

STANDARDS AUSTRALIA

RECONFIRMATION

OF

AS 2001.5.4—2005

Methods of test for textiles

**Method 5.4: Dimensional change—Domestic washing and drying procedures for
textile testing (ISO 6330:2000, MOD)**

RECONFIRMATION NOTICE

Technical Committee TX-020 has reviewed the content of this publication and in accordance with Standards Australia procedures for reconfirmation, it has been determined that the publication is still valid and does not require change.

Certain documents referenced in the publication may have been amended since the original date of publication. Users are advised to ensure that they are using the latest versions of such documents as appropriate, unless advised otherwise in this Reconfirmation Notice.

Approved for reconfirmation in accordance with Standards Australia procedures for reconfirmation on 6 July 2016.

The following are represented on Technical Committee TX-020:

Ag Research
Australian Wool Processors Council
AWTA Textile Testing
Council of Textile and Fashion Industries of Australia
Drycleaning Institute of Australia
National Association of Testing Authorities Australia
RMIT University
The Textile Institute

NOTES

Methods of test for textiles

Method 5.4: Dimensional change—Domestic washing and drying procedures for textile testing (ISO 6330:2000, MOD)

PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Standard Australia Committee TX-020 Testing of Textiles to supersede AS 2001.5.4—1987, *Methods of test for textiles, Part 5.4: Dimensional change—Determination of dimensional change in laundering of textile fabrics and garments—Automatic machine method*, which will remain available superseded.

The Standard is an adoption with national modifications and has been reproduced from ISO 6330:2000, *Textiles—Domestic washing and drying procedures for textile testing*.

The objective of this Standard is to provide manufacturers and testing bodies with a suitable test method for determining the dimensional change of fabrics and garments after the laundering process.

For the purpose of this Standard, the ISO text is supplemented as set out in Appendix ZZ. These changes are indicated by a margin bar against the relevant clause or part thereof affected.

The term ‘normative’ has been used in this Standard to define the application of the annex or appendix to which it applies. A ‘normative’ annex or appendix is an integral part of a Standard.

Appendix ZZ outlines the differences between ISO 6330 and this Standard. The variations relate to the specifications and washing action of Type B washing machines. Preparation and assessment of test samples are also included as well as references made to AS 2001.5.1, *Methods of test for textiles, Part 5: Dimensional change—General requirements* and AS 2001.1, *Methods of test for textiles, Part 1: Conditioning procedures*.

As some laboratories will be retaining older type washing machines for the purpose of this test, the 1987 edition of this method is available superseded. If testing by this method, reference should be made to AS 2001.5.4—1987.

As this Standard is reproduced from an International Standard, the following applies:

- (a) Its number appears on the cover and title page while the International Standard number appears only on the cover.
- (b) In the source text ‘this International Standard’ should read ‘this Australian Standard’.
- (c) A full point should be substituted for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

References to International Standards should be replaced by references to Australian/New Zealand Standards, as follows:

<i>Reference to International Standard</i>	<i>Australian/New Zealand Standard</i>
ISO	AS/NZS
3758 Textiles—Care labelling code using symbols	1957 Textiles—Care labelling
<i>Reference to International Standard</i>	<i>Australian/New Zealand Standard</i>
ISO	AS/NZS
6059 Water quality—Determination of the sum of calcium and magnesium—EDTA titrimetric method	—

1 Scope

1.1 This International Standard specifies domestic washing and drying procedures for textile testing. The procedures are applicable to textile fabrics, garments or other textile articles which are subjected to appropriate combinations of domestic washing and drying procedures.

1.2 Provision is made for:

- a) ten different washing procedures based on the use of a horizontal drum, front-loading type of machine (type A washer) or
- b) eleven procedures based on the use of a top-loading agitator type of machine (type B washer).

The results obtained with the two types of machine may not be comparable.

1.3 Each washing procedure represents a single domestic wash.

1.4 This International Standard also specifies five drying procedures:

- A — Line dry
- B — Drip dry
- C — Flat dry
- D — Flat press
- E — Tumble dry

1.5 A complete test consists of a washing and drying procedure.

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this International Standard 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 3758:1991, *Textiles — Care labelling code using symbols*.

