

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 3175

Third edition
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Textiles — Evaluation of stability to machine dry-cleaning

Textiles — Évaluation de la stabilité au nettoyage à sec en machine



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.

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 3175 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Cleansing, finishing and water resistance tests*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 3175:1979), which has been technically revised.

Annex A of this International Standard is for information only.

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Introduction

Dry-cleaning is a process for cleaning textiles in an organic solvent that dissolves oils and fats and disperses particulate dirt substantially without the swelling and creasing associated with washing or wet-cleaning. Small quantities of water may be incorporated in the solvent with the aid of a surfactant for the purpose of obtaining better soil and stain removal. Some moisture-sensitive articles are preferably dry-cleaned without the addition of water to the solvent, but a surfactant can be used in order to assist soil removal and prevent greying.

Dry-cleaning is normally followed by an appropriate restorative finishing procedure. In most cases, this comprises some form of steam treatment and/or hot pressing.

Dimensional change on dry-cleaning and steaming and/or pressing is progressive, and in some cases a single treatment may give little indication of the extent of dimensional change that may arise after repeated treatments. Generally, most of the potential dimensional change is released after three to five dry-cleaning and finishing treatments.

Other characteristics, for which no machine test methods are currently available, are also important in determining dry-cleanability. A comprehensive list is included in annex A, and it is recommended that if fabrics or garments exhibit poor performance in respect to any of these characteristics, then appropriate comments should be included in the test report (see clause 10).

