
**Textiles — Determination of dimensional
change of fabrics — Accelerated machine
method**

*Textiles — Détermination des variations dimensionnelles des étoffes —
Méthode machine accélérée*



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Contents

Page

| | |
|--|----|
| Foreword..... | iv |
| Introduction | v |
| 1 Scope | 1 |
| 2 Normative references | 1 |
| 3 Terms and definitions..... | 1 |
| 4 Principle..... | 2 |
| 5 Uses and limitations..... | 2 |
| 6 Apparatus and materials..... | 2 |
| 7 Sampling..... | 3 |
| 8 Specimens | 3 |
| 9 Conditioning..... | 5 |
| 10 Procedure | 5 |
| 11 Measurement..... | 5 |
| 12 Calculation..... | 6 |
| 13 Test report | 6 |
| Annex A (informative) Interlaboratory study results..... | 7 |
| Bibliography | 8 |

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.

ISO 23231 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Cleansing, finishing and water resistance tests*.

Introduction

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) draws attention to the fact that it is claimed that compliance with this document may involve the use of a patent concerning the apparatus given in 6.1 and shown in Figure 1.

ISO takes no position concerning the evidence, validity and scope of this patent right.

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Textiles — Determination of dimensional change of fabrics — Accelerated machine method

1 Scope

1.1 This International Standard specifies a test method for an accelerated procedure for determination of the dimensional change of fabrics which will then be made into garments or other end-use articles that will be laundered in a variety of settings. The procedure uses an apparatus with programmable settings that simulate multiple domestic or industrial laundering actions as well as wet processing operations in fabric manufacturing. This method is less suitable for heavy, tightly woven fabrics, such as denim, and fabrics with water-repellent finish. This method and the apparatus are not to be used to develop care labels.

1.2 While this International Standard is intended to measure the same dimensional property as in ISO 5077, its application is as an accelerated test for use in a production environment. It is not unusual for different test methods to exist for determining the same property. Examples are methods for abrasion, for pilling, and for colour fastness to light.

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 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

dimensional change

generic term for changes in length or width of a fabric specimen subjected to specified conditions

NOTE The change is usually expressed as a percentage of the initial dimension of a specimen.

3.2

growth

⟨of textile materials⟩ dimensional change resulting in an increase of length or width of a specimen

3.3

laundering

⟨of textile materials⟩ process intended to remove soils and/or stains by treatment (washing) with an aqueous detergent solution and normally including subsequent rinsing, extracting, and drying

3.4

shrinkage

⟨of textile materials⟩ dimensional change resulting in a decrease in the length or width of a specimen