ISO 6059:1984, *Water quality — Determination of the sum of calcium and magnesium — EDTA titrimetric method*.

3 Principle

A specimen is washed in an automatic washing machine and dried according to specified procedures.

4 Reagents

4.1 Reference detergents

4.1.1 AATCC 1993 reference detergent WOB (without optical brightener).

NOTE 1 AATCC 1993 reference detergent WOB can only be used in top-loading type B washers.

NOTE 2 The nominal composition of AATCC 1993 reference detergent WOB is given in annex A.

4.1.2 Non phosphate ECE reference detergent A (without optical brightener)

NOTE 1 Non phosphate ECE reference detergent A can be used in all machines.

NOTE 2 The nominal composition of non phosphate ECE reference detergent A is given in annex B.

4.1.3 Non phosphate IEC reference detergent A (with optical brightener). This can be used except when colour fastness is being assessed.

NOTE 1 Non phosphate IEC reference detergent A can be used in all machines.

NOTE 2 The nominal composition of non phosphate IEC reference detergent A is given in annex B.

4.2 Water of hardness not exceeding 0,002 % (20 ppm), expressed as calcium carbonate, when determined in accordance with ISO 6059:1984.

5 Apparatus

5.1 Automatic washing machines, capable of being operated under the following conditions.

5.1.1 Type A washer — Front loading, horizontal drum type

NOTE 1 Suitable machines are available commercially. Names of such machines may be obtained from national standards bodies. Other machines can be used if it has been established that they give equivalent results.

- a) Front loading horizontal rotating drum type.
- b) Diameter of inner drum: $(51,5 \pm 0,5)$ cm.
- c) Depth of inner drum: $(33,5 \pm 0,5)$ cm.
- d) Distance between inner and outer drums: $(2,8 \pm 0,1)$ cm.
- e) Lifting vanes: three, each $(5 \pm 0,5)$ cm high, extending the depth of the inner drum and spaced 120° apart.
- f) Rotating action:
 - 1) (Normal): $(12 \pm 0,1)$ s clockwise, $(3 \pm 0,1)$ s stop, $(12 \pm 0,1)$ s anticlockwise, $(3 \pm 0,1)$ s stop.
 - 2) (Gentle): $(3 \pm 0,1)$ s clockwise, $(12 \pm 0,1)$ s stop, $(3 \pm 0,1)$ s anticlockwise, $(12 \pm 0,1)$ s stop.
- g) Rotational frequency:
 - during washing: 52 min^{-1}
 - during hydroextraction (spin): $(500 \pm 20) \text{ min}^{-1}$.
- h) Water supply normal: (25 ± 5) l/min, $(20 \pm 5)^\circ\text{C}$.

NOTE 2 In tropical countries this figure should be regarded as a minimum temperature. When the measurement is carried out with the water temperature different from these limits, the supply water temperature should be stated in the measurement report.

- i) Filling time: less than 2 min when filled to 13 cm.
- j) Draining time: less than 1 min when drained from 13 cm.
- k) Heating: electric, thermostatically controlled.
- l) Heater capacity: 5,4 kW, with a relative tolerance of $\pm 2\%$.

5.1.2 Type B washer — Top-loading, agitator type

NOTE 1 Suitable machines are available commercially. Names of such machines may be obtained from national standards bodies. Other machines can be used if it has been established that they give equivalent results.

NOTE 2 Conditions represent machines manufactured from 1992 onwards. For machines manufactured prior to 1992, contact the Secretariat of ISO/TC 38/SC 2 for information on machine specifications.

