

New Evaluation Method for the Lightfastness of Colored Papers by Radiant Energy

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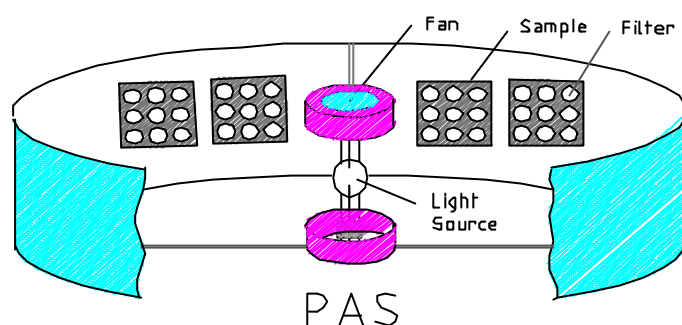


Figure 1—The arrangements of the irradiating apparatus.

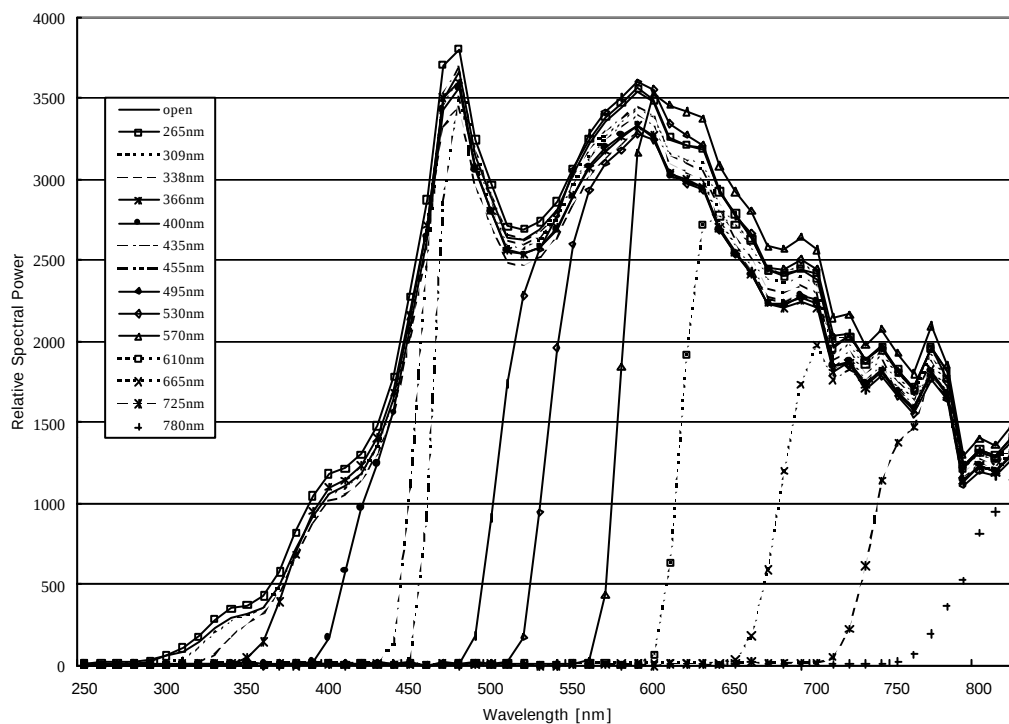
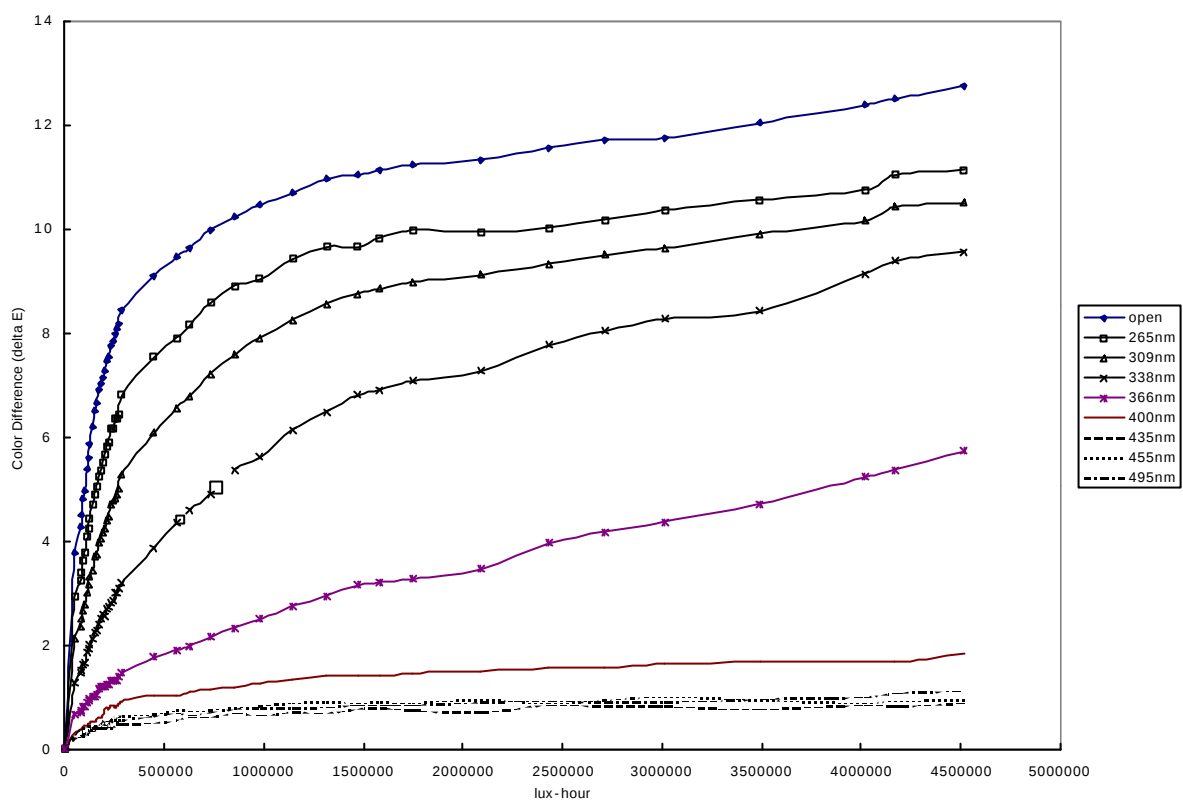
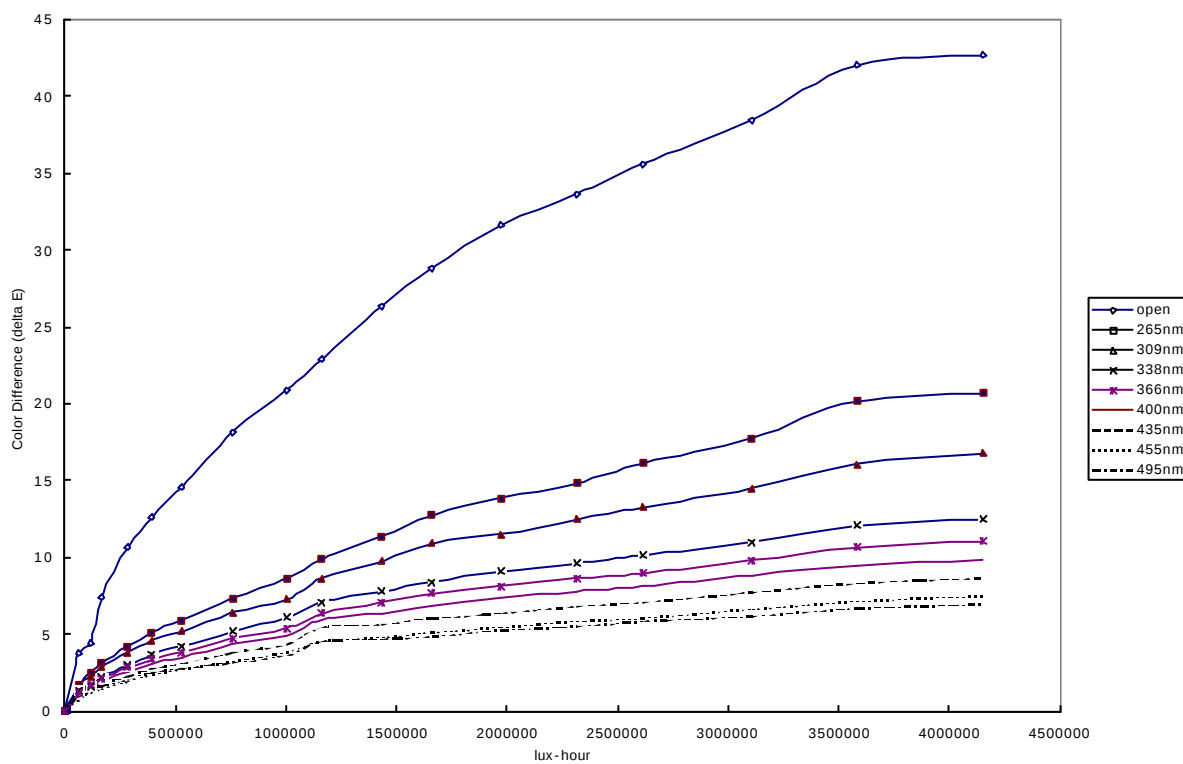


