INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 16322-2

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Textiles — Determination of spirality after laundering —

Part 2: Woven and knitted fabrics

Textiles — Détermination du vrillage après lavage —

Partie 2: Étoffes tissées et tricotées

Reference number
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ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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.

ISO 16322-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Cleansing, finishing and water resistance tests*.

ISO 16322 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Textiles — Determination of spirality after laundering*:

— *Part 1: Percentage of wale spirality change in knitted garments*

— *Part 2: Woven and knitted fabrics*

— *Part 3: Woven and knitted garments*

Textiles — Determination of spirality after laundering —

Part 2: Woven and knitted fabrics

1 Scope

This part of ISO 16322 specifies three procedures (diagonal marking, inverted-T marking and mock-garment marking) to measure the spirality or torque of woven and knitted fabrics after laundering.

The results obtained from different procedures may not be comparable.

This part of ISO 16322 is not intended to measure the spirality of fabrics as manufactured, but rather the spirality after laundering.

NOTE Some fabric constructions, such as denim, can have spirality intentionally introduced during manufacturing. Fabrics made on circular knitting machines can have inherent nonverticality of wale alignment.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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 6330, *Textiles — Domestic washing and drying procedures for textile testing*

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1
spirality
torque
⟨in textiles⟩ fabric condition, wherein filling yarns or knitted courses are angularly displaced from a line perpendicular to the edge or side of a fabric or garment

4 Principle

Test specimens are cut, prepared, marked, and laundered according to specified procedures. Spirality is measured in millimetres, percentage of a marked distance, or angle of nonverticality.