- a) Machines consist of a drum with an inner perforated basket (50 ± 5) cm in diameter and (30 ± 5) cm in depth.
- b) Examples of alternative washing conditions:

Machine cycle	Washing temperature
1) Normal/Cotton sturdy	II (27 \pm 3) °C
2) Delicate	III (41 \pm 3) °C
3) Durable press	IV (49 \pm 3) °C
	V (60 \pm 3) °C
	VI (70 \pm 3) °C

Examples of machine settings without load:

Cycle	Normal	Delicate	Durable press
Water level			
Agitation speed	(2,983 \pm 0,033) s ⁻¹ [(179 \pm 2) rpm]	(1,983 \pm 0,033) s ⁻¹ [(119 \pm 2) rpm]	(2,983 \pm 0,033) s ⁻¹ [(179 \pm 2) rpm]
Wash time	(12 \pm 1) min	(8 \pm 1) min	(10 \pm 1) min
Spin speed	(10,75 \pm 0,25) s ⁻¹ [(645 \pm 15) rpm]	(7,167 \pm 0,25) s ⁻¹ [(430 \pm 15) rpm]	(7,167 \pm 0,25) s ⁻¹ [(430 \pm 15) rpm]
Final spin time	(6 \pm 1) min	(6 \pm 1) min	(4 \pm 1) min

5.2 Dryer of the rotary tumble type, complying with the following requirements:

NOTE Suitable machines are available commercially. Details may be obtained from the Secretariat of ISO/TC 38 or from the ISO Central Secretariat. Other machines can be used if it has been established that they give equivalent results.

5.2.1 For use with type A washers:

- a) Controlled exhaust temperature: Maximum 80 °C (see 8.5)
- b) Peripheral centrifugal acceleration: 0,6 g to 0,9 g
- c) Drum volume: 80 l to 120 l
- d) Drum reversal: Yes
- e) Drum diameter: Minimum 55 cm
- f) Lifting vanes shall be at least three in number, regularly spaced within the drum either as an integral part of the construction or as fitments. Each lifting vane shall measure between 4 cm and 9 cm at its base, tapering through a vertical height of 4 cm to 8 cm to a width of 1 cm to 2 cm.
- g) Heating input: Maximum 3,5 kW
- h) Cool-down period: Minimum 5 min

5.2.2 For use with type B washers:

- a) Machines consist of a drum with a cylindrical basket (75 ± 5) cm in diameter and at least (40 ± 5) cm in depth.
- b) Alternative tumble drying conditions:

Designation	Exhaust temperature	Cool-down
a) Normal/Cotton sturdy	(66 ± 5) °C	5 min
Permanent press	(66 ± 5) °C	10 min
b) Delicate	< 60 °C	5 min

5.3 Ballast

5.3.1 For use with type A machines:

Ballast of 100 % knitted polyester texturized filament fabric having a mass per unit area of (310 ± 20) g/m². Ballast test pieces shall consist of four thicknesses of fabric, overlapped together on all four sides, and bartacked at the corners. The pieces shall be square and measure (20 ± 4) cm × (20 ± 4) cm. Each test piece shall weigh (50 ± 5) g.

Alternatively, either hemmed pieces of 100 % bleached cotton fabric sheeting or 50 % polyester/50 % cotton plain woven fabric, both having a mass per unit area of (155 ± 5) g/m² and dimensions (92 ± 5) cm × (92 ± 5) cm may be used.

5.3.2 For use with type B machines:

Ballast characteristics	Type I 100 % cotton	Type III 50/50 + 3 % polyester/cotton
Yarns (ring spun)	16/1	30/2
Fabric construction	21 × (19 ± 2) cm	19 × (19 ± 2) cm
Fabric mass	(155 ± 5) g	(155 ± 5) g
Piece size	92 × (92 ± 2) cm	92 × (92 ± 2) cm
Piece mass	(130 ± 10) g	(130 ± 10) g

5.4 Electrically (dry heated) heated flat-bed press. If this method of drying is used, the type of press shall be specified between the interested parties.

5.5 Facilities for line drying (see 8.1) or drip drying (see 8.2).

5.6 Screen drying racks of approximately 16 mesh stainless steel or plastic (see 8.3).

6 Test specimens

The number of specimens to be subjected to the washing and drying procedures specified in this International Standard will be determined by the purpose for which the material is being tested.

7 Washing procedure

7.1 Select the washing procedure to be used from those given in Table 1 for a front-loading type of machine or from Table 2 for a top-loading type of machine.

