
**Textiles — Domestic laundering
procedures for textile fabrics prior to
flammability testing**

*Textiles — Méthodes de lavage domestique des étoffes en vue des
essais d'inflammabilité*

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ISO copyright office
Ch. de Blandonnet 8 • CP 401
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva, Switzerland
Tel. +41 22 749 01 11
Fax +41 22 749 09 47
copyright@iso.org
www.iso.org

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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 12138:1996), which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- The text was updated to use the washing machine technology currently available. Referenced herein, ISO 6330:2012 incorporated significant changes to washing machines compared to its previous editions. This second edition of ISO 12138 incorporates those updates, throughout.
- Additionally, this second edition incorporates a reference to ISO 139, which provides direction for atmospheric conditioning prior to flammability testing.

Introduction

The methods specified in this document provide standardized domestic laundering procedures for use prior to assessing the likely flammability behaviour of textile materials. The methods are based on ISO 6330:2012 but incorporate several additional features which ensure that certain critical parameters are more closely controlled. Alternative procedures for commercial laundering prior to assessing the flammability of textile fabrics are given in ISO 10528.

Because of the wide variety of laundering methods used domestically, it is impossible to specify a standard laundering procedure which will reproduce the effect of laundering under all possible conditions. The methods specified, however, can be used to detect which materials are adversely affected by domestic laundering under conditions which are appropriate for the material being laundered. Such adverse effects are not restricted to textiles which have been treated with flame retardants.

The flammability of textile materials can be affected by a combination of different results:

- fibre content;
- effect of mechanical finishing/surface texture changes;
- shrinkage or growth of the material, causing a change in mass per unit area;
- abrasion of the material, causing a decrease in mass per unit area;
- removal of finishes;
- chemical modification of the fibre or finish;
- deposition of hard-water salts;
- including application of softeners in the rinse cycle;
- moisture content of the product under flammability evaluation.

The various factors in these test methods are controlled in order to standardize all these effects as far as possible. The essential features specified in the methods are:

- a) water hardness;

A medium water-hardness level is specified in order to ensure that any major effects caused by deposition or chemical modification are detected. Different procedures for preparing this hard water are given, depending on the hardness of the initial water supply.

- b) degree of loading and composition of load;

These factors influence the mechanical action of the washing machine and the deposition results.

- c) volumes of liquor used for washing and rinsing;

The liquor: fabric ratio affects the mechanical action and the deposition results. In addition, it is essential to know the volumes of water being used in order to make any necessary adjustments to the water hardness.

- d) type and quantity of detergent;

The use of a standard nonphosphate detergent containing sodium percarbonate and a bleach activator is recommended because of the increasing use of this type of detergent. The detergent used shall be agreed between the interested parties. The detergent can affect the chemical modification of a material or finish by its bleaching action, and also affects the deposition because of the sequestering effect of the nonphosphate builders included in the formulation.

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e) wash temperatures;

Four standard wash temperatures are specified so that the appropriate temperature for the material being laundered can be selected.

NOTE The combination of hard water and high perborate detergent used in this document is not suitable for laundering flame-retardant materials at temperatures above 60 °C.

f) degree of agitation;

The heating period can vary considerably depending on the inlet water temperature and the heating capacity of the washing machine. Reduced agitation is used during filling and heating in order to avoid variations in mechanical action. Normal agitation is specified for the 12-min washing period for washes at 50 °C and 60 °C, but reduced agitation is used during the washing period for 30 °C and 40 °C washes.

g) rinsing procedure;

A standard rinsing procedure is specified, as rinsing can have considerable influence on the deposition of hard-water salts. Fabric softeners added to the rinse are not used in this method.

h) washing machine.

The methods as presented allow the use of three different types of washing machine. As far as possible the same laundering conditions have been specified for each type of machine. The degree of loading is 60 g per litre of drum volume, and the detergent quantity is 20 g per kilogram of wash load. For horizontal drum machines (Type A), the liquor: fabric ratio is 5,0:1,0 for washing and 9,0:1,0 for rinsing.

The mechanical action and the liquor: fabric ratio (20:1) used in the vertical drum machine (Types B and C) are different from those used in the Type A machines. Experience indicates that testing with this type of machine is equally effective in detecting finish removal, although mechanical effects and deposition results may be different.

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Textiles — Domestic laundering procedures for textile fabrics prior to flammability testing

1 Scope

This document specifies methods for repeated domestic laundering at selected wash temperatures prior to assessing flammability behaviour of textile materials. The washing machines and procedures specified are based on those given in ISO 6330:2012, but specific requirements are provided for water hardness and volumes, detergent type and quantity, machine loading and degree of agitation.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 6330:2012, *Textiles — Domestic washing and drying procedures for textile testing*

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3 Terms and definitions (standards.iteh.ai)

No terms and definitions are listed in this document.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

4 Apparatus and reagents

4.1 Washing machine, automatic, of type A, B or C as specified in ISO 6330:2012 and as agreed between the interested parties.