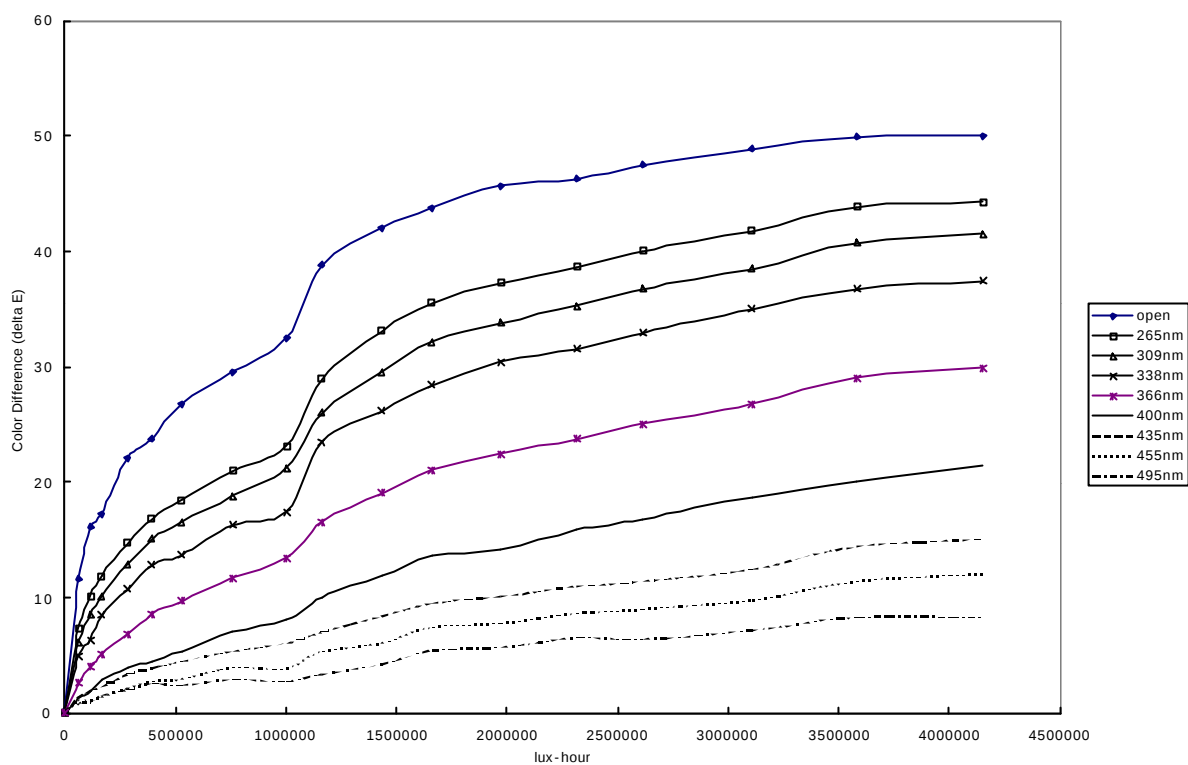
Figure 2 —The relative spectral power distributions of the radiation from the Xenon lamp through the filters.



(a)



(b)



(c)
Figure 3—The color change of the samples. (a) White pulp paper (b) Red paper (c) Korean paper. (Color changes beneath the filters with longer cut-off wavelength than 495[nm] are omitted to simplify the graph.)

