

Textiles - Determination of the fabric propensity to surface pilling, fuzzing or matting - Part 3: Random tumble pilling method (ISO 12945-3:2014)

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

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English Version

Textiles - Determination of the fabric propensity to surface pilling,
fuzzing or matting - Part 3: Random tumble pilling method (ISO
12945-3:2014)

Textiles - Détermination de la propension des étoffes à
l'ébouriffage en surface et au boulochage - Partie 3:
Méthode de boulochage par projections aléatoires dans une
chambre cylindriques (ISO 12945-3:2014)

Textilien - Bestimmung der Neigung von textilen
Flächengebilden zur Pill-, Flusen- oder Filzbildung auf der
Oberfläche - Teil 3: Random-Tumble-Pilling-Verfahren (ISO
12945-3:2014)

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Foreword

This document (EN ISO 12945-3:2014) 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by January 2015, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by January 2015.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 12945-3:2014 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 12945-3:2014 without any modification.

Contents

Page

Foreword	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Principle	2
5 Apparatus and auxiliary materials	2
5.1 Apparatus	2
5.2 Auxiliary materials	3
6 Conditioning and testing atmosphere	4
7 Preparation of test specimens	4
7.1 Pretreatment	4
7.2 Sampling	5
7.3 Fixation of specimen edges	5
7.4 Number of specimens and marking	5
8 Preparation of apparatus	5
8.1 Polychloroprene liners	5
9 Procedure	5
10 Assessment of pilling and/or fuzzing and/or matting	6
11 Results	7
12 Test report	7
Annex A (normative) Checking of apparatus and preparation of liners	9
Annex B (informative) Alternative procedure	10
Annex C (informative) Rationale	11
Bibliography	13

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 where 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 fuzzing and pilling propensity as is likely to occur in end use wear.

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

In Bibliography, some listed national standards have been taken into consideration as they refer to the use of the equipment, on which this part of ISO 12945 is based.

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

Part 3: Random tumble pilling method

1 Scope

This part of ISO 12945 describes a method for the determination of the resistance to pilling, fuzzing, and matting of textile fabrics using the random tumble pilling tester. This method is applicable to most of woven and knitted fabrics, including napped fabrics (fleeces, inlay fabrics).

This method is not applicable to fabrics which cannot tumble freely.

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 48, *Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of hardness (hardness between 10 IRHD and 100 IRHD)*

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

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1

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.

3.2

pills

entangling of fibres into balls (pills) which stand proud of 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.

3.3

pilling

generation of pills over the surface of the fabric

3.4

jamming, wedging, or entanglement

when specimens either become entangled on the impeller or lie on the side of the cylinder wall resulting in the fabric not tumbling in the required random action