

Textile quality management

Mr Dale Carroll
CSIRO, Textile and Fibre Technology

Textile testing

Why do you need to test?



What does testing involve?

- Sampling.
- Selecting the correct test.
- Selecting the most appropriate test method.
- Carrying out the test according to the method.
- Analysing the results.

Sampling

Sampling is the most important step in the testing process.

If you don't get this right, the results mean nothing!

Textile testing laboratories

Testing at standard conditions

- Consistency in testing.
- 20 +/- 2 Deg C
- 65 +/- 3 % R. H.
- Preconditioning from the dry side.
- Condition prior to testing.



Effects of moisture

- Natural fibres take up moisture
- Tensile properties
- Extensibility
- Wear properties

Types of tests

- Physical
- Chemical
- Performance
- Appearance
- Trouble shooting
- Dispute resolution

What tests do you use?

Pick the test type that meets your requirements

- Quality assurance
- Quality control
- Conformance
- Process testing

Specifications

Understanding specifications and testing for compliance

Reference: 78/6530 X 30 plain dyed sheet fabric specification

PHYSICAL PROPERTY	TEST METHOD	SPECIFICATION REQUIREMENT
Fibre Composition	ISO 5088	50% Polyester 50% Cotton Plain Weave
Weave Structure	BS2861	Warp 20 Tex (30 ECC)
Yarn Linear Density	ISO 7211.5	Weft 20 Tex (30 ECC)
Threads/Unit Length	ISO 7211.2	31.0 :t 0.5cm ends 25.5 :t 0.5cm picks
Mass/Unit Area	ISO 3374	130:t 6g/m
Breaking Force	ISO 13934.1	250n/50mm min. (warp and weft)
Tear Strength	ASTM 1424	5.5n min
Pilling Resistance	IWS 196	3-4 (min)
Dimensional Stability	ISO 6330/5077 Prog 2B Line dry	5.0% max (warp and weft)
Colourfastness		
- to light ISO 105 - B02	5min	
- to washing	ISO 105 - C01/5	Change of Shade 4 Staining 4
- to rubbing	ISO 105 - X12	Wet 3-4 Dry 4
- to perspiration	ISO 105 - E04	Change of Shade 4 Staining 4

Australian Standards Garment Mark

CONTENTS

1. SCOPE

2. MARKING OF PRODUCTS

3. AUTHORIZATION

3.1 GENERAL

3.2 AUTHORIZING BODY

3.3 PROCEDURES FOR AUTHORIZATION

3.4 REGULATIONS FOR THE USE OF THE GARMENTMARK

4. SPECIFICATIONS

4.1 SPECIFICATION NUMBER 001 – SUPPLIER’S QUALITY SYSTEM

4.2 SPECIFICATION NUMBER 002-CARE LABELLING

4.3 SPECIFICATION NUMBER 003-COLOURFASTNESS (INCLUDING TRIMS)

4.4 SPECIFICATION NUMBER 004-DIMENSIONAL CHANGE

4.5 SPECIFICATION NUMBER 005-STRETCH AND RECOVERY PROPERTIES OF FABRICS

4.6 SPECIFICATION NUMBER 006-PILLING OF FABRICS CONTAINING SYNTHETIC POLYMERS OR WOOL

4.7 SPECIFICATION NUMBER 007-STRENGTH PROPERTIES

4.8 SPECIFICATION NUMBER 008-INDUSTRIAL CLOTHING

4.9 SPECIFICATION NUMBER 009-FABRIC MANUFACTURER'S CHECKLIST

4.10 SPECIFICATION NUMBER 010-GARMENT MANUFACTURER'S CHECKLIST

Who produces test methods?

- AS - Australian Standards
- ISO – International Standards
- ASTM/ AATCC – American Standards
- BS – British Standards
- EN – European Standards
- TWC – The Woolmark Company
- IWTO – International Wool Standards
- Retailers – e.g. Target, Marks & Spencer
- Automotive companies – e.g. Ford, GMH

When do you test?

As soon as possible in the production pipeline



Types of testing

- Quality assurance
 - Raw material testing
 - Process testing
 - On-the-run improvement
 - In-house tests
- Quality control
 - Appraisal testing
 - Conformance testing