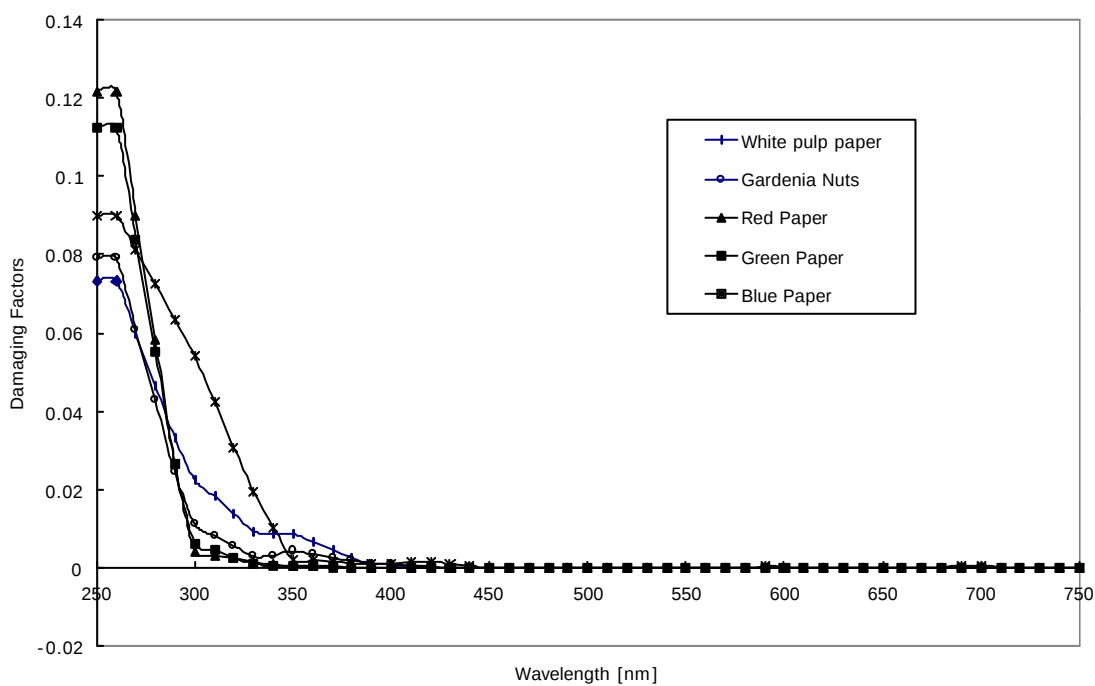
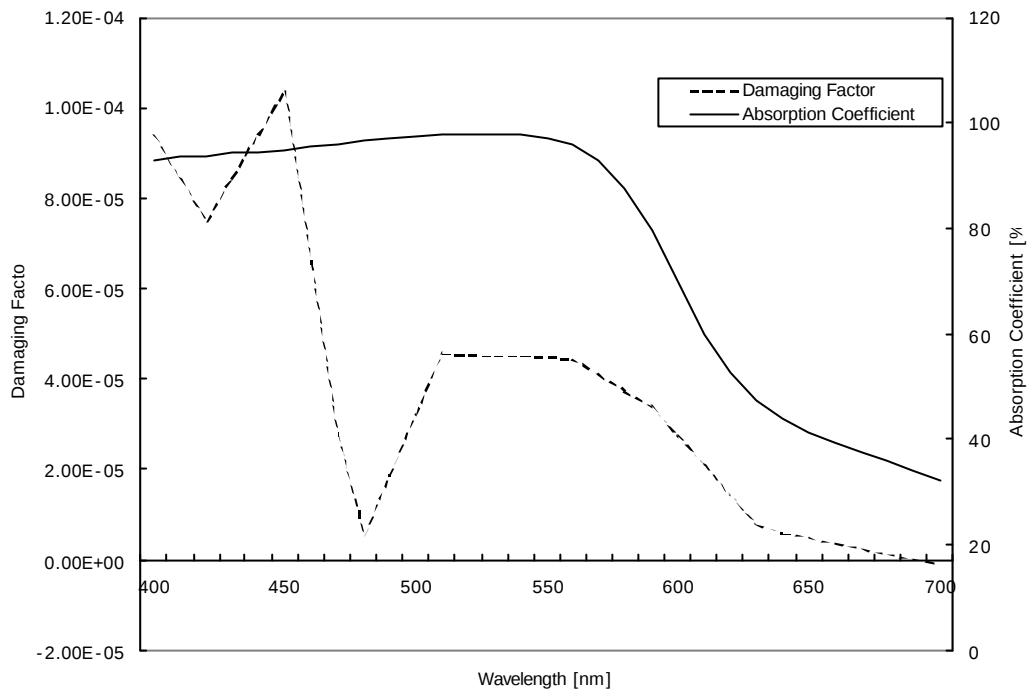
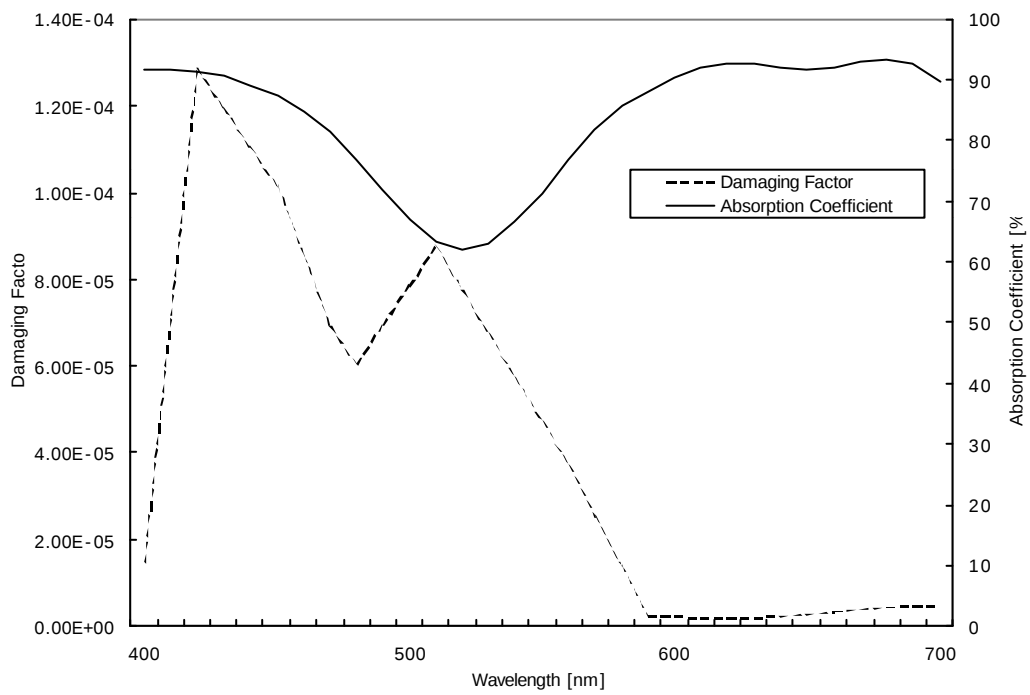


