
Nonwovens — Test methods —

Part 14:

Coverstock wetback (simulated urine)

Nontissés — Méthodes d'essai —

Partie 14: Remouillage de l'enveloppe (urine artificielle)

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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 document 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).

ISO draws attention to the possibility that the implementation of this document may involve the use of (a) patent(s). ISO takes no position concerning the evidence, validity or applicability of any claimed patent rights in respect thereof. As of the date of publication of this document, ISO had not received notice of (a) patent(s) which may be required to implement this document. However, implementers are cautioned that this may not represent the latest information, which may be obtained from the patent database available at www.iso.org/patents. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, 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 www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38 *Textiles*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 248, *Textiles and textile products*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 9073-14:2006), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- the title has been changed from "*Textiles — Test methods for nonwovens — Part 14: Coverstock wetback*" to "*Nonwovens — Test methods — Part 14: Coverstock wetback (simulated urine)*";
- descriptions in [5.1](#), [5.2](#) and [5.3](#) have been improved;
- procedure description in [9.3](#) has been changed;
- report items have been updated and blotter paper identification has been added.

A list of all parts in the ISO 9073 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.

Nonwovens — Test methods —

Part 14: Coverstock wetback (simulated urine)

1 Scope

This document specifies a test method for the determination of the ability of diaper coverstock to resist the transport back onto the skin of a liquid which has already penetrated the coverstock.

This test corresponds with repeated liquid strike-through time according to NWSP 070.7.

This test method is intended for quality control and is designed for comparison of wetback for different nonwoven coverstocks and treatments. It does not simulate in use conditions for finished products.

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 2859-1, *Sampling procedures for inspection by attributes — Part 1: Sampling schemes indexed by acceptance quality limit (AQL) for lot-by-lot inspection*

ISO 3951-1, *Sampling procedures for inspection by variables — Part 1: Specification for single sampling plans indexed by acceptance quality limit (AQL) for lot-by-lot inspection for a single quality characteristic and a single AQL*
ISO 9092, *Nonwovens — Vocabulary*

ISO 9073-13, *Nonwovens — Test methods — Part 13: Repeated liquid strike-through time (simulated urine)*

ISO 11224, *Textiles — Web formation and bonding in nonwovens — Vocabulary*

ASTM D3574, *Standard test method for flexible cellular materials, slab, bonded and moulded urethane foams.*

NWSP 005.0, *Nonwoven sampling*

NWSP 10.1, *Methods for Nonwoven Absorption*

NWSP 70.7, *Repeated Liquid Strike-Through Time (Simulated Urine)*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 9092, ISO 11224 and the following 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 <https://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1 sample
product or portion of a product taken from a production lot for testing purposes, identifiable and traceable back to the origin

3.2 simulated urine
testing liquid consisting of a 9 g/l solution of sodium chloride in demineralized water with a surface tension of (70 ± 2) mN/m

3.3 test specimen
specific portion of the identified sample upon which a test is performed, many specimens sometimes being tested from the same sample, using different locations

3.4 strike-through time STT
time taken for a known volume of liquid to pass through the nonwoven that is in contact with an underlying dry standard absorbent pad

4 Principle

A test specimen of coverstock is placed over a standard absorbent medium (ply of blotter paper) which is then loaded three times according to the repeated STT, in accordance with ISO 9073-13, with a specific quantity of simulated urine. After the third dose a simulated baby weight (SBW) is placed onto the coverstock and absorbent medium to ensure even spreading of the liquid.

A pre-weighed pick-up paper is then placed on the coverstock and the weight (SBW) again put on top.

The mass of liquid absorbed by the pickup paper is defined as wetback.

5 Reagents and materials

Use reagents of recognized analytical grade, unless otherwise specified, and demineralized water.

5.1 Absorbent pad (blotter paper), consists of 7 layers of blotter paper (100 mm × 100 mm) with the smooth side up.

The blotter paper shall meet the following specifications.

- a) The mass per unit area of paper shall be (139 ± 11) g/m².
- b) The liquid absorption capacity, of the paper, as determined by NWSP 010.1, shall be at least 480 %.
- c) The mean first strike-through time shall be 2 s or less, using test procedure NWSP 070.7, but without a test sample.

NOTE Information concerning a potential source of suitable blotter paper can be obtained from the nonwovens industry associations, see References [6] and [7].

5.2 Simulated urine, consisting of a 9 g/l solution of sodium chloride in water with a surface tension of (70 ± 2) mN/m at (23 ± 2) °C. This surface tension should be checked before each series of tests, as it can alter during storage.

5.3 Pick-up (blotter) paper, with dimensions 125 mm × 125 mm, needs to meet the same specifications as the absorbent pad, see [5.1](#).

