INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 16322-3

First edition
2005-06-01

Textiles — Determination of spirality after laundering —

Part 3: Woven and knitted garments

Textiles — Détermination du vrillage après lavage —

Partie 3: Vêtements tissés et tricotés

Reference number
ISO 16322-3:2005(E)

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Published in Switzerland

Contents

Page

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 16322-3 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 3: Woven and knitted garments

1 Scope

This part of ISO 16322 specifies procedures to measure the spirality or torque of woven and knitted garments 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 garments as manufactured, but rather the spirality after laundering.

NOTE Some fabric constructions, such as denim, may have spirality intentionally introduced during manufacturing. Garments made of fabrics from circular knitting machines may 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 garments〉 rotation, usually lateral, between different panels of a garment resulting from the release of latent stresses during laundering of the woven or knitted fabric forming the garment

NOTE The phenomenon is sometimes referred to as twist, for example, denim jean leg twist.

4 Principle

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