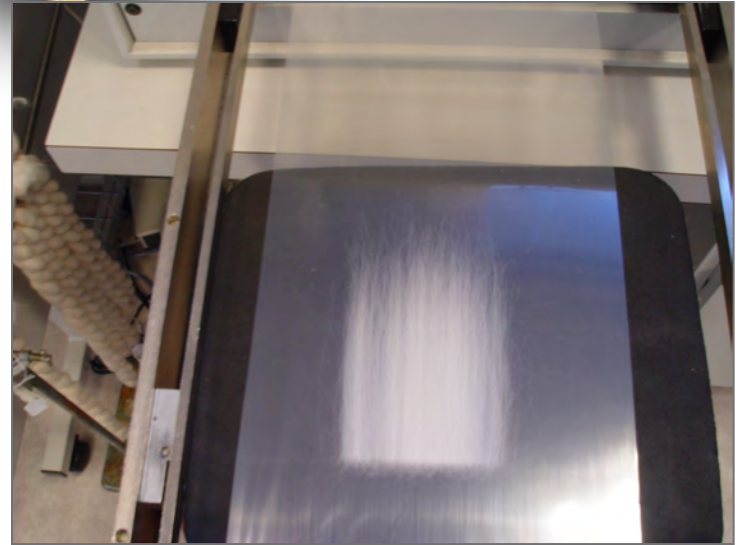
Reasons for testing

- To verify processing conditions
- To verify output
- To ensure compliance with specifications
- For peace of mind
- For research – experimental
- For development – improvement

Fibre

- Diameter
- Length
- Strength
- Extractable matter
- Colour

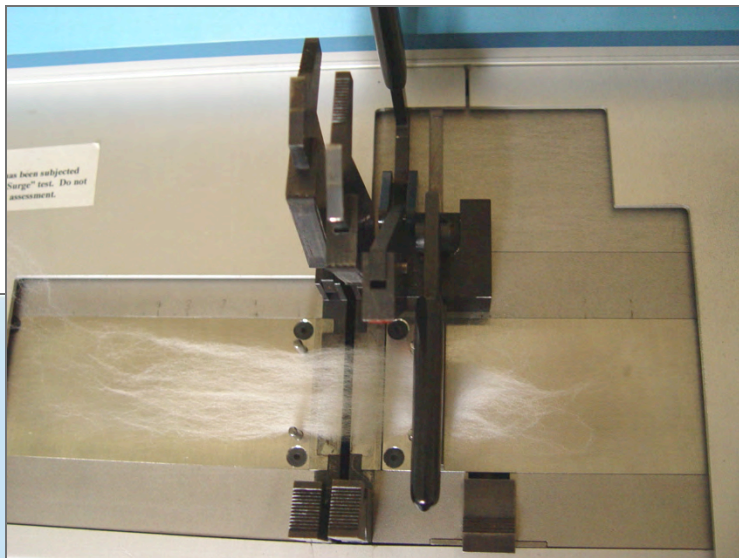






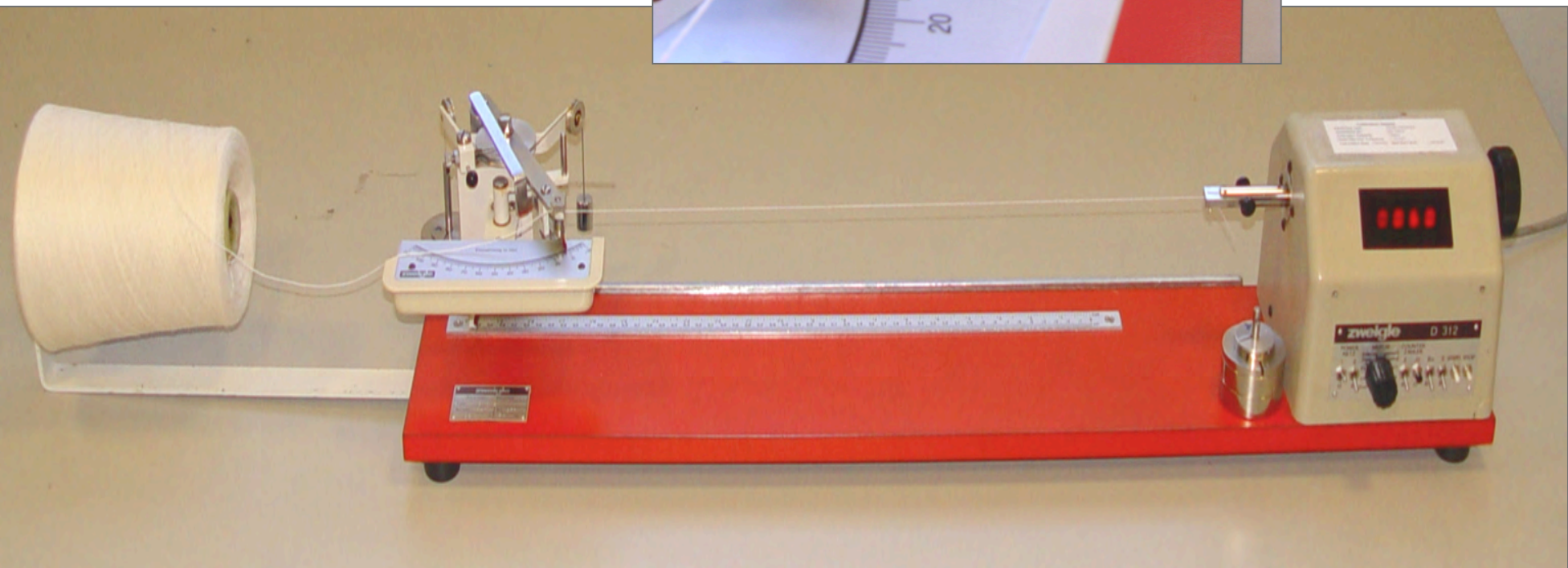
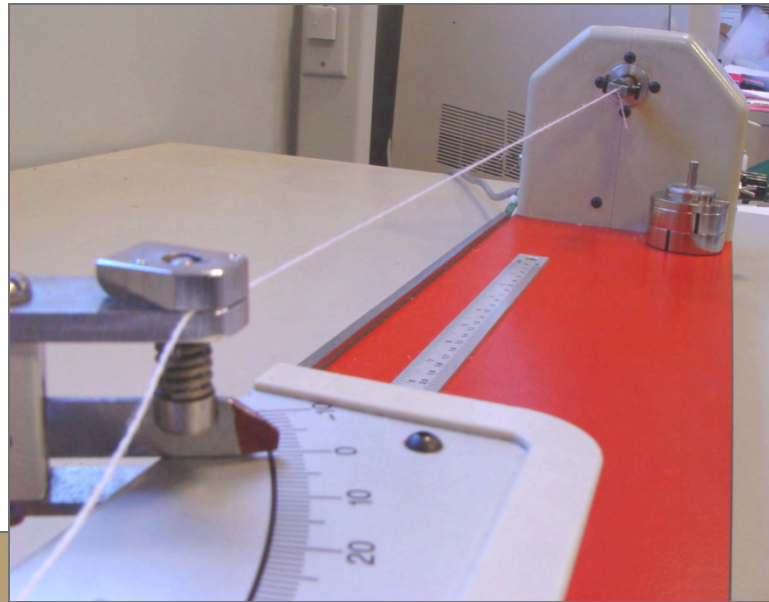
Sliver/top