5.4 **Grade 3 water**, according to ISO 3696.

6 Apparatus

6.1 **Burette**, with a 50 ml capacity, with a supporting stand, or 5 ml pipette.

6.2 **Funnel**, fitted with a magnetic valve, giving a rate of discharge of 25 ml in $(3,5 \pm 0,25)$ s.

6.3 **Ring stand**, to support the funnel.

6.4 **Strike-through plate**, see [Figures C.1](#) and [C.2](#), constructed of 25 mm thick transparent acrylic sheet, of total mass (500 ± 5) g, fitted with corrosion-resistant electrodes consisting of 1,6 mm diameter platinum or stainless-steel wire set in grooves of cross-section 4,0 mm \times 7,0 mm cut in the base of the plate and fixed with quick-setting epoxy resin.

a) The electrodes shall be positioned as shown in [Figures C.1](#) and [C.2](#) in [Annex C](#).

b) Base plate, of transparent acrylic sheet, approximately 125 mm \times 125 mm square and the thickness about 5 mm.

The plate surface, electrode surface and the star-shaped orifice shall be clean and free from deposit or particulate matter. Clean regularly, e.g. with mildly abrasive car polish and dry cloth, and/or hot water.

6.5 **Electronic timer**, measuring to the nearest 0,01 s

6.6 **Simulated baby weight (SBW)**, consisting of as the following.

a) A weight, stainless steel base 10 cm \times 10 cm including a handle, of total mass $(4\ 000 \pm 20)$ g.

b) A polyurethane foam rubber, 10 cm \times 10 cm with a height of 2 cm, and its specifications as follows:

— Density: 25 kg/m³ to 75 kg/m³ (in accordance with ASTM D3574, test A)

— Hardness: 150 N to 250 N for 40 % compression and 5 cm sample (in accordance with ASTM D3574, test B)

c) A polyethylene film 25 μ m thick.

Wrap the polyethylene film around the foam, securing the film in place with tape then taping the film and foam to the weight (see [Figure C.3](#) in [Annex C](#)).

NOTE More remarks can be found on [Annex B](#)

7 Conditioning

Bring samples to moisture equilibrium in the standard atmosphere for testing nonwovens as directed in ISO 139. Equilibrium is considered to have been reached when the increase in mass of the specimen in successive weighing made at intervals of not less than 2 h does not exceed 0,25 % of the mass of the specimen.

NOTE While conditioning for a fixed time cannot be accepted in cases of dispute, it can be sufficient in routine testing to expose the material to the standard atmosphere for testing textiles for a reasonable period of time before the specimens are tested, i.e. 4 h.

8 Sampling

8.1 General

Carry out sampling in accordance with ISO 186. Ensuring that the areas from which samples are taken, have no visible flaws and are not creased.

8.2 Lot size

A lot should be established based on a logical break in the process or as prescribed by a regulation or traceability requirements.

Test specimens shall be selected in accordance with NWSP 005.0, if applicable.

8.3 Sampling

If provided in the customer specification, take random sample as directed. If no requirements are provided, ISO 2859-1 or ISO 3951-1 shall be used. 3 samples should be taken for this test. In and of themselves, these are not valid sampling plans by default. An agreement between the purchaser and supplier requires taking into account process stability, producer’s risk, consumer’s risk, acceptable quality level and also the cost needs to be established.

In general, if the test characteristic can be considered normally distributed, the sampling procedures for inspection by variables will require fewer samples. However, small samples cannot reflect that normal distribution and the estimated percent defective can therefore be over or underestimated. In this case, as well as for attribute data, the sampling procedures for inspection by attributes should be used.

In the absence of any sampling size requirement, [Table 1](#) and [Table 2](#) can be used. Switching rules are required to maintain the AQL protection.

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Table 1 — Attributes (1.0 AQL, General Inspection Level II)

Number of units in the lot inclusive	Number of units that comprise the lot sample
1 to 150	13
151 to 280	32
281 to 500	50
501 to 1 200	80

Table 2 — Variables (“s” method, General Inspection Level II)

Number of units in the lot inclusive	Number of units that comprise the lot sample
1 to 15	3
16 to 25	4
26 to 50	6
51 to 90	9
91 to 150	13
151 to 280	18
281 to 500	25
501 to 1 200	35

NOTE An adequate specification or other agreement between the purchaser and supplier requires taking into account the variability between rolls of nonwoven fabric and between specimens from a swatch from a roll of material to provide a sampling plan with meaningful producer's risk, consumer's risk, acceptable quality level, and limiting quality level.

9 Procedure

This test shall be conducted in conjunction with the repeated strike-through test ISO 9073-13 as follows.

