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Third edition  
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# **Textiles — Professional care, drycleaning and wetcleaning of fabrics and garments —**

## **Part 1: Assessment of performance after cleaning and finishing**

*Textiles — Entretien professionnel, nettoyage à sec et nettoyage à l'eau des étoffes et des vêtements —*

*Partie 1: Évaluation de la résistance après le nettoyage et la finition*



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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document 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 3175-1:2010), which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- mention of “wetcleaning” beside “drycleaning” throughout the text;
- in Clause 3, modification of the definition of drycleanability and addition of an entry for wetcleanability;
- in [7.2](#), clarification of test specimen conditioning and the standard atmosphere;
- simplification of [Table 1](#), by a focus on the means of assessment.

A list of all the parts in the ISO 3175 series can be found on the ISO website.

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## Introduction

Drycleaning 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 wetcleaning. 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 drycleaned without the addition of water to the solvent. A surfactant is often used to assist with soil removal and reduce the risk of greying, but it should be borne in mind that surfactants contain varying amounts of water in their formulations. Drycleaning is normally followed by an appropriate restorative finishing procedure. In most cases, this comprises some form of steam treatment and/or hot pressing.

Professional wetcleaning is a process used by professionals for cleaning textiles in water using special technology (cleaning, rinsing and spinning), detergents and additives to minimize any adverse effects to the textile. It is followed by drying and restorative finishing procedures, in most cases by steam treatment and/or hot pressing.

Properties of the textile or garment may change progressively on drycleaning or wetcleaning and steaming and/or pressing. In some cases, a single treatment can give little indication of the extent of dimensional and other changes that can arise after repeated treatments and that can affect the useful life of the article. Generally, most of the potential changes become apparent after three to five of the drycleaning or the wetcleaning and finishing treatments specified in ISO 3175-2 to ISO 3175-4. These progressive changes should be borne in mind when the interested parties determine the number of repeat cycles which are given.