7.2 Weigh the (individual) specimens or made-up articles (8.2) or garments (8.5) before washing if they are to be tumble dried.

7.3 Place the material to be washed in the washing machine (see 5.1.1 or 5.1.2) and add sufficient ballast (see 5.3) to make a total air-dry material load of the mass shown for the washing procedure selected. If dimensional stability is being determined, not more than half of the wash load shall consist of test specimens. Add sufficient detergent (4.1.1 to 4.1.3, as appropriate) to provide a good running suds having a height of not more than $(3 \pm 0,5)$ cm at the end of the washing cycle.

Before placing the test load to be washed in type B washers, fill the machine with water at the selected temperature, add (66 ± 1) g 1993 AATCC Standard Reference Detergent or the appropriate amount of IEC or ECE detergent, to provide good running suds having a height of not more than $(3 \pm 0,5)$ cm at the end of the washing cycle.

7.4 After the hydroextraction of the washing procedure has been completed, remove the material, taking care that it is neither stretched nor distorted, and dry it by one of the drying procedures described in clause 8.

7.5 If the material is to be drip dried, stop the machine just before the final hydroextraction and remove the material, taking care that it is neither stretched nor distorted.

8 Drying procedure

8.1 Procedure A — Line dry

Suspend the hydroextracted material from a line to dry according to the procedure specified in 8.2.

8.2 Procedure B — Drip dry

Remove the material from the machine and, without extracting the water, suspend it from a line in still air at room temperature and allow to dry.

The warp or wale direction of the material shall be vertical. Made-up articles shall be suspended in the direction of use.

8.3 Procedure C — Flat dry

Spread out the material on a horizontal screen drying rack (see 5.6), remove the wrinkles by hand without stretching or distorting, and allow it to dry.

8.4 Procedure D — Flat press

Place the material on the flat bed of the press (see 5.4). Smooth out heavy wrinkles by hand and lower the head of the press, which shall be set at a temperature suitable for the material to be pressed, for one or more short periods as required to dry the material. Record the temperature and pressure used.

8.5 Procedure E — Tumble dry

NOTE This procedure is not intended to be used for evaluating articles containing temperature sensitive fibres. Research is on-going to establish the appropriate criteria for these fabrics.

At the end of the selected washing and hydroextraction process, immediately place the material and the ballast in the tumble dryer (see 5.2). Tumble dry the load as follows.

If measuring the fabric temperature during tumble drying is required, plastic ribbons (thermolabels) that indicate the temperature, shall be affixed to the fabric. These thermolabels shall be capable of measuring in the temperature range (40 to 90) °C.

To determine the optimum heat setting, tumble dry the load at the normal (high) heat setting for the calculated test cycle time as determined by the method described in annex C. At the end of the calculated test cycle time the final moisture shall be equivalent to the moisture content of the conditioned textile (0 % at 20 °C and 65 °C relative humidity).

If a weighing device is used, place the tumble dryer on the platform of the weighing device and determine the mass of the dryer. Place the weighed specimens or garments including ballast in the dryer and switch on the dryer. Continue drying until the mass does not change and then switch off the heat and allow to run without heat for at least 5 min. After this time, measure the mass of the relaxed specimens or garments.

Determine the dimensions of the materials and then proceed to further dry the load until the final moisture shall be either – 2 % for synthetics or – 5 % for cellulosics.

Dry to constant mass.

For machines specified in 5.2.2, ensure that the temperature of the exhaust from the drum is set at a temperature not exceeding 70 °C for normal fabrics and 50 °C for permanent press or delicate fabrics. Operate the dryer until the load is dry, and continue tumbling for 5 min with the heat turned off. Remove the material immediately.

9 Test report

The test report shall contain the following information:

- a) reference to this International Standard, i.e. ISO 6330;
- b) the type of machine and washing procedure used;
- c) the drying procedure used and the type of machine if applicable;
- d) the type of detergent used;
- e) total dry mass of the specimens and ballast;
- f) details of any deviation from the specified procedures.
- g) the ballast used.

NOTE Precision and bias for methods associated with this procedure are being established and will be described in the appropriate International Standards.

