des décolorations

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Reference number
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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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 105-A03 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (included in ISO 105-A : 1984), of which it constitutes a minor revision.

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-A01.

Users should note that all International Standards undergo revision from time to time and that any reference made herein to any other International Standard implies its latest edition, unless otherwise stated.

Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

Part A03:

Grey scale for assessing staining

1 Scope and field of application

This part of ISO 105 describes the grey scale for determining staining of adjacent fabrics in colour fastness tests, and its use. A precise colorimetric specification of the scale is given as a permanent record against which newly prepared working standards and standards that may have changed can be compared.

2 Principle

2.1 The essential, or 5-step, scale consists of five pairs of non-glossy grey or white colour chips (or swatches of grey or white cloth), which illustrate the perceived colour differences corresponding to fastness ratings 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1. This essential scale may be augmented by the provision of similar chips or swatches illustrating the perceived colour differences corresponding to the half-step fastness ratings 4-5, 3-4, 2-3 and 1-2, such scales being termed 9-step scales. The first member of each pair is white in colour and the second member of the pair illustrating fastness rating 5 is identical with the first member. The second members of the remaining pairs are increasingly darker in colour so that each pair illustrates increasing contrasts or perceived colour differences which are defined colorimetrically. The full colorimetric specification is given below.

2.2 The chips or swatches shall be white or neutral grey in colour and shall be measured with a spectrophotometer with the specular component included. The colorimetric data shall be calculated using CIE 1964 supplementary standard colorimetric system (10° observer data) for illuminant D₆₅.

2.3 The Y tristimulus value of the first member (white) of each pair shall be not less than 85.

2.4 The second member of each pair shall be such that the colour difference between it and the adjacent first member is as follows:

Fastness grade	CIELAB difference	Tolerance
5	0	0,2
(4-5)	2,2	± 0,3
4	4,3	± 0,3
(3-4)	6,0	± 0,4
3	8,5	± 0,5
(2-3)	12,0	± 0,7
2	16,9	± 1,0
(1-2)	24,0	± 1,5
1	34,1	± 2,0

(Bracketed values apply only to the 9-step scale.)

2.5 Use of the scale. Place a piece of the unstained, adjacent fabric (the original piece) and the piece which has been part of a composite specimen in a fastness test (the tested specimen) side by side in the same plane. The surrounding field should be neutral grey colour approximately midway between that illustrating grade 1 and that illustrating grade 2 of the grey scale for assessing change in colour (this is approximately Munsell N5). If necessary to avoid effects of the backing on the appearance of the textiles, use two or more layers of the unstained undyed textile under both original and treated pieces. Illuminate the surfaces with north sky light in the Northern hemisphere, south sky light in the Southern hemisphere, or an equivalent source with an illumination of 600 lx or more. The light should be incident upon the surfaces at approximately 45°, and the direction of viewing approximately perpendicular to the plane of the surfaces. Compare the visual difference between the original piece and the tested specimen with the differences represented by the grey scale.