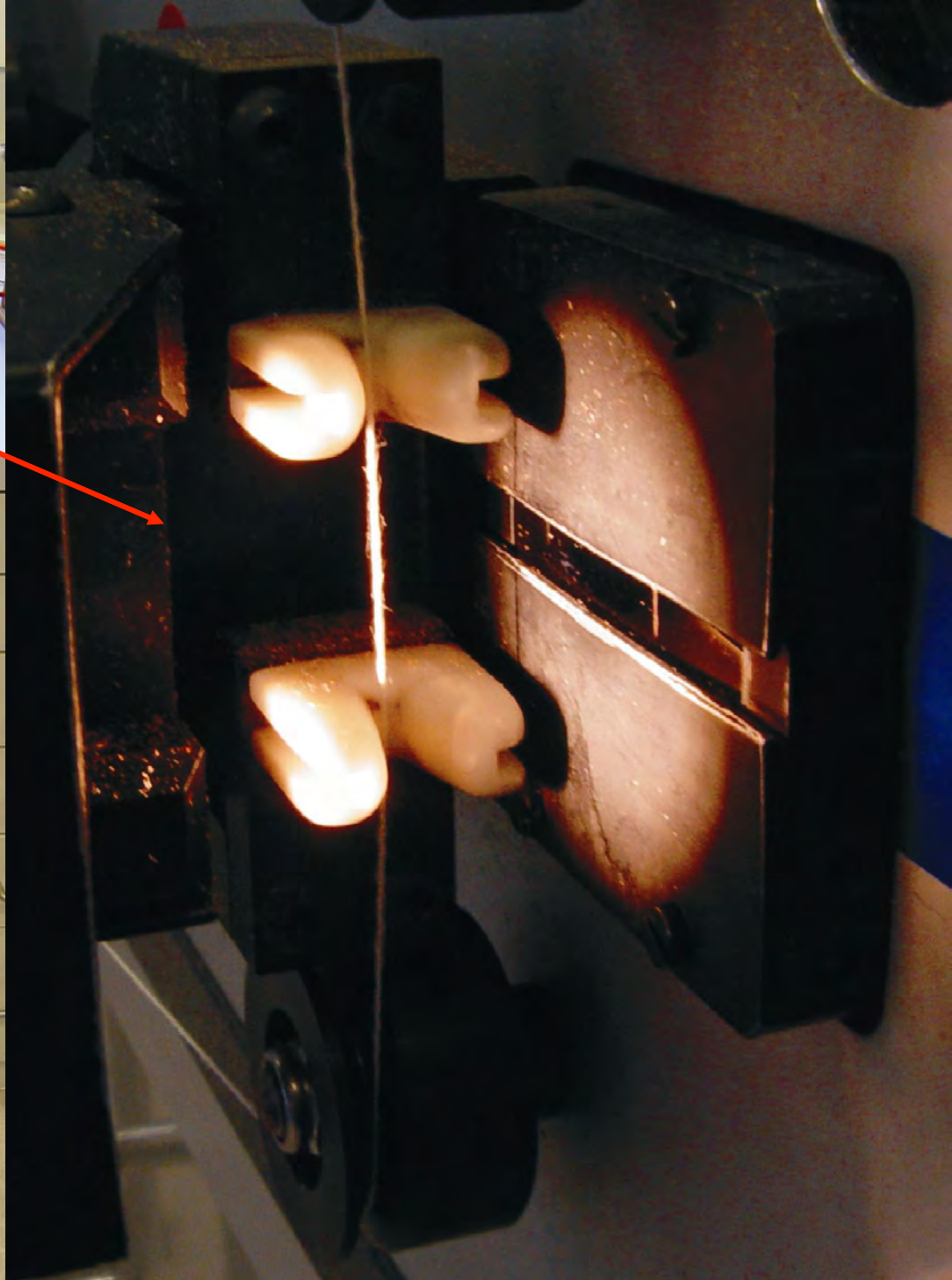
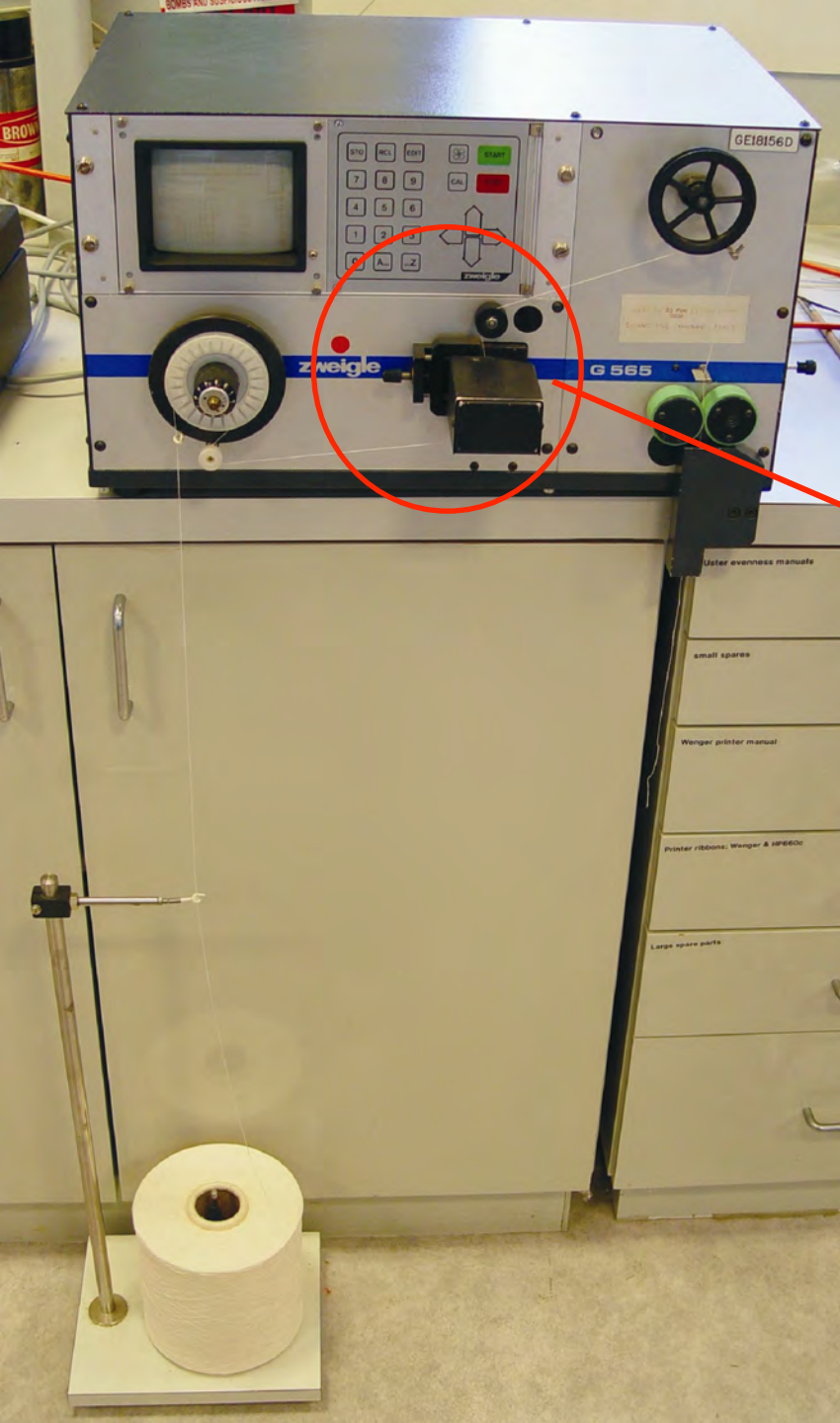
- Mass/unit length
- Evenness
- Extractable matter
- Fibre bundle strength
- Contamination
 - Neps
 - Vegetable matter
 - Coloured fibres