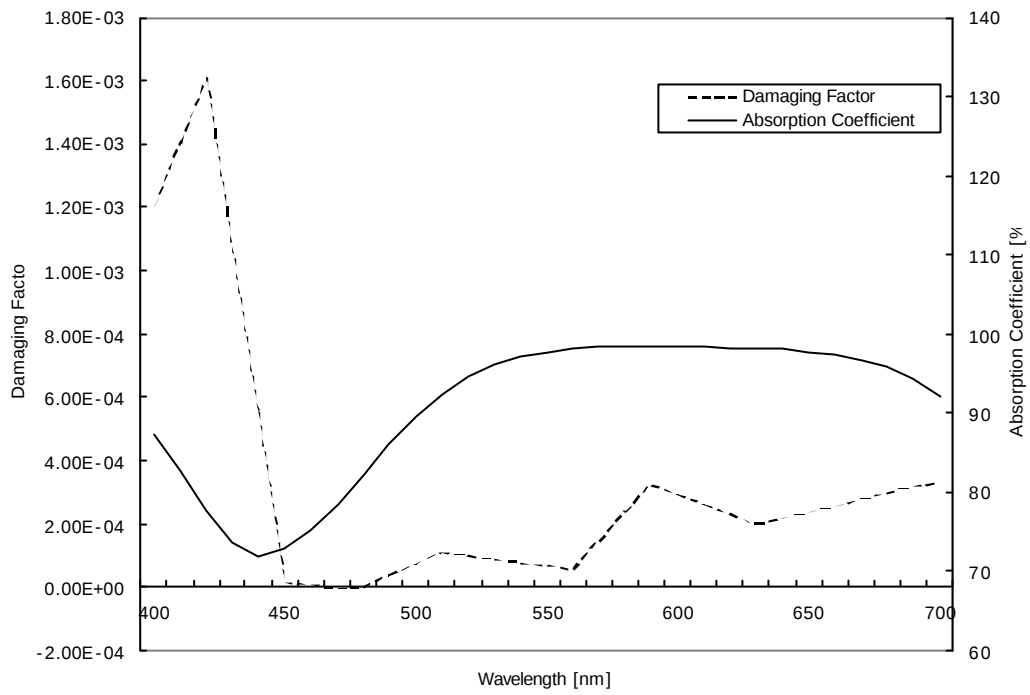
Figure 4—The damaging factors of the samples as function of wavelength.



(a)

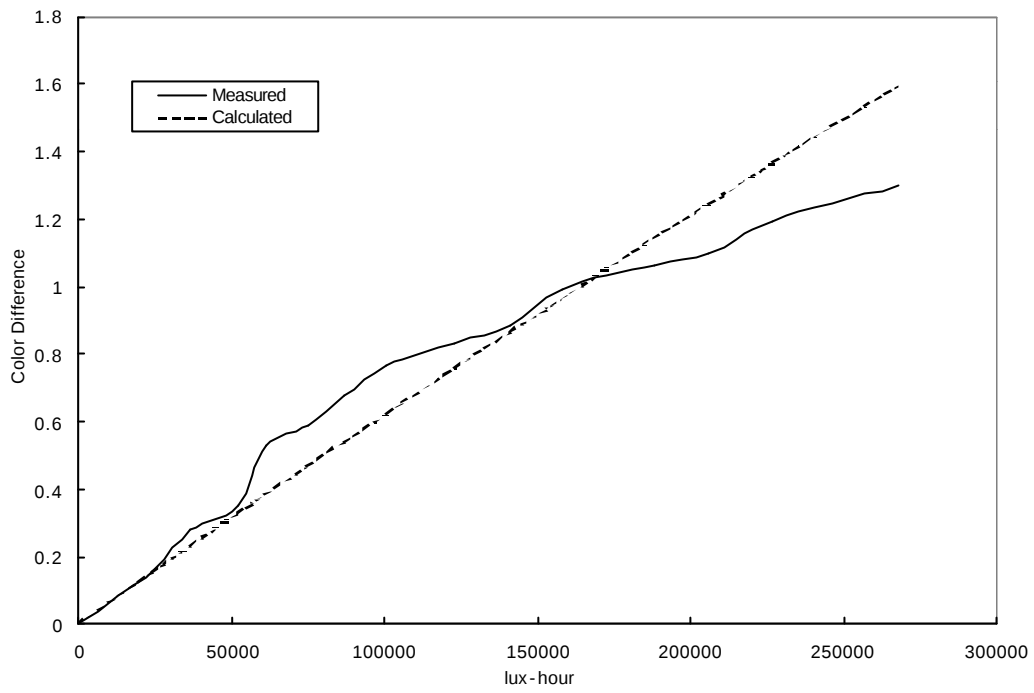


(b)

