
**Textiles — Determination of the abrasion
resistance of fabrics by the Martindale
method —**

Part 3:
Determination of mass loss

*Textiles — Détermination de la résistance à l'abrasion des étoffes par la
méthode Martindale —*

Partie 3: Détermination de la perte de masse



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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 12947-3 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*.

ISO 12947 consists of the following parts under the general title *Textiles — Determination of the abrasion resistance of fabrics by the Martindale method*:

- *Part 1: Martindale abrasion testing apparatus*
- *Part 2: Determination of specimen breakdown*
- *Part 3: Determination of mass loss*
- *Part 4: Assessment of appearance change*

Annex A forms an integral part of this part of ISO 12947.

Textiles — Determination of the abrasion resistance of fabrics by the Martindale method —

Part 3: Determination of mass loss

1 Scope

This part of ISO 12947 is applicable to the determination of the mass loss of specimens covering all textile fabrics including nonwovens apart from fabrics where the specifier indicates the end performance as having a low abrasion wear life.

NOTE Further introductory comments are given in ISO 12947-1.

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 12947. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 12947 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 105-A02:1993, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A02: Grey scale for assessing change in colour*.

ISO 139:1973, *Textiles — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing*.

ISO 2859-1:—¹⁾, *Sampling procedures for inspection by attributes — Part 1: Sampling plans indexed by acceptable quality level (AQL) for lot-by-lot inspection*.

ISO 12947-1:1998, *Textiles — Determination of the abrasion resistance of fabrics by the Martindale method — Part 1: Martindale abrasion testing apparatus*.

ISO 12947-2:1998, *Textiles — Determination of the abrasion resistance of fabrics by the Martindale method — Part 2: Determination of specimen breakdown*.

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this part of ISO 12947 the definitions given in ISO 12947-1 and ISO 12947-2 apply.

4 Principle

A circular specimen is mounted in a specimen holder and, subjected to a defined load, is rubbed against an abrasive medium (standard fabric) in a translational movement tracing a Lissajous figure, the specimen holder being

¹⁾ To be published. (Revision of ISO 2859:1989)