# International Standard



INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION●MEЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО CTAHДAPTUЗАЦИИ●ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

# Textiles — Method for assessing the appearance of seams in durable press products after domestic washing and drying

Textiles — Méthode d'essai pour l'évaluation de l'aspect des coutures sur les étoffes traitées «pressage permanent» après le lavage et le séchage domestiques en STANDARD PREVIE

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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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

TANDARD PREVIEW

International Standard ISO 7770 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, Textiles.

# Textiles — Method for assessing the appearance of seams in durable press products after domestic washing and drying

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#### 1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies a method of test for evaluating the appearance of seams in durable press fabrics, after one or several domestic washing and drying treatments. A seaming technique is not included, since the purpose is to evaluate existing seams.

This method has been developed for use primarily with domestic washing machines of Type B as defined in ISO 6330, but it may be possible to use it with machines of Type A defined in the same International Standard.

## **5.2** Steam or dry iron with appropriate fabric temperature settings.

- **5.3** Lighting and evaluation area in a darkened room using the lighting and viewing arrangement shown in figure 1 and comprising the following items:
  - a) two 2,4 m length CW (cool white) fluorescent lamps, without baffle or glass;

d) one 6 mm thick plywood mounting board, outside

- b) one white enamel reflector, without baffle or glass;
- c) one specimen holder;

#### 2 References

ISO 105/A, Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A:
General principles.

ISO 139, Textiles — Standard atmospheres for conditioning ards/s and testing. 64c1118c6da6/iso-

ISO 6330, Textiles — Domestic washing and drying procedures for textile testing.

#### 3 Definition

For the purpose of this International Standard, the following definition applies.

**durable press fabric:** A fabric which requires little or no ironing after domestic laundering to restore it to a wearable or usable condition.

#### 4 Principle

- **4.1** Seamed fabric specimens are subjected to procedures simulating domestic laundering practices. One of the washing and drying procedures specified in ISO 6330 shall be used, as agreed between the interested parties.
- **4.2** The specimens are compared visually with photographic standards under specified illumination.

#### 5 Apparatus and reagents

**5.1** Apparatus as specified in ISO 6330 for washing and drying.

dimensions 1,85 m × 1,20 m, painted grey to match No. 2 rating on the grey scale for assessing staining specified in ISO 105-A03.

**5.4** AATCC<sub>73</sub> photographic standards prepared for evaluating seam appearance (single and double needle stitching) as shown in figures 2 and 3.

NOTE — The standards shown in figures 2 and 3 are for illustrative pur poses only. The standards can be obtained from

AATCC Technical Center One Davis Drive P.O. Box 12215 Research Triangle Park NC 27709 USA

#### 6 Test specimens

Prepare three test specimens, each measuring 38 cm  $\times$  38 cm and pinked to prevent fraying, each prepared in an identical manner with a seam inserted through the middle. If the fabric is wrinkled, it may be smoothed by appropriate ironing prior to testing. Care shall be taken to avoid altering the quality of the seam itself.

If excessive fraying is anticipated, specimens shall be stitched loosely 1 cm in from the edges, using dimensionally stable thread

#### 7 Procedure

**7.1** Wash and dry each specimen according to one of the procedures specified in ISO 6330, as agreed between the interested parties.

- **7.2** If required, repeat the selected washing and drying cycle four times, to give a total of five cycles.
- **7.3** Condition the test specimens for 2 h in the atmospheric conditions specified in ISO 139, by hanging each specimen by two corners with the seam in a vertical position or alternatively using full width clamps.
- 7.4 Evaluation
- **7.4.1** Three observers shall rate each test specimen independently.
- **7.4.2** Mount [5.3 c)] the test specimen on the viewing board [5.3 d)] as illustrated in figure 1, with the seam in the vertical direction. Place the appropriate photographic standards (5.4) (single or double needle) alongside to facilitate comparative rating.

The overhead fluorescent light [5.3 a)] shall be the only light source for the viewing board, and all other lights in the room shall be turned off. It has been the experience of many observers that light reflected from the side walls near the viewing board can interfere with the rating results. It is recommended that the side walls be painted black or that blackout curtains be mounted on either side of the viewing board to eliminate the reflective interference.

