

This is a preview of "ISO 3175-3:2017". [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

Second edition
2017-12

Corrected version
2019-12

Textiles — Professional care, drycleaning and wetcleaning of fabrics and garments —

Part 3: Procedure for testing performance when cleaning and finishing using hydrocarbon solvents

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

Partie 3: Mode opératoire pour évaluer la résistance au nettoyage et à la finition avec des solvants hydrocarbonés



Reference number
ISO 3175-3:2017(E)

© ISO 2017

This is a preview of "ISO 3175-3:2017". Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO 2017

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, or required in the context of its implementation, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11
Fax: +41 22 749 09 47
Email: copyright@iso.org
Website: www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

This is a preview of "ISO 3175-3:2017". [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

Contents

	Page
Foreword	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Principle	2
5 Reagents	2
6 Apparatus and materials	2
7 Conditioning	3
8 Test specimen	3
9 Procedure	4
9.1 General.....	4
9.2 Procedure for normal materials.....	4
9.3 Procedures for sensitive materials.....	5
10 Test report	5
Bibliography	7

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).

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.

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

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 3175-3:2003), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates the Technical Corrigendum ISO 3175-3:2003/Cor. 1:2009.

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 [6.1.4](#), an automatic solvent dryness control of the drycleaning machine has 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](#), the drying temperature for normal and sensitive materials in relation to the solvent flashpoint has been changed and "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.

This is a preview of "ISO 3175-3:2017". [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

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 detergent 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 detergent is often used to assist with soil removal and reduce the risk of greying, but it should be borne in mind that detergents 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 may give little indication of the extent of dimensional and other changes that may arise after repeated treatments and which may affect the useful life of the article. Generally, most of the potential change will 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 with the methods for their assessment are given in ISO 3175-1.