Table 1 — Washing procedures for horizontal rotating drum machine — Type A^a

Procedure No.	Agitation during heating washing and rinsing	Total load (dry mass) a kg	Washing				Rinse 1		Rinse 2		Rinse 3		Rinse 4				
			Temp. b °C	Liquor level c, d cm	Wash time e min	Cool down f	Liquor level c cm	Rinse time e, g min	Liquor level c cm	Rinse time e, g min	Liquor level d cm	Rinse time e, g min	Liquor level d cm	Rinse time e, g min	Spin time e min		
1A ^h	Normal	2 ± 0,1	92 ± 3	10	15	Yes ⁱ	13	3	13	3	13	2	13	2	13	2	5
2A ^h	Normal	2 ± 0,1	60 ± 3	10	15	No	13	3	13	3	13	2	13	2	13	2	5
3A ^h	Normal	2 ± 0,1	60 ± 3	10	15	No	13	3	13	2	13	2	13	2	—	—	—
4A ^h	Normal	2 ± 0,1	50 ± 3	10	15	No	13	3	13	2	13	2	13	2	—	—	—
5A	Normal	2 ± 0,1	40 ± 3	10	15	No	13	3	13	3	13	2	13	2	13	2	5
6A	Normal	2 ± 0,1	40 ± 3	10	15	No	13	3	13	2	13	2	13	2	—	—	—
7A	Gentle ^k	2 ± 0,1	40 ± 3	13	3	No	13	3	13	3	13	2	13	2	—	—	—
8A ^l	Gentle ^k	2 ± 0,1	30 ± 3	13	3	No	13	3	13	3	13	2	13	2	—	—	—
9A ^l	Gentle	2	92 ± 3	10	12	Yes ⁱ	13	3	13	3	13	2	13	2	—	—	—
Simulated Hand wash	Gentle ^k	2	40 ± 3	13	1	No	13	2	13	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

a For procedures 1A, 2A and 5A an alternative load of 5 kg and for procedure 7A an alternative load of 1 kg is recommended where articles are being tested for washing efficiency, possible abrasion sensitivity or similar effects.

b All filling temperatures for wash and rinse are (20 ± 5) °C.

c Liquor level is measured from the bottom of the cage after the machine has been run for 1 min and allowed to stand for 30 s.

d The volumes of liquor corresponding to the quoted levels are determined by a separate test using a graduated measuring vessel.

e The stated times may have a tolerance of ± 20 s.

f Cool down: top up with cold water to 13 cm level and agitate for a further 2 min.

g Rinse time is measured when liquor level is reached.

h Heat to 40 °C, hold for 15 min before heating to wash temperature.

i For safe laboratory practice only.

j Short spin or drip dry.

k No agitation during heating.

l This programme is retained because it is part of ISO 3758.

Table 2 — Washing procedures for agitator-type machines — Type B

Procedure No.	Agitation during washing and rinsing	Total load (dry mass) kg	Washing			Rinsing	Hydroextraction
			Temperature °C	Liquor level	Washing cycle time min		
1B	Normal setting	2 ± 0,1	70 ± 3	Full water level	12	Full water level	Normal cycle
2B	Normal setting	2 ± 0,1	60 ± 3	Full water level	12	Full water level	Normal cycle
3B	Normal setting	2 ± 0,1	60 ± 3	Full water level	10	Full water level	Gentle cycle
4B	Normal setting	2 ± 0,1	50 ± 3	Full water level	12	Full water level	Normal cycle
5B	Normal setting	2 ± 0,1	50 ± 3	Full water level	10	Full water level	Gentle cycle
6B	Normal setting	2 ± 0,1	40 ± 3	Full water level	12	Full water level	Normal cycle
7B	Normal setting	2 ± 0,1	40 ± 3	Full water level	10	Full water level	Gentle cycle
8B	Gentle setting	2 ± 0,1	40 ± 3	Full water level	8	Full water level	Gentle cycle
9B	Normal setting	2 ± 0,1	30 ± 3	Full water level	12	Full water level	Normal cycle
10B	Normal setting	2 ± 0,1	30 ± 3	Full water level	10	Full water level	Gentle cycle
11B	Gentle setting	2 ± 0,1	30 ± 3	Full water level	8	Full water level	Gentle cycle

^a Use cold setting for rinse cycle.

