SLOVENSKI STANDARD
oSIST prEN ISO 2313-2:2020

01-september-2020

Tekstilije - Določanje izkoristka prepognjenega vzorca tkanine z merjenjem kota predelave - 2. del: Metoda navpično zloženega vzorca (ISO/DIS 2313-2: 2020)

Textiles - Determination of the recovery from creasing of a folded specimen of fabric by measuring the angle of recovery - Part 2: Method of the vertically folded specimen (ISO/DIS 2313-2:2020)

Textilien - Bestimmung des Knittererholungsvermögens eines Prüflings durch Messung des Knittererholungswinkels - Teil 2: Verfahren mit vertikaler Faltenkante des Prüflings (ISO/DIS 2313-2:2020)

Textiles - Détermination de l'auto-défroissabilité d'une éprouvette d'étoffe pliée, par mesurage de l'angle rémanent après pliage - Partie 2: Méthode de l'éprouvette pliée verticalement (ISO/DIS 2313-2:2020)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **prEN ISO 2313-2**

ICS:

59.080.30 Tkanine Textile fabrics

oSIST prEN ISO 2313-2:2020 **en,fr,de**

DRAFT INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO/DIS 2313-2

ISO/TC **38**/SC **24**

Secretariat: **AFNOR**

Voting begins on:
2020-06-16

Voting terminates on:
2020-09-08

Textiles — Determination of the recovery from creasing of a folded specimen of fabric by measuring the angle of recovery —

Part 2:
Method of the vertically folded specimen

ICS: 59.080.30

This document is circulated as received from the committee secretariat.

ISO/CEN PARALLEL PROCESSING

Reference number
ISO/DIS 2313-2:2020(E)

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

Published in Switzerland

Contents

Page

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).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

The committee responsible for this document is Technical Committee ISO/TC *38*, *Textiles*, Subcommittee SC 24, *Conditioning atmospheres and physical tests for textile fabrics.*

A list of all parts in the ISO 2313 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

Creases in textile fabrics diminish at varying rates on the removal of the creasing forces. The magnitude of the crease recovery angle is an indication of the ability of a fabric to recover from accidental creasing.

ISO 2313 consists of two parts:

— Part 1 specifies a method for measuring crease recovery angle for rectangular fabric specimen, while placing it in such a way that the folded line is parallel to horizontal plane; and

— Part 2 specifies a method for measuring crease recovery angle of convex-shaped fabric specimen, while placing it in such a way that the folded line is vertical to horizontal plane.

The suitable method can be chosen according to the type or end-use of textile fabrics. The test results obtained by different methods are not comparable.

Textiles — Determination of the recovery from creasing of a folded specimen of fabric by measuring the angle of recovery —

Part 2: Method of the vertically folded specimen

1 Scope

This document specifies a method for determining crease recovery angle of fabric specimen while placing it in such a way that the folded line is vertical to horizontal plane for a specified time after removal of creasing load.

This document is applicable for all kinds of textile fabrics.

Attention is drawn to the fact that for some types of fabrics, the limpness, thickness and tendency to curl of the specimen may give rise to very ill-defined crease recovery angles, and therefore an unacceptable lack of precision in making measurements.

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*

3 Terms and definitions

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

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/

3.1
crease recovery angle
the angle formed between the two Iimbs of fabric specimen previously folded under prescribed conditions, at a specified time after removal of the creasing load

Note 1 to entry: In this method, rapid crease recovery angle is obtained at 15 s after removal of the creasing load.

Note 2 to entry: In this method, delay crease recovery angle is obtained at 5 min after removal of the creasing load.

4 Principle

The folded specimen is maintained under a specified load for a specified time. After removal of creasing load, the specimen is placed in such a way that the folded line is vertical to horizontal plane for a specified time, and then the crease recovery angle is measured.

5 Apparatus

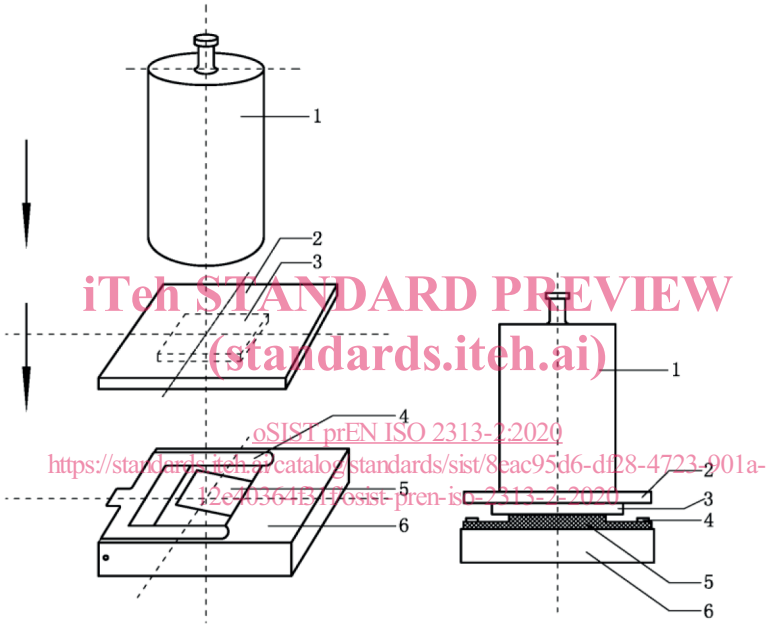
Use the test devices described in 5.1 to 5.4, or the automatic tester in Annex A.

5.1 Loading device, complying with the following requirements (see Figure 1):

a) **Weight-piece,** applying a total load of 10,0 N±0,5 N on an area of 15 mm × 18 mm of the folded specimen. It shall be possible to complete the removal of the load within a period of less than 1 s.

b) **Specimen holder board,** fixing the two sides of specimen on the flat board by the clips; and folded line of specimen shall align with folded line mark of the board.

c) **Pressure board,** made of light and transparent flat board; a boss on lower surface directly presses on folded specimen, with the dimension that shall comply with the requirement of the load applying on the folded specimen.



Key

1 weight-piece
2 pressure board
3 boss
4 clip
5 specimen
6 specimen holder board

Figure 1 — Diagram of loading device