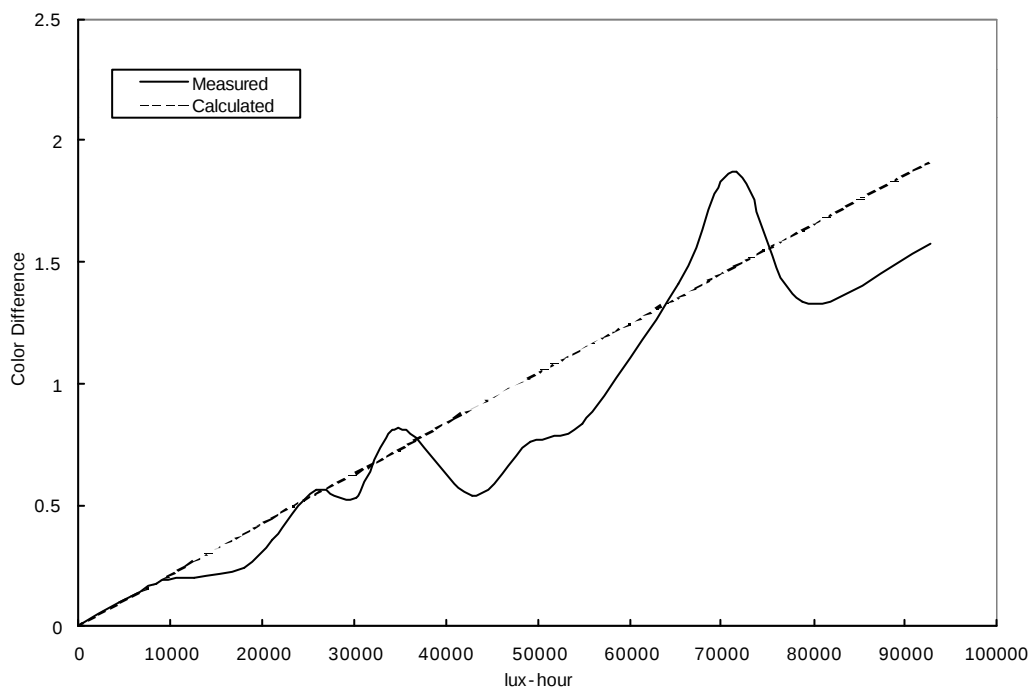


(c)

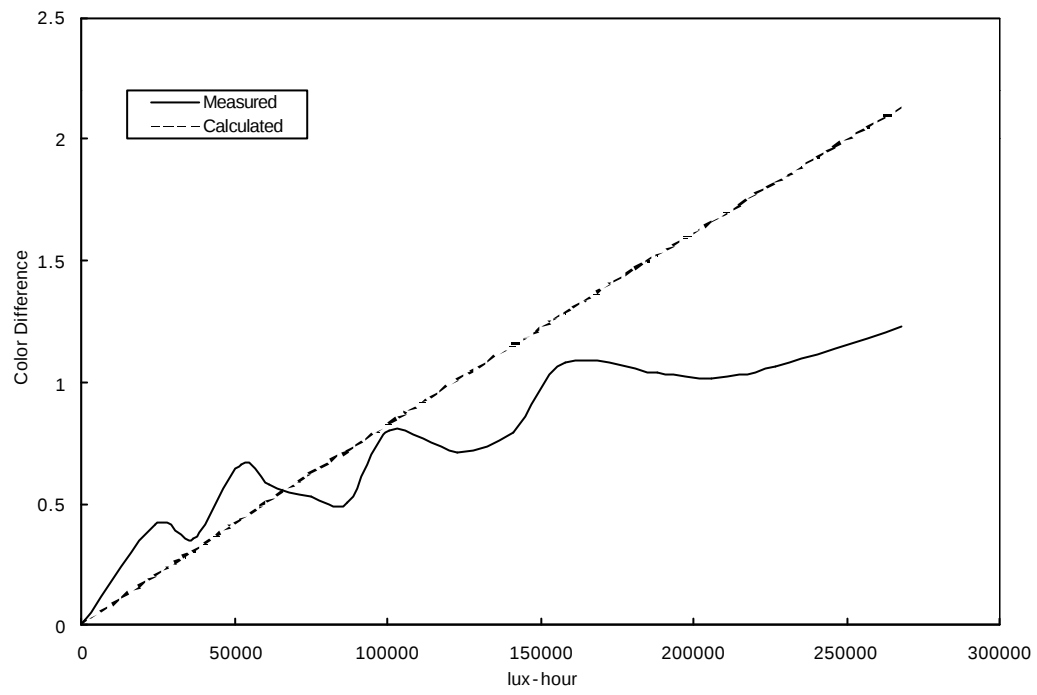
Figure 5 —The absorption coefficient and the damaging factor in the visible wavelength range. (a) Red paper (b) Green paper (c) Blue paper.



