

International Standard



2267

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Surface active agents — Evaluation of certain effects of laundering — Methods of preparation and use of unsoiled cotton control cloth

Agents de surface — Contrôle de certains effets de blanchissage — Méthodes d'élaboration et de mise en œuvre d'un tissu de coton témoin non souillé

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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.

International Standard ISO 2267 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 91, *Surface active agents*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 2267-1979), of which it constitutes a minor revision.

Users should note that all International Standards undergo revision from time to time and that any reference made herein to any other International Standard implies its latest edition, unless otherwise stated.

Surface active agents — Evaluation of certain effects of laundering — Methods of preparation and use of unsoiled cotton control cloth

0 Introduction

The quality of laundering for household textile articles may be assessed in two different ways, depending on whether the cleaning effect, or the conservation of the initial characteristics of cloth subjected to repeated laundering, is under consideration.

In the first case, some tests may be carried out on the articles themselves, which may be re-used. However, for measurement of greying and yellowing, it is essential to use unsoiled control cloths. Furthermore, as the measurement of certain characteristics of the household textile articles, particularly their mechanical properties, entails the destruction of samples, it is quite impossible to perform these tests on household textile articles which are in use.

It has therefore been proposed to define the harmlessness of a laundering process on household textile articles by reference to the behaviour of control material treated in the same way at the same time as the cloth washed in the normal manner.

Since the behaviour of household textile articles in use is influenced by many and complex factors, and depends to a large extent on the yarn linear density of the cloth, it is necessary, in order to obtain satisfactory reproducibility of the results, to standardize all matters relating to the preparation of the control cloth, and to its use.

In this International Standard, the characteristics of the control cloth are defined with the greatest possible precision, and its use is standardized.

The test methods to be applied to the control cloth before and after use are described in ISO 4312.

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies the characteristics of a cotton material and the preliminary treatments which are to be applied to it in order to make it an *unsoiled cotton control cloth*¹⁾ for the testing of certain effects of laundering.

It also defines the conditions of use of this control cloth (in the form of control test pieces) during the laundering processes which are being tested from the point of view of the conservation of the original characteristics of the cloth.

The unsoiled cotton control cloth is primarily intended to enable the laundering of white cloth to be tested. It may be used with all detergents and all types of domestic or industrial machines designed to wash, hydroextract and dry household textile articles.

The unsoiled cotton control cloth may also be used for testing the laundering of other categories of textile articles (coloured, for example).

2 References

ISO 2, *Textiles — Designation of the direction of twist in yarns and related products.*

ISO 862, *Surface active agents — Glossary.*

ISO 1144, *Textiles — Universal system for designating linear density (Tex system).*

ISO 1973, *Textile fibres — Determination of linear density — Gravimetric method.*

ISO 2061, *Textiles — Determination of twist in yarns — Direct counting method.*

ISO 2174, *Surface active agents — Preparation of water with known calcium hardness.*

ISO 3801, *Textiles — Woven fabrics — Determination of mass per unit length and mass per unit area.*

ISO 4312, *Surface active agents — Evaluation of certain effects of laundering — Methods of analysis and test of unsoiled cotton control cloth.*

ISO 5081, *Textiles — Woven fabrics — Determination of breaking strength and elongation (Strip method).*

1) The names and addresses of the suppliers of unsoiled cotton control cloth complying with this International Standard may be obtained from the Secretariat of ISO/TC 91 (AFNOR) or from the Central Secretariat.