Yarns

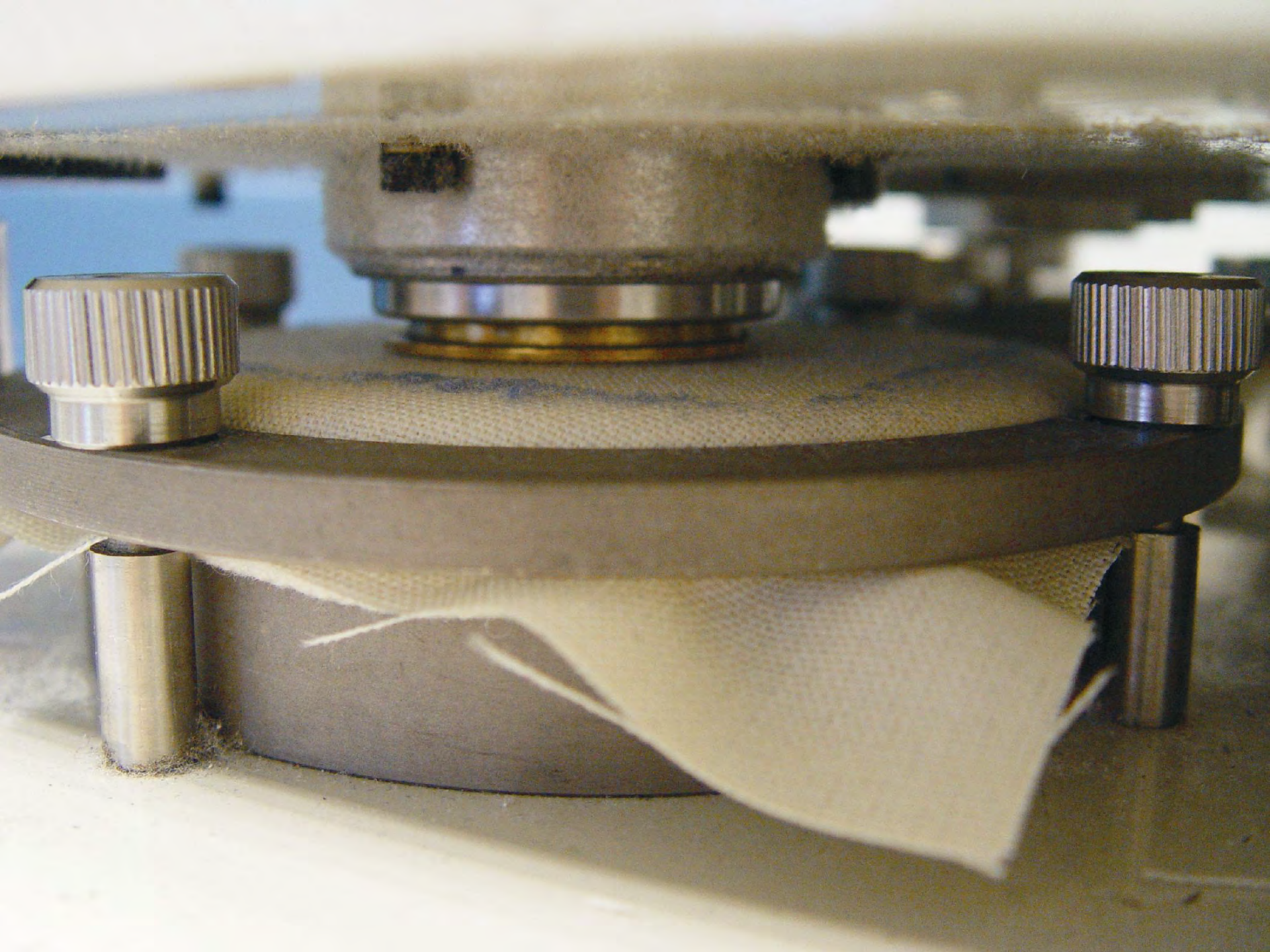
- Linear density
- Strength
- Evenness
- Twist
- Extractable matter
- Friction
- Hairiness





