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BS EN ISO 105-B01:2014



BSI Standards Publication

Textiles — Tests for colour fastness

Part B01: Colour fastness to light: Daylight

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This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN ISO 105-B01:2014. It supersedes BS EN ISO 105-B01:1999 which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee TCI/81, Colour fastness and colour measurement of textiles.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

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English Version

Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part B01: Colour fastness to light: Daylight (ISO 105-B01:2014)

Textiles - Essais de solidité des coloris - Partie B01: Solidité des coloris à la lumière: Lumière du jour (ISO 105-B01:2014)

Textilien - Farbechtheitsprüfungen - Teil B01: Farbechtheit gegen Licht: Tageslicht (ISO 105-B01:2014)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 2 August 2014.

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Foreword

This document (EN ISO 105-B01:2014) 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by March 2015, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2015.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-B01:1999.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 105-B01:2014 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 105-B01:2014 without any modification.

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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.

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).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

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-B01:1994), of which it constitutes a minor revision. It also incorporates Amendment ISO 105-B01:1994/Amd.1:1998.

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.

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Textiles — Tests for colour fastness —

Part B01: Colour fastness to light: Daylight

1 Scope

This part of ISO 105 specifies a method intended for determining the resistance of the colour of textiles of all kinds and in all forms to the action of daylight.

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.

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

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 105-A01:1994, *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, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A05: Instrumental assessment of change in colour for determination of grey scale rating*

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*

3 Principle

A specimen of the textile to be tested is exposed to daylight under prescribed conditions, including protection from rain, along with eight dyed blue wool references. The colour fastness is assessed by comparing the change in colour of the test specimen with that of the references used.

4 Reference materials and apparatus

4.1 Reference materials

4.1.1 General

Either of two sets of blue wool references may be used. The relationship between references 1 to 8 and L2 to L9 as shown with the method are approximate. Results from testing which uses reference standards from both sources should be compared only with the knowledge that fading characteristics may differ. The results from the two sets of references are not interchangeable.

The correlation between the two sets of blue wool references, illustrated in [Figure 1](#), shall not be used to convert ratings obtained from exposure based on one set of references to the other.