

Specification for

Fabrics for linings in uniform clothing

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/5, upon which the following bodies were represented:

- British Interlining Manufacturers' Association
- British Nonwovens Manufacturers' Association
- British Railways Board
- British Textile Employers' Association
- Home Office
- London Regional Transport
- Ministry of Defence
- Textile Research Council

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Foreword

This British Standard has been prepared under the direction of the Textiles and Clothing Standards Policy Committee and forms a revision of BS 4560:1980 which is withdrawn.

BS 4560 is intended to provide a range of linings which will meet public and private sector requirements. The lining fabrics specified in this standard should be used in conjunction with the outer fabrics specified in BS 1771.

The standard is intended to be restricted to lining fabrics only, interlinings being specified in BS 4973.

In this revision, additional fabrics have been included and changes to requirements have been made to align with current practice.

Linings made from fabrics complying with this standard will be satisfactory under normal conditions of use. If they are to be used in garments which will be subjected to frequent cleansing, e.g. firemen's uniforms, then allowances should be made for the effects such frequent cleansing treatments may have on certain of the fabric properties.

Garment suppliers and purchasers should take account of all the environmental conditions (such as exposure to heat and water) likely to be met during use, to ensure the most suitable fabric is specified.

Many properties cannot be specified objectively and cannot therefore be included in this standard. Examples of such properties include colour, handle appearance and details of additional design features. Purchasing authorities should be able to supply standard patterns which cover these properties and thus serve to resolve any ambiguities of description.

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 Statutory Instrument 1986 No. 26, The Textile products (Indications of Fibre Content) Regulations 1986.

Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i and ii, pages 1 to 8, 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.

1 Scope

This British Standard specifies requirements for woven fabrics and warp knitted fabrics for linings in uniform clothing suitable for use in the public and private sector. Requirements are specified for construction, mass per unit area, threads or wales/courses per unit length, strength, dimensional stability and colour fastness.

Recommended fabrics for various end uses are given in Appendix A. Appendix B gives a method for determination of thickness and thickness on recovery, Appendix C gives a method for determination of dimensional stability on heating and Appendix D gives a method for determination of infra-red reflectance.

Supplementary information for MoD contracts is given in Appendix E.

NOTE The titles of the publications referred to in this standard are listed on the inside back cover.

2 Definition

For the purposes of this British Standard the definitions given in BS 1903, BS 4815 and BS 6189 apply together with the following.

2.1 lining

a separate entity used in making-up garments and other articles, consisting of a single layer or multiple layers of textile material loosely held in place along one or more edges.

NOTE The lining does not modify the properties of the main fabric with which it is associated but can impart certain performance characteristics to the article as a whole.

3 Construction and performance

3.1 General

Fabrics shall comply with Table 1, Table 2, Table 3 and Table 4, as appropriate.

NOTE 1 Yarns should be evenly spun, fabrics should be uniformly woven, and selvages should be firm, straight and not of excessive thickness such as may cause build-up during laying-up for garment cutting. The colour and finish should be uniform throughout the fabric.

NOTE 2 Interested parties may agree that a flame retardant treatment may be applied, and may agree on the flammability performance which should be met and on the garment cleaning procedures.

3.2 Water repellency

If fabrics with fabric references 1.4, 2.1 and 2.2 are to be water repellent [see 6 d)], they shall have a minimum rating of 4 when tested in accordance with BS 3702.

4 Sampling

4.1 For the purposes of sampling, no batch shall exceed 5 000 m in length. Samples of the fabric taken for testing in accordance with clause 5 shall be representative of each delivery batch.

4.2 One sample shall be taken from each batch and shall be identified with the piece from which it is taken.

4.3 Each sample shall be taken not less than 20 m from the end of the piece and shall be large enough to provide material for all the tests required by clause 5.

5 Testing

5.1 General

Tests in accordance with Table 1 to Table 4, other than the test for colour fastness to light (see 5.2), shall be carried out on every sample.

5.2 Colour fastness to light

Determination of colour fastness to light shall be carried out on one sample taken from the first batch of a contract. Provided this sample meets the requirements specified in Table 4 and subject to the following proviso, no further colour fastness to light tests need be carried out. If, however, in the course of the contract, the dye formulation is changed, the colour fastness to light shall be redetermined on a sample taken from the first batch to which the new dyeing formulation applies. In cases of dispute, the colour fastness to light test shall be carried out on the basis of one sample per batch.

6 Marking

Fabrics shall bear the following information, for example on an invoice, or swing ticket on the piece or roll:

- a) the name, trade mark or other means of identification of the manufacturer;
- b) the number and date of this British Standard, i.e. BS 4560:1990¹⁾;
- c) instructions for care and cleansing in accordance with the recommendations and terminology of BS 2747;
- d) in the case of fabric with fabric reference 1.4, 2.1 or 2.2 a statement as to whether or not the fabric is water repellent.

NOTE In addition the fabric should bear any other marking the contract or order may direct.

¹⁾ Marking BS 4560:1990 on or in relation to a product represents a manufacturer's declaration of conformity, i.e. a claim by or on behalf of the manufacturer that the product meets the requirements of the standard. The accuracy of the claim is therefore solely the responsibility of the person making the claim. Such a declaration is not to be confused with third party certification of conformity, which may also be desirable.