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Third edition
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Corrected version
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Textiles — Professional care, drycleaning and wetcleaning of fabrics and garments —

Part 2: Procedure for testing performance when cleaning and finishing using tetrachloroethene

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

Partie 2: Mode opératoire pour évaluer la résistance au nettoyage et à la finition lors du traitement au tétrachloroéthylène



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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).

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).

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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.

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 3175-2:2010), which has been technically revised.

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

- the consistency in the structure of ISO 3175-2 and ISO 3175-3 has been improved;
- in [Clause 3](#), the term “very sensitive material” (3.5) has been withdrawn;
- in [6.1.4](#), an automatic solvent dryness control of the drycleaning machine has been added;
- in [6.3](#), technical specifications for ballasts (mass per unit area) have been added;
- in [Clause 7](#), clarification about the test specimen conditioning and the standard atmosphere has been made;
- in [Clause 8](#), clarification about the test specimen preparation has been made;
- in [Table 1](#), “5 min minimum until the temperature is lower than 45 °C” has been added for deodorization time.

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

This corrected version of ISO 3175-2:2017 incorporates the following corrections:

- in [8.2](#), the test specimen dimensions have been corrected.

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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 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 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.

Properties of the textile or garment may change progressively on drycleaning and steaming and/or pressing and 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 which can affect the useful life of the article. Generally, most of the potential changes become apparent after three to five of the drycleaning and finishing treatments specified in this document. These progressive changes should be borne in mind when the interested parties determine the number of repeat cycles which is given.

The properties which should be considered in an assessment for drycleanability together with the methods for their assessment are given in ISO 3175-1.