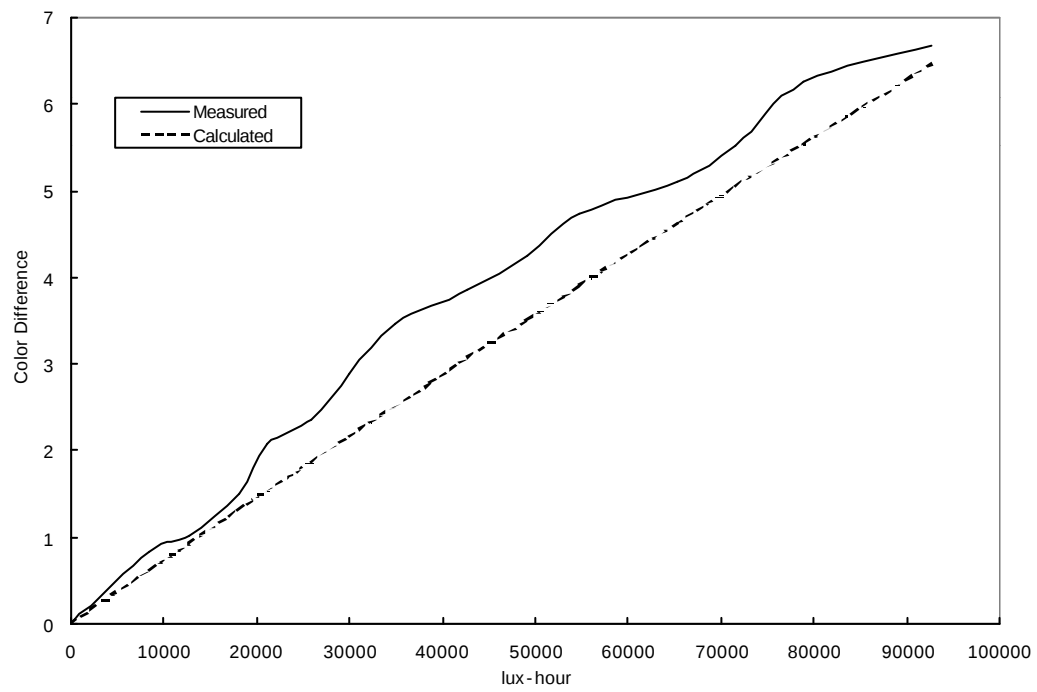
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

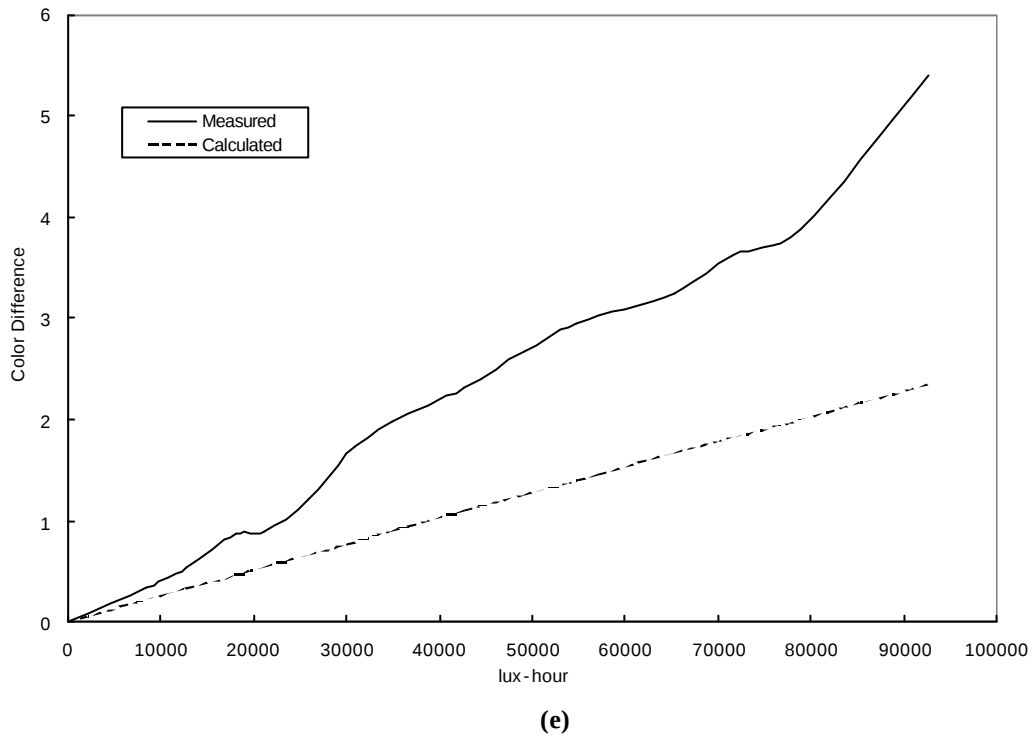


Figure 6—The measured and calculated color changes of the samples. (a) White pulp paper (b) Red paper (c) Green paper (d) Blue paper (e) Korean paper dyed with gardenia nuts