Annex A (normative)

AATCC 1993 reference detergent WOB (zero-phosphate formula without brightener)

Nominal composition	Percent
Linear alkylbenzenesulfonate, sodium salt ^a	18,00
Sodium aluminosilicate solids	25,00
Sodium carbonate	18,00
Sodium silicate solids ^b	0,50
Sodium sulphate	22,13
Polyethylene glycol ^c	2,76
Sodium polyacrylate	3,50
Silicone, suds suppressor	0,04
Moisture	10,00
Miscellaneous (unreacteds in surfactant stocks)	0,07
Total	100,00

^a C11.8LAS, introduced as Stepan's Calsoft L-50-12.

^b $\text{SiO}_2 / \text{Na}_2\text{O} = 1,6$.

^c 2 % introduced via base granules and 0,76 % introduced via suds suppressor admixture.

Annex B (normative)

Non phosphate ECE and IEC reference detergents

B.1 Nominal percentage composition

Composition	ECE detergent %	IEC detergent %
Linear sodium alkylbenzene sulfonate (mean length of alkane chain C ₁₁₋₅)	7,5	7,5
Ethoxylated fatty alcohol C ₁₂₋₁₈ (7 EO)	4,0	4,0
Sodium soap (chain length C ₁₂₋₁₇ : 46 %; C ₁₈₋₂₀ : 54 %)	2,8	2,8
Foam inhibitor concentrate 8 % on inorganic carrier	5,0	5,0
Sodium aluminium silicate (zeolite 4 A)	25,0	25,0
Sodium carbonate	9,1	9,1
Sodium salt of a copolymer from acrylic and maleic acid	4,0	4,0
Sodium silicate (SiO ₂ : Na ₂ O = 3,3: 1)	2,6	2,6
Carboxymethylcellulose	1,0	1,0
Diethylene-triaminepenta (methylene phosphonic acid)	0,6	0,6
Optical whitener for cotton (stilbene type)	—	0,2
Sodium sulfate (as accompanying substance or added)	6,0	5,8
Water	9,4	9,4
Sodium perborate tetrahydrate	20,0	20,0
Tetraacetythylenediamine	3,0	3,0
Total	100,0	100,0

B.2 Distribution and mixing

These detergents are distributed in three separate parts:

- 1) detergent base powder;
- 2) sodium perborate tetrahydrate;
- 3) bleach activator tetraacetythylenediamine.

They shall be mixed prior to use according to the following procedure:

For consistency reasons it is desirable to pre-dissolve the three separate parts in the proportions of 77 parts detergent base powder : 20 parts sodium perborate : 3 parts bleach activator. Dissolve the base powder and sodium perborate in tap water at approximately 40 °C. Cool this solution to 30 °C and add the bleach activator before adding the final solution to the machine (see 7.3).

If it is desirable to evaluate the effect of enzymes, the optional addition of the following enzymes can be made with a corresponding reduction in the detergent base powder.

Protease	Savinase 12T	0,5 %
Lipase	Lipolase 100T	0,1 %
Amylase	Termamyl 60T	0,3 %
Cellulase	Celluzyme 0,7T	0,3 %

All these enzymes are available from Novo Nordisk Bioindustrials¹⁾.

1) These enzymes are examples of suitable products available commercially. This information is given for the convenience of users of this International Standard and does not constitute an endorsement by ISO of these products.

Annex C (normative)

Tumble drying — Determination of drying capacity

C.1 Method of estimating cycle time

C.1.1 Use a load composed entirely of 100 % ballast (see 5.3) and determine the conditioned mass of the load.

C.1.2 Wash the load as specified in clause 7. After spinning, weigh the load (initial mass).

C.1.3 Set the dryer (5.2) to a time in excess of 80 min and let it run. After 30 min (or 60 min if preferred) stop the machine, remove the load and weigh. Calculate the amount of moisture evaporated and from this, the "drying rate", a , which is the amount of evaporated moisture divided by the drying time.