9.1 Set up the ring stand holding the funnel, make sure that the timer and conductivity detector are switched on, and electrodes are connected.

9.2 Cut the nonwoven test specimen, to the size of 125 mm × 125 mm.

9.3 Prepare the absorbent pad (see 5.1), stacking the paper layers on top of each other, smooth side upwards.

9.4 Weigh the absorbent pad, place it with the smooth side upwards on the strike-through baseplate. The mass (W) of the blotter paper pad will be used as a parameter to determine the total quantity of liquid (Q) required for the wetback test.

- a) The quantity of liquid (Q) will be calculated by multiplying W by the loading factor (LF) of the blotter paper (see Annex B).
- b) Use the mean loading factor that is indicated on the technical datasheet. (for Ahlstrom grade 989 this is 3,60).

9.5 Place the nonwoven test specimen on top of the absorbent pad. Position the nonwoven such that the direction of liquid flow during the test corresponds with the intended use of the nonwoven.

When testing personal hygiene products, the side of the nonwoven that is intended to be in contact with the user's skin shall be facing upwards.

9.6 Place the strike-through plate on top of the nonwoven. With the centre of the plate approximately over the centre of the test specimen. Centre the funnel over the orifice in the plate. If using a Lister¹⁾ instrument, this corresponds with the position defined by the designated positioning template.

9.7 Adjust the height of the funnel, so that the dispensing tip is (45 ± 1) mm above the top of the instrument baseplate. For Lister equipment, this corresponds to the minimum position of the head, as defined by the vertical positioning ring.

9.8 Check whether the timer display shows zero. Usually, the display shows the latest time and resets automatically. If not, re-set.

9.9 Dispense with the pipette or burette, 5,0 ml of test liquid into the funnel, while keeping the discharge valve of the funnel closed.

1) Lister AC is the trade name of a product supplied by Lenzing Instruments GmbH & Co. KG, Technologiepark 4, A-4851 Gampern, Austria This information is given for the convenience of users of this document and does not constitute an endorsement by ISO of the product named. Equivalent products may be used if they can be shown to lead to the same results This company can also provide the calibration orifice.

9.10 Open the magnetic discharge valve of the funnel, to discharge the 5,0 ml of liquid. The initial flow of liquid will complete the circuit and start the electronic timer.

The timer will stop when the liquid has penetrated the nonwoven and dropped below the level of the electrodes in the strike-through plate. At that time, start the stopwatch.

9.11 Record the time indicated by the electronic timer (STT-1), to an accuracy of 0,01 s.

9.12 Use the stopwatch to record a time interval of 60 s, during this period, dispense a fresh aliquot of 5,0 ml of test liquid into the funnel.

9.13 As the stopwatch reads 60 s, repeat steps [9.9](#) to [9.11](#) for measuring the STT of the second dose (STT-2).

9.14 As the stopwatch reads 60 s, repeat steps [9.9](#) to [9.11](#) for measuring the STT of the third dose (STT-3).

9.15 Add additional quantity of test liquid, (AQ) in order to reach the specified quantity (Q). Calculate AQ according to [Formula \(1\)](#):

$$AQ = Q - 15 \quad (1)$$

where

AQ is the additional quantity of the test liquid, in ml;

Q is the quantity of liquid, in ml.

9.16 Remove the baseplate with the sample and absorbent pad ([5.1](#)).

9.17 Gently place the 4 kg weight assembly (SBW), onto the test specimen.

9.18 The weight (SBW) remains in place for 3 min, to ensure even diffusion of the liquid.

9.19 Remove the weight (SBW), Without disturbing the nonwoven test specimen.

9.20 Weigh two layers of pick-up paper ([5.3](#)), to an accuracy of 0,001 g, record the mass (P_1) and place them on the test specimen.

9.21 Remove residual liquid by wiping the contact surface of the weight (SBW), with a dry tissue before gently replacing it over the pick-up paper. A loading speed should be applied in such a way that the last 5 cm displacement takes (5 ± 1) s.

9.22 The weight (SBW) remains in place for $2 \text{ min} \pm 2 \text{ s}$, during which time wetback has occurred.

9.23 Remove the weight (SBW), Reweigh the pickup paper (P_2), to an accuracy of 0,001 g.

9.24 Repeat for the required number of test specimen, a minimum of 3 tests on test specimens from each sample is recommended. Measure the wetback according to steps [9.15](#) to [9.23](#).

If STT-3 is higher than 20 s, indicating non-durable treatment of the nonwoven, repeat the test with one dose only. After STT-1, add additional quantity of test liquid [see [Formula \(1\)](#)] and measure the wetback in accordance with [9.15](#) to [9.23](#).