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Textiles — Industrial washing and finishing procedures for testing of workwear

Textiles — Méthodes de blanchissage et de finition industriels pour les essais des vêtements de travail

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<u>ISO 15797:2002</u> https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/b02567c2-df65-49f1-b9ff-3dc7133e9d94/iso-15797-2002



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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

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 International Standard may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard ISO 15797 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Cleansing, finishing and water resistance tests*.

Annex A forms a normative part of this International Standard D PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

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Introduction

The methods described in this International Standard simulate the effect of industrial laundering on workwear.

Provision is made for eight different washing procedures based on the use of a front- or side-loading horizontal rotating drum type washer/extractor.

Each washing procedure is considered to represent a single industrial wash.

This International Standard also specifies two drying/finishing test procedures:

- a) Tumble drying
- b) Tunnel/cabinet finishing

A complete laundering test consists of a washing and a drying/finishing procedure.

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Textiles — Industrial washing and finishing procedures for testing of workwear

1 Scope

1.1 This International Standard specifies test procedures and equipment which can be used in the evaluation of cotton, polyester/cotton and reverse blend workwear intended to be industrially laundered. They serve as a basis for testing relevant properties such as e.g. dimensional stability, colour fastness, creasing and seam puckering.

1.2 This International Standard does not provide instructions and specifications for the procedures and equipment to be used by industrial launderers.

1.3 Since it is not possible, in practice, to reproduce industrial laundry processes (washing and finishing) in a laboratory setting, this International Standard provides an approach using defined intermediate scale equipment and exacting test procedures which may be used for the evaluation of workwear intended to be laundered industrially.

1.4 Testing of the workwear in the actual industrial laundering equipment and processes intended to be used is advisable when finally determining product and process compatibility.

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2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard For dated inferences, subsequent amendments to, for revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 139, Textiles — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing

ISO 3071:1980, Textiles — Determination of pH of the aqueous extract

ISO 3759:1994, Textiles — Preparation, marking and measuring of fabric specimens and garments in tests for determination of dimensional change

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

cage

basket or inner drum

rotating container within which the load is held during the process and which is generally fabricated from perforated stainless steel

3.2

dead volume

volume of water in drum such that the surface lies at a tangent with the inside of the cage in the stationary position

3.3

domestic laundering

washing/finishing of textiles according to size and volume needed by a single household

NOTE Usual size of cage is approximately 60 l.

3.4

drum

outer drum non-rotating container within which the cage rotates

3.5

load ratio

ratio of dry load, in kilograms, to net cage volume in litres

NOTE Net cage volume is given by net volume of lifters, back wall and door.

3.6

g-factor factor defined by the formula

$$0,56 \times \left(\frac{n}{1\,000}\right)^2 \times d$$

where

n

STANDARD PREVIEW eh is the number of revolutions per minute (r/min);

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dis the cage diameter in millimetres.

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3.7 https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/b02567c2-df65-49f1-b9ffindustrial laundering

professional laundering of workwear in greater quantities than domestic laundering

3.8

liquor ratio

ratio of dry load, in kilograms, to total amount of water, in litres

3.9

workwear

garment specifically designed to be worn in the workplace

NOTE Its attributes are determined by the reason for its use, the activity in the workplace and the requirement to restore it for reuse.

Principle 4

The specimen (or relevant number of specimens) is washed in a washer/extractor and dried/finished according to one of the specified procedures. If multiple laundering cycles are required, each wash process shall be followed by drying/finishing.

Apparatus 5

5.1 Washer/extractor

- a) Front- or side-loading open pocket horizontal rotating drum type.
- Cage volume: 220 I to 250 I. b)

- c) Diameter of cage: 750 mm to 850 mm.
- d) Depth of cage: 400 mm to 600 mm.
- e) Ratio (diameter of cage to depth of cage): 1.5 ± 15 %.
- Dead volume: 10 | to 20 |. f)
- g) Lifting vanes (ribs): three; each having a height 10 % to 12 % of diameter of cage; base width < 100 mm.
- h) Heating: direct steam, thermostatically controlled.
- i) g-factors: wash 0,75 \pm 10 %; drain 0,75 \pm 10 %; interspin 50 to 100; final extraction 250 to 350.
- Programmable extract speeds. i)
- Reversible action, 5 to 10 revolutions in one direction, then reverse. k)
- Time rotating at full washing speed to total washing time: 80 %. I)

5.2 Tumble dryer

- a) Air vented batch drying tumbler with a system for detecting the moisture content of the exhaust air to a tolerance of \pm 5 %.
- b) Thermostatically-controlled heating.
- c) Diameter of cage: 900 mm to 1 100 mm.
- d) Depth of cage: 630 mm to 1 000 mm.
- e) Cage volume: 600 I to 720Teh STANDARD PREVIEW
- g- factor: 0,7 to 1,0. f)

g) Reversing action: yes.

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- ISO 15797:2002 h) Nominal evaporation rate: 45 l/h \pm 20 %. https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/b02567c2-df65-49f1-b9ff-Radial airstream: yes. i) 3dc7133e9d94/iso-15797-2002
- Perforated drum: yes. i)
- k) Perforated cage: yes.