C.1.4 Re-wet the load by filling the machine to the same level as was used in 7.1 and then advance the programme to the last hydroextraction. At the end of the hydroextraction, weigh the load. From this mass and the drying rate, a , calculate the preliminary cycle time which is the moisture content divided by the drying rate.

C.1.5 Re-load the dryer and set to a time safely in excess of the preliminary cycle time and let it run.

C.1.6 Immediately after the preliminary cycle time stop the dryer, remove the load and weigh. Calculate the amount of evaporated moisture. From this and the preliminary cycle time, calculate the "drying rate", b , which is the moisture evaporated divided by the cycle time.

C.1.7 Perform test cycles at a time setting determined from the final estimated test cycle time given by the following equation:

$$\text{Final estimated test cycle time} = \frac{(\text{initial mass} - \text{conditioned mass})}{\text{Drying rate } (b)} \times 60 + \text{cool-down time}$$

The following example illustrates the method of calculating the final estimated test cycle time:

The conditioned mass of the load = 4,0 kg

The initial mass of the load (C.1.2) = 7,5 kg

Moisture retained = 3,5 kg

If after 30 min, moisture evaporated = 1,3 kg (measured)

or if after 60 min, moisture evaporated = 2,6 kg (measured)

Then, drying rate (a) = 2,6 kg/h

and, therefore, preliminary cycle time = $\frac{3,5}{2,6} = 1,35$ h (i.e. 81 min)

If, after 81 min, moisture evaporated = 3,34 kg (measured)

Then, drying rate (b) = $\frac{3,34}{1,35} = 2,47$ kg/h

Final estimated test cycle time = $\frac{\text{Moisture retained}}{\text{Drying rate } (b)} \times 60 + 5$ min cool-down

i.e., in this case $\frac{(3,5 \times 60)}{2,47} + 5 = 90$ min

As can be seen from the example above, using drying rate a for the final estimated test cycle times would lead to an under-estimate of 5 %, hence the need for the second run to compensate for the falling rate period. It is suggested that if ambient temperature and relative humidity conditions are reasonably consistent, drying rate b need only be determined once, but if they are variable, the drying rate should be determined for the new conditions.

Cycle time estimated in this way will be within 2 % of the true time as measured using an accurate scale. This level of precision is adequate given the arbitrary nature of the over-dry factors when drying different fibre types in the same load.

C.2 Creasing

For some textiles tumble drying can be beneficial in removing creases set in by the washing process.

C.3 Repeat testing

The machine shall be cooled to ambient temperature between tests. This can be done by repeating the cool-down stage.

C.4 End point

For all textiles this should be between 0 and – 3 % of the conditioned mass:

$$\text{End point} = \left(\frac{\text{Mass of load after total cycle time}}{\text{Conditioned mass}} - 1 \right) \times 100 \%$$

APPENDIX ZZ

LIST OF VARIATIONS TO ISO 6330:2000 FOR AUSTRALIA

(Normative)

This Appendix lists variations between this Standard and ISO 6330.

Clause 5.1.2 Delete the clause and *replace* the following.

5.1.2 Type B washer—Top loading, agitator type

NOTES:

- 1 Suitable machines are available commercially. Other machines may be used if it has been established that they give equivalent results.
 - 2 Conditions represent machines manufactured from 1992 onwards. Machines manufactured prior to 1992 may be used if it has been established that they give equivalent results.
- (a) Machines consist of a drum with an inner perforated basket (500 ±50) mm in diameter and (330 ±30) mm in depth.
- (b) Examples of alternative washing conditions are as follows:

Machine cycle	Washing temperature, °C	
1) Normal/Cotton	II	27 ±3
2) Delicate	III	41 ±3
3) Durable press	IV	49 ±3
	V	60 ±3
	VI	70 ±3

Examples of machine settings without load are as follows:

Cycle	Normal	Delicate	Durable press
Water level	Full	Full	Full
Agitation speed	(3.0 ±0.2) s ⁻¹ [(180 ±2) r/min	(2.0 ±0.2) s ⁻¹ [(119 ±2.0) r/min	(3 ±0.2) s ⁻¹ [(179 ±2) r/min
Spin speed	(8.3–16.7) s ⁻¹ 500–1000 r/min	(3.3–6.7) s ⁻¹ 200–400 r/min	(3.3–6.7) s ⁻¹ 200–400 r/min
Final spin time	(6 ±1) min	(6 ±1) min	(4 ±1) min

NOTE: At full water level, a machine should contain approximately 60 litres of liquor.