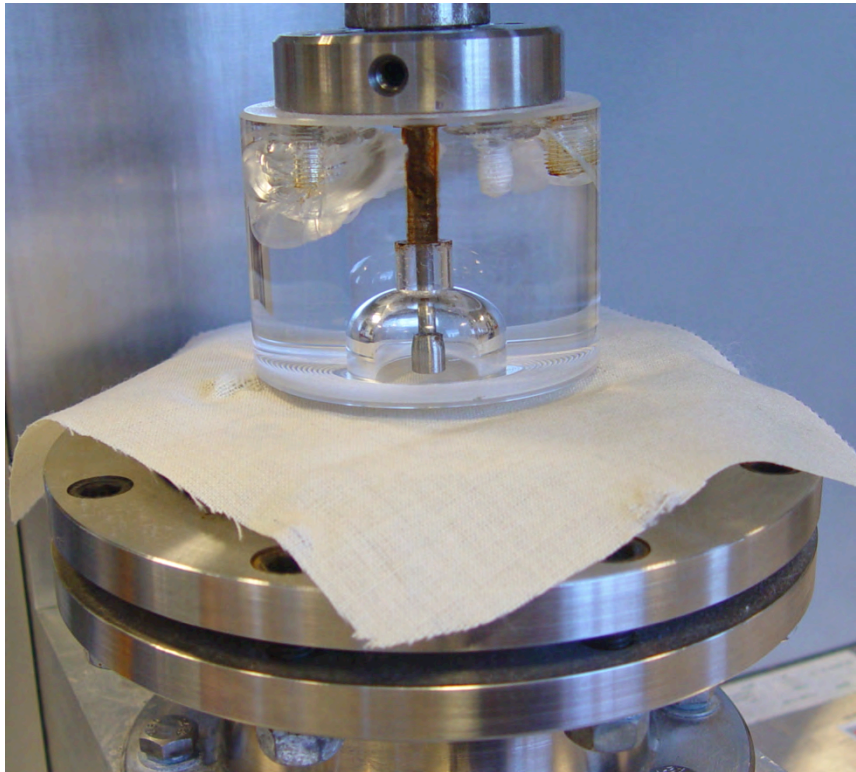
Woven fabrics

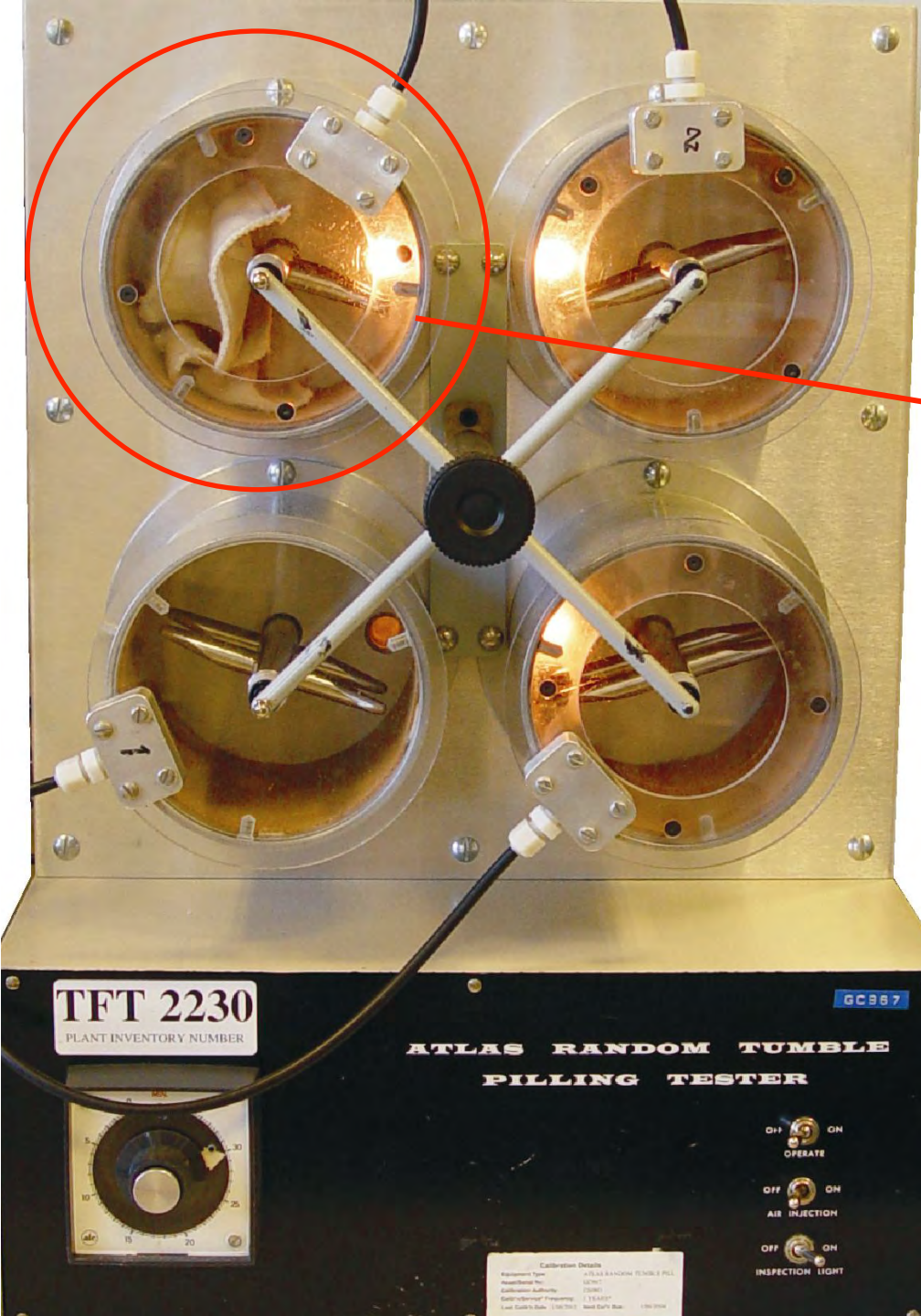
- Construction
- Tensile strength
- Tear strength
- Seam strength
- Abrasion resistance
- Pilling
- Stiffness
- Tailorability – CSIRO FAST



