



Colour fastness of leather to light: Xenon lamp

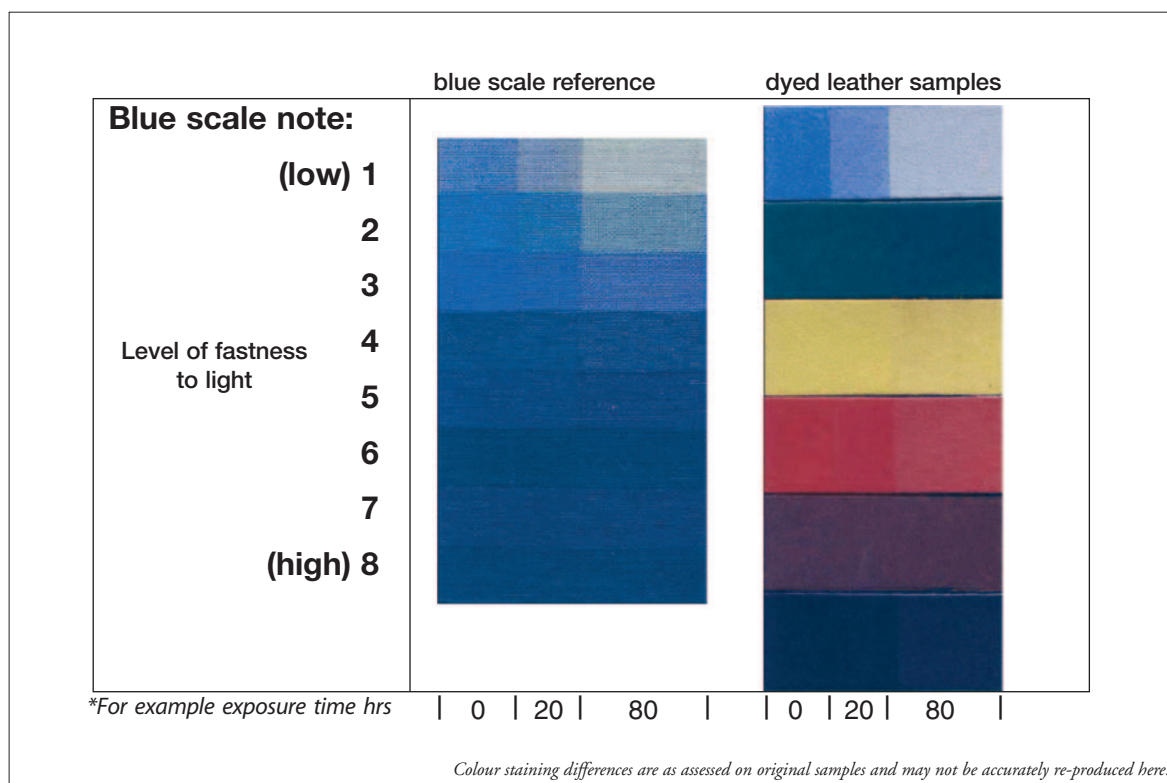
EN ISO 105-B02 / IUF 402

This method is intended for determining the resistance of the colour of leather to the action of a standard artificial light source. The Xenon lamp has an emission wavelength profile close to daylight.

In most (*but not all*) dye suppliers' pattern cards, the values reported are for dyeing on full grain chrome leather. It should be clearly understood that the lightfastness rating obtained will change significantly depending on the type of leather and amount of dye applied.

Method

The side of the leather sample to be tested is exposed to light from a Xenon lamp, under controlled conditions, along with eight blue dyed wool standards (*blue scale*). The lightfastness is assessed by comparing the fading of the leather with the fading of the blue standards. The fading is typically made in two exposure times* to better assist the evaluation. The exposure time can be varied depending on the lamp intensity and the blue scale level required. Typically, to measure up to level 3 an exposure of 80 hours is often sufficient, but for measuring up to level 5 an exposure of at least 250 hours is necessary. For simulating high temperature lightfastness as occurs in automobiles, the test procedure EN ISO 105-B06 or VDA 75202 should be used.



Additional Information

Guidance for sources of equipment and materials are given in the Standards. ISO and EN Standards are copyrighted documents that are available worldwide from the local Standard Organisation in

each country (address/details see website: <http://www.iso.ch/iso/en/prods-services/ISOstore/memberstores.html>). Sets of IU test methods are available from the SLTC in the United Kingdom.

Dr Campbell Page, TFL Leather Technology Ltd and Chairman, IULTCS Fastness Commission (IUF)