- (c) Wash time shall be adjustable between 0 and 12 min and controllable to ±1 min.

Clause 6 *Delete the clause and replace with the following.*

6 Test specimens

6.1 General

Specimens to be subjected to the washing and drying procedure specified in this Standard shall follow the principles outlined in AS 2001.5.1, *Methods of test for textiles, Part 5.1: Dimensional change—General requirements*.

6.2 Conditioning

Fabric samples shall be conditioned prior to measurement and again after the washing and drying procedure in accordance with AS 2001.1, *Methods of test for textile, Part 1: Conditioning procedures*.

6.3 Measurement

Mark, measure and record dimensions of test samples as specified in AS 2001.5.1. Remeasure these dimensions after the washing and drying procedure.

Clause 9 *Delete the clause and replace with the following.*

9 Calculation and expression of results

For fabrics, calculate the mean percentage change in dimensions for each direction for each specimen in accordance with AS 2001.5.1. For garments, calculate the percentage change in dimensions for each specific dimensions as specified in AS 2001.5.1.

Clause 10 *Add the following new Clause 10.*

10 Report

The following information shall be reported:

- (a) Reference to this Australian Standard, i.e. AS 2001.5.4.
- (b) Mean percentage change in dimension(s) for each specimen to the nearest 0.5 percent.
- (c) Type of washing machine and washing procedure used.
- (d) Drying procedure and type of machine used where applicable.
- (e) Type and concentration of detergent used.
- (f) Total dry mass of the specimens and ballast.
- (g) Any deviation from the specified procedures.
- (h) The ballast used.
- (i) Availability of precision data (if available).

Estimation of measurement uncertainty (where required) shall be prepared in accordance with the principles of ISO GUM.

This Australian Standard was prepared by Committee TX-020, Testing of Textiles. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 18 April 2005 and published on 19 May 2005.

The following are represented on Committee TX-020:

AWTA Textile Testing
Australian Retailers Association
Australian Wool Processors Council
CSIRO Textile and Fibre Technology
Council of Textile and Fashion Industries of Australia
Drycleaning Institute of Australia
Furntech
Independent Chairman
National Association of Testing Authorities Australia
RMIT University
Textile Distributors Association
The Textile Institute

Additional interests:

Wool Research, New Zealand

Keeping Standards up-to-date

Standards are living documents which reflect progress in science, technology and systems. To maintain their currency, all Standards are periodically reviewed, and new editions are published. Between editions, amendments may be issued. Standards may also be withdrawn. It is important that readers assure themselves they are using a current Standard, which should include any amendments which may have been published since the Standard was purchased.

Detailed information about Standards can be found by visiting the Standards Web Shop at www.standards.com.au and looking up the relevant Standard in the on-line catalogue.

Alternatively, the printed Catalogue provides information current at 1 January each year, and the monthly magazine, *The Global Standard*, has a full listing of revisions and amendments published each month.

We also welcome suggestions for the improvement in our Standards, and especially encourage readers to notify us immediately of any apparent inaccuracies or ambiguities. Contact us via email at mail@standards.org.au, or write to the Chief Executive, Standards Australia Limited, GPO Box 5420, Sydney, NSW 2001.

Originated as part of AS 2001.5—1974.
Previous edition AS 2001.5.4—1987.
Second edition 2005.

This Standard was issued in draft form for comment as DR 04206.

COPYRIGHT

© Standards Australia

All rights are reserved. No part of this work may be reproduced or copied in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, without the written permission of the publisher.

Published by Standards Australia Limited
GPO Box 5420, Sydney, NSW 2001, Australia

This page has been left intentionally blank.