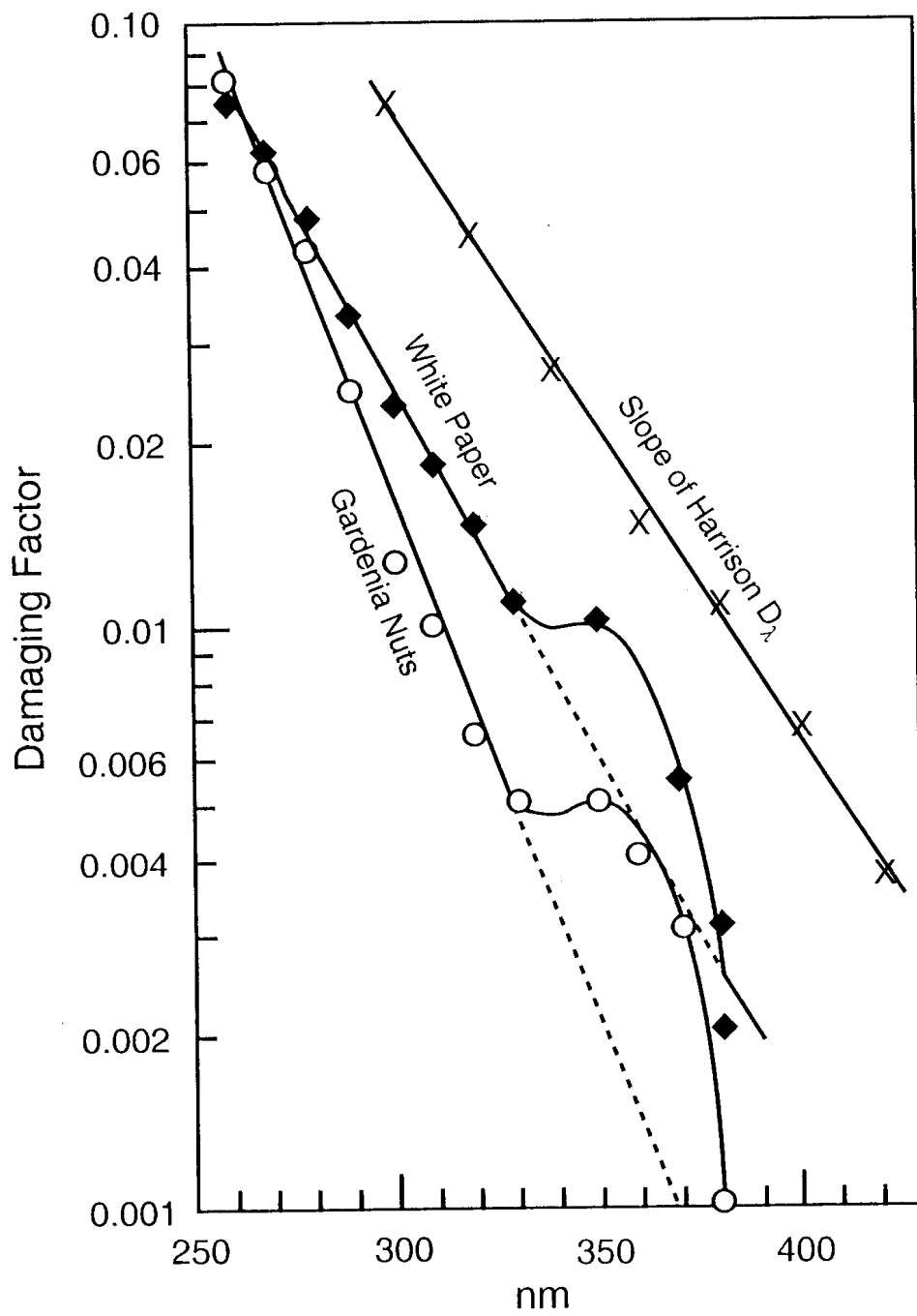


Figure A1

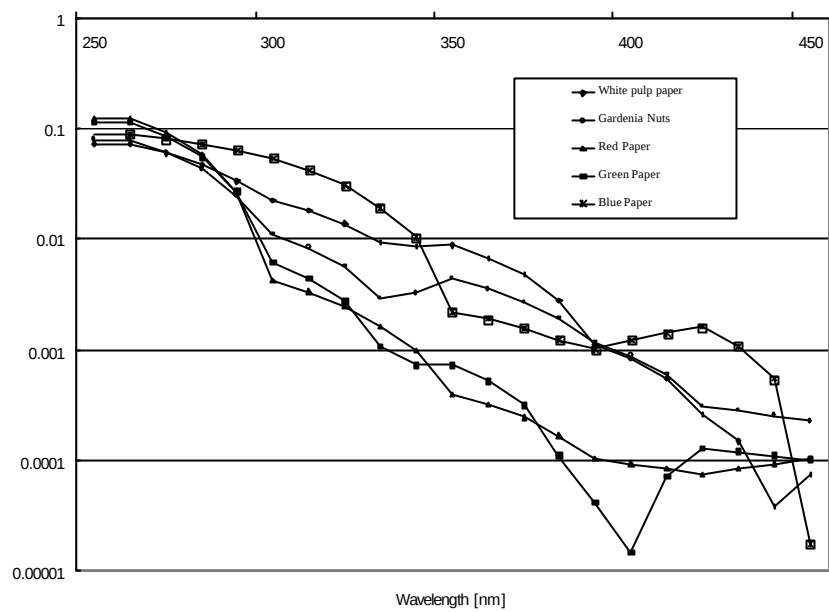


Figure A2—The log plot of the damaging factors in UV range