Knitted fabrics

- Construction
- Bursting pressure
- Pilling
- Drape
- Air permeability





Fabric testing

Dimensional change

- Washing – dynamic action
- Water – static
- Dry cleaning
- Steam

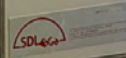
Equipment is to
used only by
IRO staff
Research
poses.

ISOLATION PROCEDURE
Electrical Wastebasket FOR TIP



To dispose of this waste
in 100% plastic
To dispose of this
in 100% plastic

TFT 0752
PLASTIC WASTEBASKET HOLDER



TFT 0753

Fabric properties

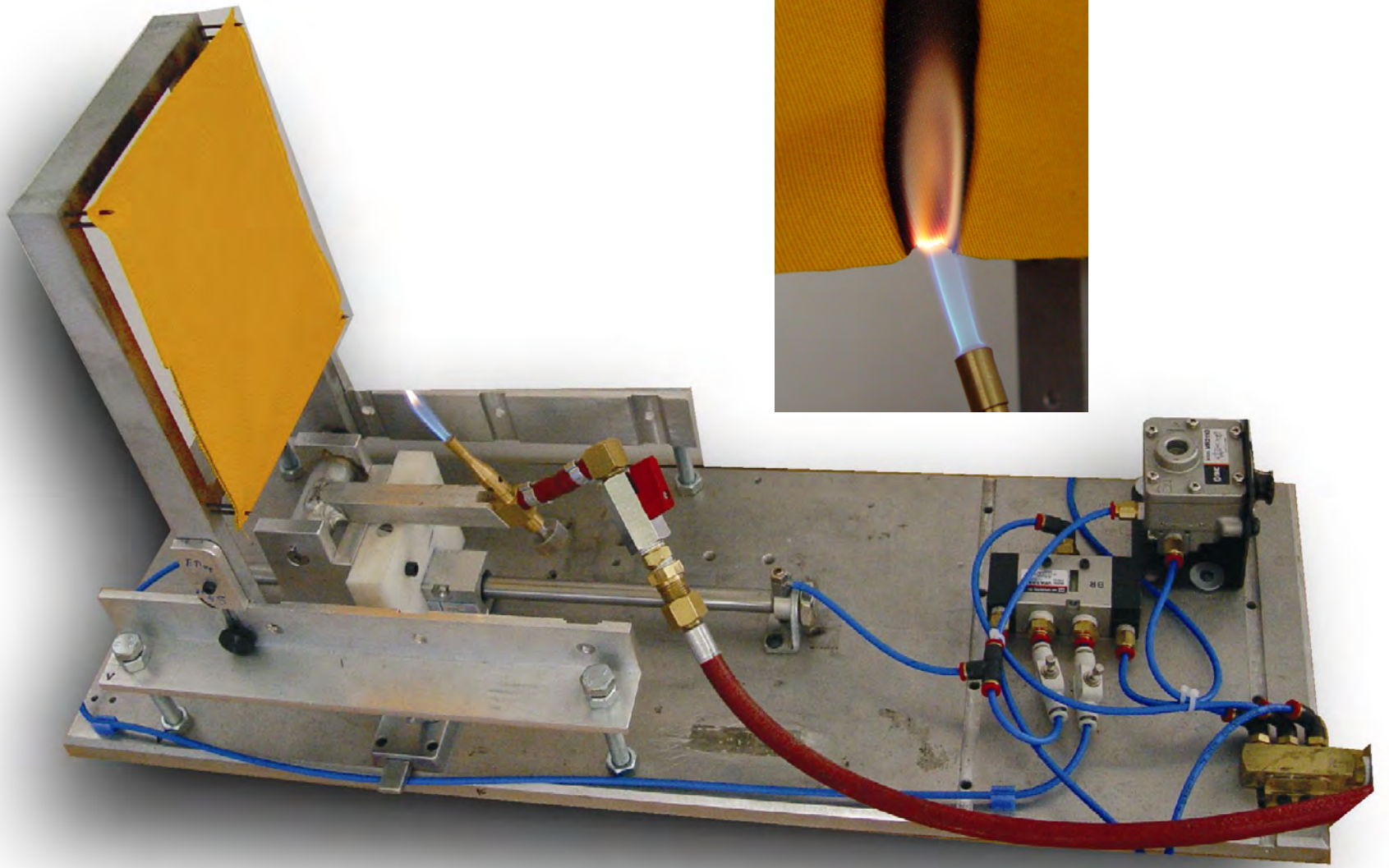
- Thermal properties
- Moisture vapour resistance
- Wicking
- Electrostatic propensity
- Flammability
- Cleanability

