STANDARDS AUSTRALIA

RECONFIRMATION

OF
AS 2001.4.21—2006
Methods of test for textiles
Method 4.21: Colourfastness tests—Determination of colourfastness to light using an artificial light source (mercury vapour, tungsten filament, internally phosphor-coated lamp)

RECONFIRMATION NOTICE

Technical Committee TX-020 has reviewed the content of this publication and in accordance with Standards Australia procedures for reconfirmation, it has been determined that the publication is still valid and does not require change.

Certain documents referenced in the publication may have been amended since the original date of publication. Users are advised to ensure that they are using the latest versions of such documents as appropriate, unless advised otherwise in this Reconfirmation Notice.

Approved for reconfirmation in accordance with Standards Australia procedures for reconfirmation on 6 July 2016.

The following are represented on Technical Committee TX-020:

Ag Research
Australian Wool Processors Council
AWTA Textile Testing
Council of Textile and Fashion Industries of Australia
Drycleaning Institute of Australia
National Association of Testing Authorities Australia
RMIT University
The Textile Institute

NOTES

AS 2001.4.21—2006
Reconfirmed 2016

Australian Standard™

Method of test for textiles

Method 4.21: Colourfastness tests—Determination of colourfastness to light using an artificial light source (mercury vapour, tungsten filament, internally phosphor-coated lamp)

PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee TX-020, Testing of Textiles to supersede AS 2001.4.21—1979 and is one of a series for determining colourfastness of textiles to various treatments.

The objective of this Standard is to provide manufacturers and testing bodies with a standard method for determining the resistance of colour in textiles to the action of an artificial light source, in order to give an assurance of light fastness and give results which are suitable for comparison.

The revision introduces changes to the test end point which now requires Blue Standard No. 7 to show a colour change of Grade 4–5. This edition also recommends a larger sample when testing multicolour samples.

In some cases, the results obtained using the method described will differ from those obtained using daylight and should therefore be regarded as approximations only. Differences in results may be attributed to spectral differences between the two light sources, and to differences in effective humidity of the test specimens. In cases of dispute the following method should be regarded as the reference method:

AS
2001.4.B01 Methods of test for textiles, Method 4.B01: Colourfastness tests—Determination of colourfastness to daylight of textile materials

METHOD

1 SCOPE

This Standard describes a method for determining the colourfastness of textiles to light, using an artificial light source.

2 APPLICATION

The method is applicable to textiles in any form but is not applicable to photochromatic coloured textiles.