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Tr Tr Textiles — Woven fabrics — **Determination of dimensional change** on commercial laundering near the boiling point

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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.

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).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

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

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see the following URL: <u>Foreword – Supplementary information</u>.

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Cleansing*, *finishing and water resistance tests*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 675:1979), of which it constitutes a minor revision. It also incorporates Technical Corrigendum ISO 675:1979/Cor.1:2002.

Textiles — Woven fabrics — Determination of dimensional change on commercial laundering near the boiling point

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of the dimensional change (shrinkage or stretch) of all types of woven fabrics after commercial laundering near the boiling point.

The test has been devised principally for cotton fabrics. If it is applied to other fabrics such as linen or regenerated cellulosic fibres, 9i) should be consulted. The method is intended only for the assessment of dimensional changes undergone by a woven fabric subjected to a single laundering. When it is desired to determine the amount of progressive dimensional change, the test specimen can be washed repeatedly and the results reported so as clearly to indicate the amount of dimensional change in the laundered specimen as compared with the original dimensions of the unwashed specimen and the number of testing cycles to which the specimen has been subjected.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. 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 3759:2011, Textiles — Preparation, marking and measuring of fabric specimens and garments in tests for determination of dimensional change

3 Principle

Washing of a specimen in a cylindrical reversing laundry machine under specified conditions. Extraction of excess water and pressing without preliminary drying. Measurement, before and after laundering, of distances marked on the specimen in the warp and weft directions.

4 Reagents

4.1 Soap solution.

A stock solution may be prepared by dissolving 0,5 kg of soap in 4 l of hot water. When cooled, this solution forms a thick homogeneous jelly which may be used as required.

The soap meeting the following specification is satisfactory:

- moisture and volatile matter contents at 105 °C, max.: 10,0 % (m/m);
- sum of free alkali, total matter insoluble in alcohol, and sodium chloride contents, max.: 4,0 % (*m/m*);
- free alkali content, calculated as NaOH, max.: 0,2 % (m/m);
- content of matter insoluble in water, max.: 1,0 % (m/m);
- titre of the mixed fatty acids prepared from the soap, min.: 39 °C;
- anhydrous soap content, min.: 85,0 %.