Climate Control Chamber

Data Acquisition



Control System



Fabric testing

Colourfastness testing

- Light
- Washing
- Dry cleaning
- Water
- Perspiration
- Chlorine
- Rubbing

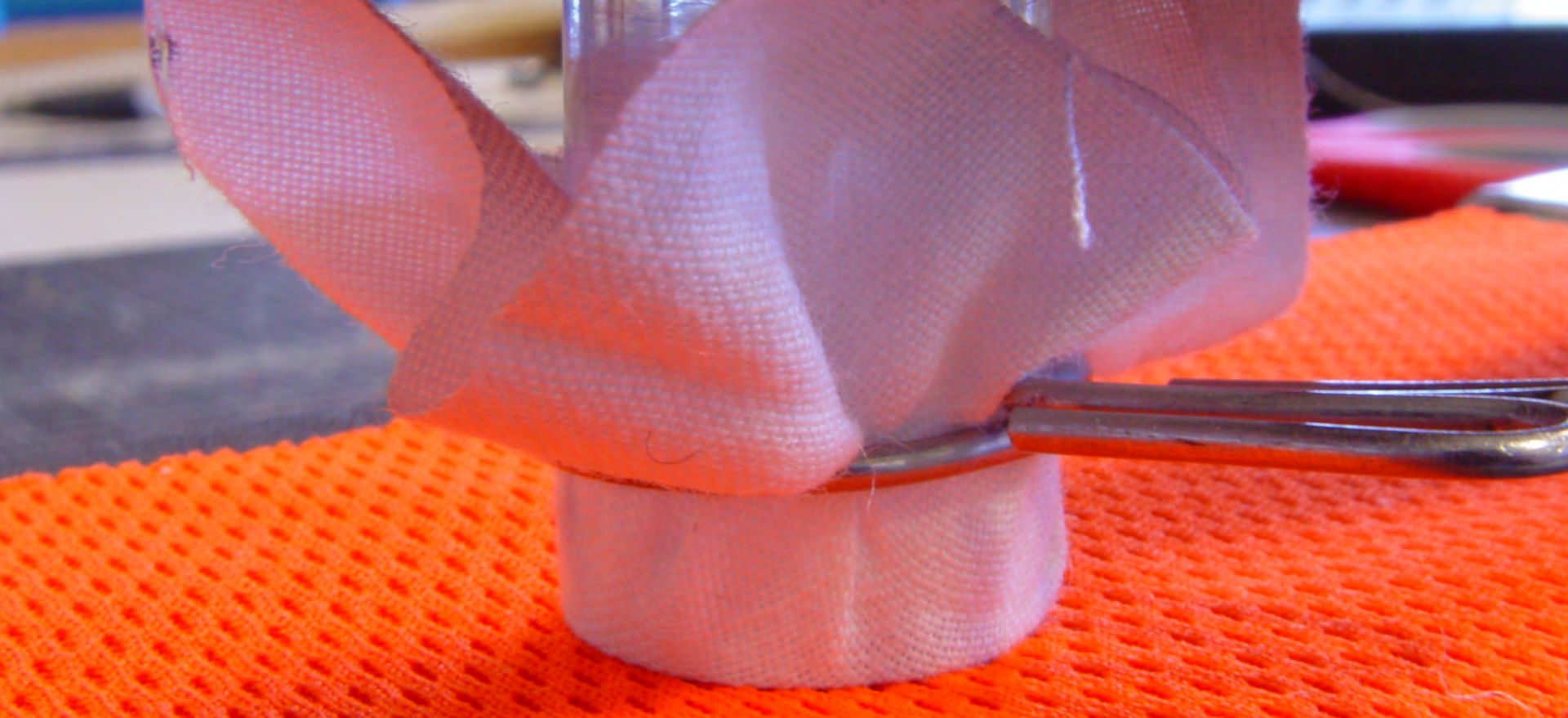
ATLAS
Ci4000
Xenon Weather-Ometer®



TFT 0342
PLANT INVENTORY NUMBER

TFT 0756
PLANT INVENTORY NUMBER





Interpreting the results

- What the numbers mean
- Objective tests
- Subjective tests

Confidence limits

Does the test result really comply?