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Textiles - Determination of fabric propensity to surface pilling, fuzzing or matting - Part 1: Pilling box method (ISO 12945-1:2020)

## EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

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See Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 12945-1:2020 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 12945-1:2020 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 12945-1:2020 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 12945-1:2020.
Standard on jõustunud sellekohase teate avaldamisega EVS Teatajas.	This standard has been endorsed with a notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.
Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonid on teinud Euroopa standardi rahvuslikele liikmetele kättesaadavaks 18.11.2020.	Date of Availability of the European standard is 18.11.2020.
Standard on kättesaadav Eesti Standardikeskusest.	The standard is available from the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN ISO 12945-1

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**Textiles - Determination of fabric propensity to surface pilling, fuzzing or matting - Part 1: Pilling box method (ISO 12945-1:2020)**

Textiles - Détermination de la propension des étoffes au boulochage, à l'ébouriffage ou au moutonnement en surface - Partie 1: Méthode de la boîte de boulochage (ISO 12945-1:2020)

Textilien - Bestimmung der Neigung von textilen Flächengebilden zur Pillbildung, Flusenbildung oder der Mattierung auf der Oberfläche - Teil 1: Verfahren mit dem Pilling-Prüfkasten (ISO 12945-1:2020)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 25 August 2020.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION  
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION  
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

**CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels**

## European foreword

This document (EN ISO 12945-1:2020) 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by May 2021, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by May 2021.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN ISO 12945-1:2000.

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, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

## Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 12945-1:2020 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 12945-1:2020 without any modification.

# Contents

	Page
<b>Foreword</b> .....	<b>iv</b>
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>v</b>
<b>1 Scope</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>2 Normative references</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>3 Terms and definitions</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>4 Principle</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>5 Apparatus</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>6 Preparation of test specimens</b> .....	<b>2</b>
6.1 Pretreatment of the laboratory sample.....	2
6.2 Sampling of test specimens.....	3
6.3 Number of test specimens.....	3
<b>7 Conditioning and testing atmosphere</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>8 Procedure</b> .....	<b>3</b>
8.1 Mounting of test specimens.....	3
8.2 Testing.....	4
<b>9 Assessment of pilling, fuzzing and matting</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>10 Results</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>11 Test report</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>Annex A (informative) Advice on the use of the pill testing box</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>Bibliography</b> .....	<b>8</b>

## 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](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

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

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*, Subcommittee SC 24, *Conditioning atmospheres and physical tests for textile fabrics*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 248, *Textiles and textile products*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 12945-1:2000), which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- in [Clause 9](#), the visual assessment of pilling, fuzzing, and matting has been carried out according to ISO 12945-4.

A list of all parts in the ISO 12945 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at [www.iso.org/members.html](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

## Introduction

Pills are formed when fibres on a fabric surface “tease out” and become entangled during wear. Such surface deterioration is generally undesirable, but the degree of consumer tolerance for a given level of pilling will depend on the garment type and fabric end-use.

Generally, the level of pilling which develops is determined by the rates of the following parallel processes:

- a) fibre entanglement leading to pill formation;
- b) development of more surface fibre;
- c) fibre and pill wear-off.

The rates of these processes depend on the fibre, yarn and fabric properties. Examples of extreme situations are found in fabrics containing strong fibres versus fabric containing weak fibres. A consequence of the strong fibre is a rate of pill formation that exceeds the rate of wear-off. This results in an increase of pilling with an increase of wear. With a weak fibre, the rate of pill formation competes with the rate of wear-off. This would result in a fluctuation of pilling with an increase of wear. There are other constructions that the surface fibre wear-off occurs before pill formation. Each of these examples demonstrates the complexity of evaluating the surface change on different types of fabric.

The ideal laboratory test would accelerate the wear processes a), b) and c) by exactly the same factor and would be universally applicable to all fibre, yarn and fabric types. No such test has been developed. However, a test procedure has been established in which fabrics can be ranked in the same order of pilling, fuzzing, and matting propensity as is likely to occur in end-use wear.

Particular attention is drawn to [Annex A](#) which gives advice on the maintenance of the apparatus. It is recommended that [Annex A](#) be studied prior to carrying out the procedure.

# Textiles — Determination of fabric propensity to surface pilling, fuzzing or matting —

## Part 1: Pilling box method

### 1 Scope

This document specifies a method for the determination of the resistance to pilling, fuzzing, and matting of textile fabrics using a rotating pilling box apparatus.

### 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 139, *Textiles — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing*

ISO 12945-4, *Textiles — Determination of fabric propensity to surface pilling, fuzzing or matting — Part 4: Assessment of pilling, fuzzing and matting by visual analysis*

### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

#### 3.1

##### **pill**

entangling of fibres into balls (pills) which stand out from the fabric and are of such density that light will not penetrate and will cast a shadow

Note 1 to entry: This change can occur during washing, dry cleaning, and/or wearing.

[SOURCE: ISO 12945-4:2020, 3.1]

#### 3.2

##### **pilling**

generation of *pills* (3.1) over the surface of the fabric

[SOURCE: ISO 12945-4:2020, 3.2]

#### 3.3

##### **fuzzing**

roughing up of the surface fibres and/or teasing out of the fibres from the fabric, which produces a visible surface change

Note 1 to entry: This change can occur during washing, dry cleaning, and/or wearing.