5.3 Finisher

- a) Batch-loaded steam cabinet.
- b) Capacity: 8 to 18 pieces/garments.
- c) Spray steam pressure: 2 bar to 5 bar (200 kPa to 500 kPa).
- d) Specific volume flow (within cabinet): $6\,900\,\text{m}^3/\text{m}^2$ h to $8\,900\,\text{m}^3/\text{m}^2$ h.
- e) Direction of air flow: top to bottom.
- Temperature setting: adjustable. f)
- g) Inlet temperature: 160 °C option required.
- h) Distance from hanger to hanger: 75 mm \pm 10 mm.

5.4 Loading ballast

Consisting of clean workwear garments (lab coats, bib and brace, overalls, jackets, trousers and boilersuits) not previously washed more than 100 times and similar to the type of garment and fabric of the specimen (e.g. polyester/cotton or cotton), and the colour (e.g. white, coloured or fluorescent coloured). In cases where the ballast material may have a significant influence on the test result, the whole loading ballast shall consist of the specimen material, e.g. when testing contrasting colours or multicoloured material in textiles.

6 Reagents

6.1 Reference detergents

The nominal composition of the reference detergents is given in 6.1.1 and 6.1.2. The reference detergent 6.1.1 (with optical brightener) can be used except when colour fastness is being assessed.

6.1.1 Reference detergent (with optical brightener)

Values in % are based on 100 % raw material (pure).

Nominal percentage composition by weight		Percentage
ABS-Na (C-12 chain)	0),425
Nonionic surfactant (C13/15 7EO or C12/14 7E	O) 6	6,0
Sodium citrate dihydrate	5	5,0
Hydroxyethanediphosphonic acid Na salt (HEDI	P) 1	,0
Metasilicate anhydrous	4	2,3
Polymer (polymaleic acid)	2	2,0
Foam inhibitor (phosphoric acid ester)	3	3,0
Sodium carbonate	3	39,5
Optical brightener),3
Remaining water from raw material Teh S	TANDARD 0	,475REVIEW
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Due to the variability which may result from the manufacturing procedure of the detergent or of its ageing, the use is recommended, for comparative measurements, of a reference detergent supplied by one definite manufacturer from a definite production batch and of recent supply. It is recommended to keep the detergent and any bleaching agent separate. It is also recommended to keep small quantities and to use it within a limited time. The reference detergent shall be stored in closed containers in a cool and dry place.

6.1.2 Reference detergent (without optical brightener)

Values in % are based on 100 % raw material (pure).

Nominal percentage composition by weight	Percentage
ABS-Na (C-12 chain)	0,425
Nonionic surfactant (C13/15 7EO or C12/14 7EO)	6,0
Sodium citrate dihydrate	5,0
Hydroxyethanediphosphonic acid Na salt (HEDT)	1,0
Metasilicate anhydrous	42,6
Polymer (polymaleic acid)	2,0
Foam inhibitor (phosphoric acid ester)	3,0
Sodium carbonate	39,5
Remaining water from raw material	0,475
	100,00

Due to the variability which may result from the manufacturing procedure of the detergent or of its ageing, the use is recommended, for comparative measurements, of a reference detergent supplied by one definite manufacturer from a definite production batch and of recent supply. It is recommended to keep the detergent and any bleaching agent separate. It is also recommended to keep small quantities and to use it within a limited time. The reference detergent shall be stored in closed containers in a cool and dry place.

6.2 Peracetic acid bleach

The nominal composition of the standard peracetic acid bleach is as follows:

Peracetic acid: 4 % to 5 %

Hydrogen peroxide: 20 % to 30 %

The agent shall be used within 30 d of receipt.

6.3 Chlorine bleach

The nominal composition of the standard chlorine bleach is as follows:

150 g/l active chlorine (NaOCl).

Concentration needs to be checked prior to testing.

The agent shall be used within 30 d of receipt.

6.4 Hydrogen peroxide bleach

Use one of the following commonly available hydrogen peroxide solutions.

	Solution A	Solution B
Strength by volume (V/\dot{V}) Teh STANDAR	DIOREV	E 1 30
Strength expressed as mass/volume % (m/V) and s Strength expressed as mass/mass % (m/m)	it ³⁰ ai)	40
Strength expressed as mass/mass % (m/m)	27,5	35

Concentration needs to be checked prior to testing. https://standards.iteh.av/catalog/standards/sist/b02567c2-df65-49f1-b9ff-The agent shall be used within 30 d of receipt.^{7133e9d94/iso-15797-2002}

6.5 Water quality

- a) hardness: \leqslant 100 mg/l CaCO₃;
- b) pH: 6,0 to 7,5;
- c) content of: Fe \leqslant 0,1 mg/l; Mn \leqslant 0,03 mg/l; Cu \leqslant 0,05 mg/l;
- d) temperature: 15 $^\circ\text{C}$ \pm 5 $^\circ\text{C}$ (deviations to be reported in test report).

7 Test specimen(s)

The test specimen shall be either a full garment or a composite sample. This sample shall comprise the component parts of the finished item combined in a representative assembly, particularly with regards to dimensions.

At least 3 specimens shall be subjected to the washing and drying/finishing procedures specified in this International Standard. The actual number of specimens shall be determined by the purpose for which the material is being tested.

8 Washing procedure

8.1 Select the washing procedure to be used from those given in Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4.

8.2 Condition specimens (and ballast) in accordance with ISO 139 (20 $^{\circ}$ C, 65 % relative humidity) and prepare the samples in accordance with ISO 3759, if appropriate. Determine the mass of the conditioned specimen. Place the