4.2 Water, having a hardness of $160 \text{ mg/l} \pm 40 \text{ mg/l}$, expressed as calcium carbonate, obtained by one of three methods:

- a) using a water supply having an initial hardness within the range 120 mg/l to 200 mg/l ;
- b) using a water supply having an initial hardness greater than 200 mg/l and then diluted by the procedure given in [A.1](#) with the appropriate amount of water of hardness less than 120 mg/l ;
- c) using a water supply having an initial hardness of less than 120 mg/l and then artificially hardened by the procedure given in [A.2](#) before addition to the washing machine.

4.3 Ballast, consisting of rectangular pieces in single layers of either woven 100 % bleached cotton or 100 % polyester. Each piece shall measure at least $350 \text{ mm} \times 500 \text{ mm}$ and shall be hemmed along the cut edges to prevent unravelling.

4.4 Low-foaming detergent, with perborate.

The detergent used shall be agreed upon between the interested parties.

For example, the ECE or IEC nonphosphate TAED reference detergents as specified in [Annex B](#) may be used. All detergent quantities given in this document are for the complete detergent with perborate.

4.5 Iron or press, capable of being used at a temperature setting appropriate for the material being tested.

5 Composition of the load

The test specimens shall be of sufficient size for subsequent flammability testing. The total dry mass of the load shall be as calculated in [6.2](#).

Either:

- a) at least half the load shall consist of material under test or material of similar fibre type, the remainder consisting of polyester ballast ([4.3](#))
or
- b) when testing cotton materials, cotton ballast as specified in [4.3](#) shall be used to make up at least half the load.

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6 Preliminary calculations

6.1 Drum volume

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If it is not specified, calculate the volume v_1 , expressed in litres to the nearest litre, of the rotating drum, ignoring any space occupied by lifters or agitator, using the formula

$$v_1 = lr^2\pi \times 10^{-6}$$

where

l is the depth of drum, in millimetres;

r is the radius of drum, in millimetres.

6.2 Test load

The degree of loading shall be (60 ± 4) g of load per litre of drum volume. Calculate the total dry mass m_1 , expressed in kilograms to the nearest 0,1 kg, of the test load, using the formula

$$m_1 = (0,060 \pm 0,004) v_1$$

6.3 Detergent quantity

Calculate the mass m_2 , expressed in grams to the nearest 0,5 g, of detergent to be added, using the formula

$$m_2 = (1,2 \pm 0,06) v_1$$

6.4 Low dip level

Determine the volume of water v_2 , expressed in litres to the nearest 0,5 l, required to fill the Type A machine to the low dip level (L) with no load present and with a stationary drum, using the formula

$$v_2 = (0,30 \pm 0,02) v_1$$

6.5 High dip level

Determine the volume of water v_3 , expressed in litres to the nearest 0,5 l, required to fill the machine to the high dip level (H) with no load present and with a stationary drum, using either the formula

$$\text{for Type A machines: } v_3 = (0,54 \pm 0,04) v_1$$

or

$$\text{for Type B and Type C machines: } v_3 = (1,20 \pm 0,07) v_1$$

NOTE For some machines, the dip levels are preset. Other machines require the dip levels to be adjusted to give the required volumes (see [Annexes C, D, and E](#)).

7 Washing procedures for Type A machines

7.1 Load the Type A machine (4.1) with a load of mass m_1 as calculated in 6.2 and of the specified composition (see [Clause 5](#)). Start the machine with reduced agitation and fill with cold hard water (4.2) at a temperature of $(20 \pm 5) ^\circ\text{C}$ to the low dip level (L), at the time adding the mass m_2 of detergent (4.4) as calculated in 6.3.

7.2 Heat the water in the machine with reduced agitation to the appropriate temperature selected from [Table 1](#) and as specified in the washing instructions for the material under test. Run the machine for $(15 \pm 0,5)$ min at that temperature with corresponding agitation as specified in [Table 1](#). Drain.

Table 1 — Washing procedures for horizontal drum machines (Type A)

Wash temperature °C	Agitation	Centrifuge min
30 ± 3	Reduced	$2 \pm 0,5$
40 ± 3	Reduced	$2 \pm 0,5$
50 ± 3	Normal	$5 \pm 0,5$
60 ± 3	Normal	$5 \pm 0,5$

7.3 Fill the machine with cold hard water (4.2) to the high dip level (H). Run for $(3 \pm 0,5)$ min, then drain. Repeat three times to give a total of four rinses in all. Centrifuge for the time specified in [Table 1](#).

7.4 Unless otherwise specified between the interested parties, repeat the washing, rinsing and centrifuging cycle 11 times, making a total of 12 complete cycles.

If the number of wash cycles specified cannot be completed without interruption, the load may be left wet for a maximum of 18 h after centrifuging.

7.5 Dry the specimens in accordance with one of the drying procedures given in ISO 6330:2012 and press them (see 4.5) at a suitable temperature to remove creases.

If, according to the washing instructions, the test material should not be centrifuged or pressed, omit these stages and indicate this fact in the test report [see 11 f)].