- 7.4.3 The observer shall stand directly in front of the specimen, 1,20 m away from the board. It has been found that normal variations in the height of the observer above and below standard side tails of the was the arbitrary 1,50 m eye level have no significant effect on the school of the specified in ISO 6330; rating given.
- **7.4.4** Confine observations to the area influenced by the seam and disregard the appearance of the fabric itself. Assign the number of the photographic standard that most nearly matches

the appearance of the seam in the test specimen (see figures 2 and 3 and the table).

Standard 5 represents the best level of seam appearance while Standard 1 represents the poorest level of seam appearance.

**7.4.5** Similarly, the observer shall independently rate each of the other two test specimens. The other two observers shall proceed in the same manner, assigning ratings independently.

#### 8 Expression of results

Average the nine observations made by the three observers on the set of three test specimens. Report the average to the nearest half of a rating.

Table - Seam appearance ratings

Class	Seam appearance
5	Equivalent to Standard 5
4	Equivalent to Standard 4
3	Equivalent to Standard 3
2	Equivalent to Standard 2
$\mathbf{ph}$	Equivalent to or worse than Standard 1

The test-report shall include the following information:

- g/standarda/sisterails of the washing and drying procedures used as 8c6da6/isspecified in ISO 6330.
  - b) the number of washing and drying cycles used;
  - c) the seam appearance rating as calculated according to clause 8 and expressed according to the table;
  - d) details of any deviation from the specified procedure.

Dimensions in metres

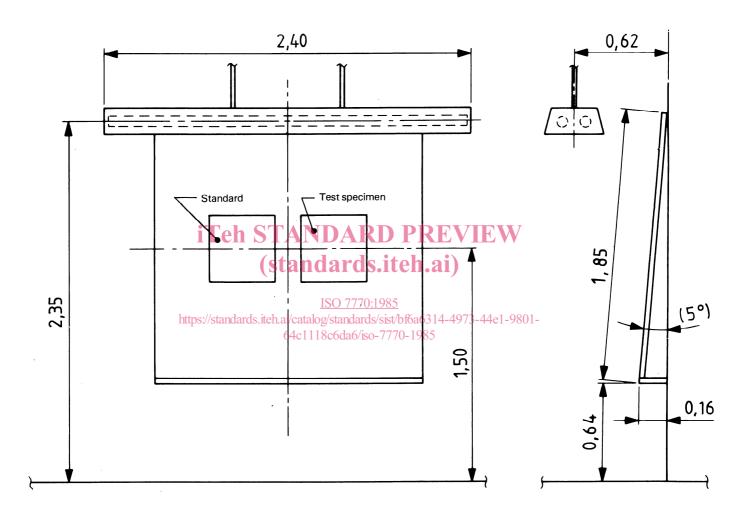


Figure 1 — Lighting equipment for viewing test specimens

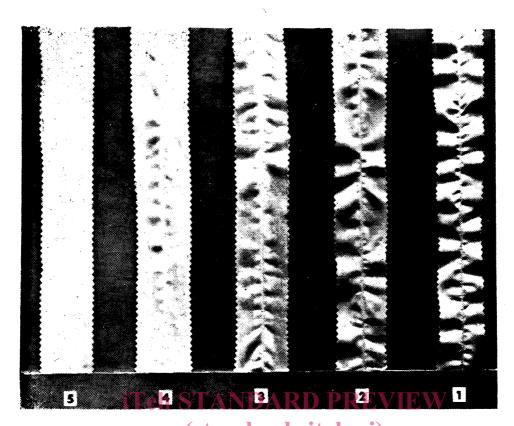


Figure 2 — Photographic comparative ratings for single needle seams

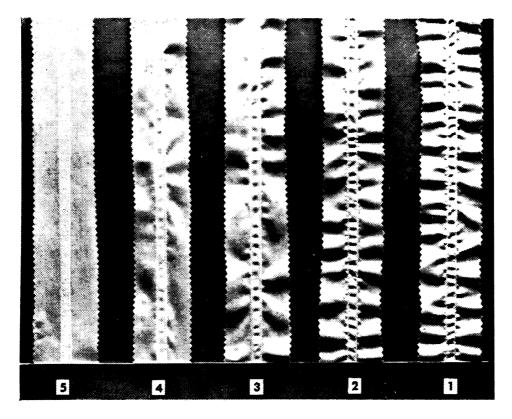


Figure 3 — Photographic comparative ratings for double needle seams

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