

# Preservative textile treatments —

## Part 1: Specification for treatments

# Committees responsible for this British Standard

The preparation of this British Standard was entrusted by the Textiles and Clothing Standards Policy Committee (TCM/-) to Technical Committee TCM/22, upon which the following bodies were represented:

- Association of Heavy Textile Proofers of Great Britain
- British Narrow Fabrics Association
- British Textile Technology Group
- British Wood Preserving and Damp-proofing Association
- Chemical Industries' Association
- Health and Safety Executive
- International Wool Secretariat
- Ministry of Defence
- Society of Dyers and Colourists
- Textile Finishers' Association

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## Foreword

This Part of BS 2087 has been prepared under the direction of the Textiles and Clothing Standards Policy Committee and is a revision of BS 2087-1:1981, which is withdrawn. BS 2087 is published in two Parts as follows.

— *Part 1: Specification for treatments;*

— *Part 2: Methods of test.*

Whether in storage or in use, most textile materials are liable to suffer damage by reason of adverse influences or conditions comprising the following:

- a) mechanical damage, i.e. wear by rubbing, tearing, abrasion, wind, etc;
- b) photochemical or sunlight attack and weathering in both dry and wet conditions, in clean or in industrial atmospheres where in the latter instance direct chemical attack may occur;
- c) microbiological attack by fungi, bacteria, etc. under damp conditions;
- d) insect attack, especially in the tropics;
- e) heat damage, i.e. prolonged dry heat and excessively high temperatures;
- f) chemical attack by corrosive materials such as acids, alkalis and oxidizing agents.

The principal forms of attack dealt with in this British Standard comprise only the biological and photochemical types for which the ideal criteria of any preservative process may be classified as follows.

- 1) The initial handle of the textile and also its tensile and tear strengths should not be affected adversely.
- 2) The required shade or colour should be attainable and should be as resistant as possible to change, fading, etc., during use, other than by normal soiling.
- 3) The preservative treatment should meet the performance criteria agreed between the purchaser and the vendor and meet the relevant requirements of BS 6085.
- 4) The preservative treatment should not accelerate attack on the textile by other adverse influences and should not have adverse effects upon other materials in close proximity.
- 5) The preservative treatment should be compatible with other necessary treatments.

At the present time no treatments are known which impart complete protection nor which are without some disadvantage. The extent to which textiles may be damaged biologically and/or photochemically depends upon the intrinsic properties of the textiles themselves, the conditions of use, or storage and upon the nature of the preservative treatment(s) applied to them. For example, a treatment intended to confer colour may, at the same time, cause chemical deterioration, and one intended to confer rot resistance may tend to accelerate the damaging effect of sunlight.

Numerous treatments have been developed for the protection of textiles from damage resulting from adverse influences or conditions, and new treatments are frequently put forward. As in the previous edition of this standard, two categories of preservative treatments, A and B, are incorporated. Those included in class A have found general acceptance by textile finishers and proofers, specifying authorities and the like. In this edition five treatments have been deleted from and two new agents added to the class A list. Treatments of merit which still have to find general acceptance are included in class B. In this edition four additional treatments have been included in and two deleted from the class B list.

Although individual treatments are specified, it is often advantageous to apply two or more treatments provided they are mutually compatible and are acceptable to the purchaser.

Appendix A, which may serve as a guide, gives information based upon experience in the use and properties of these treatments. The information given may not be generally applicable in all cases and the greatest care should be exercised in interpreting the notes given in this appendix, because of the variation in characteristics and properties between one textile material and another, and the differences in behaviour they may show even under similar conditions. Especially it is important to bear in mind the possibility of adverse interactions occurring between the treated textile and other materials in contact. Appendix B is included for the information of manufacturers wishing to sponsor new treatments.

Attention is drawn to BS 4797 and to BS 6085.

A British Standard does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users of British Standards are responsible for their correct application.

**Compliance with a British Standard does not of itself confer immunity from legal obligations. In particular attention is drawn to section 6 of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974, and the Environmental Protection Act 1990.**

### Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i to iv, pages 1 to 10, an inside back cover and a back cover.

This standard has been updated (see copyright date) and may have had amendments incorporated. This will be indicated in the amendment table on the inside front cover.

